

Vol. 232
No. 20



Tuesday
5 August, 2014
14 Sravana, 1936 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 5th August, 2014/14th Shraavana, 1936 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

RE. CHANGE IN THE CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION CONDUCTED BY U.P.S.C.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, we have given a notice on this issue. The issue is the same. All parties have the same issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, हमने एक नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, सीसेट को खत्म नहीं किया गया, जबकि इन्होंने कहा था इस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक मंत्रणा करके उचित निर्णय इनके पक्ष में लेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन, इन्होंने इनके खिलाफ निर्णय लिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one Member can speak at a time. सतीश जी, आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... (One minute, let us hear Satishji. सतीश जी बताइए!) ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा : सर, आज पूरा देश आंदोलित है। जितनी भी राष्ट्रीय भाषाएँ हैं, उन सब के लिए हम लोगों ने रिक्वेस्ट की थी कि राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस सीसेट को खत्म किया जाए। इसके लिए 15 दिनों से आंदोलन चल रहा है और 24 तारीख को इम्तहान है। इन्होंने हम लोगों को इस हाउस में आश्वासन दिया था और पीठ को भी यह आश्वासन दिया था कि हम इसे सहानुभूतिपूर्वक कंसीडर कर रहे हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: उसका जवाब आपको कल सरकार ने दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा : सर, वह कोई निर्णय नहीं है। वह निर्णय तो और भी गलत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए क्वेश्चन ऑवर को सस्पेंड करके इस पर सुनवाई की जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, हमारे दल की राय भी सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : बताइए, राम गोपाल जी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, चाहे प्रिलिम्स हो या मेन्स एग्जामिनेशन हो, इनमें अंग्रेजी भाषा कम्पलसरी बनाया गया है। मेरा कहना है कि उसकी जगह इंडियन लैंग्वेज को एलाउ कर दिया जाए, अंग्रेजी भाषा कम्पलसरी न रखी जाए। अगर ऐसा कर दिया जाए तो इसका सॉल्यूशन निकल आएगा और यही हमारी माँग है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the students in the final nine papers, in the subject papers are given the option to do the paper in one of the languages of the Eighth Schedule. All of us suggest that that option be given in the preliminary multiple choice questions. It is not even about answers. It is only about translating questions into one of the languages of the Eighth Schedule. That is the issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. It is okay. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in the past two or three days we have been insisting that we be heard, but nobody is listening to what we were trying to say. Our point of view is that other Indian languages have to be included in the preliminary examination. Many of our students who do not speak Hindi are losing out even in the entrance exam. They are not able to qualify through the entrance exam. So, we want the exam to be held in other Indian languages than English and Hindi. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैंने सीसैट को लेकर एक नोटिस दिया है कि सरकार का जो आश्वासन था ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, आपने मुझे टाइम दिया है ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, आपने मेरा नाम पुकारा है । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One person, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... One minute, I am coming to you.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सभापति महोदय, मेरा नोटिस इस बात के लिए है कि अगर किसी समस्या का समाधान करना है, तो जो ऐग्रीव्ड हैं, उन्हें भी सरकार को बुलाना चाहिए । ये जो आंदोलनरत छात्र हैं, इनको भी आप बुला लें और उनकी बात को भी समझ लें । मैं एक चीज़ क्लीअर कर दूँ । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सारी भारतीय भाषाओं को उनका हक मिले । ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह लड़ाई हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी की नहीं है, बल्कि भारतीय भाषाओं की है । जो ऐग्रीव्ड हैं, सरकार उनको बुलाए और उनसे बातचीत करे ...(**व्यवधान**)...

सर, मैं एक चीज़ क्लीअर कर लूँ । कल मंत्री जी यहां आए थे, उन्होंने कहा कि यह लैंग्वेज न्यूट्रल है । सर, मैंने अपनी डिक्शनरी में इसे रात भर खोजा, लेकिन मुझे यह लैंग्वेज न्यूट्रल की बात समझ में नहीं आई । अगर आप चाहें तो ठीक है, वरना यहां जेटली साहब बैठे हैं, ये बता दें कि मंत्री साहब के लैंग्वेज न्यूट्रल का क्या मतलब है । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापति : ठीक है । All right, Mr. Raja, yes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, you have given me an opportunity. It is not that students in Delhi alone are agitating. The students in Chennai and other parts of Tamil Nadu are also agitating. Their demand is the question paper must be available in all the 22 Indian languages. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough. You have said your piece. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Sharadji. ...(*Interruptions*)... शरद यादव जी, अब आप बताइए । ...(**व्यवधान**)... (Let me hear Sharad Yadav.

श्री शरद यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): प्लीज़ मैं एक मिनट में इसे साफ कर देता हूँ । ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, मैं आपसे ज्यादा नहीं कहता । वर्ष 2008 में यूपीएससी के जो एग्जाम्स हुए, उनमें से मेन एग्जाम में 11,279 ब्वायज़ बैठे थे । अब 2008 में जो कन्नड़ विद्यार्थी थे वे 14 थे, तेलगू माध्यम के जो बच्चे थे वे 117 थे और जो तमिल माध्यम के बच्चे थे वे 98 थे । अब जब से सीसैट इंटरोड्यूस

हुआ है, सीसैट का जो सेकंड पेपर है, उसमें एक भाषा का सवाल नहीं है, उसमें भारतीय भाषाओं का भी सवाल है, अंग्रेजी के खिलाफ कोई नहीं है। मेन्स में 300 नम्बर का अंग्रेजी पेपर आता है, उसके खिलाफ कोई नहीं है, लेकिन इसमें ट्रांसलेशन का सवाल है। इस सीसैट के चलते यह देखिए 2011 में, जो कन्नड़ के विद्यार्थी हैं वे 5 हो गए, जो तेलगू के बच्चे हैं वे 117 की जगह 10 हो गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. Please don't interrupt. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please wait. Please behave properly. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: They are reduced to 14. यानी सवाल यह है कि सम्पूर्ण भारतीय भाषाओं के बच्चों की संख्या सीसैट के लगने के बाद कम हुई है। चाहे वह तेलगू हो, चाहे वह कन्नड़ हो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : ठीक है, Sharadji, that is enough. Thank you. ...**(Interruptions)**... एक मिनट, एक मिनट ...**(व्यवधान)**... You are not going to be his advocate. Please understand this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव : ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये आपके तिमल के बच्चे हैं, जो 14 हो गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : शरद जी, please conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव : यह सीसैट (पेपर-2) जो है वह पूरा स्क्रेप किया जाए, बच्चे यह चाहते हैं। जो सीसैट का दूसरा पेपर है इसको स्क्रेप किया जाए। लेकिन आपको यू.पी.एस.सी. ने ऐसा फंसा दिया है कि वे कहते हैं कि पेपर नहीं बदल सकते। पेपर हमने दे दिए, ऑन लाइन हमने एडिक्ट कार्ड बांट दिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्होंने सरकार को इसमें फंसा दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ...**(Interruptions)**... I am afraid you cannot indulge in agitational tactics here. ...**(Interruptions)**... You are a senior Member and you have been a Minister also. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Gill, what do you wish to say?

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have got a unique problem. My language is not even in the Eighth Schedule. My people in the coastal region speak Tulu language. They have to learn State language; they have to learn national language; they have to learn communicative language. When you make English a neutral language, what is the fate of those 20 to 30 lakh people who are living in coastal region? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is not in the Eighth Schedule, that is a different matter.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Status quo should be maintained. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have to raise a very valid point. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have some valid points. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your valid point? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us hear your valid point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us hear your valid point. ...*(Interruptions)*... And don't waste time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I am not wasting time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please say your valid point now. What is your valid point? ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute. Let me hear his valid point. Let us see how valid it is. ...*(Interruptions)*... एक मिनट । Let us hear your valid point.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, there are two papers. Paper-I is of 200 marks; 100 bits carrying two marks each. There is no problem in Paper-I. Paper-II, there are 80 marks...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We all know that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, you know that ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me explain, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... एक मिनट बैठ जाइए । आप बताइए क्या कहना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, the problem is with 80 marks. In these 80 marks, eight marks are for English comprehension.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are repeating what has been said earlier.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, the problem is, 80 marks are advantageous to the technical institutions, the IIMs and those who have studied in the Convent English medium schools.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is your point of view. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Let me suggest a solution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can give your solution to the concerned Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, the solution is giving equal weightage for Paper I and Paper II. That will solve the problem. Taking away English will be disadvantageous to non-Hindi speaking students.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Will you please sit down? Yes, Dr. Maitreyan.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the question of a student, going for the Main Examination arises only after he gets through the Preliminary Examination.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We all know that.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The problem is that a student from Tamil Nadu, especially from a rural background, is not permitted to write the examination in his mother tongue.

I have nothing against my Hindi brothers. But my language should be respected. The Preliminary Examination should be conducted in all the languages.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, Mr. Rajeeve, what do you have to say? Very quickly, please.(Interruptions)... प्लीज बैठ जाइए, आप बोलिए ।

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, the Preliminary Examination is of objective type. The thing is that the question paper is available only in English and Hindi. It is nowhere in the world that for an English language paper, translation is given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are we going into all that ?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: For all questions, Hindi translation is available. Only for this particular question, Hindi translation is not available. If anybody cannot pass this Tenth-level standard paper, how can he or she pass the Main Examination? ...(Interruptions)... Sir, the question paper should be available in all regional languages. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: That is exactly what we want.

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

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक्रवी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, यूपीएससी के मामले में छातों व नौजवानों की मांग थी, उसके बारे में सरकार ने संवेदनशीलता और ईमानदारी के साथ कदम उठाया है । सर, निश्चित तौर पर यह मामला ...(व्यवधान)... कांग्रेस व यूपीए की सरकार द्वारा पैदा की गई समस्या है और इस का समाधान बीजेपी व एनडीए की सरकार ने संवेदनशीलता और ईमानदारी के साथ किया है । सर, ...(व्यवधान)... अगर हर दिन इसी मुद्दे पर चर्चा होती रहेगी, तो कम-से-कम इतना तो विश्वास होना चाहिए कि जिस सरकार ने यानी आपकी सरकार ने जो समस्या पैदा की है, उसके समाधान की दिशा में हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं । ...(व्यवधान)... वह समाधान हो रहा है । सर, "करे कोई भरे कोई।" ...(व्यवधान)... यह किया आपने है और हम भर रहे हैं । इस समस्या का समाधान भी कर रहे हैं । ...(व्यवधान)... आप निश्चित तौर पर यकीन कीजिए कि भारतीय भाषाओं का सम्मान, भारतीय भाषाओं का स्वाभिमान हमारी प्राथमिकता है और रहेगी ।

† جناب مختار عباس نقوی: سر، یوپی۔ایس۔سی۔ کے معاملے میں چہاتروں

ونوجوانوں کی مانگ تھی، اس کے بارے میں سرکار نے سنویدن-شیلٹا اور

ایمانداری کے ساتھ قدم اٹھایا ہے۔ سر، نشچت طور پر یہ معاملہ --- (مداخلت) ---

کانگریس و یوپی۔اے کی سرکار دوارا پیدا کی گئی سمسیہ ہے اور اس کا سمادھان

بی۔جے۔پی۔ و این۔ڈی۔اے۔ کی سرکار نے سنویدن-شیلٹا اور ایمانداری کے ساتھ کیا

ہے۔ سر، --- (مداخلت) --- اگر ہر دن اسی مدعے پر چرچا ہوتی رہے گی، تو کم سے

کم اتنا تو وشواس ہونا چاہئے کہ جس سرکار نے، یعنی آپ کی سرکار نے جو

سمسیہ پیدا کی ہے، اس کے سمادھان کی دشا میں ہم آگے بڑھ رہے ہیں

---(مداخلت)--- وہ سمدان ہو رہا ہے۔ سر، "کرے کوئی بھرے کوئی"

---(مداخلت)--- یہ کیا آپ نے ہے اور ہم بھر رہے ہیں۔ اس سمسیہ کا سمدان بھی

کر رہے ہیں۔ ---(مداخلت)--- آپ نشچت طور پر یقین کیجئے کہ بھارتی بھاشاؤں کا

سمان، بھارتی بھاشاؤں کا سوابھیمان ہماری پراتھمکتا ہے اور رہے گی۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Let the status quo continue till the Government introduces the proposal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KALPATARU DAS (Odisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you can see the mood the House. The statement of the hon. Minister, given yesterday, has not satisfied the Members of the House. All Members, including from Members from Hindi-speaking areas are demanding that the examination should be in regional languages. This is a demand even from Hindi-speaking Members. Unless this aspect is considered, this may take the shape of an agitation throughout the country. So, this should be taken up very seriously by the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Everybody has had a say now. Can we get on with the Question Hour? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Let the status quo remain until the issue is resolved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: We want the response from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of you please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you giving a notice? If you want a statement, then, give notice. You know the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: The Government should give an assurance. They should come out with a solution. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government should give an assurance. Assure the people all over the country, particularly the non-Hindi students. They should give an assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सभापति जी, मेरा एक नोटिस है । ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. वे बोल चुके... वे बोल चुके हैं । राम गोपाल जी बोल चुके हैं । ...*(व्यवधान)*... भाई सुनिए । Please...*(Interruptions)*... Let us get on with the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute, please. Mr. Seelam, why are you standing ?

डा. एम.एस. गिल (पंजाब) : चेयरमैन सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... मैंने तो आपको पुकारा था, आप नहीं बोले। बैठिए... Now, please...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान).... नहीं, सॉरी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सभापति जी, मैं एक मिनट में ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. M. S. GILL: Sir, just one second. अग्रवाल जी, हमें भी बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान).... This will not work.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What happens to the Question Hour? I want to ask this question to the House. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. एम.एस. गिल : नहीं, ऐसे नहीं करेंगे। This will not work. They disturb us. Sir, they should listen to us. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you don't wish to have the Question Hour, I will have a Rules Committee meeting now and you take a decision in your wisdom whether you want a Question Hour or not. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the time for it. ...(Interruptions)... The Government explained its position yesterday. If you want to have a discussion on it, please give notice.(Interruptions)... No, this is not correct. You cannot introduce extraneous matters in the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह सरकार सदन चलने नहीं दे रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what the Government said yesterday is not acceptable. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: We want a response from the Government, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. एम.एस. गिल : चेयरमैन साहब ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : गिल साहब, मैंने आपको पुकारा था ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. एम.एस. गिल : सर, आप इनको बैठाएंगे, तभी तो मैं बोलूंगा।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, आपने अपना चांस नहीं लिया।

DR. M. S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, first of all, with great respect for them and for the Chair.. ...(Interruptions)... There cannot be a monopoly of some people who sit in front of you to take all the time. We also have a share.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is very unfair.

DR. M. S. GILL: Sir, secondly, I have only two points ...*(Interruptions)*... मैं बोलूंगा, don't worry. I can speak. I have only two simple points to make. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, every Member has to get a chance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down.

डा. एम.एस. गिल : चौधरी जी, आप ऐसे डिस्टर्ब करेंगे, तो हम भी खड़े रहेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Then nobody is going to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then I can't speak. Sir, may I just have my one minute ?

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

DR. M. S. GILL: Please Chowdaryji, I beg of you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Chowdaryji, let other languages also have a chance, please. Sir, I have only two simple points to make now. Enough is being said. One, my Hindi friends need not try to explain what the remaining 21 languages want or should get. Let them explain. Give them a chance. Second, Sir, in this translation of English or whatever they are asking in this Act, into Hindi, if it is to be done in Hindi then it must be done into Tamil, into Telugu, into Malayalam and into Punjabi and all 22 Languages.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 381. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we want an assurance from the Government on this. We want equal status for Tamils. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can't have a squad of people disrupting. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Maitreyan, one minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want this to go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, shout. Please shout. ...*(Interruptions)*...

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

UDF collected by private or PPP airports

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

(a) whether Government has the details of money collected by private/PPP airports like Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad and Bengaluru in the name of User Development Fee (UDF) or Airport Development Fee, and other kinds of fees from passengers: and

(b) if so, the details of money annually collected by each airport since the inception ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. At present, following types of fees are being levied at five Joint Venture (JV) Public Private Partnership (PPP) airports in the country namely, Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Cochin airports:

- (i) **Development Fee (DF):** DF is a levy in the nature of pre-funding charge made under section 22A of the AAI Act, 1994, for funding or financing the cost of upgradation, modernisation or development of an airport. At present, DF is being levied at Delhi & Mumbai airports.
- (ii) **User Development Fee (UDF):** UDF is levied to bridge the gap between the targeted /regulated rate of return on investments made and the expected post tax returns of the airports, considering the projected growth in revenue, expenses and passenger and aircraft traffic at the airports. At present, UDF is being levied at Delhi, Mumbai and Bangalore airports. Recently, AERA, vide its Order No. 38/2013-14 dated 24.02.2014 (issued on 24.02.2014), has determined "Zero" UDF for Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad with effect from 01.04.2014 to 31.03.2016.
- (ii) **Passenger Service Fee (PSF):** PSF is levied in two components namely, PSF [Facilitation Component (FC)] and PSF [Security Component (SC)]. PSF is being levied at all the five JV/PPP airports. However, while determining the Multi Year Tariffs for these airports vide separate Orders, AERA has merged the PSF (FC) with UDF while PSF (SC) has been continued to be levied at the existing rate i.e. @ ₹ 130/- per embarking passenger to meet the expenses incurred on security aspect of the airport.

(b) The amount of fees annually collected at each of these five airports upto FY 2013-14 is in Statement.

Statement*A. Details of Airports-wise Annually collected.*

User Development Fee (UDF) (₹ in crore)

Aiports	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Bangalore International Airport Ltd. (BIAL)	-	-	82.09	181.54	210.02	226.73	218.29	231.47
Hyderabad International Airport Ltd. (GHIAL)	-	-	114.50	157.20	213.70	263.40	314.8	316.50
Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL)	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1326	1812
Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL)	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	67	483

B. Airport Development Fee (ADF)

(₹ in crore)

Aiports	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	10	648	730	416	675	362
Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL)	-	-	N.A.	288	328	26	269	349

C (i) Passenger Service Fee (FC)

(₹ in crore)

Aiports	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL)	67	82	86	106	123	130	30	N.A.
Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL)	71	89	83	98	110	117	96	2

Aiports	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Hyderabad International Airport Ltd. (HIAL)	-	-	21.3	22.6	26.4	28	32.6	32.4
Kempegowda International Airport Ltd. (MIAL)	-	-	25.23	34.52	40	43.84	40.92	43.67
Cochin International Airport Ltd.	9.6	12.1	12.5	14.5	16	17.4	18.8	21.8

C (ii) Passenger Service Fee (SC)

(₹ in crore)

Aiports	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL)	123	150	158	178	208	241	217	212
Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL)	133	172	145	164	187	201	186	187
Hyderabad International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (HIAL)	-	-	40.6	42	56.6	56.3	56.6	60.1
Kempegowda International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL)	-	-	46.85	64.12	74.29	81.43	75.99	81.09
Cochin International Airport Ltd.	17.8	22.4	23.3	26.9	29.8	32.3	35	40.5

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats. This is not becoming of Members of Rajya Sabha ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question Hour, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No.381. Let it be answered. Shri K.N. Balagopal. नहीं हैं। Any supplementary ? ...*(Interruptions)*... No supplementary.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we want an assurance from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 382.

Mineral deficiency among women and children in rural areas

*382. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people especially women and children are anaemic and suffering from mineral deficiencies, particularly in the rural and tribal areas across the country, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of schemes/programmes being implemented by Government to address the issue along with the funds allocated and utilized therefor during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the achievements made under these schemes during the period, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the further steps being taken by Government to reduce the mineral deficiency related diseases, particularly among women and children?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As per National Family Health Survey- 3 of 2005-06, 69.5 percent of under-five children and 55.3 percent of women in reproductive age were anaemic. The prevalence of anaemia in children and women in rural and tribal areas, as per National Family Health Survey- 3 is as below :

Prevalence of Anaemia (Figures in %)			
Age group	Total	Rural	Tribal
Children (6-59 months)	69.5	71.5	76.8
Women (15-49 months)	55.3	57.4	68.5

The data on other mineral deficiencies is not being captured at the National Level. The State/UT wise details on prevalence of anaemia in children and women are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Government of India is implementing Iron and Folic Acid supplementation for all pregnant and lactating women and children (6-59 months) since the inception of National Rural Health Mission. The progress of the programme shows increase in Iron and Folic Acid consumption from 20.5% in 2002-04 to 46.6% in 2007-08.

Recently, Government of India has initiated National Iron Plus Initiative to comprehensively address anaemia through a life cycle approach. This strategy provides Iron and Folic Acid supplementation in a weekly dose to adolescents and women

in reproductive age group besides providing Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to children 6 months to 10 years and to pregnant & lactating women. During the Village Health Nutrition Days conducted in the Anganwadi centres, various Information, Education and Communication activities are carried out for creating awareness generation among the beneficiaries and community as a whole with regard to benefits of taking IFA supplements & importance of iron rich balanced diet.

As Iron and Folic Acid supplementation is an integral part of Reproductive and Child Health program under National Health Mission, the funds are being allocated to the States and UTs under Reproductive and Child Health and Mission Flexi-pool funds and are being utilized for various interventions of Child and Maternal Health programmes and not funded separately as a scheme.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, is also implementing a centrally assisted National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme in the country under the umbrella of National Health Mission for the entire population.

Statement-I

Prevalence of Anaemia in children and women by State/UT

Source: NFHS 3 (2005 - 06)

Sl. No.	State / UT	Prevalence of anaemia among children (6 – 59 months) (Figures in %)			Prevalence of anaemia among women (15 – 49 years) (Figures in %)		
		Total	Rural	Tribal	Total	Rural	Tribal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India	69.5	71.5	76.8	55.3	57.4	68.5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands						
2.	Andhra Pradesh	70.8	72.7	76.3	62.9	64.6	69.1
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.9	56.1	51.4	50.6	49.7	41.6
4.	Assam	69.6	70.8	77.2	69.5	70.2	74.1
5.	Bihar	78.0	79.4	NA	67.4	67.6	NA
6.	Chandigarh						
7.	Chhattisgarh	71.2	72.0	78.0	57.5	59.8	74.0
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli						
9.	Daman and Diu						
10.	Delhi	57	62.9	NA	44.3	44.2	59.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Goa	38.2	38.7	25.4	38.0	36.8	39.5
12.	Gujarat	69.7	74.6	82.9	55.3	58.7	74.2
13.	Haryana	72.3	73.7	NA	56.1	56.4	NA
14.	Himachal Pradesh	54.7	55.6	63.3	43.3	43.9	54.6
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	58.6	58.4	61.0	52.1	53.1	54.1
16.	Jharkhand	70.3	73.4	79.5	69.5	73.3	85.0
17.	Karnataka	70.4	72.0	80.6	51.5	53.5	56.8
18.	Kerala	44.5	44.6	NA	32.8	32.3	51.9
19.	Lakshadweep						
20.	Madhya Pradesh	74.1	75.7	82.5	56.0	59.6	73.9
21.	Maharashtra	63.4	66.8	67.6	48.4	50.6	58.9
22.	Manipur	41.1	41.0	40.0	35.7	34.3	28.4
23.	Meghalaya	64.4	65.7	65.0	47.2	48.7	47.9
24.	Mizoram	44.2	51.4	NA	38.6	48.3	NA
25.	Nagaland						
26.	Odisha	65.0	66.6	80.1	61.2	62.3	73.8
27.	Puducherry						
28.	Punjab	66.4	66.5	NA	38.0	37.4	NA
29.	Rajasthan	69.7	71.4	73.7	53.1	55.2	65.0
30.	Sikkim	59.2	58.1	59.9	60.0	61.9	58.6
31.	Tamil Nadu	64.2	63.4	NA	53.2	54.2	36.0
32.	Tripura	62.9	62.1	77.1	65.1	64.1	74.0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	73.9	74.5	78.8	49.9	50.3	35.2
34.	Uttarakhand	61.4	63.0	72.4	55.2	56.9	71.4
35.	West Bengal	61.0	63.8	86.3	63.2	64.8	78.0

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir, all schemes of the Government are ideal on paper. But, Sir, when it comes for implementation, the problems arise from here. Has the Government conducted any workshop at Anganwadi Kendras who are responsible for administering the weekly iron folic acid supplements to the women and children? Is there any awareness programme going on in this ? ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, the Government is actively reviewing the implementation of the whole iron folic acid supplementation programme in the country. At the national level also, we are going very strongly about this issue because in spite of the programme we find that the prevalence of anemia and the percentage of other deficiencies is quite high all over the country. And there is a need for radical reforms in the implementation process of the programme also. And also adding new strategies to it. ...(Interruptions)... We are going to call a meeting of the Central Council of Health very soon, where we will call all the Health Secretaries as well as all the Health Ministers to discuss this issue in great detail. ...(Interruptions)... We feel that this is a very, very sensitive and a very, very important issue. ...(Interruptions)... And, I thank you for raising this issue here, and we certainly make sure that in the times to come... ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: We want an assurance from the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir, in reply to the Question, the Hon. Minister stated that as per the National Family Health Survey-3 of 2005-06, 69 per cent of under-five children and 55 per cent of women in reproductive age were anaemic. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, after taking these steps, which the hon. Minister has stated here, whether any other survey has been conducted, after 2005-06. If yes, then, he should tell us about that. ...(Interruptions)... Because it has been... ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, इसका एक मिनट में सॉल्युशन नहीं हो सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप से मेरी विनती है कि आप इस पर डिबेट रखवा दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप इसका नोटिस दीजिए, डिबेट due process में होगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप अभी डिबेट करवाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : ऐसे डिबेट नहीं हो सकती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आपको इतनी पावर है कि आप आज ही डिबेट करवा सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप अपनी पावर का इस्तेमाल करिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप नोटिस दीजिए इस पर डिबेट due process में होगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir, after 2005-06, seven to eight years have passed. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sorry, demand for a debate cannot be raised in this manner. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any survey has been conducted by the Health Ministry after that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry; you have no status standing there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Standing there, you are nobody. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can talk only from your place. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, there is a National Family Health Survey which was done in 2006. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, there is already another National Family Health Survey-4, the results of which are expected in 2015. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot talk from there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Similarly, there is another survey which is going on at the level of districts also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please understand you cannot talk from there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: ...to find out whether the incidents of anemia are increasing. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are also... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot talk from there. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have no status. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours.

The House then adjourned at twenty-seven minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

*383. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any control over the functioning of regional centres and chapters of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India (ICWAI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total revenue generated over the last three years from each of the regional centres and chapters;

(d) whether any Parliamentary Committee has reviewed and audited the financial and administrative functioning of ICAI and ICWAI; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (e) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Institute of Cost Accountants of India are self-governing institutions constituted under the Acts of Parliament, viz. the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 and the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959. Under both the enactments, Central Government does not have any control over the functioning of Regional Centres and Chapters of the institutions.

The Councils of both the institutes are authorized to constitute Regional Councils in terms of Section 23 of their respective Act. Accordingly, while 5 Regional Councils have been constituted by the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, 4 Regional Councils have been established by the Council of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India.

Revenue available with the Regional Councils of the two Institutes is given in Statement (*See below*).

So far, no Parliamentary Committee has reviewed the financial and administrative functioning of the two Institutes.

Statement

Revenue available with Regional Councils of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and Institute of Cost Accountants of India during last three years

A. Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

Regional Council *	2010-11 (₹)	2011-12 (₹)	2012-13 (₹)	2013-14 (₹) (Provisional)
Western Region	241569653	231776725	280526835	429934842
Northern Region	106539729	108320192	134062542	224153513
Central Region	201999030	181073552	225224430	318348034
Southern Region	230555251	210352842	309952043	459406671
Eastern Region	59160388	61867201	66011416	104521663

*Includes revenue available with local branches of the relevant Regional Council.

B. Institute of Cost Accountants of India

Regional Council *	2010-11 (₹)	2011-12 (₹)	2012-13 (₹)	2013-14 (₹) (Provisional)
Western Region	115591812	127301344	149299284	120118941
Northern Region	56107842	63159837	88860874	60479512
Southern Region	132106142	172232003	189554706	144374884
Eastern Region	86386624	94295572	88965710	74286720

*Includes revenue available with local chapters of the relevant Regional Council.

Stakes sale in steel plants

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to sell its stakes in SAIL and other Steel PSUs;

(b) if so, the details of the plans for selling of such stakes; and

(c) the details of the proposal to use the fund earned from the sale ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) (i) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 19th July, 2012 approved the sale of 10.82% equity of SAIL out of the Government of India's holding of 85.82% through Offer for Sales of Shares through stock exchange mechanism as per SEBI Rules and Regulations. Accordingly, first tranche of disinvestment of 5.82% was completed in March, 2013. The remaining 5% disinvestment is tentatively scheduled for completion in the current financial year.

(ii) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 24.01.2012 approved disinvestment of 10% paid-up equity of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd (RINL) out of GOI's shareholding of 100% through an Initial Public Offer (IPO). The issue is tentatively scheduled for completion in the current financial year.

(c) The Government of India constituted the National Investment Fund (NIF) on 3rd November, 2005, into which the proceeds from disinvestment of CPSEs were to be channelized. The Government on 17th January, 2013 and 21st February, 2013 has approved restructuring of the NIF and decided that the disinvestment proceeds with effect from the fiscal year 2013-14 will be credited to the existing 'Public Account' under the head NIF and they would remain there until withdrawn/invested for the approved purposes. It was decided that the NIF would be utilized for the following purposes:

(i) Subscribing to the shares being issued by the CPSEs including Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Public Sector Insurance Companies, on rights basis so as to ensure 51% ownership of the Government in those CPSEs/PSBs/Insurance Companies, is not diluted.

(ii) Preferential allotment of shares of the CPSE to promoters as per SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 so that Government shareholding does not go down below 51% in all cases where the CPSE is going to raise fresh equity to meet its capital expenditure program.

- (iii) Recapitalization of public sector banks and public sector insurance companies.
- (iv) Investment by Government in RRBs/IIFCL/NABARD/Exim Bank;
- (v) Equity infusion in various Metro projects.
- (vi) Investment in Bhartiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd and Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.
- (vii) Investment in Indian Railways towards capital expenditure.

DRDO projects running behind schedule

*385. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether major projects of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) are running behind schedule, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in completion of these projects, project-wise;
- (b) the details of funds required, allocated, released and utilized for the purpose during each of the last five years and the current year, project-wise; and,
- (c) the corrective measures taken / being taken by Government to address these issues ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Project-wise details, regarding original and revised date of completion, sanctioned cost, expenditure made during last five years and current year (up to 30 June) along with reasons for delay in completion of major ongoing projects of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) are given in following table:

Sl. No.	Project	Probable Date of Completion (PDC)		Sanctioned Cost (₹ in Cr.)	Expenditure made during				
		Original	Revised		Up to 31 Mar. 2011	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
		Dec. 2008	Mar. 2015	5777.56	3875.74	449.90	429.38	268.99	40.09
1.	Light Combat Aircraft (LCA), Phase-II	Reasons for Delay:							
	Date of Sanction:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-designing of Composite Wings. Change in build standard and aircraft fabrication. • Technology denial by technological advanced countries. • Inadequate production facility at HAL. At present, HAL is achieving production of 4 aircraft/year instead of 8 aircraft/year. • Un-anticipated complexities faced in structural design. • Lack of infrastructure and skilled manpower in country. 							
	20 Nov. 2001	<p><i>(More than 2600 flight tests have been completed utilizing 15 Aircraft. Initial Operational Clearance (IOC-I) was achieved in Jan 2011. An important milestone in the long journey towards indigenization and Self-Reliance was attained in Dec. 2013 by obtaining Initial Operational Clearance-II wherein "Release to Service Certificate" was handed over to the Chief of Air Staff by Raksha Mantri in Bengaluru. Final Operational Clearance (FOC) is likely to be obtained in Mar. 2015.)</i></p>							
2.	Naval Light Combat Aircraft (LCA, Navy) Phase-I	Mar. 2010	Dec. 2014	1714.98	705.21	177.56	283.07	144.50	19.15
	Date of Sanction:	Reasons for Delay:							
	28 Mar. 2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country is attempting design and development of a carrier borne naval aircraft for the first time. • Technology challenges have been significantly higher than originally anticipated. • New material development for landing gear & arrester hook system took longer time than anticipated. • Un-anticipated complexities faced in structural design. • Delay in development of LCA Air Force led to delay in LCA Navy due to shared resources. <p><i>(Shore based test facility has been commissioned).</i></p>							

Sl. No.	Project	Probable Date of Completion (PDC)		Sanctioned Cost (₹ in Cr.)	Expenditure made during					
		Original	Revised		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Dec. 1996	Dec. 2009	2839.00	122.07	55.33	44.62	15.39	10.56	0.37
3.	Aero Engine Kaveri (PDC is under revision)	Reasons for Delay:								
	Date of Sanction: 31 Mar. 1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology difficulties faced during development due to complexities of engine system. • Non-availability of raw materials indigenously. • Lack of test facilities, like high altitude test facility, full scale fan, compressor, combustor and after burner test facility. • Denial of critical systems and components by technologically advanced countries. • Introduction of Kaveri core (Kabini) engine development, its altitude testing and Flying Test Bed (FTB) trials were not originally included. 								
		<i>(Dry variant of Kaveri Engine is planned to use as power plant for Indian Unmanned Strike Air Vehicle).</i>								
4.	Air Borne Early Warning and Control (AEW&C) System	Oct. 2011	Oct. 2014	2275.00	367.22	239.51	181.46	157.85	81.87	8.62
	Date of Sanction: 6 Oct. 2004	Reasons for Delay:								
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay due to projection of additional operational requirements by IAF and finalization by issue of mutually agreed Operational Requirements compliance document. • Additional requirement of Certification of aircraft for operation under icing certification which in turn has necessitated additional design work on Aircraft and Mission Systems thereby delaying the delivery of aircraft. • Delay in delivery of aircraft supplied by the manufacturer. 								

(c) The following corrective/remedial measures have been taken/being taken to address the issues of delay in completion of ongoing projects:

- Consortium approach is being used for design, development and fabrication of critical components.
- Three-tier project monitoring approach has been instituted in the major projects/programmes.
- Project Monitoring Review Committee (PMRC) and Project Appraisal and Review Committee (PARC) meetings are held regularly to monitor the progress of ongoing projects/programmes.
- Concurrent engineering approach has been adopted in technology intensive projects to minimize time-lag between development and productionisation of the systems.
- Information technology and modern management techniques are being applied.
- Encouraging joint funding by users to ensure their commitment towards earliest completion.
- Promoting synergy and better co-ordination among User Services, DRDO and production agencies through cluster meetings.

Soldiers killed in J and K

*386. SHRI KALPATARU DAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of soldiers killed in J&K region during the last three years, at the hands of outlawed forces;

(b) whether this number has been going up unabated;

(c) whether Government has worked out some action plan to control such deaths at the hands of outlawed forces in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The details of Army personnel martyred in J&K during counter-infiltration and counter-terrorists operations in the last three years are as under:-

Sl.No.	Year	Number of soldiers martyred
1.	2011	15
2.	2012	13
3.	2013	21

The Indian Army has a counter-infiltration, counter-insurgency and counter-terrorism strategy in place which is being executed in synergy with the State Government, Central Armed Police Forces and Intelligence Agencies. A periodic review of the security arrangements, threat perception and analysis of past incidents is carried out. Based on these reviews, suitable drills and procedures are adopted to counter such threats. Some of the measures employed to minimize casualties include appraisal and upgradation of intelligence gathering capabilities, use of individual protection gear, provision of suitable weapons and equipment to soldiers, timely casualty evacuation and adequacy of medical facilities, etc.

Implementation of the Sachar Committee Report

*387. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had accepted the Sachar Committee Report for solving problems of Muslim community and other minorities in India; and

(b) if so, the status in respect of implementation of the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): (a) and (b) 76 recommendations were listed from the Sachar Committee Report, out of which 72 recommendations were accepted by the Government. Three recommendations were not accepted and one recommendation was deferred. The Government has taken 43 decisions in respect of the 72 recommendations as recommendations of similar nature were clubbed together for taking follow-up action. The responsibility of implementation of the aforesaid decisions has been given to the concerned Ministries/Departments. The status of implementation of 43 decisions is given in Statement.

Statement

Status of follow up action on the decisions of the Government taken in May, 2007 on the recommendations of the Sachar Committee:

Sl. No.	Decisions taken by the Government in May, 2007	Status
1	2	3

1. Education

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | The Educational Backwardness Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is of the Muslim Community being implemented by Ministry of Human as brought out by the Sachar Resource Development. The States/UTs Committee will be addressed have been advised under SSA to give |
|---|--|

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<p>through a multipronged strategy. The strategy will focus specifically on improving the access to education of Muslim girls.</p> <p>-Ministry of Human Resource Development</p>	<p>primacy to opening of "Girls only" upper primary schools keeping with the State government policy, in areas where there is such a demand under SSA. Eight States/UTs namely Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal have opened "girls only" Schools at the Upper Primary Level.</p>	<p>Under SSA the following works have been taken up since 2006-07 upto 31.03.2014 in the minority concentration districts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary schools constructed: 15,939 • Upper primary school constructed: 8,151 • Additional classrooms constructed: 230,668 • New primary schools opened: 21,472 • Upper primary schools opened: 11,871 • No of teachers sanctioned: 125,386 <p>The Ministry of Minority Affairs is implementing three Scholarship schemes namely Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum-means based scholarship schemes for the students of minority communities. The details of scholarships given since inception till 31.03.2014 are as under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-matric Scholarship: 264 lakh • Post-matric Scholarship: 34.3 lakh • Merit-cum-means Scholarship: 3.28 lakh <p>Total scholarships given: 302 lakh 30% of scholarships are earmarked for girls.</p>
<p>2. The outreach of upper primary schools, particularly for Muslim girls, will be expanded with "girls only" schools, wherever required, and by opening residential Kasturba Gandhi</p>	<p>(1) SSA is committed to ensuring universal access to primary and upper primary education within one km and three kms respectively.</p> <p>(2) 555 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas have been sanctioned since 2006-07 in</p>	

1	2	3
Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) Schools, on priority, in areas with substantial Muslim population.	-Ministry of Human Resource Development	<p>minority concentration districts (MCDs) and all are operational.</p> <p>(3) M/o HRD (Department of School Education and Literacy) has also issued instructions that as KGBV schools are part of the regular upper primary school system of the State, the State Government/Union Territory's particular policy for instruction in Urdu medium should be adopted for the KGBV schools. The Urdu teachers available in the system should be deployed for the purpose. The enrolment of Muslim girls in these 555 KGBVs was 16.39 % in 2013-14. Continued efforts have been made by M/o HRD to increase enrolment of Muslim girls in these KGBVs.</p> <p>In order to increase enrolment of girls belonging to minority communities, States have been requested in July 2013 to take immediate steps to enroll the most vulnerable/drop-out girls from the minority communities in the KGBVs so as to enhance their opportunities.</p>
3. In pursuance of the goal of universalizing secondary education, priority will be given to opening of secondary/senior secondary schools in areas of Muslim concentration, wherever there is need for such schools.	-Ministry of Human Resource Development	<p>(1) For universalization of access to quality education at secondary stage, a scheme called Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been approved. The scheme envisages preference to minority concentration areas in opening of Government schools. State Governments have been advised to accord priority to setting up new/upgraded schools in minority concentration areas while appraising proposals under this scheme.</p> <p>(2) During the period of implementation of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan from 2009-10 to 2013-14, a total of</p>

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		<p>10,230 New Secondary Schools have been sanctioned in the country out of which 1,189 New /Upgradation of existing schools to Secondary schools have been sanctioned in MCDs and 864 of these schools, have become functional.</p>
4.	<p>A mass mobilization campaign will be carried out in all districts, having a substantial population of Muslims, to generate awareness about the need for literacy and elementary education and to promote vocational education and skill development. A special literacy drive will be taken up in these districts to improve the overall literacy rate and especially the literacy rate of Muslim women.</p> <p>- Ministry of Human Resource Development</p>	<p>The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched Sakshar Bharat the new variant of the National Literacy Mission on 08.09.2009 for implementation in the 11th Plan with an objective to make literate 70 million adults in the age group of 15 years and beyond. The Scheme has special focus on women belonging to minorities.</p> <p>Sakshar Bharat is being implemented in 372 districts out of the 410 eligible districts where adult female literacy rate is 50% or below as per 2001 census. 66 MCDs have been covered under this programme.</p> <p>Against the target to cover 12 million Muslims during the 11th Plan, since the first assessment conducted by the National Literacy Mission Authority in collaboration with the National Institute of Open Schooling in August 2010 to March 2013, 21,293,119 adults have been certified as literate out of which 17.74 lakh are reported certified learners from Minority Community.</p>
5.	<p>New Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) would be set up in all districts, with a substantial population of Muslims, not covered as yet with such Sansthans.</p> <p>-Ministry of Human Resource Development</p>	<p>Jan Shikshan Sansthans (JSSs) are imparting vocational training in 33 out of the 88 Muslim dominated districts in the country.</p> <p>The coverage under this programme during 2012-13 was 12.2%. In the year 2013-14 (upto October, 2013) out of</p>

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		2,48,757 beneficiaries, 30,629 (12.31%) belong to minorities.
6.	In areas with a concentration of Muslim population, Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) would be established to impart pre-service and in-service training to primary, upper primary and secondary level teachers.	The Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the XII Plan <i>inter-alia</i> envisages establishment of Block Institutes of Teachers Education in 196 SC/ST/Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs). This has covered 15 States/ UTs. Upto August 2013, 96 BITEs have been sanctioned.
	-Ministry of Human Resource Development	
7.	The allocation for setting up women's hostels in colleges and Universities would be stepped up further during the XIth Plan. The University Grants Commission (UGC) would pay special attention to setting up women's hostels in higher education institutions in Muslim concentration areas.	UGC has sanctioned 285 Women's Hostels during 11th Plan in Minority Concentration Districts. During 2012-13, out of 148 women's hostels, 25 have been sanctioned in Minority Concentration Districts. During 2013-14, out of 604 Women's Hostels, 136 have been approved/sanctioned in MCDs.
	-Ministry of Human Resource Development	
8.	The Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernization Programme will be augmented and the scheme revised to enhance the components eligible for assistance under this programme.	The Area Intensive & Madarsa Modernisation Programme has been recast as two schemes, namely, the "Scheme of Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM)" and "Scheme for Infrastructure Development Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes (Elementary/Secondary/Senior Secondary Schools)". The scheme is demand driven.
	-Ministry of Human Resource Development	12,739 Madarasas and 30,507 teachers assisted under SPQEM with an amount of ₹ 283.53 crores during 11th Five Year Plan (FYP). In the 12th Plan, during 2012-13, 9,905 Madarasas and 23,146 teachers assisted

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		<p>under SPQEM with total sanctioned amount of ₹ 182.49 crores. During 2013-14, 14,859 Madarasas and 35,376 teachers assisted with total sanctioned amount of ₹ 182.73 crores.</p> <p>Under IDMI, total 403 minority institutions assisted and ₹ 75.40 crores released during 11th Five Year Plan (FYP). In the 12th Plan, during 2012-13, 184 minority institutions assisted and ₹ 28.38 crores released. During 2013-14, 229 minority institutions assisted and ₹ 24.99 crores released.</p>
9.	<p>The mid-day meal scheme is being extended to cover children in upper primary classes. Special attention would be given to all Muslim concentration blocks, which are educationally backward.</p> <p>-Ministry of Human Resource Development</p>	<p>The Mid-day meal scheme was extended to all areas in the country from the year 2007-08 onwards and also covers upper primary schools. Blocks with concentration of Muslim population are covered under this scheme. Children in Madarasas are also covered under the programme.</p>
10.	<p>Existing school and community buildings could be used in the evenings as "study centres" and existing teachers could be engaged on honoraria to tutor willing students including girls, who could be accompanied by guardians.</p> <p>-Ministry of Human Resource Development</p>	<p>All the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised by the Ministry of HRD for using existing school buildings and community buildings as the study centres for school children. Reminders have been periodically issued to the Chief Secretaries of all states/ UTs in this regard.</p>
11.	<p>The National Curriculum Framework-2005 envisages strengthening of a national system of education in a pluralistic society, based on the values enshrined in the</p>	<p>21 States {Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and</p>

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<p>Constitution of India, such as social justice, equality and secularism. Text books are being revised in accordance with the National Curriculum Framework- 2005.</p>	<p>-Ministry of Human Resource Development</p>	<p>West Bengal} have completed revising their curriculum in the light of NCF 2005, while 1 State {Maharashtra } is currently in the process of doing so, and 10 States/UTs {Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Lakshadweep, Manipur and Sikkim} follow the NCERT syllabus. 3 UTs {Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Puducherry} have followed the Curriculum of neighboring States.</p>
<p>12. The trend of the pool of eligible population for higher education increasing faster for SCs/ STs than for Muslims will be examined further.</p>	<p>-Ministry of Human Resource Development</p>	<p>A study was undertaken by the National University for Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA) to address this issue. The study report has been submitted and the same has been examined in the Ministry of HRD. As recommended in the NUEPA Report, a Standing Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of HRD with the mandate to monitor the minority related schemes and programmes and to suggest modifications with a view to catering to the needs of the minorities.</p>
<p>13. A mechanism has already been put in place to make granting of minority educational institution status more responsive. The question of equivalence of qualifications from Madarsas for subsequent access to higher education has been engaging</p>		<p>With respect to Mechanism for granting of Minority Educational Institution status more responsive, National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) has been established by an Act of Parliament with the key objective of ensuring that the true amplitude of the educational rights enshrined in Article 30</p>

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<p>the attention of government. Institutions like Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia Milia Islamia University and Jamia Hamdard University already recognize qualifications from Madarsas.</p> <p>-Ministry of Human Resource Development</p>	<p>(1) of the Constitution is made available to the members of the notified minority communities, including the Muslims.</p>	<p>The certificates/qualifications of the Madrasa Boards which have been granted equivalence by the State Education Board to that of their Secondary and Senior Secondary qualification have been equated with corresponding certificates of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Council of Board of School Education in India (COBSE) and other school examination boards, for the purpose of employment and entry to higher levels education. DOPT has issued notification in this regard.</p>
<p>14. The Ministry of Minority Affairs will implement three scholarship schemes, a coaching & allied scheme specifically for students from the minority communities and other schemes for development of education.</p> <p>-Ministry of Minority Affairs</p>	<p>MHRD has mentioned that from 2005 to July, 2013, 8419 certificates have been issued for granting minority educational institute status.</p>	<p>The Ministry is implementing following schemes:-</p> <p>(a) Pre-matric scholarship scheme, (b) Post-matric scholarship scheme and (c) Merit-cum-means scholarship scheme</p> <p>The aforesaid three Scholarship schemes are being implemented for minority communities, for Class I to X, Class XI to Ph.D. and for technical and professional courses respectively at under-graduate and post-graduate levels. Funds of ₹ 3,869.19 crore have been released under these schemes for awarding 2.14 crore scholarships since their inception till the year 2012-13. During 2013-14 ₹ 1,739.55 crores have been released for awarding 87.85 lakh scholarships.</p>

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Maulana Azad Fellowship Scheme: 3,020 fresh Fellowships were awarded under Maulana Azad National Fellowship through University Grants Commission (UGC), which is the Nodal Agency for the Fellowship of minority communities since launching of the programme till 2012- 13. A total of 3,776 Fellowships (756 Fresh and 3,020 Renewals) were given during 2013-14.

Coaching and Allied Scheme: A revised Coaching and Allied scheme was launched in 2006-07. 27,876 students belonging to minority communities benefitted and an amount of ₹ 54.61 crores was released under this scheme during the 11th FYP. In the 12th Plan, during 2012-13, 6,716 students belonging to minority communities benefitted and an amount of ₹ 13.99 crores released. During 2013-2014, 9,997 students belonging to minority communities benefitted and an amount of ₹ 23.66 crores was released.

15. The corpus of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) will be augmented and its operations expanded and streamlined.

The corpus of MAEF was increased from ₹ 200 crore to ₹ 750 crore during the 11th Plan. The present corpus is of the order of ₹ 910 crore and the same will be raised to ₹ 1250 crore during the 12th FYP.

—Ministry of Minority Affairs

2. Skill Development:

1. An inter-ministerial group will be set up consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Labour and Employment, Small Scale Industries and Agro and Rural-based Industries, Human

A three-tier institutional structure for skill development was functioning till May, 2013 at the Central level involving the Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development (PMNCSD), National Skill Development Co-Ordination

1	2	3
<p>Resource Development, Textiles, Heavy Industries, Health and Family Welfare, Minority Affairs, Food Processing Industries, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Finance (Banking) and Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion to plan and monitor the implementation of a comprehensive programme for skill development amongst Muslims so that the benefits from complementarities and synergy from a host of schemes could accrue to the intended beneficiaries quickly and in a palpable fashion. A cluster approach' will be adopted to address the need for skill and entrepreneurship.</p>	<p>- Planning Commission</p>	<p>Board (NSDCB) under the Planning Commission and the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). However, as per a decision of the Government the PMNCSD, NSDCB and O/o Adviser to PM on Skill Development has been subsumed in the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA). The NSDA is an autonomous body under the M/o Finance and has been set up <i>inter alia</i>, to coordinate and harmonize the Skill Development efforts of the Government and the Private Sector to achieve the skilling targets of the 12th Plan and beyond and endeavor to bridge the Social, Regional, Gender and Economic Divide.</p> <p>The Ministry of Labour and Employment has informed that 1,498 out of 10,750 ITIs/ITCs (14%) affiliated to NCVT are in Minority Concentration Areas with a capacity of 234,203 seats.</p> <p>Besides, under the Multi sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) of Ministry of Minority Affairs, 10% of the total allocation is earmarked for the skill training. Also 117 ITIs and 44 Polytechnics have been sanctioned for minority concentration areas under MsDP to fill the development deficit gap.</p> <p>Ministry of Minority Affairs has launched a new scheme in September, 2013 “Seekho aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)” a 100% central sector scheme, for skill development of minorities. The outlay for 12th Plan for this scheme is ₹ 60 crore.</p>

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2.	<p>NABARD and SIDBI will be advised to set aside funds for training minorities under their EDP programmes with focus on skill development of artisans in traditional occupations and also for re-equipping them with modern skills, especially in minority dominated clusters. An Interministerial Group, set up to plan and monitor the implementation of this programme, will also look into integrating this into their plan.</p> <p>-Department of Financial Services.</p>	<p>RBI has instructed the lead banks to organize entrepreneur development programmes so that members of the minority communities in these areas could derive the benefits of various programmes being financed by the banks. 4585 entrepreneur development programmes (EDPs) have been organized during 2013-14 and the number of beneficiaries is 104,630 while the amount of financial assistance provided was ₹ 219.98 crore to 47,545 beneficiaries.</p>

3. Access to Credit:

1. Access to credit for Muslims is critical as a large proportion of this community is engaged in self-employment activities. While formulating the district plan it will be ensured that adequate credit is made available to minorities and Muslims in particular, with convenience and ease.

-Department of Financial Services

Under the Scheme 'Priority Sector Lending' being implemented by Department of Financial Services, lending to minority communities is covered under weaker sections category of Priority Sector Lending. RBI has issued its Master circular on 1st July, 2013 on priority sector lending for improving credit facilities to minority communities.

The percentage of Priority Sector Lending (PSL) going to minorities has shown steady increase from 10.6% in 2007-08 to 16.09% in 2013-14. The segregated community-wise details of PSL for the year 2013-14 (31.03.2014) are given below :

Muslims : 44.31%,	Christians : 21.87%,
Sikhs : 24.58%,	Buddhists : 2.06%.
Parsis : 2.23%,	Jain : 4.96%

1	2	3																									
2.	Public sector banks will be advised to open more branches in Muslim concentration areas. -Department of Financial Services	A total of 19119 branches have been opened in areas with substantial minority population upto 31.03.2014.																									
3.	Public sector banks would regularly monitor disposal of loan applications for minorities and maintain reasons for rejection of applications so that the applicants can exercise full rights to information about the status of their applications. District-wise and bank-wise data will be made available on the web-site of RBI. -Department of Financial Services	Proforma for reporting and monitoring of loans to minorities has been devised. As per the information provided by the Dept., the details regarding number of applications received, accepted etc. during 2010-11 to 2013-14 are as under: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2010-11</th> <th>2011-12</th> <th>2012-13</th> <th>2013-14</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Applications Received</td> <td>854339</td> <td>1319375</td> <td>1446507</td> <td>1177192</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Applications accepted</td> <td>845102</td> <td>1298731</td> <td>1428660</td> <td>1168338</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Applications rejected</td> <td>5817</td> <td>13784</td> <td>5083</td> <td>5853</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Applications pending</td> <td>3420</td> <td>6527</td> <td>2694</td> <td>2793</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Applications Received	854339	1319375	1446507	1177192	Applications accepted	845102	1298731	1428660	1168338	Applications rejected	5817	13784	5083	5853	Applications pending	3420	6527	2694	2793
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14																							
Applications Received	854339	1319375	1446507	1177192																							
Applications accepted	845102	1298731	1428660	1168338																							
Applications rejected	5817	13784	5083	5853																							
Applications pending	3420	6527	2694	2793																							
4.	RBI has already issued necessary instructions to all Scheduled Commercial Banks to specifically direct credit to Muslims, create awareness of various credit schemes through publicity and organize entrepreneurial development programmes. -Department of Financial Services	Department of Financial Services has informed that 4585 entrepreneur development programmes (EDPs) have been organized during 2013-14 and the number of beneficiaries is 104,630 while the amount of financial assistance provided was ₹ 219.98 crore to 47,545 beneficiaries.																									
5.	Micro-finance among women would be promoted, especially in clusters, by the Ministries/	As per the information provided by the Department of Financial Services, 625,120 accounts have been opened for																									

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<p>Departments / PSU banks / financial institutions.</p> <p>–Department of Financial Services and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.</p>	<p>minority women with ₹ 4,439.54 crore as Microcredit to them as on 31.03.2014.</p>	<p>One of the components under the revamped scheme of Swarn Jayanti Swarojgar Yojana (SJSRY) is the Urban Women Self Help Programme (UWSP). This programme focuses on assisting groups of urban poor women in setting up of group enterprises with bank loan and subsidy under the scheme. UWSP also assists women groups with revolving funds for thrift and credit activities. Advisory has been issued by the M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to State Governments to take action for promotion of Micro Finance among minority women under UWSP component of SJSRY in minority concentration clusters/towns/cities. Achievements under this scheme, during 2013-14 are as below:</p>
<p>6. The National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) will be restructured so as to make it more effective instrument of intervention.</p>	<p>A proposal for restructuring of NMDFC is underway in consultation with merchant banker, namely, SBI-CAPS, and various Ministries/Departments concerned.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2802 number of minority beneficiaries covered through group micro enterprises under UWSP. • 27533 number of minority beneficiaries covered under revolving fund for T&CS under UWSP.
<p>–Ministry of Minority Affairs</p>		
<p>4. Special Development Initiatives:</p>		
<p>1. A Multi-sectoral development programme to provide basic</p>	<p>Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) was launched in 90 identified</p>	

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amenities, and improve opportunities for employment will be launched in identified backward minority concentration districts.

-Ministry of Minority Affairs

2. An Inter-ministerial Task Force, constituted under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission, will recommend strategies to address the deficiencies in civic amenities, infrastructure and economic opportunities in 338 identified towns and cities, with a population exceeding 50,000 and having at least 25% minority population.

– Planning Commission and Ministry of Minority Affairs

minority concentration districts (MCD) in 2008-09.

The Government has approved the restructuring of Multisectoral Development Programme and it is implemented in 710 blocks and 66 towns at present.

Plans for ₹ 4,843.64 crore have been approved and ₹ 3,576.57 crore released to State Governments and UTs up to the year 2012-13. During 2013-14, plans for ₹ 1,466.98 crore have been approved and ₹ 958.23 crore released.

Report of Inter-Ministerial Task Force headed by Dr. B.L. Mungekar was examined. 338 towns/cities having a substantial minority population, of which 251 are backward, have been identified. The following were the broad recommendations:

(1) The identified deficiencies in educational and health infrastructure are to be attended on priority by Deptt. of School Education and Literacy, Deptt. of Higher Education, Min. of Women and Child Development, Min. of Labour and Employment and Min. of Health & Family Welfare.

(2) The identified deficiencies in basic civic amenities are to be attended on priority by Min. of Urban Development (JNNURM) and Min. of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation (BSUP) and (IHSDP).

(3) Percentage of priority sector lending to minorities to be stepped up to 15% by 2010 by the D/o Financial Services. Ministries/Departments concerned have been suitably advised.

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5. Measures for affirmative action:

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| <p>1. An expert Group will be set up to examine and determine the structure and functions of an Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC).
-Ministry of Minority Affairs</p> | <p>In pursuance of this decision, an Expert Group was set up on 31st August, 2007. The Expert Group submitted its report on 13th March, 2008. Based on the Expert Group Report, recommendations of Group of Ministers constituted for this purpose and comments/inputs received from various stakeholders, a proposal for setting up of Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC) is under consideration.</p> |
| <p>2. An expert group will be set up to recommend an appropriate "diversity index" to promote diversity in living, educational and work spaces.
-Ministry of Minority Affairs</p> | <p>An expert group on diversity index was set up as per the decisions of the Government. The purpose was to <i>inter-alia</i>, develop and devise a transparent and acceptable index to measure diversity in the areas of education, government and private employment and housing. The expert group submitted its report recommending, among other things, a conceptual framework of the diversity index and its construction. Since the proposal for setting up of EOC was already under consideration, the concept of having a diversity index has been subsumed in the proposal for setting up of an EOC.</p> |
| <p>3. A National Data Bank (NDB) will be set up where the relevant data for various socio religious communities (SRCs) will be maintained.
-Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)</p> | <p>As a follow-up action on the Sachar Committee recommendations, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has created a National Data Bank web page on its website where 97 tables on population, education, health and labour and employment (Census 2011 and Census 2001) have been uploaded under the link "National Data Bank". The webpage also contains a few National Sample Survey reports which contain data on the socio-religious categories.</p> |
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4.	<p>An Autonomous assessment and Monitoring Authority (AMA), to evaluate the data maintained by National Data Bank will be set up in the Planning Commission.</p> <p>-Planning Commission</p>	<p>In pursuance of the decision of the Government, an Assessment and Monitoring Authority (AMA) was set up in the Planning Commission. Planning Commission reconstituted AMA and the term of the reconstituted AMA was extended up to 30.06.2014. The AMA set up three Working Groups.</p> <p>All the Working Groups have since submitted their reports to AMA. AMA has submitted its report to Planning Commission on 02.05.2014.</p>
6. Waqfs:		
1.	<p>The Ministry of Culture will hold an annual meeting with the Central Waqf Council (CWC) to review the list of waqfs, which are under the Archeological Survey of India (ASI).</p> <p>-Ministry of Culture</p>	<p>The Annual Meeting of Archeological Survey of India (ASI) with CWC was held on 07.01.2013. There are 218 Waqf properties, which are to be protected by ASI, has been reported. M/o Culture has directed the ASI to expedite action for the identification of Waqf properties at the regional level and to send a report to them shortly.</p>
2.	<p>A suitable agency will be set up for providing financial assistance for the development of waqf properties to enable waqfs to generate surpluses for the welfare of the poor.</p> <p>-Ministry of Minority Affairs</p>	<p>A Public Sector Undertaking namely National Waqf Development Corporation (NAWADCO) has since been incorporated by MoMA with an authorized share capital of ₹ 500 crores and paid up capital of ₹ 100 crore, to finance the development of Waqf properties throughout the country.</p>
3.	<p>(a) A Bill to amend the Waqf Act will be introduced in Parliament after receiving the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) on Waqfs.</p>	<p>(a) The Waqf (Amendment) Bill with proposed amendments in the Waqf Act, 1995 has been passed by both the Houses of Parliament, and Waqf Amendment Act has been enacted.</p>

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(b) Model Waqf rules will be framed and forwarded to States/UTs which have not framed such rules.	(b) After the enactment of Waqf Amendment Act, Model Waqf Rules are under preparation.	
-Ministry of Minority Affairs		
4. States will be requested to consider amendments to their Rent Control Act (RCA) to exempt waqf properties from its purview.	The following States/UTs have exempted Waqf Properties from the purview of RCA - Andhra Pradesh, Bihar Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. As intimated by Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Daman and Diu, they have no Waqf Properties. The following States do not have RCA-Manipur, Orissa and Andaman Nicobar Islands. The RCAs in the following States are under consideration-Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Meghalaya and West Bengal.	
-Ministry of Urban Development	Thus, 10 States and 3 UTs have amended their respective rent control acts for exemption of Waqf properties. Further 7 States have indicated that the matter is under examination while 3 States and 2 UTs have clarified that there are no rent control acts. 2 States have confirmed that no Waqf property exists.	
7. Miscellaneous Issues:		
1. A Bill will be brought before Parliament for providing social security to workers in the unorganised sector, which, <i>inter-alia</i> includes, home-based workers.	Ministry of Labour and Employment has informed that an Act has been passed by the Parliament for providing social security to workers in the unorganized sector, which, <i>inter-alia</i> , includes home based workers.	
-Ministry of Labour and Employment	Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide smart card based cashless health insurance, including	

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maternity benefit, cover of ₹ 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. More than 3.69 crore families are availing the benefits of the schemes.

2. High Level Committee has been set up to review the Delimitation Act, and the concerns expressed in the Sachar Committee report will be considered in the course of the review.
- The Delimitation Act, as suggested by the High level Committee was considered by the Government. On the basis of the decision of the Government, the Delimitation (Amendment) Ordinance 2008 was promulgated which was later replaced by the Delimitation Act, 2008.

**-Ministry of Law and Justice
and Ministry of Home Affairs**

3. Appropriate training modules, films and material for sensitization of government functionaries, specially field staff, would be prepared and made available to State governments/ UT administration for use in induction and in-service training programmes.
- Department of Personnel and Training has already taken action in this regard and State Government / UT administration have been given modules for training.

**-Department of Personnel and
Training**

4. Parliament was considering passing of the Communal Violence (Preventive, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005. It provides for penal provisions as deterrents, setting up Special Courts and mechanism for compensation and rehabilitation of riot victims.
- A Working Group in the National Advisory Council (NAC) drafted a Bill titled "Prevention of Communal (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2011". The NAC sent the Bill to Ministry of Home Affairs on 25.07.2011. Thereafter, M/o Home Affairs drafted a new Bill titled "The Prevention of Communal Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2014" which was approved by the Government on 16.12.2013. However,

-Ministry of Home Affairs

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		<p>the House after discussion in the Rajya Sabha on 05.02.2014 deferred its introduction. Subsequently, “The Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005”, which was pending in the Rajya Sabha has been withdrawn on 05.02.2014.</p>
<p>5. A multi-media campaign will be launched to focus on the need for social inclusion. -Ministry of Information and Broadcasting</p>		<p>A multi-media campaign has been followed by the M/o I and B for dissemination of information through electronic and print media in Urdu language apart from other languages.</p>
<p>6. State Governments and UTs will be requested to consider the recommendation for posting of Muslim police personnel in thanas and Muslim health personnel and teachers in Muslim concentration areas. - Ministries of Home Affairs</p>		<p>Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) has issued instructions to Ministries of HRD, Home Affairs and Health and Family Welfare for issuing necessary guidelines regarding posting of Muslim police personnel in thanas and Muslim health personnel and teachers in Muslim concentration areas. In response, suitable circulars have been issued by MHA, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Family Welfare and M/o HRD in this regard.</p>
<p>7. Health and Family Welfare, Human Resource Development and Department of Personnel and Training will issue appropriate guidelines. Department of Personnel and Training will be the nodal department for monitoring this. - Department of Personnel and Training</p>		
<p>8. Civil rights centres, initially in Central universities, will be set</p>		<p>35 Universities have started centres for studying social exclusion and inclusive</p>

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up to promote the importance of social inclusion.

-Ministry of Human Resource Development

policy for minorities and SCs/STs. Besides, 2,328 Centres of Equal Opportunity (CEOs) have been established in 23 Central Universities, 114 State Universities, 12 Deemed Universities and 2,179 Colleges. UGC has released ₹ 46.07 crore during the 11th Plan.

9. For facilitating the flow of funds under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) to towns and cities, having a substantial concentration of minority population, necessary steps will be taken to ensure that Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for such towns and cities include adequate provisions for minorities, as envisaged in the new 15 Point Programme.

- Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and Ministry of Urban Development

M/o HUPA has issued advisory to ensure that under the JNNURM / UIDSSMT Schemes, the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) should have adequate provision for minorities. Achievements made under J NNURM are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Project Cost for minorities dominated Cities/Towns (₹ in crore)	No. of Cities/Towns
1.	Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)	6813.03	17
2.	Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	2237.06	103
3.	Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG)	10,259.78	19
4.	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)	2048.91	95

10. State governments will be advised to improve representation of minorities in local bodies on the lines of the initiative taken by the Andhra Pradesh government.

-Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Urban Development

Action taken for Urban Local Bodies: Ministry of Urban Development has informed that the following States/UTs have taken action for improving the representation of minorities in local bodies-Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

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Andaman Nicobar Islands Administration informed that no community has been declared as minority community in Islands either on religious or linguistic grounds. However, the present council consists of member belonging to minority communities who has been elected in normal course of municipal election. The Government of Chhattisgarh is considering the matter. There is no representation of minorities in ULBs in Goa. In Himachal Pradesh there is no provision in HP municipal Acts for representation of minorities in ULBs.

Action taken for Rural Local Bodies:

M/o Panchyati Raj has issued requisite advisory letter to all the State Govt. for improving representation of minorities in local bodies on the lines of the initiative taken by the Andhra Pradesh government.

11. Dissemination of information regarding Health and Family welfare schemes will be done in Urdu and regional languages in such districts blocks and towns, with a substantial minority population. A basket of choice in contraception will also be made available, along with ensuring easy access to such services.

The Ministry of Health & FW has advised States/UTs to take effective steps to popularize various health and family welfare services through advocacy and IEC campaign in Urdu and regional languages in Districts/blocks/towns of minority concentration

-M/o Health & Family Welfare

Sale of fake and spurious drugs

*388. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that fake and spurious drugs are being sold in the country;

(b) whether the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has been able to find out the culprits involved in selling spurious drugs; and

(c) the number of offenders who have been booked during the period ending 2010 to 2014 ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Government is aware of the reports about isolated cases of spurious/adulterated/not-of-standard quality drugs being sold in the country.

(b) and (c) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, regulatory control over manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs is primarily exercised by the State Drug Control Authorities appointed by the State/UT Governments. The number of cases of spurious/adulterated/not-of-standard quality drugs reported and the number of prosecutions launched in such cases during the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14, as received from the State/UT Drug Control Authorities, is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Further, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation also undertakes regular sampling and launching of prosecutions. The details of cases of spurious/adulterated/not-of-standard quality drugs reported and the number of prosecutions launched thereon by Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation during the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and April 2013-March 2014

Sl. No.	States	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 decided, where prosecution was commenced	No. of persons arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2010-11							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4052	52	1	1	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	760	63	1	1	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	2359	58	8	39	Nil	24
5.	Goa	642	26	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	5037	317	6	17	6	Nil
7.	Haryana	2348	67	1	4	Nil	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1125	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1480	27	4	3	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	3740	136	5	2	Nil	4
11.	Kerala	3485	128	Nil	36	Nil	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1936	82	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	6494	449	31	3	Nil	2
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	157	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	86	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	63	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Odissa	3166	111	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
19.	Punjab	2864	60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	2315	133	4	4	Nil	2
21.	Sikkim	24	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	3632	284	3	6	Nil	38
23.	Tripura	518	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1247	179	30	38	2	1
25.	West Bangal	917	39	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Puduicherry	Nil	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	33	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	651	24	Nil	1	Nil	1
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	49	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	182	67	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	195	16	Nil	7	Nil	Nil
35.	Uttaranchal	102	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
TOTAL		49682	2372	95	167	9	72

2011-12

1.	Andhra Pradesh	4758	22	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	95	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Assam	315	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	711	8	Nil	24	Nil	32
5.	Goa	765	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	2874	186	64	6	Nil	Nil
7.	Haryana	1669	32	12	3	Nil	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1470	32	0	1	6	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1940	133	5	1	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	5268	159	2	3	Nil	Nil
11.	Kerala	3904	202	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2617	104	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	6928	521	19	7	6	Nil
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	68	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	71	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Odissa	2910	54	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Punjab	3031	41	1	2	2	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	1605	128	Nil	13	Nil	Nil
21.	Sikkim	26	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	4110	298	4	4	Nil	Nil
23.	Tripura	185	8	4	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1328	152	11	136	2	91
25.	West Bengal	687	18	3	5	Nil	5
26.	Puduicherry	48	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	79	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	283	13	9	5	Nil	11
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	89	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	36	9	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	20	3	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
35.	Uttaranchal	180	3	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		48082	2186	137	211	16	141

2012-13

1.	Andhra Pradesh	6127	78	10	2	4	-	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	103	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
3.	Assam	665	50	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
4.	Bihar	Data awaited						
5.	Goa	637	36	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
6.	Gujarat	6907	551	4	1	1	Nil	
7.	Haryana	3713	52	25	1	Nil	Nil	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1318	27	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2410	86	3	3	-	-	
10.	Karnataka	6336	229	2	2	Nil	3	
11.	Kerala	4569	189	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2049	74	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	
13.	Maharashtra	7538	360	3	Nil	Nil	26	
14.	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Meghalaya	1	4	Nil	initiated	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	64	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	84	4	-	Nil	Nil	-
18.	Odissa	4005	37	1	Instructed to file prosecution in spurious drugs cases	Nil	Nil
19.	Punjab	3087	37	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
20.	Rajasthan	1625	81	15	36	Nil	2
21.	Sikkim	47	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22.	Tamil Nadu	3906	210	4	9	1	Nil
23.	Tripura	236	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1016	161	3	156	Nil	76
25.	West Bangal	1186	35	Nil	2	Nil	3
26.	Puduicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Chandigarh	109	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Delhi	475	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	58	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	15	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	38	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Uttaranchal	212	13	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		58537	2362	70	214	6	110

April 2013-March 2014

1.	Andhra Pradesh	7343	61	12	12	Undertrial	Not given
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	183	6	Nil	NA	NA	NA
3.	Assam	1097	39	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	1137	52	4	1	Nil	Nil
5.	Goa	590	34	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	9713	567	32	Nil	Nil	1
7.	Haryana	2494	52	3	3	Nil	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	751	28	1	1 (seizure in 2011)	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4550	153	6 (3 spurious, 3 Adulter- ated)	6 (3-spurious, 3-Adulterated)	sub-judice	Nil
10.	Karnataka	9366	292	4	1	Nil	Nil
11.	Kerala	4557	152	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1370	75	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	6097	466	19	11	Nil	5
14.	Manipur	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	31	1	Nil	Initiated	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	115	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6
17.	Nagaland	266	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Odissa	4226	74	2	1	Nil	Nil
19.	Punjab	3449	106	3	1	42	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	1516	38	7	7	2	1
21.	Sikkim	109	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA
22.	Tamil Nadu	8356	314	6	4	Nil	Nil
23.	Tripura	798	35	2	1	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2068	336	5	120	Not available	68
25.	West Bangal	894	22	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
26.	Puduicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3, results are awaited	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Chandigarh	100	3	None	None	None	None
29.	Delhi	166	17	5	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Daman and Diu	33	Nil	Nil	Nil	NA	Nil
32.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Chhattisgarh	520	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Jharkhand	402	59	Nil	63	Nil	1
35.	Uttaranchal	405	31	7	2	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		72712	3028	118	234	44	86

Includes figures where prosecution has been launched during the current year. Some of such cases will pertain to spurious/adulterated drug samples of previous year(s).

Statement-II

Data on samples tested, declared spurious/adulterated/not-of-standard quality, prosecutions launched, persons arrested and raids conducted

Sl. No.	Year	No. of drug samples taken	No. of samples declared not-of-standard quality	No. of samples declared spurious / adulterated	No. of prosecutions launched	No. of cases decided	No. of persons arrested	Ap-prox. value of drugs seized (₹ in lakhs)	No. of raids conducted
1.	2010-11	2577	90	01	03	Nil	Nil	75	45
2.	2011-12	3328	111	01	11	3	Nil	Nil	34
3.	2012-13	3599	101	Nil	22	02	02	Nil	03
4.	2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto June, 2014)	4110	116	04	33	02	Nil	2.41	53

Radar quality at Indian airports

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

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to Times of India news-item dated 14 July, 2014 titled "AAI officials question radar at Indian airports";

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether the question of safety of Indian air navigation was examined by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation in the context of quality of radar and other air traffic control systems at airports;

(d) if so, whether any report has been submitted to Government, if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, whether Government would order an enquiry for taking necessary steps including replacement of equipments for air safety; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The new radar systems procured from M/s Eldis Company of Czech Republic are International Civil Aviation Organisation compliant and meet the Air Traffic Services requirement of Airports Authority of India (AAI). These radar systems have been inspected by AAI experts at factory site and certified before shipping to India. As per Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), any new equipment/system procured and installed requires Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) inspection and concurrence before its operationalisation. Again after installation, the systems have been subjected to site acceptance testing by AAI technical experts and M/s Eldis. DGCA has granted its approval after examining the question of safety of Indian air navigation in the context of radar and other air traffic control systems. Thereafter, the radars have been put into operation. Post implementation issues under warranty period have been resolved by the supplier.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Cost based study of petroleum products

*390. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Expenditure had asked the Tariff Commission for a cost based study of petroleum products produced by National Oil Marketing Companies;

(b) if so, the outline of term of reference of the study;

(c) whether the study report has been received;

(d) if so, the outline of the conclusion of the study; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The terms of Reference of the cost based study of the petroleum products of National Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) were as follows:

- (i) To suggest methodology for estimating quantum of under recoveries to public sector Oil Marketing companies (OMCs) on sale of petrol, diesel, kerosene and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) at Govt. regulated prices;
- (ii) To suggest appropriate reference price to be adopted for estimating under recoveries of public sector OMCs by examining:
 1. Cost structure of own refineries and marketing and distribution cost, and normative cost and sale prices;
 2. Import parity/Trade parity prices;
 3. Cost of import;
 4. Cost of procurement from other sources etc.

Review and make recommendations on burden sharing mechanism for under recoveries with stake holders *i.e.* Oil Marketing Companies and upstream producers (ONGC, OIL and GAIL) and examine the same with reference to profitability and margins of stakeholders.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) *Inter-alia*, the Cost Based Study has made recommendations on pricing policy to be followed for Upstream Companies and Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), consolidation of operations under various segments of the three OMCs, separation of refinery and marketing functions, necessity to create a mechanism for better coordination regarding capacity expansion, reduction of entitlements of Kerosene under PDS, tax reforms and need to encourage cleaner sources of energy.

(e) Does not arise.

Post Matric Scholarship for minority communities in Karnataka

*391. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for students belonging to minority communities for the year 2013-14;

(b) the number of students belonging to minority communities in Karnataka offered such scholarships; and

(c) the amount released to Karnataka under this Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA):

(a) The allocation made under Post-matric scholarship scheme for students belonging to minority communities for the year 2013-14 is ₹ 548.50 crore.

(b) and (c) Under the Post-matric Scholarship Scheme, 51,771 students in the State of Karnataka belonging to minority communities benefited and ₹ 29.39 crore was released to the State Government during the year 2013-14. There is no State-wise financial allocation under the Scheme.

Hawala Market

*392. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of specific steps the Ministry plans to control the Hawala Market, which is one of the root causes of the generation of black money; and

(b) what is the time-frame for their implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) contains provisions for taking action in cases of violation of foreign exchange laws including the cases relating to International Hawala. The Directorate of Enforcement takes appropriate steps to conduct investigations including search and seizure actions in cases involving International Hawala. These investigations may result in issue of Show Cause Notices in cases where the allegations of violation of FEMA provisions are found to be substantiated. The Ministry of Finance has constituted Special Investigation Team (SIT) on 29.05.2014 with the responsibilities and functions to deal with black money. This issue is dealt within the framework of domestic and International Laws.

Cess on coal for corpus under NCEF

*393. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to increase the cess on coal in order to increase the corpus under the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been a delay in disbursement of the allotted NCEF funds to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) by Government over the last two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, the reasons for delay and the amount disbursed till now ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Clean Energy Cess is presently levied on coal, peat and lignite for the purposes of financing and promoting clean energy initiatives and funding research in the area of clean energy. Clause 111 of the Finance (No.2) Bill, 2014 seeks to amend section 83 of the Finance Act, 2010 dealing with Clean Energy Cess to expand the scope of purposes of levying the said cess to include financing and promoting clean environment initiatives and funding research in the area of clean environment. To finance these additional initiatives, the Clean Energy Cess has been increased from ₹ 50 per tonne to ₹ 100 per tonne with effect from 11.07.2014.

(c) and (d) Adequate budgetary allocations are being made under Grant 69 – Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) for projects to be financed from NCEF, as recommended by Inter-Ministerial Group. The budgetary allocations were ₹ 125.78 crore for 2012-13 and ₹ 1313.16 crore for 2013-14. The budgetary allocation for 2014-15 is ₹ 1578 crore.

Status at MSME units

*394. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the units established by Government for development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector are managed by local users;

(b) if so, the details of data collected, State-wise and Sector-wise; and

(c) the details and status of units, sector-wise, such as coir unit in Singampunari, Sivaganga District, in Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) to (c) Establishing an enterprise is an individual's endeavor. However, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) supplements their effort through various schemes/ programmes for promotion and development of MSMEs across the country. Government in the Ministry of MSME has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 through Banks with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment in the Country by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to North Eastern Region, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money

subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban area. The maximum cost of project is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector.

State-wise release of margin money subsidy which is treated as target, as also the achievements in term of the margin money subsidy utilized, the corresponding number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated during the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Sector-wise number of projects assisted during the last three years is given in Statement-II (*See below*). Sector-wise employment generated during the last three years is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

Ministry of MSME is implementing the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) for development of Traditional Industry Clusters through KVIC and Coir Board as Nodal agencies. Under SFURTI Scheme, Common Facilities Centers are set up and these will be used/managed by local users. Details of Coir Clusters set up by Coir Board under SFURTI Scheme are given in Statement-IV.

Statement-I

State-wise margin money subsidy released, utilized, number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated under PMEGP

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy released (₹ lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized # (₹ lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2011-12					
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2780.57	2983.42	1920	15360
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1141.28	1152.51	809	4248
3.	Punjab	1695.61	1756.94	899	4622
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.00	39.98	38	144
5.	Uttarakhand	1123.74	1059.62	894	6942
6.	Haryana	1396.25	1353.79	786	7418
7.	Delhi	213.02	189.69	195	906
8.	Rajasthan	3684.10	3518.29	2075	14955
9.	Uttar Pradesh	18851.45	18599.43	5569	59901
10.	Bihar	7417.30	9873.73	4887	35193

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Sikkim	0.00	113.87	64	253
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	349.25	431.63	375	1516
13.	Nagaland	695.46	1155.94	556	6545
14.	Manipur	630.42	869.51	564	3142
15.	Mizoram	508.00	723.57	418	3404
16.	Tripura	2868.06	2539.45	1812	16079
17.	Meghalaya	833.42	1228.13	712	3273
18.	Assam	4035.14	5544.99	5280	44205
19.	West Bengal	5581.67	5581.67	5806	61092
20.	Jharkhand	3620.64	3486.33	2372	7116
21.	Odisha	4220.87	4194.51	2259	20905
22.	Chhattisgarh	3182.97	3306.12	1510	10345
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5172.54	5419.41	1943	16256
24.	Gujarat*	6101.97	6147.35	1863	18662
25.	Maharashtra **	4730.07	4548.95	2705	24661
26.	Andhra Pradesh	5568.30	5497.37	1672	37336
27.	Karnataka	3863.96	3872.13	1852	14971
28.	Goa	215.22	296.12	155	2467
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	10.52	12	25
30.	Kerala	2910.66	2928.85	1629	9195
31.	Tamil Nadu	7383.44	7164.15	3228	43473
32.	Puducherry	164.32	79.22	72	361
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	83.22	116.47	204	552
TOTAL		101022.92	105783.66	55135	495523

2012-13

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3667.37	3413.99	2036	17452
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1449.60	1350.84	916	4522

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Punjab	1691.03	1417.92	770	5206
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	135.38	68.63	55	239
5.	Uttarakhand	1979.18	2043.16	1426	8368
6.	Haryana	1898.29	1511.38	927	4867
7.	Delhi	368.98	133.52	161	1284
8.	Rajasthan	6737.25	6223.97	2623	21252
9.	Uttar Pradesh	14789.65	12968.42	4529	49883
10.	Bihar	7234.44	7669.08	3150	19106
11.	Sikkim	216.09	88.49	49	283
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	290.74	296.50	261	2364
13.	Nagaland	1049.83	1101.32	436	5570
14.	Manipur	1057.31	1098.49	660	3541
15.	Mizoram	724.52	545.82	517	3201
16.	Tripura	2867.73	2441.35	1604	10228
17.	Meghalaya	1194.87	869.07	458	2160
18.	Assam	6614.04	5801.15	7336	26976
19.	West Bengal	7326.41	7382.49	6632	52624
20.	Jharkhand	3396.37	3423.46	2297	11466
21.	Odisha	7937.60	7518.67	3735	29937
22.	Chhattisgarh	4456.80	3714.39	1748	12026
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9831.73	9097.43	3201	27825
24.	Gujarat*	5640.48	3304.67	1066	11095
25.	Maharashtra **	6875.19	6794.14	3640	22358
26.	Andhra Pradesh	7190.36	5655.41	1968	17982
27.	Karnataka	6318.62	3580.73	1251	10103
28.	Goa	387.68	83.87	46	355
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Kerala	3265.49	3343.35	1872	12396
31.	Tamil Nadu	6084.27	4916.28	2244	32723
32.	Puducherry	17.00	83.79	54	294
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	149.75	124.62	216	560
TOTAL		122844.05	108066.40	57884	428246

2012-13

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2994.07	3221.92	1849	11818
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1742.71	1613.86	1112	5307
3.	Punjab	2993.38	2472.08	942	7536
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	202.70	59.11	55	385
5.	Uttarakhand	2246.04	2099.99	1236	7335
6.	Haryana	1550.54	2074.98	939	6352
7.	Delhi	0	164.75	142	1136
8.	Rajasthan	3331.20	4056.87	1278	13280
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13988.57	15117.55	4358	43449
10.	Bihar	8136.60	7725.19	3121	20043
11.	Sikkim	0	108.09	66	255
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	963.25	889.42	657	6570
13.	Nagaland	1882.67	1125.76	419	4365
14.	Manipur	1750.20	1591.34	733	5277
15.	Mizoram	1210.87	886.40	777	5050
16.	Tripura	1109.32	2227.40	1307	9175
17.	Meghalaya	759.19	571.46	414	1037
18.	Assam	3619.41	7397.40	8279	24555
19.	West Bengal	6017.77	5596.67	3273	24189
20.	Jharkhand	4508.29	4533.09	2612	13060
21.	Odisha	3629.32	4231.41	2222	20482

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Chhattisgarh	2559.67	1891.21	867	4435
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9038.13	7981.76	2463	19449
24.	Gujarat*	2522.22	4401.80	914	13420
25.	Maharashtra **	4327.19	4737.63	2116	14869
26.	Andhra Pradesh	3036.32	4610.54	1453	18170
27.	Karnataka	5295.41	7837.31	2760	25261
28.	Goa	0	89.64	42	214
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
30.	Kerala	2710.19	2756.94	1505	11507
31.	Tamil Nadu	5839.78	5287.64	2269	29496
32.	Puducherry	484.25	43.17	43	181
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	387.02	172.59	237	887
TOTAL		98836.38	107574.97	50460	368545

Including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* Including Daman and Diu.

** Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Note: In 2013-14, an extension of two months upto 31 May 2013-14 was given for disbursement of margin money subsidy in respect of projects approved till 31 March 2014.

Statement-II

Sector-wise number of projects setup under PMEGP

Sl. No.	State/UT	ABFPI	FBI	HMP/ FI	MBI	PCBI	REBT	Service/ Textile	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2011-12									
1.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	2	0	2	1	2	3	28	38
2.	Delhi	9	1	2	1	1	5	176	195
3.	Haryana	91	58	13	56	58	213	297	786
4.	Himachal Pradesh	73	27	10	20	8	168	503	809
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	162	42	19	60	22	283	1332	1920
6.	Punjab	109	37	16	30	97	166	444	899
7.	Rajasthan	334	122	32	366	109	225	887	2075

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	A & N Islands	14	0	0	12	0	6	172	204
9.	Bihar	2027	790	108	291	210	708	753	4887
10.	Jharkhand	500	46	34	129	114	588	961	2372
11.	Odissa	440	108	70	236	56	381	968	2259
12.	West Bengal	998	504	164	205	171	485	3279	5806
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	66	31	2	12	3	48	213	375
14.	Assam	814	230	60	420	91	709	2956	5280
15.	Manipur	64	56	0	62	9	103	270	564
16.	Meghalaya	133	41	2	110	13	94	319	712
17.	Mizoram	35	30	3	44	5	83	218	418
18.	Nagaland	64	18	0	70	5	165	234	556
19.	Tripura	299	169	7	145	93	132	967	1812
20.	Sikkim	9	4	0	2	1	8	40	64
21.	Andhra Pradesh	247	57	80	318	65	217	688	1672
22.	Karnataka	398	64	17	242	85	349	697	1852
23.	Kerala	249	50	62	187	105	212	764	1629
24.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	4	7	12
25.	Puducherry	4	1	6	4	9	10	38	72
26.	Tamil Nadu	637	88	260	536	163	278	1266	3228
27.	Goa	18	3	6	9	3	12	104	155
28.	Gujarat	188	19	21	77	160	234	1164	1863
29.	Maharashtra	505	43	48	252	81	333	1443	2705
30.	Chhattisgarh	155	29	10	269	43	162	842	1510
31.	Madhya Pradesh	497	47	5	305	64	214	811	1943
32.	Uttarakhand	213	54	17	25	17	123	445	894
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2227	222	94	953	204	743	1126	5569
TOTAL		11582	2991	1170	5449	2067	7464	24412	55135

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2012-13									
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	175	54	47	127	34	180	1419	2036
2.	Himachal Pradesh	88	20	19	16	13	196	564	916
3.	Punjab	83	21	12	28	45	188	393	770
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	0	2	2	3	11	36	55
5.	Haryana	105	52	39	49	50	252	308	927
6.	Delhi	6	2	0	0	6	1	146	161
7.	Rajasthan	350	127	49	516	130	308	1133	2623
8.	Uttarakhand	293	69	24	63	46	275	656	1426
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1676	49	87	671	203	686	1157	4529
10.	Chhattisgarh	159	31	3	364	15	139	1037	1748
11.	Madhya Pradesh	792	75	68	437	98	345	1386	3201
12.	Sikkim	8	0	0	0	1	6	34	49
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	36	1	7	3	20	162	261
14.	Nagaland	54	19	0	70	3	124	166	436
15.	Manipur	85	68	0	72	0	150	285	660
16.	Mizoram	22	3	2	33	13	132	312	517
17.	Tripura	145	43	16	144	192	217	847	1604
18.	Meghalaya	83	49	3	72	7	34	210	458
19.	Assam	1020	233	65	564	100	1017	4337	7336
20.	Bihar	1309	512	68	186	136	457	482	3150
21.	West Bengal	952	412	114	237	217	1017	3683	6632
22.	Jharkhand	397	39	62	101	92	557	1049	2297
23.	Odisha	751	142	122	426	151	468	1675	3735
24.	A and N Islands	24	0	0	4	0	9	179	216
25.	Gujarat*	98	24	11	49	79	130	675	1066
26.	Maharashtra**	792	142	36	536	157	546	1431	3640
27.	Goa	5	1	2	6	13	4	15	46
28.	Andhra Pradesh	341	50	102	361	69	165	880	1968

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Karnataka	295	49	55	197	99	191	365	1251
30.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Kerala	275	80	108	217	120	245	827	1872
32.	Tamil Nadu	368	57	191	419	138	174	897	2244
33.	Puducherry	2	10	3	3	2	23	11	54
TOTAL		10786	2469	1311	5977	2235	8267	26839	57884

2013-14

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	159	49	43	115	31	163	1289	1849
2.	Himachal Pradesh	107	24	23	19	16	238	685	1112
3.	Punjab	102	26	15	34	55	230	481	942
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	0	2	2	3	11	36	55
5.	Haryana	106	53	40	50	51	255	385	939
6.	Delhi	5	2	0	0	5	1	129	142
7.	Rajasthan	171	62	24	251	63	150	557	1278
8.	Uttarakhand	254	60	21	55	40	238	569	1236
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1612	47	84	645	195	660	1113	4356
10.	Chhattisgarh	79	15	1	181	7	69	514	867
11.	Madhya Pradesh	609	58	52	336	75	265	1066	2463
12.	Sikkim	11	0	0	0	1	8	46	66
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	81	91	3	18	8	50	408	657
14.	Nagaland	52	18	0	67	3	119	160	419
15.	Manipur	94	76	0	80	0	167	317	733
16.	Mizoram	33	5	3	50	20	198	469	777
17.	Tripura	118	35	13	117	156	177	690	1307
18.	Meghalaya	75	44	3	65	6	31	190	414
19.	Assam	1151	263	73	636	113	1148	4894	8279
20.	Bihar	1297	507	67	184	135	453	478	3121

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	West Bengal	470	203	56	117	107	502	1818	3273
22.	Jharkhand	451	44	71	115	105	633	1193	2612
23.	Odisha	447	84	73	253	90	278	996	2222
24.	A and N Islands	26	0	0	4	0	10	196	237
25.	Gujarat*	84	21	9	42	68	111	579	914
26.	Maharashtra**	461	83	21	312	91	318	833	2118
27.	Goa	5	1	2	5	12	4	14	42
28.	Andhra Pradesh	252	37	75	267	51	122	650	1453
29.	Karnataka	651	108	121	435	218	421	805	2760
30.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Kerala	221	64	87	174	96	197	665	1505
32.	Tamil Nadu	372	58	193	424	140	176	907	2269
33.	Puducherry	2	8	2	2	2	18	9	43
TOTAL		9558	2145	1177	5057	1963	7423	23138	50460

* Including Daman and Diu.

** Including Dadra and N. Haveli.

ABFPI Agro based and Food Processing industry.

FBI Forest Based Industry.

HMP/FI Handmade Paper/Fibre,

MBI Mineral Based Industry.

PCBI Polymer and Chemical Based Industry.

REBT Rural Enggn. and Bio-Technology.

SERVICE/Tex Service Industry including Textile.

Statement-III

Sector-wise employment generated under PMEGP

Sl. No.	State/UT	ABFPI	FBI	HMP/ FI	MBI	PCBI	REBT	Service/ Textile	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2011-12									
1.	Chandigarh (U.T.)	7	0	38	3	4	13	79	144
2.	Delhi	28	2	10	3	20	39	804	906
3.	Haryana	1135	577	126	2340	619	1401	1220	7418

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Himachal Pradesh	436	181	57	216	91	961	2306	4248
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	1238	260	119	1076	201	2300	10166	15360
6.	Punjab	934	135	153	429	646	1166	1159	4622
7.	Rajasthan	1575	711	309	6227	841	1485	3807	14955
8.	A and N Islands	63	0	0	56	0	30	403	552
9.	Bihar	14753	5642	778	2036	1484	5056	5444	35193
10.	Jharkhand	1500	138	102	387	342	1764	2883	7116
11.	Odissa	4472	1048	564	3056	471	3452	7842	20905
12.	West Bengal	7439	4012	1932	1874	1413	3932	40490	61092
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	258	135	4	193	11	202	713	1516
14.	Assam	8381	1763	578	3689	920	6822	22052	44205
15.	Manipur	336	325	0	577	74	425	1405	3142
16.	Meghalaya	721	176	6	784	60	388	1138	3273
17.	Mizoram	253	217	46	445	33	585	1825	3404
18.	Nagaland	740	197	0	1188	34	1888	2498	6545
19.	Tripura	2579	1506	63	1541	784	1120	8486	16079
20.	Sikkim	40	20	0	10	2	40	141	253
21.	Andhra Pradesh	8448	1278	2061	10305	1841	4845	8558	37336
22.	Karnataka	3966	358	250	3042	747	2989	3619	14971
23.	Kerala	1427	293	370	1516	817	1231	3541	9195
24.	Lakshadweep	2	0	0	0	0	7	16	25
25.	Puducherry	10	1	66	6	67	83	128	361
26.	Tamil Nadu	11116	582	7981	7665	3052	4657	8420	43473
27.	Goa	466	100	0	278	126	345	1152	2467
28.	Gujarat*	1968	262	229	883	2253	2705	10362	18662
29.	Maharashtra**	4960	414	440	3404	1636	3554	10253	24661
30.	Chhattisgarh	1424	136	118	4119	455	1279	2814	10345

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31.	Madhya Pradesh	4691	364	18	3936	824	1941	4482	16256
32.	Uttarakhand	2058	200	104	400	194	1248	2738	6942
33.	Uttar Pradesh	22073	2340	1011	13235	2290	7338	11614	59901
GRAND TOTAL		109497	23373	17533	74919	22352	65291	182558	495523

2012-13

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1468	488	427	1641	574	1509	11345	17452
2.	Himachal Pradesh	547	117	174	135	113	1113	2323	4522
3.	Punjab	707	110	103	379	469	1557	1881	5206
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	11	0	10	6	10	83	119	239
5.	Haryana	757	229	283	474	352	1370	1402	4867
6.	Delhi	60	16	0	0	48	8	1152	1284
7.	Rajasthan	2286	890	485	8236	1401	2128	5826	21252
8.	Uttarakhand	1792	301	156	534	429	1723	3433	8368
9.	Uttar Pradesh	18430	377	1217	12136	2015	6790	8918	49883
10.	Chhattisgarh	1263	154	71	5589	191	1218	3540	12026
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7951	649	555	5800	1331	3649	7890	27825
12.	Sikkim	45	0	0	0	21	24	193	283
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	306	323	10	64	30	169	1462	2364
14.	Nagaland	552	135	0	1473	18	1507	1885	5570
15.	Manipur	461	301	0	497	0	649	1633	3541
16.	Mizoram	158	15	30	181	33	696	2088	3201
17.	Tripura	914	255	104	954	1194	1418	5389	10228
18.	Meghalaya	432	234	9	559	31	145	750	2160
19.	Assam	3876	997	273	2153	421	3936	15320	26976
20.	Bihar	8116	3071	403	1059	790	2734	2933	19106
21.	West Bengal	7830	3482	923	2202	1862	8225	28100	52624
22.	Jharkhand	1793	190	341	657	593	2764	5128	11466

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Odisha	6018	1119	935	4091	1239	3810	12725	29937
24.	A and N Islands	76	0	0	21	0	30	433	560
25.	Gujarat*	1182	318	187	559	1124	1645	6080	11095
26.	Maharashtra**	4783	654	115	3643	1859	3776	7528	22358
27.	Goa	67	14	14	40	18	49	153	355
28.	Andhra Pradesh	4443	357	1514	4048	1141	1984	4495	17982
29.	Karnataka	2756	247	540	2278	901	1548	1833	10103
30.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Kerala	1977	532	1276	2021	775	1551	4264	12396
32.	Tamil Nadu	8379	545	5732	5570	2675	3599	6223	32723
33.	Puducherry	4	133	5	9	3	77	63	294
TOTAL		89440	16253	15892	67009	21661	61484	156507	428246

2013-14

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	994	330	289	1111	389	1022	7681	11816
2.	Himachal Pradesh	642	137	204	158	133	1306	2726	5307
3.	Punjab	1023	159	149	549	679	2254	2723	7536
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	18	0	16	10	16	134	192	385
5.	Haryana	988	299	369	619	459	1788	1830	6352
6.	Delhi	53	14	0	0	42	7	1019	1136
7.	Rajasthan	1428	556	303	5147	875	1330	3641	13280
8.	Uttarakhand	1571	264	137	468	376	1510	3009	7335
9.	Uttar Pradesh	16053	328	1060	10571	1755	5914	7768	43449
10.	Chhattisgarh	466	57	26	2061	70	449	1305	4435
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5558	454	388	4054	930	2551	5515	19449
12.	Sikkim	41	0	0	0	19	22	174	255
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	850	898	28	178	83	470	4063	6570
14.	Nagaland	433	106	0	1154	14	1181	1477	4365

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Manipur	687	449	0	741	0	967	2434	5277
16.	Mizoram	249	24	47	286	52	1098	3294	5050
17.	Tripura	820	229	93	856	1071	1272	4834	9175
18.	Meghalaya	207	112	4	268	15	70	360	1037
19.	Assam	3528	908	248	1960	383	3583	13945	24555
20.	Bihar	8514	3222	423	1111	829	2868	3077	20043
21.	West Bengal	3599	1601	424	1012	856	3781	12916	24189
22.	Jharkhand	2042	216	388	748	675	3148	5841	13060
23.	Odisha	4117	766	640	2799	848	2607	8706	20482
24.	A and N Islands	93	0	0	26	0	37	531	687
25.	Gujarat*	1430	385	226	676	1360	1990	7354	13420
26.	Maharashtra**	3181	435	76	2423	1236	2511	5006	14869
27.	Goa	40	8	8	24	11	30	92	214
28.	Andhra Pradesh	4489	361	1530	4090	1153	2005	4542	18170
29.	Karnataka	6891	618	1350	5696	2253	3871	4583	25261
30.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Kerala	1835	494	1184	1876	719	1440	3958	11507
32.	Tamil Nadu	7553	491	5167	5021	2411	3244	5609	29496
33.	Puducherry	2	82	3	6	2	47	39	181
TOTAL		79397	14001	14784	55697	19716	54504	130246	368343

* Including Daman and Diu.

** Including Dadra and N. Haveli.

ABFPI Agro based and Food Processing industry.

FBI Forest Based Industry.

HMP/FI Handmade Paper/Fibre,

MBI Mineral Based Industry.

PCBI Polymer and Chemical Based Industry.

REBT Rural Enggn. and Bio-Technology.

SERVICE/Tex Service Industry including Textile.

Statement-IV*Details of coir clusters set up by Coir Board under SFURTI Scheme*

States	Name of Cluster	Details of the CFC	Details of users
Kerala	1. Chirayinkeezhu	Automatic Spinning Unit	Chirayinkeezhu Coir Vikasana Samithi, Veeralam, Attingal
	2. Beypore	2 CFCs for dyeing, bleaching and shearing, 3 CFCs as automatic spinning units and another one as beater type machinery	Kozhikode Coir Vikasana Samithy, Reg. No.S. 337/08, Kozhikode.
	3. Mangad	Automatic Spinning Unit	Mangad Coir Cluster Development Society, Reg. No.Q-173/2009, Civil Station P.O. Kollam-691 013
	4. Vaikom	Automatic Spinning Unit, Ginning Mill, Semi Automatic Loom Unit	Vaikom Golden Fibre consortium, Reg. No. K-168/06, Vaikom
	5. Palakkad	Fibre Extraction Unit, Curling unit, Automatic Spinning unit	Palakkad Coir Cluster Development Society, Chittoor, Palakkad
Tamil Nadu	1. Salem	Semi Automatic Coir Geo Textiles Machine, Needled Felt Machine and Accessories, Submersible Motor, Electrical and Fitting, Air Compressor for Needle Felt, Top and Bottom Dye sets, Weighing Machine, Attritor, 40 KVA Generator	Salem Coir Cluster Private Ltd., Salem, Tamil Nadu.
	2. Singampuneri	16 number Automatic double head spinning machine and two numbers willowing machine, 50 nos. bobbins and 2 no rehanding set.	Singampunari Coir Regeneration Kalanjam Producer Company Ltd., Singampunari, Tamil Nadu.

3. Periyakulam	Automatic yarn spinning unit	Periyakulam Coir producer company Ltd., Periyakulam.	Cluster
4. Gudiyatham	Needled felt and manufacture of garden articles	Gudiyatham Coir consortium India Private Ltd., Gudiyatham, Vellore Dist. Tamil Nadu.	
5. Pattukkottai	CFC for Coir Pith Block making	Pattukkottai Coir Products Pvt. Ltd. 502, VOC Nagar, Second street, Pattukkottai.	
6. Cuddalore	Coir Pith block making machine, Metallic loom, Bobbin winding machine, Quilling machine, Storage freezer, Conductivity and P.H., Combined meter, Hot Air oven, Auto Clave vertical type, air Blower horizontal laminar flow, Electronic weighing scale	Cuddalore coconut fiber and Yarn manufacturers Association, Cuddalore.	
1. Hassan	Soft Coir Fiber Pillow and Rubber Backed Coir Mats	SFURTI Coir Cluster Society, Dudda P.O., Hassan Taluk, Hassan Dist.	
2. Chennapatna	Table Top from Coir Needled felt and Coir Structural Composites.	Chennapatna Sfurti Coir Development Society, Kuntoordoddi.	
3. Gubbi	Coir composite Board and Needle felt	Thengina Narina Kushala Kaigarika Sahakara Sangha, Thyagattur, Nittur hohli, Gubbi Tq. Tumkur.	
4. Arsikere	Pith Block Unit	SFURTI Coir Cluster Society, Coir Complex, Mysore road, Arsikere.	

States	Name of Cluster	Details of the CFC	Details of users
Andhra Pradesh	1. Rajahmundry	2-ply yarn Automatic spinning machines Manufacturing of yarn and mat making units	1. Samatha Mahila Coir Welfare society, Alamuru 2. Sri Seetharamaraju Coir workers society, B. Doddavaram 3. Lahari Krishna Mahila Coir Samakhya satyawada, E.G. Dist. 4. Venkatraju Coir workers welfare society, Ambajipeta E.G. 5. Purushothapatnam Industrial women coir workers welfare Association, Purushothapatnam 6. Akshaya Seva society, Pothavaram 7. Chaitanya Seva Sangham Penikeru
Andhra Pradesh	2. Srikakulam	2 ply yarn Automatic Spinning machines, willowing machine, Corridor mat frame with press, Mesh mat frame, Dye VAT	1. Sri Lakshmi Coir Facilitating Society, Sompeta 2. Sri Lakshmi Coir Welfare Society, Lavetipalem 3. Uma Ramalingeswara Swamy Coir Welfare Society, Pathakumkam 4. Kaviti Keerthi Kobbari Peechula Uthpathi Sangham, Kaviti
Odissa	1. Sakhigopal	CFC is under progress	1. M/s. Maa Sarala Coir SHC, At-Nuapatna, P.O. Alanahat, Jagatsinghpur 2. M/s. Jay Hanuman Coir Producer Trust, At-Mundalo, P.O. Alanahat, Jagatsinghpur Dist. 3. M/s. Gyanadevi Coir Producers Trust, At-Erikana, P.O. Ambasaka, Dist. Jagatsinghpur

2. Alanahat	CFC is under progress	1. M/s. Maa Sarala Coir SHC, At-Nuapatna, P.O. Alanahat, Dist. Jagatsinghpur 2. M/s. Jay Hanuman Coir producer Trust, At-Mundalo, P.O. -Alanahat, Dist. Jagatsinghpur 3. M/s. Gyanadevi Coir Producers Trust, At-Erikana, P.O. Ambasala, Dist. Jagatsinghpur
Union Territory of Lakshadweep	CFC is under progress	Androth Coir Cluster, Director of Industries, Kavaratti, U.T. of Lakshadweep
Puducherry	CFC is under progress	Puducherry Coir Artisans Co-operative Society Ltd, District Industries centre, Thattanchavady, Puducherry-605 009.
West Bengal	Automatic spinning machine and willowing machine and curling machine.	Janakalyan Coir Industrial Cluster Co-operative Society Ltd., Dist.South 24 Parganas West Bengal.
Assam	Spinning, Fiber extraction and Frame Mat Making	Assam Coir manufacturers Association, Manas Coir Cluster, Allengidol, Nalbari-781 335.
Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands	CFC is under progress	Rangat Coir Cluster Development Society Ltd., Andaman and Nicobar Island
Tripura	De-fibering ,Mat Making and Spinning	Society for Entrepreneurship Development (SOFED), Entrepreneurship Development Institute of Tripura, Indranagar, Agartala-799006

Technological upgradation in the field of MSME

*395. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps being taken by Government to enable small and medium enterprises to face stiff challenges posed by big industries and Chinese made goods;

(b) what technological innovations and upgradations have been done and encouraged by the Government in this field;

(c) what is the role of small entrepreneurs in this field; and

(d) the details of financial help and incentives being provided by Government to the promoters of small and medium enterprises in the country particularly in Vidarbha areas ?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) to (d) Government is facilitating Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to enable them to face the challenges posed by big industries and Chinese made goods by implementing various schemes/programmes. The major schemes/programmes *inter-alia* includes National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP); Credit Guarantee Scheme; Credit Linked Capital subsidy Scheme; Cluster Development Programme; Market Development Assistance Scheme; and Vendor Development Programme for Ancillarisation.

Government also has mechanism for imposing anti-dumping duties, permitted under the WTO, for restricting imports when such imports have been established as unfairly affecting the market for goods and services produced by Indian industries. Government also imposes Safeguard duties to protect domestic industries against a surge of imports from other countries. These mechanisms are operated by Directorate General of Anti Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) and Directorate General of Safeguards (DGSG) respectively.

Technological innovations and up gradations by MSME is a dynamic process which needs technical and financial inputs to enhance their growth and make them competitive in global market. Ministry of MSME is implementing Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) for Upgradation of technology in 51 sub-sectors as per list given in Statement (*See* below).

In addition, Ministry of MSME has established 18 Technology Centres (Tool Rooms & Technology Development Centres) spread across the country to provide technological support and skilled manpower in the related sectors to MSMEs. Ministry

has also launched “Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP)” by establishing 15 new Technology Centres (TCs) and upgrading existing TCs to upgrade and expand the network so as to provide technology support to MSMEs.

Further, the Ministry is also implementing Technology and Quality Upgradation Programme (TEQUP), Design Clinic Scheme and Incubation Scheme under National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) for Technology Upgradation of MSMEs.

Small Companies, by their very structure are more adept to innovate in order to become competitive. There are also significant examples of small entrepreneurs who started small and dynamically grew to become large enterprises, were able to withstand global competition as well as globally competitive. Two most recent examples are the Information Technology Sector and the Auto Component Sector, where, most of the entrepreneurs started small but, over a period of time have evolved to become globally competitive companies.

Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is implementing various schemes, covering entire country including Vidarbha areas, for promotion of MSMEs.

The funds allotted by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for various major schemes during 2013-14 and 2014-15 are as under.

		(₹ in crore)	
Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2013-14 (BE)	2014-15 (BE)
1.	Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme	387.75	387.75
2.	MDP/EDP/Skill Development	23.00	23.00
3.	Tool Rooms and Technical Institutions	101.30	254.50
4.	MSME-Cluster Development Programme	53.00	93.00
5.	Credit Guarantee Scheme	74.99	74.99
6.	Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	1418.28	1418.28
7.	Assistance to Training Institutions	102.00	132.00

Statement

List of approved Sub-sectors Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS)

1. Bio-tech Industry
2. Common Effluent Treatment Plant
3. Corrugated Boxes

4. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals
5. Dyes and Intermediates
6. Industry based on Medicinal and Aromatic plants
7. Plastic Moulded/ Extruded Products and Parts/ Components
8. Rubber Processing including Cycle/ Rickshaw Tyres
9. Food Processing (including Ice Cream manufacturing)
10. Poultry Hatchery and Cattle Feed Industry
11. Dimensional Stone Industry (excluding Quarrying and Mining)
12. Glass and Ceramic Items including Tiles
13. Leather and Leather Products including Footwear and Garments
14. Electronic equipment *viz* test, measuring and assembly/manufacturing, Industrial process control; Analytical, Medical, Electronic Consumer and Communication equipment etc.
15. Fans and Motors Industry
16. General Light Service(GLS) lamps
17. Information Technology (Hardware)
18. Mineral Filled Sheathed Heating Elements
19. Transformer/Electrical Stampings/Laminations/Coils/Chokes including Solenoid coils
20. Wires and Cable Industry
21. Auto Parts and Components
22. Bicycle Parts
23. Combustion Devices/ Appliances
24. Forging and Hand Tools
25. Foundries – Steel and Cast Iron
26. General Engineering Works
27. Gold Plating and Jewellery
28. Locks
29. Steel Furniture
30. Toys
31. Non-Ferrous Foundry
32. Sport Goods
33. Cosmetics
34. Readymade Garments

35. Wooden Furniture
36. Mineral Water Bottle
37. Paints, Varnishes, Alkyds and Alkyd products
38. Agricultural Implements and Post Harvest Equipment
39. Beneficiation of Graphite and Phosphate
40. Khadi and Village Industries
41. Coir and Coir Products
42. Steel Re-rolling and /or Pencil Ingot making Industries
43. Zinc Sulphate
44. Welding Electrodes
45. Sewing Machine Industry
46. Industrial Gases
47. Printing Industry
48. Machines Tools
49. Copper Strip Industry
50. Ferric and Non-Ferric Alum
51. Pesticides Formulation

Modernisation of Aurangabad Airport in Maharashtra

*396. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to modernise the Aurangabad Airport in Maharashtra and make it an international airport to boost foreign tourism, keeping in view the world famous Ajanta, Ellora caves and other places of tourist importance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) Aurangabad airport in Maharashtra is equipped with an Integrated Terminal Building suitable for handling 700 passengers at a time, two passenger boarding bridges and runway length of 2286 m. Runway is suitable for all weather operations for 'D' category of aircrafts. Further, modernisation/upgradation of airports is a continuous process which is planned and undertaken from time to time depending on various factors such as commercial viability, technical feasibility, land availability etc. At present, there is no proposal to declare Aurangabad Airport as an International Airport.

Government investment in PSUs

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

(a) the number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) completely sold out during the last five years and also prior to that;

(b) the number of PSUs whose majority shares have been sold;

(c) the total Government investment in PSUs as on 31 March, 2014; and

(d) the returns that Government earned from PSUs during the last three years as profit and as proceeds from sale of shares ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) No Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) has been completely sold out during the last five years. The number of CPSEs disinvested through strategic sale before 2009 is 12. In addition, some hotels of ITDC and HCI have also been disinvested through strategic sale prior to 2009.

(c) Total Central Government Investment in CPSEs is shown in the table below:

Table showing Central Government Investment in CPSEs

(in ₹ crore; as on 31.03.2013)

	Equity	Long Term Loans	Total
Central Government Investment in CPSEs	1,36,280	31,055	1,67,335

Note: Figures for 2013-14 are not available,

Source: Public Enterprises Survey 2012-13

(d) Net Profit and Disinvestment Receipts from CPSEs since 2010-11 is shown in the table below.

Table showing Net Profit and Disinvestment Receipts from CPSEs since 2010-11.

(₹ in crore)

Year	Net Profit of CPSEs	Disinvestment Receipts
2010-11	92,129	22,144.21
2011-12	98,246	13,894.05
2012-13	1,15,298	23,956.81
2013-14	NA	15,819.46

NA: Not Available.

Examination of Double Taxation Treaty

*398. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Investigation Team (SIT) set up in consequence of the Supreme Court's order is also charged with plugging channels by which black money is routed out of the country; and

(b) if so, whether SIT will be examining provisions in the India-Mauritius Double Taxation Treaty which allows for black money to be channelled to the Indian stock market through Participatory Notes ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The Special Investigation Team (SIT) has been set up through Notification issued on 29.5.2014 in pursuance of the Order dated 4.7.2011 of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 176 of 2009. The terms of references of the SIT are as per this order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. As per these terms of reference, the SIT is also charged with the responsibility of preparing a comprehensive action plan, including the creation of necessary institutional structures that can enable and strengthen the country's battle against generation of unaccounted monies, and their stashing away in foreign banks or in various forms domestically.

(b) Thus, the terms of reference of the SIT are broad enough to enable it to examine all issues related to black money, including the misuse of tax treaties.

Duty drawbacks on exports

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

(a) whether it is a fact that duty drawbacks on exports made from December, 2013 to March, 2014 were held up by Government for various reasons; and

(b) what was the quantum of such payments that were due and which were released in the subsequent year ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The receipts of cases of All Industry Rates of duty drawback during December, 2013 to March, 2014 involved amount of ₹ 6,785 crore Out of the said amount of drawback, it is estimated that ₹ 5,713 crore remained due while ₹ 1,072 crore was disposed of during this period. Further, a sum of ₹ 5,376 crore is estimated as disposed in the year 2014-15, till June, 2014.

Review of DRDO functioning

*400. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee headed by Dr. P. Rama Rao was constituted by Government for reviewing the functioning of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO);

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the status of the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations made by the Committee were:

- (i) Nomination of Nodal Officers for structured interaction between DRDO and Services.
- (ii) Introduction of Integrated Financial Advice (IFA) Scheme for financial decentralisation.
- (iii) Appointment of a dedicated Chief Controller for Human Resources (HR).
- (iv) Creation of Seven Technology Domain based Clusters headed by Director's General, Restructuring of DRDO HQrs, Creation of Directorate of Systems Analysis and Modeling (SAM) and Directorate of Quality, Reliability and Safety (QR&S).
- (v) Increase in budget for Extramural Research.
- (vi) Creation of empowered Defence Technology Commission (DTC).
- (vii) Creation of a Commercial Arm of DRDO.
- (viii) Renaming of Director General, DRDO as Chairman, DRDO.
- (ix) Creation of 5 Senior Administrative Grade (SAG) posts alongwith 162 other posts for full scale implementation of IFA Scheme.

(c) Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) has already implemented recommendations at Sr. No. (i) to (v) in reply of Part (b), whereas, for recommendations at Sr. No. (vi) to (ix), note has been initiated for approval of the Cabinet.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Development of regional airlines**

2761. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: 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 the north eastern part of the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to start operation of regional airlines in the North Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) 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 already introduced a separate category of Scheduled Air Transport (Regional) Services in 2007.

(b) Taking into account the need of air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East (NE) region, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Island and Lakshdweep, the Government has laid down Route Dispersion Guidelines (RDG) which all scheduled airlines have to comply with. However, domestic air transport operation in the country has been deregulated and airlines are free to operate in any part of the country subject to their compliance with RDGs.

(c) An applicant/ operator fulfilling the minimum requirement specified in CAR section-3 Series C, Part - VII, is eligible to commence operation as a Regional Airline including in North Eastern region.

Development of world class airports at Madhya Pradesh

†2762. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several airports in Madhya Pradesh are proposed to be turned into world class ones;

(b) if so, the details of progress made so far in this regard;

(c) whether Gwalior is proposed to be connected with various parts of the country through air services; and

(d) if so, the details of progress made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, development/upgradation of airports is a continuous process which is planned and undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending on commercial viability, technical feasibility, land availability, etc. In this regard, Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal and Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Airport, Indore have already been upgraded and New Terminal Buildings have been commissioned.

(c) and (d) The air transport services have been deregulated and decontrolled with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services and taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. As per the Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) issued by the Govt. of India, the Airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country. However, it is upto the airlines to operate flights to specific areas depending upon the commercial viability and demand factors.

Air service from Bhagalpur, Bihar

†2763. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any plan to start air service to link Bhagalpur in Bihar with other cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government plans to make such an airport at Bhagalpur an advanced and model airport; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) Domestic air transport services in the country has been deregulated. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. Scheduled domestic airlines are free to operate anywhere within the country subject to compliance of RDG. At present no scheduled domestic flight is operating to/from Bhagalpur in Bihar.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The airstrip at Bhagalpur belongs to State Government of Bihar. There is no proposal from the State Government regarding the development of Bhagalpur Airport.

Equipping of airports for dealing with foggy conditions

2764. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether airports in the Northern States of India are equipped to deal with foggy conditions during winter season;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of runways that can cater to CAT-III conditions at the Delhi airport;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to insufficient/inadequate arrangements, the Delhi airport has been downgraded due to in-operational problems in landing/take off during winters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) The airports in the Northern States namely Agra, Jaipur, Khajuraho, Kanpur, Chandigarh, Srinagar, Dehradun, Udaipur, Jammu, Varanasi, Amritsar and Lucknow including Delhi are well equipped to deal with foggy conditions during the winter season. Three Runways RWY 09, RWY 10 and RWY 27 of Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi are equipped with CAT-III.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Do not arise.

Downgrading of aviation safety ranking by FAA

2765. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent downgrade of the country's aviation safety ranking by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) of the U.S. was the result of total apathy of the authorities in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has made attempts to revise the downgrade by the FAA of the U.S.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response received by Government therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Federal Aviation Authority (FAA) conducted an audit of DGCA in September 2013 under their 'International Aviation Safety Assessment Programme' (IASA) and came again in December 2013 to confirm the actions taken by DGCA to address the findings raised by FAA in September 2013. The FAA September 2013 audit raised 31 findings which related to procedural issues, shortage of manpower in DGCA especially flight operations inspectors and training. Actions on 24 findings out of the 31 total findings were completed before the visit of FAA in December 2013. FAA, during December visit, closed these 24 findings with 7 findings remaining open.

FAA on 31st January, 2014 informed DGCA that India has been assigned Category 2 from Category 1 which India had been holding since 1997. The Category 2 has been assigned primarily due to the findings related to lack of sufficient number of regular Flight Operations Inspectors in DGCA resulting in DGCA's inability to have effective safety oversight of its operators. Post December, 2013 visit, DGCA has completed actions on 06 open findings. To address one remaining open finding, which relates to lack of sufficient number of Flight Operations Inspector, Government has approved 75 positions of regular Chief Flight Operations Inspector, Dy. Chief Flight Operations Inspector, Sr. Flight Operations Inspector and Flight Operations Inspectors in DGCA. In Order to address the finding early, one time approval from the Government has been obtained to hire Senior Flight Operations Inspector and Flight Operations Inspector on contract from the market instead of going through the UPSC route. In all 35 regular Flight Operations Inspectors have been appointed, out of which 14 FOIs have joined so far. Additionally, 06 FOIs have been taken on-Contract for a period of one year.

Based on the above, DGCA has approached FAA for a meeting to provide them a status report of the progress made on each of their findings, so as to schedule its revisit to India.

Termination of Alliance Air services from Kolkata

2766. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Alliance Air flights have stopped operations from Kolkata International Airport;

(b) if so, since when the operations have been terminated;

(c) the reasons for the stoppage therefor;

(d) the number of sectors in which Alliance Air was operating; and

(e) whether Government has any plans to start the operations on an immediate basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Due to losses incurred on Kolkata-Silchar-Kolkata and Kolkata-Guwahati-Kolkata routes, the ATR operations from Kolkata were suspended *w.e.f.* 1st June, 2014.

(d) Alliance Air was operating on the following sectors in North East region:

Kolkata-Silchar-Kolkata

Kolkata-Guwahati-Kolkata

Silchar-Imphal-Silchar

Guwahati-Silchar-Guwahati

(e) Yes, Sir. Alliance Air has resumed the flights to Shillong, Tezpur and Lilabari ex-Kolkata with ATR aircraft, effective 1st August, 2014. These flights have been restored against release of Viability Gap Funding (VGF) by Ministry of DONER/ North East Council.

Massive billboards near Mumbai airport

2767. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national carrier, Air India (AI), is incurring heavy losses on its Mumbai-New York flight due to the massive billboards erected near the Mumbai airport, because of which the airline has to keep around one-third of the seats on its ultra long-haul Boeing 777 jet empty every time it flies;

(b) if so, what benefits these billboards accrue to Government in terms of money at the cost of profits to Air India;

(c) the number of such billboards which have been put on the flying path and names of the companies involved; and

(d) the details of action Government proposes to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Air India has taken up the issue with Airports Authority of India (AAI), who have removed some of the obstacles and revised the elevation of a few obstacles. Initially there were 15 hoardings. Matter was taken up with Brihanmumbai

Municipal Corporation (BMC) authorities for removal of hoardings. Out of the total 15 hoardings, all except 2 hoardings which are under litigation, (one belonging to M/s Rajdhani Marbles and another belonging to M/s Inn Ads) have been removed. As soon as the remaining two hoardings are removed, the load penalty to Air India Mumbai-Newark flight, shall be reduced significantly. The revenue on account of these hoardings goes to BMC.

Relaxation in eligibility for operation on international routes

2768. SHRI R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has abolished the criteria of 5 year and 20 aircrafts rule prescribed for domestic airlines to become eligible for operation of international scheduled air transport services;

(b) if so, the reasons for abolition of such criteria;

(c) the date from which this relaxation comes into effect; and

(d) the details of the domestic airlines which become eligible for operating international scheduled air travel services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Foreign pilots in domestic airlines

2769. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign pilots employed in the various airlines in India;

(b) whether there is a shortage of Indian-trained pilots;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action plan to make up this deficiency; and

(e) the time-frame within which the foreign pilots would be replaced by Indian pilots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) The details of foreign pilots employed by various airlines as on 31st March, 2014 is as follows:

Name of Airlines	No. of Foreign Pilots
Air India	14
Jet Airways	121
Spice Jet	10
Blue Dart	05
Indigo Airlines	45
Alliance Air	08
Non Scheduled	74
TOTAL	277

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. There is shortage of type rated Commanders (Type rated Pilots or Pilots-in-Command) in the country due to growth in aviation industry and induction of new aircrafts in the fleet of the airlines.

(d) To cover the shortage of type rated pilots, validation of foreign pilots is done as per rule 45 of Aircraft Rules, 1937. Indian pilots, which are inducted by Airlines and are eligible to become pilot in command (PIC) as per the policy of Airlines, are being trained by them to phase out expat pilots. As a follow up, cases of Foreign Aircrew Temporary Authorisation (FATA) pilots are processed on the basis of information furnished by each Airline with phase out programme of expat pilots.

(e) The Government has restricted issue of Foreign Aircrew Temporary Authorization (FATA) up to 31st December 2016.

International flights from Bhubaneswar airport

2770. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Biju Patnaik International Airport at Bhubaneswar is ready for international flight operations; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay to start international flight operations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services and taking into account the need for air services of different regions of the country, the air transport services have been deregulated and decontrolled. As per the Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) issued by the Government of India, the Airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country. However, it is upto the airlines to operate flights to specific

areas depending upon the commercial viability and demand. So far, the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has not received any proposal for slot allocation from any airline to start international flight operations from Biju Patnaik International Airport, Bhubaneswar.

Upgradation of Madurai and Tuticorin airports

2771. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan for upgradation of Madurai airport for welcoming more international flights;

(b) whether the services of Air India (AI) would be extended up to Tuticorin airport in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) whether Tuticorin airport would be elevated to international standards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Madurai Airport in Tamil Nadu is suitable for operation of Code-C type of aircrafts and is equipped with an integrated terminal building to handle 500 domestic and 200 international peak hour passengers at a time, with provision for handling international flights including customs and immigration facilities, and a runway length of 2286m X 45m. Further, development/ upgradation of airports is a continuous process which is planned and undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time depending on various factors such as commercial viability, technical feasibility, land availability, etc.

(b) The air services have been deregulated and decontrolled with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services and taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country, as per the Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) issued by the Govt. of India. The Airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country, subject to compliance of RDG.

(c) No, Sir.

Incidents of near air misses

2772. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has information on incidents of near air misses during the last three years in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what is Government action plan regarding the air safety issues involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) Yes, Sir. The year-wise Air Miss Incident details are as follows:

Year	No. of Air Miss Incidents
2011	29
2012	18
2013	23
2014 (Till 8.07.2014)	08

(b) All such incidents are investigated by a Team constituted by DGCA. Necessary follow up measures are taken for implementation of the recommendations made by DGCA team. The additional steps taken by DGCA in this regard are as follows:

- (i) Air Traffic Controller's (ATCO) and Pilot's proficiency checks are carried out regularly.
- (ii) ATC Services are being modernized to include conflict warning in the system to assist ATCOs.
- (iii) Implementation of Safety Management System at airports.
- (iv) Implementation of flexible use of air space which will reduce traffic congestion in the airspace.
- (v) Airlines have been directed to avoid use of similar/confusing call signs.
- (vi) One separate Directorate of Air Space and Air Traffic Management in DGCA has been created for better surveillance and regulatory functions in Air Traffic Management (ATM)

Improvement in financial condition of AI

2773. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the national carrier, Air India (AI), has joined Star Alliance in order to increase its revenue;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated revenue of Air India likely to increase as a result thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study on the financial condition of Air India; and

(d) the concrete steps taken or being taken by Government to improve the operational and financial performance of Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Air India has formally joined the Star Alliance on 11th July, 2014. The passenger revenue is expected to increase by 3% to 5% on account of Air India joining Star Alliance.

(c) and (d) In view of the huge losses suffered by Air India for the years 2007-08 to 2010-11 and its mounting debt burden, Air India in consultation with SBI Capital Markets Ltd. and M/s Deloitte, an independent financial consultant conducted studies and formulated a Turnaround Plan (TAP), which entails an Operational Turnaround Plan along with a Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP).

The TAP/FRP of Air India was presented to the Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted by the Cabinet. The GoM further constituted a Committee of Group of Officers (GoO) under the Ministry of Finance. The GoO submitted their recommendations to GoM in October, 2011. The GoM accepted the recommendations of GoO and forwarded the same to the Cabinet for their consideration.

The CCEA approved Air India's TAP and FRP on 12.04.2012, which envisages infusion of additional equity by the Government, cost reduction and improved operational performance. The financial support approved under TAP from the Government is as under :

- (i) Induction of upfront equity of ₹6,750 crores, including ₹1,200 crores provided in the budget of 2011-12 and already released, in the Financial Year 2011-12.
- (ii) Equity for Cash deficit support of ₹4,552 crores from FY 2012-13 to FY 2017-18.
- (iii) Equity for already guaranteed aircraft loan of ₹18,929 crores till FY 2021.
- (iv) GOI Guarantee for repayment of Principal amount and payment of Interest on the Non- Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of ₹7400 crores proposed to be issued by Air India to the financial institutions, Banks, LIC, EPFO etc.

For the purpose of TAP/FRP, Govt. has laid down certain performance milestones for Air India to achieve and an Oversight Committee comprising of Secretary, Civil Aviation, Secretary, Expenditure, Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser and Joint Secretary of Ministry of Civil Aviation has been constituted in order to closely monitor the performance of Air India *vis-a-vis* milestones set in the TAP.

Acquisition of land for airport projects

2774. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that land acquisition hurdles are grounding airport projects and severely delaying and escalating the costs, sometimes delaying the projects by decades;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last five years and the reasons therefor especially in Telangana; and

(c) the corrective steps being taken so far to amend the rules for land acquisition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) Availability of land is a basic requirement for development/upgradation of any airport, it is a fact that many projects are delayed due to non-availability of land. Airports Authority of India (AAI) takes up projects only after the land is handed over by concerned State Government. The list of the airports where additional land requirement for development/ upgradation of airports have been projected to concerned State Government is given in the Statement (*See below*). AAI has two airports in Telangana namely, Begumpet and Warangal. No land requirement is proposed for Begumpet. However, consequent to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between erstwhile Government of Andhra Pradesh and AAI in 2007, a total land requirement of 438 acres is projected to State Government for initiating development works at Warangal airport.

(c) In this regard, Government of India has notified the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Social Impact Assessment and Consent) Rules, 2014.

Statement

List of Airports where AAI has requested additional land from State Governments for development/ upgradation of airports

Sl.No.	State	Airports(s)
Southern Region		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada, Tirupati, Rajamundri, Kadapa
2.	Karnataka	Mangalore, Mysore, Belgaum
3.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Trichy, Tuticorin, Vellore

Sl.No.	State	Airports(s)
4.	Kerala	Calicut, Trivandrum
5.	Telangana	Wrangal
6.	Union Territory	Agati, Puducherry
Northern Region		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu, Kangra
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
9.	Punjab	Ludhiana
10.	Rajasthan	Jaipur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Kishangarh, Kota
11.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Varanasi, Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, Bareilly, Faizabad, Fursatganj and Kanpur (Chakeri)
Western Region		
13.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Pune
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore, Jabalpur
15.	Goa	Dabolim
16.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Kandla, Jamnagar and Vadodara
Eastern Region		
17.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
18.	Jharkhand	Ranchi, Deogarh
19.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar, Jharsuguda
20.	West Bengal	Bagdogra, Behala and Malda
North-Eastern Region		
21.	Assam	Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Guwahati, Lilabari, Silchar
22.	Meghalaya	Barapani
23.	Manipur	Imphal
24.	Nagaland	Dimapur
25.	Tripura	Agartala

Flying hour requirement for pilot and co-pilot

2775. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the U.S., an airline co-pilot is required to have a minimum experience of 1,500 hours of flying while in India a pilot qualifies with just 200 hours of flying on a light piston engine aircraft;

(b) whether it is a fact that the world standard for a captain on a wide body aircraft is not less than 6,000 hours of flying experience, a majority of which would be on high performance modern airlines, while airlines in India require a mere 2,500 hours of flying experience; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) The minimum flying hours requirements for CPL (Commercial Pilot License) & ATPL (Airline Transport Pilot License) are 200 hours and 1500 hours respectively in India. However, Directorate General of Civil Aviation is not aware of such requirements of airlines in US.

(b) to (c) DGCA is not aware of such requirements in foreign airlines.

Capacity addition by AI

2776. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the capacity of Air India (AI) is expected to grow by 9.2 percent with the addition of six more Dreamliners in the fleet;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Air India is considering to take on lease five A320 aircrafts to replace some of its ageing fleet; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. With the induction of 6 more Dreamliner aircraft, there would be increase in capacity by 9.2% in 2014-15 over last year. The average seat per kilo metre (ASKM) shall be 49180 million in 2014-15, as compared to 45026 million in 2013-14.

(c) and (d) Air India has signed an agreement for dry lease of 5 A320 aircraft

from China Aircraft Leasing Co. (CALC) for a lease period of 12 years. Lease of these 5 A320 aircraft has been planned as part replacement of its old A320/319 fleet which shall be phased out over the next 3 years. The 5 new A320 aircraft will be delivered in the year 2015.

Cancellation of flights due to fog in Delhi

2777. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of domestic and international flights cancelled due to fog in Delhi during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the reasons for failure in use of very high quality low visibility landing equipment during foggy conditions;

(c) the steps taken by Government to make Delhi airport a "Zero diversionary" one at the earliest; and

(d) the further steps taken by Government to look into the issues pertaining to international operations and modalities to deal with passengers stranded due to fog ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) The total number of domestic and international flights cancelled due to fog and bad weather in Delhi are as under:

Year	International	Domestic
2011-12	10	75
2012-13	04	74
2013-14	30	167

(b) There was no low visibility landing system failure. The failure to use the system is primarily due to non-availability of trained pilots and non-deployment of certified aircraft to use such system.

(c) A technical committee was set up to conduct study of low visibility operations at Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport, Delhi to make Delhi a "Zero diversionary" airport without compromising safety of aircraft operations, prepare comprehensive documents on low visibility operations defining duties and responsibilities of all stakeholders and to look into the specific issues pertaining to operations and modalities to deal with stranded passengers during low visibility conditions. The committee has since submitted its report. All the stakeholders have been advised to implement the recommendations made by the committee.

(d) Following decisions were taken for compliance to look into the issues due to fog:

- (i) All airlines will have to ensure that aircraft deployed to/from Delhi during low visibility conditions are CAT-III compliant and both the commander and co-pilot are also CAT-III trained.
- (ii) Only CAT-III flight crew will operate the flights to/from Delhi in case weather predictions of CAT-III conditions. Failing to do so, such operations of the defaulting airlines will be stopped to/from Delhi during low visibility conditions.
- (iii) Airlines must take adequate care of providing basic amenities of water and refreshment to passengers during such conditions if the flights are delayed.
- (iv) All stakeholders should have better communication procedure so that level of interaction with passengers increases during the fog and they are aware of flight delays.
- (v) One representative each from Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) will interact with airlines, Airports Authority of India (AAI) and Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL). DIAL will organise conference on daily basis wherein fog forecast for the day and next day will be provided by IMD. All these decisions have been implemented with immediate effect.

Air space agreement with Emirates and Etihad airlines

2778. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has entered into an air-space agreement with Emirates and Etihad airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of flights a week Air India operates between Delhi - Dubai and between other Indian cities connecting with the gulf;

(d) the details thereof, city-wise, sector-wise and flight-wise; and

(e) the number of flights which have been sanctioned to Emirates and Etihad for the same sector and the passenger load they take every week, the details thereof, flight-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) No Sir. However, India has signed Memorandum of Understandings on Air Services matter with United Arab Emirates (Dubai) and United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A statement showing details of flight operated by Air India and Air India Express between Delhi - Dubai and other Indian cities connecting with Gulf is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(e) The details of flights operated by Emirates and Etihad Airways during Summer Schedule, 2014 is given in Statement-II and load factor of these airlines is given in Statement-III.

Statement

Operation by Air India Effective Summer Schedule 2014

Country	Sector	per week each direction	
		Freq.	Seats
Bahrain/Abu Dhabi	Delhi-Bahrain-Abu-Dhabi-Delhi	7	854
Kuwait	Chennai-Goa-Kuwait vv	4	672
	Chennai-Hyderabad-Ahmedabad- Kuwait vv	3	504
Oman	Chennai-Muscat vv	7	854
	Delhi-Muscat vv	7	1,050
	Ahmedabad-Mumbai-Muscat-Mumbai	7	1,176
	Bangalore-Hyderabad-Muscat vv	3	366
Saudi Arabia	Mumbai-Jeddah vv	4	1,368
	Mumbai-Hyderabad-Jeddah vv	2	846
	Lucknow-Delhi-Jeddah	2	2,052
	Delhi-Jeddah vv	1	1,026
	Kozhikode-Jeddah vv	3	1,269
	Kochi-Kozhikode-Jeddah vv	2	846
	Delhi-Dammam vv	7	1,176
	Mumbai-Riyadh vv	7	2,394
Delhi-Riyadh vv	2	684	
Delhi-Riyadh vv	1	238	

Country	Sector	Freq.	Seats
	Thiruvananthapuram-Riyadh vv	2	684
	Kozhikode-Riyadh vv	3	1,026
UAE-Abu Dhabi	Mumbai-Abu Dhabi vv	7	854
UAE-Dubai	Mumbai-Dubai-Mumbai-Goa	7	1,274
	Delhi-Dubai vv	7	1,792
	Chennai-Dubai vv	7	1,274
	Bangalore-Goa-Dubai vv	4	488
	Kozhikode-Dubai vv	7	1,204
	Vishakhapatnam-Hyderabad-Dubai vv	7	1,204
UAE-Sharjah	Kochi-Sharjah vv	7	1,176
	Chennai-Thiruvananthapuram-Sharjah vv	7	1,050
	Kozhikode-Sharjah vv	7	1,204
Bahrain/Doha	Kochi-Kozhikode-Bahrain-Doha-Kozhikode-Kochi	7	1,302
	Mangalore-Bahrain-Doha-Mangalore	2	372
	Mangalore-Doha-Bahrain-Mangalore	1	186
Kuwati	Kozhikode-Kuwait	3	558
Oman	Kozhikode-Muscat	7	302
	Kochi-Muscat	3	558
	Thiruvananthapuram-Muscat	3	558
Qatar	Mumbai-Doha	3	558
Saudi Arabia	Kozhikode-Dammam	2	372
	Kozhikode-Mangalore-Dammam	2	372
UAE-Abu Dhabi	Kozhikode-Abu Dhabi	7	1,302
	Kochi-Abu-Dhabi	7	1,302
	Thiruvananthapuram-Abu-Dhabi	7	1,302
UAE-Dubai	Kozhikode-Dubai	7	1,302
	Thiruvananthapuram-Dubai	5	930
	Kochi-Dubai	7	1,302
	Amritsar-Dubai	7	1,302
	Jaipur-Dubai	4	744

Country	Sector	Freq.	Seats
	Lucknow-Dubai	7	1,302
	Tiruchirapalli-Dubai	7	1,302
	Mangalore-Dubai	14	2,604
	Pune-Dubai	3	558
UAE-Sharjah	Kochi-Sharjah	7	1,302
	Kozhikode-Sharjah	7	1,302
	Thiruvananthapuram-Sharjah	3	558
Abu Dhabi Oman	Mangalore-Abu Dhabi-Muscat-Mangalore	3	558
Salalah	Kozhikode-Salalah	1	186
	Thiruvananthapuram-Salalah-Kochi-Thiruvananthapuram	1	186
Al Ain	Kozhikode-Al Ain	1	186

Statement-II

Details of Flights operated by Etihad and Emirates during summer schedule, 2014

Sl.No.	Sector	Etihad Airways		Emirates	
		Flights per week	Seats per week	Flights per week	Seats per week
1.	Mumbai	14	3248	35	12735
2.	Delhi	14	3248	21	8936
3.	Trivandrum	09	1566	12	3336
4.	Kochi	14	3290	14	4590
5.	Chennai	14	2436	21	6597
6.	Kozhikode	14	1904	11	3466
7.	Jaipur	07	952	Points of call not available	
8.	Kolkata	-	-	12	3336
9.	Hyderabad	07	1813	21	6204
10.	Bangalore	14	1827	21	5289
11.	Ahmedabad	07	1218	10	2780
12.	Lucknow	Points of call not available		-	-

Statement-III*Month-wise Passenger Traffics Statistics of Emirates for the year 2013-14*

Seats Deployed and Passengers Carried (in No)

City 1	City 2	Year	Month	Seats Total	Pax Total	Seat Load Factor (%)
Dubai	Ahmedabad	2013	Apr	23474	14397	61.3
Dubai	Ahmedabad	2013	May	23480	17818	75.9
Dubai	Ahmedabad	2013	Jun	23252	19486	83.8
Dubai	Ahmedabad	2013	Jul	22066	16243	73.6
Dubai	Ahmedabad	2013	Aug	23223	15976	68.8
Dubai	Ahmedabad	2013	Sep	23105	15740	68.1
Dubai	Ahmedabad	2013	Oct	23723	17742	74.8
Dubai	Ahmedabad	2013	Nov	23908	20653	86.4
Dubai	Ahmedabad	2013	Dec	24960	22225	89.0
Dubai	Ahmedabad	2014	Jan	24374	23789	97.6
Dubai	Ahmedabad	2014	Feb	21994	20609	93.7
Dubai	Ahmedabad	2014	Mar	23066	18664	80.9
Dubai	Bangalore	2013	Apr	44505	37830	85.0
Dubai	Bangalore	2013	May	45927	41142	89.6
Dubai	Bangalore	2013	Jun	44435	39886	89.8
Dubai	Bangalore	2013	Jul	45996	29268	63.6
Dubai	Bangalore	2013	Aug	45940	38992	84.9
Dubai	Bangalore	2013	Sep	44548	35112	78.8
Dubai	Bangalore	2013	Oct	45982	39735	86.4
Dubai	Bangalore	2013	Nov	44871	38086	84.9
Dubai	Bangalore	2013	Dec	46555	40792	87.6
Dubai	Bangalore	2014	Jan	46530	42583	91.5
Dubai	Bangalore	2014	Feb	42044	37565	89.3
Dubai	Bangalore	2014	Mar	46644	39392	84.5
Dubai	Mumbai	2013	Apr	90566	69634	76.9
Dubai	Mumbai	2013	May	94122	82560	87.7

City 1	City 2	Year	Month	Seats Total	Pax Total	Seat Load Factor (%)
Dubai	Mumbai	2013	Jun	90887	80135	88.2
Dubai	Mumbai	2013	Jul	93360	71472	76.6
Dubai	Mumbai	2013	Aug	93962	73738	78.5
Dubai	Mumbai	2013	Sep	90813	70723	77.9
Dubai	Mumbai	2013	Oct	93618	74568	79.7
Dubai	Mumbai	2013	Nov	90902	83134	91.5
Dubai	Mumbai	2013	Dec	93810	87667	93.5
Dubai	Mumbai	2014	Jan	94162	90054	95.6
Dubai	Mumbai	2014	Feb	84834	81120	95.6
Dubai	Mumbai	2014	Mar	93794	83233	88.7
Dubai	Kozhikode	2013	Apr	288840	26971	9.3
Dubai	Kozhikode	2013	May	31052	30289	97.5
Dubai	Kozhikode	2013	Jun	30224	29239	96.7
Dubai	Kozhikode	2013	Jul	30058	25388	84.4
Dubai	Kozhikode	2013	Aug	31052	24818	79.9
Dubai	Kozhikode	2013	Sep	29522	19765	67.0
Dubai	Kozhikode	2013	Oct	30224	23141	76.6
Dubai	Kozhikode	2013	Nov	30193	23164	76.7
Dubai	Kozhikode	2013	Dec	30006	27527	91.7
Dubai	Kozhikode	2014	Jan	30794	29236	94.9
Dubai	Kozhikode	2014	Feb	27482	24335	88.5
Dubai	Kozhikode	2014	Mar	30771	27643	89.8
Dubai	Kolkata	2013	Apr	27418	17638	64.3
Dubai	Kolkata	2013	May	29058	20538	70.7
Dubai	Kolkata	2013	Jun	28736	22411	78.0
Dubai	Kolkata	2013	Jul	28092	20887	74.4
Dubai	Kolkata	2013	Aug	29426	20924	71.1
Dubai	Kolkata	2013	Sep	28490	18695	65.6
Dubai	Kolkata	2013	Oct	28690	23149	80.7
Dubai	Kolkata	2013	Nov	28244	22109	78.3

City 1	City 2	Year	Month	Seats Total	Pax Total	Seat Load Factor (%)
Dubai	Kolkata	2013	Dec	28812	25783	89.5
Dubai	Kolkata	2014	Jan	28812	26478	91.9
Dubai	Kolkata	2014	Feb	26114	23104	88.5
Dubai	Kolkata	2014	Mar	29098	23501	80.8
Dubai	Kochi	2013	Apr	39023	36092	92.5
Dubai	Kochi	2013	May	40409	37101	91.8
Dubai	Kochi	2013	Jun	39098	33880	86.7
Dubai	Kochi	2013	Jul	40678	36091	88.7
Dubai	Kochi	2013	Aug	40420	35527	87.9
Dubai	Kochi	2013	Sep	39176	29912	76.4
Dubai	Kochi	2013	Oct	40537	30645	75.6
Dubai	Kochi	2013	Nov	38739	29706	76.7
Dubai	Kochi	2013	Dec	40505	36047	89.0
Dubai	Kochi	2014	Jan	40544	38334	94.5
Dubai	Kochi	2014	Feb	36610	31690	86.6
Dubai	Kochi	2014	Mar	40476	33077	81.7
Dubai	Delhi	2013	Apr	67882	52728	77.7
Dubai	Delhi	2013	May	70014	45781	65.4
Dubai	Delhi	2013	Jun	67899	59994	88.4
Dubai	Delhi	2013	Jul	70075	51080	72.9
Dubai	Delhi	2013	Aug	69666	51662	74.2
Dubai	Delhi	2013	Sep	67844	52373	77.2
Dubai	Delhi	2013	Oct	70580	59552	84.4
Dubai	Delhi	2013	Nov	67775	63592	93.8
Dubai	Delhi	2013	Dec	69689	65791	94.4
Dubai	Delhi	2014	Jan	70375	68361	97.1
Dubai	Delhi	2014	Feb	63560	60692	95.5
Dubai	Delhi	2014	Mar	70565	67177	95.2
Dubai	Hyderabad	2013	Apr	46606	35585	76.4
Dubai	Hyderabad	2013	May	48894	44054	90.1

City 1	City 2	Year	Month	Seats Total	Pax Total	Seat Load Factor (%)
Dubai	Hyderabad	2013	Jun	47350	43846	92.6
Dubai	Hyderabad	2013	Jul	48804	43089	88.3
Dubai	Hyderabad	2013	Aug	49221	43150	87.7
Dubai	Hyderabad	2013	Sep	47457	36702	77.3
Dubai	Hyderabad	2013	Oct	48125	41365	86.0
Dubai	Hyderabad	2013	Nov	46664	41340	88.6
Dubai	Hyderabad	2013	Dec	48259	44586	92.4
Dubai	Hyderabad	2014	Jan	48391	46229	95.5
Dubai	Hyderabad	2014	Feb	73520	40457	55.0
Dubai	Hyderabad	2014	Mar	58269	43018	73.8
Dubai	Chennai	2013	Apr	55200	43939	79.6
Dubai	Chennai	2013	May	57126	53254	93.2
Dubai	Chennai	2013	Jau	55647	52333	94.0
Dubai	Chennai	2013	Jul	56873	52301	92.0
Dubai	Chennai	2013	Aug	57840	48289	83.5
Dubai	Chennai	2013	Sep	55366	42751	77.2
Dubai	Chennai	2013	Oct	56701	45107	79.6
Dubai	Chennai	2013	Nov	55833	46805	83.8
Dubai	Chennai	2013	Dec	57385	53478	93.2
Dubai	Chennai	2014	Jan	57293	54674	95.4
Dubai	Chennai	2014	Feb	51684	45976	89.0
Dubai	Chennai	2014	Mar	57620	46800	81.2
Dubai	Thiruvana- thapuram	2013	Apr	27800	24410	87.8
Dubai	Thiruvana- thapuram	2013	May	29438	25838	87.8
Dubai	Thiruvana- thapuram	2013	Jun	28830	25251	87.6
Dubai	Thiruvana- thapuram	2013	Jul	28626	25137	87.8
Dubai	Thiruvana- thapuram	2013	Aug	30024	26284	87.5

City 1	City 2	Year	Month	Seats Total	Pax Total	Seat Load Factor (%)
Dubai	Thiruvana- thapuram	2013	Sep	28356	22262	78.5
Dubai	Thiruvana- thapuram	2013	Oct	29334	22222	75.8
Dubai	Thiruvana- thapuram	2013	Nov	28420	23061	81.1
Dubai	Thiruvana- thapuram	2013	Dec	28912	26111	90.3
Dubai	Thiruvana- thapuram	2014	Jan	29754	27666	93.0
Dubai	Thiruvana- thapuram	2014	Feb	26278	22923	87.2
Dubai	Thiruvana- thapuram	2014	Mar	29158	24923	85.5
Abu Dhabi	Ahmedabad	2013	Apr	8160	6050	74.1
Abu Dhabi	Ahmedabad	2013	May	8432	7701	91.3
Abu Dhabi	Ahmedabad	2013	Jun	7800	6414	82.2
Abu Dhabi	Ahmedabad	2013	Jul	8312	5893	70.9
Abu Dhabi	Ahmedabad	2013	Aug	8432	4767	56.5
Abu Dhabi	Ahmedabad	2013	Sep	8160	5186	63.6
Abu Dhabi	Ahmedabad	2013	Oct	8432	6333	75.1
Abu Dhabi	Ahmedabad	2013	Nov	8160	6882	84.3
Abu Dhabi	Ahmedabad	2013	Dec	8432	7054	83.7
Abu Dhabi	Ahmedabad	2014	Jan	8432	7715	91.5
Abu Dhabi	Ahmedabad	2014	Feb	7616	6876	90.3
Abu Dhabi	Ahmedabad	2014	Mar	8432	6732	79.8
Abu Dhabi	Bangalore	2013	Apr	8160	7136	87.5
Abu Dhabi	Bangalore	2013	May	8432	8190	97.1
Abu Dhabi	Bangalore	2013	Jun	8160	7609	93.2
Abu Dhabi	Bangalore	2013	Jul	8432	7734	91.7
Abu Dhabi	Bangalore	2013	Aug	8432	7444	88.3
Abu Dhabi	Bangalore	2013	Sep	8160	6411	78.6

City 1	City 2	Year	Month	Seats Total	Pax Total	Seat Load Factor (%)
Abu Dhabi	Bangalore	2013	Oct	8432	7086	84.0
Abu Dhabi	Bangalore	2013	Nov	8160	6993	85.7
Abu Dhabi	Bangalore	2013	Dec	8432	7086	84.0
Abu Dhabi	Bangalore	2014	Jan	8432	7616	90.3
Abu Dhabi	Bangalore	2014	Feb	7616	6735	88.4
Abu Dhabi	Bangalore	2014	Mar	8432	6830	81.0
Abu Dhabi	Mumbai	2013	Apr	10588	7964	75.2
Abu Dhabi	Mumbai	2013	May	8668	8099	93.4
Abu Dhabi	Mumbai	2013	Jun	15240	12016	78.8
Abu Dhabi	Mumbai	2013	Jul	15473	11742	75.9
Abu Dhabi	Mumbai	2013	Aug	15408	10628	69.0
Abu Dhabi	Mumbai	2013	Sep	15120	10106	66.8
Abu Dhabi	Mumbai	2013	Oct	17324	12494	72.1
Abu Dhabi	Mumbai	2013	Nov	27050	21241	78.5
Abu Dhabi	Mumbai	2013	Dec	17324	12494	72.1
Abu Dhabi	Mumbai	2014	Jan	26264	22565	85.9
Abu Dhabi	Mumbai	2014	Feb	26264	22565	85.9
Abu Dhabi	Mumbai	2014	Mar	25382	20211	79.6
Abu Dhabi	Kozhikode	2013	Apr	8160	7693	94.3
Abu Dhabi	Kozhikode	2013	May	8432	7910	93.8
Abu Dhabi	Kozhikode	2013	Jun	7888	7199	91.3
Abu Dhabi	Kozhikode	2013	Jul	46362	6766	14.6
Abu Dhabi	Kozhikode	2013	Aug	8432	6957	82.5
Abu Dhabi	Kozhikode	2013	Sep	8160	6689	82.0
Abu Dhabi	Kozhikode	2013	Oct	8432	6895	81.8
Abu Dhabi	Kozhikode	2013	Nov	8160	5590	68.5
Abu Dhabi	Kozhikode	2013	Dec	8432	8147	96.6
Abu Dhabi	Kozhikode	2014	Jan	8432	7771	92.2
Abu Dhabi	Kozhikode	2014	Feb	11968	11558	96.6
Abu Dhabi	Kozhikode	2014	Mar	13328	11868	89.0
Abu Dhabi	Kochi	2013	Apr	10428	9325	89.4

City 1	City 2	Year	Month	Seats Total	Pax Total	Seat Load Factor (%)
Abu Dhabi	Kochi	2013	May	8834	8222	93.1
Abu Dhabi	Kochi	2013	Jun	8160	7403	90.7
Abu Dhabi	Kochi	2013	Jul	12170	9872	31.1
Abu Dhabi	Kochi	2013	Aug	10636	9154	86.1
Abu Dhabi	Kochi	2013	Sep	8412	7250	86.2
Abu Dhabi	Kochi	2013	Oct	8936	7692	86.1
Abu Dhabi	Kochi	2013	Nov	8160	7183	88.0
Abu Dhabi	Kochi	2013	Dec	8432	8122	96.3
Abu Dhabi	Kochi	2014	Jan	8432	7887	93.5
Abu Dhabi	Kochi	2014	Feb	7616	6768	88.9
Abu Dhabi	Kochi	2014	Mar	8432	7168	85.0
Abu Dhabi	Delhi	2013	Apr	8160	6894	84.5
Abu Dhabi	Delhi	2013	May	8432	7179	85.1
Abu Dhabi	Delhi	2013	Jun	8160	7609	93.2
Abu Dhabi	Delhi	2013	Jul	8432	7046	83.6
Abu Dhabi	Delhi	2013	Aug	8684	6193	71.3
Abu Dhabi	Delhi	2013	Sep	8160	6278	76.9
Abu Dhabi	Delhi	2013	Oct	10226	8338	81.5
Abu Dhabi	Delhi	2013	Nov	23808	17849	75.0
Abu Dhabi	Delhi	2013	Dec	24600	20735	84.3
Abu Dhabi	Delhi	2014	Jan	8432	7046	83.6
Abu Dhabi	Delhi	2014	Feb	8432	7046	83.6
Abu Dhabi	Delhi	2014	Mar	23958	21194	88.5
Abu Dhabi	Hyderabad	2013	Apr	8160	6927	84.9
Abu Dhabi	Hyderabad	2013	May	8432	7866	93.3
Abu Dhabi	Hyderabad	2013	Jun	8160	7554	92.6
Abu Dhabi	Hyderabad	2013	Jul	8432	7582	89.9
Abu Dhabi	Hyderabad	2013	Aug	8432	7562	89.7
Abu Dhabi	Hyderabad	2013	Sep	8160	6931	84.9
Abu Dhabi	Hyderabad	2013	Oct	8432	7333	87.0
Abu Dhabi	Hyderabad	2013	Nov	8160	7121	87.3

City 1	City 2	Year	Month	Seats Total	Pax Total	Seat Load Factor (%)
Abu Dhabi	Hyderabad	2013	Dec	8432	7672	91.0
Abu Dhabi	Hyderabad	2014	Jan	8432	7859	93.2
Abu Dhabi	Hyderabad	2014	Feb	7616	7124	93.5
Abu Dhabi	Hyderabad	2014	Mar	8432	7360	87.3
Abu Dhabi	Chennai	2013	Apr	8160	7470	91.5
Abu Dhabi	Chennai	2013	May	8432	8332	98.8
Abu Dhabi	Chennai	2013	Jun	8160	7897	96.8
Abu Dhabi	Chennai	2013	Jul	8432	7950	94.3
Abu Dhabi	Chennai	2013	Aug	8432	7645	90.7
Abu Dhabi	Chennai	2013	Sep	8160	7125	87.3
Abu Dhabi	Chennai	2013	Oct	8432	7690	91.2
Abu Dhabi	Chennai	2013	Nov	8160	7696	94.3
Abu Dhabi	Chennai	2013	Dec	10560	9036	85.6
Abu Dhabi	Chennai	2014	Jan	10712	10167	94.9
Abu Dhabi	Chennai	2014	Feb	9744	8859	90.9
Abu Dhabi	Chennai	2014	Mar	10712	9839	91.8
Abu Dhabi	Thiruvananthapuram	2013	Apr	8160	7683	94.2
Abu Dhabi	Thiruvananthapuram	2013	May	8432	8022	95.1
Abu Dhabi	Thiruvananthapuram	2013	Jun	8160	7530	92.3
Abu Dhabi	Thiruvananthapuram	2013	Jul	8432	7137	84.6
Abu Dhabi	Thiruvananthapuram	2013	Aug	8432	7634	90.5
Abu Dhabi	Thiruvananthapuram	2013	Sep	8160	6886	84.4
Abu Dhabi	Thiruvananthapuram	2013	Oct	8432	7092	84.1
Abu Dhabi	Thiruvananthapuram	2013	Nov	8160	6816	83.5

City 1	City 2	Year	Month	Seats Total	Pax Total	Seat Load Factor (%)
Abu Dhabi	Thiruvananthapuram	2013	Dec	8432	7634	90.5
Abu Dhabi	Thiruvananthapuram	2014	Jan	8432	7898	93.7
Abu Dhabi	Thiruvananthapuram	2014	Feb	7616	6943	91.2
Abu Dhabi	Thiruvananthapuram	2014	Mar	8432	7535	89.4

PPP experience in civil aviation sector

2779. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what has so far been the experience of implementation of Public Private Participation (PPP) in the civil aviation sector;

(b) the details of the projects finalised with the help of PPP; and

(c) what has been the future plans of Government for development of civil aviation sector with the help of PPP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): (a) and (b) The Public Private Partnership (PPP) model has worked particularly well in the civil aviation sector, with five PPP airports handling major share of the passenger traffic and air cargo. Two airports namely, Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA), Delhi and Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport (CSIA), Mumbai were awarded to joint venture companies, namely Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd (DIAL) and Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd (MIAL) respectively in 2006. Besides, three Greenfield International airports at Hyderabad (2008), Bangalore (2008) and Cochin (1999) have been established and are operational under PPP mode. It has been observed that the introduction of PPP model at these airports has led to a significant improvement in the infrastructure and rise in the collection of revenues, especially non-aeronautical revenues.

(c) The Task Force on Financing Plan for Airport Sector for 12th Plan Period, set up by Planning Commission, recommended for implementation of Public Private Partnership (PPP) project at select airports of Airports Authority of India for operation and maintenance of the airport to world class standards, commercial exploitation for maximizing the revenue potential, real estate development in the form of hotels,

convention centres and related businesses, development and operation of cargo and logistics facilities, and construction of additional facilities specified upfront (based on future traffic growth).

Board of Examination of ICAI and ICWA

2780. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any control over conducting of CA/ICWA exams and in determining the Percentage of pass percentage in CA exams and ICWA;

(b) whether the Board of Examinations of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India (ICWAI) is constituted by Government;

(c) whether Government has any control over setting the question paper, conducting of examinations, paper valuation and results thereof;

(d) if so, the details of its composition and their duties and responsibilities;

(e) whether some executive committee members of ICAI and ICWAI had visited abroad in the last three years; and

(f) if so, whether Government is aware of these visits and the purpose of their foreign visits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir.

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

(e) and (f) The Government has no role to play in clearing visits aboard of the members of ICAI and ICWAI as such visits are financed from 'Institutes' own funds. However, as per information furnished by the two institutes, their representative visit abroad in connection with meetings of various International Boards and Committees of which the institutes are members or with whom they have agreements for collaboration and cooperation.

LLCs and LLPs registered in West Bengal

2781. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies and Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) registered in West Bengal till date and those registered during the last three years;

(b) whether there have been any cases of misappropriation of funds by these Limited Liability Companies (LLCs) and LLPs in West Bengal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The total number of companies and Limited Liability Partnership (LLPs) registered in West Bengal till 30.06.2014 are 1,82,417 and 1,168 respectively. The number of such companies and LLPs registered during the last three years is given in the table below :

No. of Companies and LLPs registered in West Bengal, year-wise

Sl. No.	Year	Companies	LLPs
1.	2011-12	17698	187
2.	2012-13	12398	243
3.	2013-14	9939	461
4.	2014-15 (till 30.06.2014)	577	121

(b) and (c) On the basis of complaints received alleging misappropriation of funds collected from public by certain companies in West Bengal, the Ministry has ordered investigation u/s 235 of the Companies Act, 1956 into the affairs of 63 companies.

Difficulties faced by PSUs in complying with CSR norm

2782. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are finding it difficult to comply with the 2 per cent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) norms as provided in the Company Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the PSUs have written to Government to revise the 2 per cent CSR norms;

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

(e) by when the Company Law would be revised in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) Provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) under Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder have come into force only recently, *i.e.*, from 01.04.2014. This is the first year of implementation of CSR by companies. Specific difficulties of complying with CSR provisions of the Act by companies including Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are likely to be brought

to the notice of this Ministry only when companies implementing CSR policies gain experience of working of such provisions. This Ministry has, however, not received any communication from any PSU requesting for revising the 2 per cent CSR norms. At present there is no proposal to revise the CSR provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

Contractual employees of DRDO

2783. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some employees have been appointed in the Department of DRDO, Rajaji Marg, Delhi in the posts of office assistants and peon on contractual basis;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that their salaries have not been revised for the last three years;

(c) whether there is any provision for them to avail casual leave;

(d) whether there is any provision to employ them directly by the DRDO on contractual basis as these employees are appointed through contractors;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes, Sir. Job contracts have been awarded to contractors for performing skilled and non-skilled jobs in Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) HQrs, New Delhi.

(b) Salaries are revised from time to time as per Government Notifications. As a result, there has been an increase in salaries for skilled workers from ₹ 7,826/- on 1st April 2011 to ₹ 10,374/- on 1st April 2014 and non-skilled workers from ₹ 6,422/- on 1st April 2011 to ₹ 8,554/- on 1st April 2014.

(c) There is no provision for casual leave in job contracts.

(d) to (f) The contracts for outsourcing are for specific service / work for a specified duration.

Servicemen hailing from Rajasthan

†2784. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of servicemen, hailing from Rajasthan, serving in different military services at present;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of the total number of the registered ex-servicemen in Rajasthan, district-wise;

(c) the total number of military schools being run in Rajasthan at present; and

(d) whether Government proposes to increase the number of military schools in Rajasthan, if not, the reasons therefor

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Details of number of servicemen hailing from Rajasthan, at present are as under:

Army	Navy	Air Force*
82701	5697	10093

*Excluding medical and dental officers.

(b) Details of the total number of the registered ex-servicemen in Rajasthan, district-wise is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Two Rashtriya Military Schools (RMS) located at Ajmer and Dholpur are being run in Rajasthan at present.

(d) No, Sir. With the raising of Sainik Schools in different States, adequate opportunities are available for the aspirants.

Statement

*Total number of registered ex-servicemen in Rajasthan,
district-wise as on 31.12.2013*

Sl. No.	District	Total ex-servicemen
1.	Ajmer	8531
2.	Alwar	19426
3.	Badmer	2512
4.	Barn	357
5.	Bharatpur	7070
6.	Bhilwada	3081
7.	Bikaner	4491
8.	Banswara	64
9.	Bundi	1114
10.	Chidava	17811
11.	Chittorgarh	264

Sl. No.	District	Total ex-servicemen
12.	Churu	7836
13.	Dausa	855
14.	Dholpur	477
15.	Didwana	9275
16.	Dungarpur	253
17.	Hanuman Garh	3357
18.	Jaipur	9240
19.	Jaisalmer	2605
20.	Jalour	126
21.	Jhalawad	343
22.	Jhunjhunu	16654
23.	Jodhpur	19306
24.	Karauli	4843
25.	Kota	3671
26.	Nagaur	4173
27.	Pali	3394
28.	Pratapgarh	40
29.	Rajsamand	2631
30.	Sawai Madhopur	2092
31.	Sikar	16652
32.	Sirohi	448
33.	Sri Ganganagar	1113
34.	Tonk	1087
35.	Udaipur	2635
TOTAL		177827

Special fund for the armed forces

†2785. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any step in order to meet the requirement for defence equipments of the armed forces;

(b) whether Government has accepted the demand of the armed forces to provide special fund for the military; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Allocation of ₹ 2,29,000 crore has been made available in BE 2014-15, under the Defence Services Estimates, to meet the requirement of the armed forces. This represents an increase of 12.53% over the actual expenditure incurred last year. This includes an allocation of ₹ 75,148.03 crore for Capital Acquisition which is 12.41% higher than the expenditure last year.

(b) Presently there is no demand of the armed forces for special funds for the military.

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

Inquiry into irregularities in technical evaluation of ATAS

2786. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 655 given in the Rajya Sabha December 11, 2013 and state:

(a) whether Government has inquired into the irregularities in technical evaluation and procurement of Active Towed Array Sonar (ATAS) for Indian Navy;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the findings of the inquiry; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Few complaints alleging irregularities in the technical evaluation and the procurement process are under examination.

Export of arms and weaponry systems

2787. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes or has any proposal to export arms, ammunitions and weaponry systems to developing and under developed countries and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has submitted any proposal to Government in this regard, and if so, the details thereof and the action taken or being taken by Government thereon; and

(c) whether Government has carried out any comparative cost study of weapon exporting countries and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) The Government does not directly export arms, ammunitions and weaponry systems to any country. As per DGFT's Policy Circular No. 45(RE-08)/2004-09, dated 4th December 2008, Department of Defence Production (DDP) issues 'No Objection Certificate' (NOC) for export of goods, which are in the nature of military stores.

(b) DRDO has sought the advice of DDP on the export of DRDO designed and developed products, which have been manufactured by various companies in India. The requisite advice has been intimated to DRDO regarding the procedure for issuing NOC by DDP to concerned companies for such exports.

(c) The Government has not carried out any comparative cost study of weapon exporting countries.

Defence production in public sector

2788. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether defence production in the public sector increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the products and their total value for the period, year-wise; and

(c) the percentage of share of Domestic-Public Sector production to the total annual purchases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The products manufactured by Defence Public Sector Undertakings and Ordnance Factories include arms and ammunition, tanks, armoured vehicles, heavy vehicles, fighter aircrafts and helicopters, warships, submarines, missiles, electronic equipment, earth moving equipment, special alloys and special purpose steels. The value of production year-wise for the last three years is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Value of Production
2011-12	41501.55
2012-13	42360.36
2013-14 (Provisional)	43395.08

(c) The total value of capital and revenue procurements of the three Services are as follows:

(₹ in crore)	
Year	Total Procurements
2010-11	71859.29
2011-12	80318.08
2012-13	83090.18

Fund crunch in DRDO

2789. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is one of the largest importer of military hardware and software in the world;

(b) whether the armed forces are still meeting 60 percent of their military hardware and software requirements from abroad;

(c) whether initiatives of Government for development of indigenous defence arms and equipments have failed badly due to funding crunch in the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO); and

(d) whether Government would allocate sufficient funds for defence R&D to DRDO, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) The proportion of expenditure in respect of orders placed directly on foreign vendors to the total expenditure on defence equipment for Capital Acquisition during the financial year 2013-14 is 42.7% for three services.

(c) and (d) Government has allocated Budget to Department of Defence R & D as a part of the annual Budget of the Government which is approved by Parliament.

Creation of skilled manpower for boosting defence production

2790. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the details of steps taken by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), as on date, in consultation with the University Grants Commission and State Governments to introduce a separate syllabus aimed at creating skilled manpower to boost up the domestic defence industries?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Universities, being completely autonomous in academic matters, are free to revise their syllabi and

curricula. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) collaborates with various universities / academia to impart specialized education in the field of defence and strategic studies to boost up domestic defence industries in the country.

University Grants Commission (UGC) has constituted an Expert Committee to review the existing syllabus of defence and strategic studies at Under Graduate / Post Graduate and M.Phil./Ph.D levels and also decided to support the upgradation of the Department of Defence and Strategic Studies in 10 universities in the country.

Replacement of intermediate trainer planes of the IAF

2791. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the intermediate trainer aircrafts of the IAF would have to be replaced within the next couple of years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the replacement of aircraft that was to be manufactured by HAL is facing some wing design problems for long; and

(c) whether Government has drawn up any contingency plan and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) The IAF conducts intermediate stage of flying training for *ab-initio* pilots on the Kiran aircraft. These aircraft will complete their technical life over the next couple of years.

(b) HAL, which has been developing the Intermediate Jet Trainer (IJT), as a replacement for the Kiran aircraft, has not so far been able to resolve critical wing and airframe Design & Development issues related to stall and spin.

(c) In order to meet the emergent situation created due to inordinate delay in the IJT project, IAF has already initiated the process for extending the technical life of the Kiran aircraft. The IAF has also initiated action to look for alternate options for the IJT.

Maintenance of border roads by BRO

2792. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are Government's guidelines for maintenance and construction of roads by Border Roads Organisation (BRO) in hilly and border States;

(b) whether Government will hand over Shimla-Dodrakwar and Rampur-Rohru road in Himachal Pradesh for maintenance to the BRO as these areas are located at the border as well as being hilly;

(c) whether Government will ask the BRO to take up these roads on priority basis for the development as these roads are important from the security point of view also; and

(d) if so, what is Government's response in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Border Roads Organisation (BRO) maintains and constructs the roads identified to be important from operational point of view as required by the Army.

(b) to (d) BRO has not yet received any proposal for taking over of the roads Shimla-Dodrakwar and Rampur-Rohru in Himachal Pradesh.

NPS contribution kept under PF/CPF

2793. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some amount deducted from the salary of those employees who joined Delhi Cantonment Board from 1 January, 2004 onwards are lying with the Board in the name of New Pension Scheme (NPS), under the head PF/CPF;

(b) if so, the details of such employees and whether these employees were also allowed to subscribe some amount in their PF/CPF account maintained in the Board; and

(c) if not, under which rules this amount is kept with the Board under the head PF/CPF and why, and by when these amount will be paid to these employees with interest ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The New Pension Scheme (NPS) was implemented in Delhi Cantonment Board for the employees appointed on or after 01.01.2004 with effect from 01.04.2011. During the intervening period these employees made contributions to the Provident Fund (PF) account maintained by the Board. After implementation of the New Pension Scheme contributions made in the PF account were utilized for depositing prescribed subscriptions with the National Securities Depository Limited under Tier-I of NPS alongwith the equal amount of the employer's share, for the period prior to 01.04.2011. In the case of 61 employees after adjusting the subscriptions payable towards Tier-I of NPS certain amounts still remain in the PF accounts of these employees. As PF accounts cannot be held after the introduction of NPS, these employees have been asked to give their option either for deposit of the amounts under Tier-II of NPS or for their refund alongwith the interest accrued.

Expediting the process of arms purchase

†2794. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is proposing to expedite the arms purchasing exercise;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) The Acquisition of Capital Assets for defence forces flow from the Defence Procurement Planning process comprising 15 year Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), 5 year Service Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) and Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP). The procurements are carried out as per the provisions of Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) 2013.

The objective of DPP is to ensure expeditious procurement of the approved requirements of the Armed Forces in terms of capabilities sought and time frame prescribed by optimally utilizing the allocated budgetary resources.

Coast Guard stations in Gujarat

2795. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new coast guard stations to be set up within the coming five years by Indian Coast Guard, and the details thereof;

(b) what action has been taken by Government to review its earlier decision on setting up a coast guard station at Hazira, Gujarat;

(c) whether Government has received any representation from the State Government of Gujarat in this regard; and

(d) the number of coast guard stations currently functioning in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Coast Guard stations at a particular place are set-up after taking into account the threat perception, vulnerability gap analysis and presence of other stations / coastal marine police stations in the vicinity. There are currently 42 Coast Guard Stations which have been established along the coast line of the country.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The matter relating to setting up of a Coast Guard Station at Hazira was recently re-examined in the Ministry. Taking into consideration that Coastal Marine Police Stations at Hazira and Dahej have been established and the air assets at Coast Guard Air Station at Daman located 40 nautical miles south of Hazira are also available, if needed at short notice, it was decided not to set up a Coast Guard Station at Hazira at the moment.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There are currently eight Coast Guard Stations functioning in Gujarat.

Task Force for auditing of defence lands

2796. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up an independent task force to undertake a comprehensive audit of defence lands across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for scientific and productive management of defence land and formulate a need based policy for acquisition of land for defence purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Question does not arise in view of the above.

(c) The task of land audit is already entrusted to the Directorate General Defence Estates (DGDE).

(d) Ministry of Defence has sanctioned projects for computerization and digitization of defence land records. Survey and demarcation of defence land using scientific tools and with the assistance of expert agencies, has also been undertaken. To ensure need based acquisition of land for defence purposes comprehensive guidelines for formulating land acquisition proposals, are already in existence.

Joint Military Exercises with foreign countries

2797. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has indulged in any Joint Military Exercises with foreign countries in the last three years;

(b) if so, how many exercises have taken place;

(c) how many foreign countries were involved in these joint exercises;

(d) whether Government has any plans for Joint Military Exercises with foreign countries in the coming days; and

(e) if so, with which countries and when ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) India has been conducting such exercises with various foreign countries, including Nepal, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, China, Oman, Russia, Singapore, Seychelles, etc. The details of the exercises conducted during the last three years are as follows:-

Year	No. of exercises conducted
2011	27
2012	26
2013	23

(d) and (e) Joint exercises are planned to be held with foreign countries in coming days on mutually convenient dates.

Inquiry into INS Tarkash accident

2798. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the INS Tarkash met with an accident while berthing at Mumbai naval base due to the error of the commanding officer;

(b) if so, what action the Ministry has taken against the official;

(c) the basis on which the official was punished; and

(d) the efforts the Ministry is making or going to make to ensure that such mishaps do not recur ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) While berthing at Mumbai Naval Base on 19.12.2013, INS Tarkash reported scraping of port shipside with the jetty. A Board of Inquiry (BoI) was instituted to investigate the incident. The BoI Proceedings are under examination at Naval Headquarters.

(d) Advisories for adherence to Standard Operating Procedures have been issued. Safety procedures and professional checks have been re-emphasized. Incidents Study

and Analysis Cells have been Instituted at professional schools wherein lessons learnt are incorporated into professional training. Safety Audits of various units have been instituted and safety stand downs conducted.

Defence preparedness of the nation in case of foreign aggression

2799. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our army is not in possession of the modern weaponry *vis-à-vis* nations such as Israel and China;

(b) if so, the steps Government is taking or mulling to provide the cutting edge technology to our army;

(c) the details of the defence deals inked during the last ten years; and

(d) the status of procurement in each deal, till date ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (d) The Indian Army is equipped to cater for the threat environment that exists and is always ready to meet the role assigned to it. Further, augmentation of capabilities of Armed Forces including its modernization is a dynamic and continuous process. Accordingly, modernization of Indian Army is carried out through Annual Acquisition Plans, Army 5 years Capital Acquisition Plans and Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (2012-27).

The details of the defence deals are related to operation preparedness of the Armed Forces and as such disclosure of the details of these deals would not be in the national interest.

However, the details of expenditure on capital acquisitions including DGOF supplies during the last 10 years is as under:

	(₹ in crore)
2004-2005	28599.80
2005-2006	26835.08
2006-2007	27766.11
2007-2008	30336.70
2008-2009	32335.30
2009-2010	41918.88
2010-2011	50186.07

2011-2012	56281.88
2012-2013	58768.86
2013-2014	66850.30
2014-2015 (BE)	75148.03

Compensation for land acquired for building martyrs memorial

2800. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a memorial of Major Som Nath Sharma in Sri Nagar, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how much law has been used for this memorial and who is maintaining the same;

(c) whether there is any plan to improve this place so that it can become a tourist attractions;

(d) on whose land this memorial is built and whether they are paid any compensation or rent;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether Government will pay the rent, as demanded by the owner, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a memorial of Major Som Nath Sharma, PVC in Srinagar. The memorial is located in front of the main entrance of new airport in Budgaum district.

(b) The dimension of the memorial is 34 ft x 30 ft. The Army is maintaining the memorial.

(c) The Army renovated the memorial in June, 2013.

(d) The memorial is built on the land of Airport Authority of India. No compensation or rent has been paid.

(e) The land belongs to another Government agency.

(f) The Army need not pay the rent as the land belongs to another Government agency.

Maritime exercises with foreign countries

2801. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has entered into any agreement with neighbouring as well as other countries to periodically undertake maritime exercises; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries with whom Government has entered into agreement and the time of maritime exercise ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Joint maritime exercises are undertaken with foreign navies, including Indonesia, Myanmar, Russia, Thailand, etc., as part of structured defence interactions. Such exercises are held at mutually agreed periodicity and time.

Target for fiscal deficit

2802. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved the target of narrowing down the fiscal deficit over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the details of fiscal deficit of Government in terms of amount and as percentage of GDP during each of the last three years;

(c) the target fixed by Government to maintain fiscal deficit for the current financial year; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Government successfully brought down its fiscal deficit from 4.5 % of GDP in 2003-04 to 2.7 % of GDP in 2007-08. However, to insulate Indian economy from adverse impacts of global financial crisis of 2008, a growth stimulus packages were provided through fiscal expansionary measures which resulted into suspension of fiscal consolidation for temporary period. To bring back economy on the path of fiscal consolidation, the Government adopted a revised roadmap for fiscal consolidation following amendment to the FRBM Act in 2012. Despite several challenges; the Government has been steadfast in policy of fiscal rectitude. The details of the fiscal deficit of the Government during last three years are as below:

Year	Fiscal Deficit (in ₹ crore)	Fiscal Deficit (% of GDP)
2011-12	5,16,269	5.8
2012-13#	4,90,190	4.9
2013-14 @	5,08,149	4.5

Provisional actuals

@ Provisional

Source: Accounting information available on website <http://cga.nic.in> & Budget at a Glance 2014-15

(c) For the current financial year *i.e.* 2014-15, target fixed by the Government in respect of fiscal deficit is ₹ 5, 31,177 crore which is 4.1 per cent of GDP.

(d) Fiscal deficit target of 4.1 per cent of GDP in FY 2014-15 is proposed to be achieved through various measures for rationalization of expenditure and optimization of available resources. Over medium-term, reduction in fiscal deficit has been designed with a judicious mix of reduction in total expenditure as percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP.

Target for disinvestment of PSUs

2803. SHRI PANKAJ BORA:

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is looking at disinvestment of some Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in the coming years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has fixed any target for disinvestment during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of target fixed and achieved during the last three years;

(f) whether Government is satisfied with the target achieved so far; and

(g) if not, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) CCEA has already approved disinvestment in the following CPSEs:

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Percentage of Disinvestment approved	Remarks
1.	Steel Authority of India (SAIL)	10.82%	First tranche of disinvestment of 5.82% was completed in March 2013. The remaining 5% disinvestment is tentatively scheduled for completion in 2014-15.
2.	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd (RINL)	10%	Listing of the company and disinvestment tentatively scheduled for completion in 2014-15.
3.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd (HAL)	10%	Listing of the company and disinvestment tentatively scheduled for completion in 2014-15.

In addition, CCEA has also approved sale of residual Government equity in Hindustan Zinc Limited (HZL) and Bharat Aluminium Company (BALCO).

In order to meet budgetary targets, some more CPSEs have been identified for disinvestment during 2014-15. Disinvestment in these CPSEs will be subject to approval of the CCEA.

(c) to (e) The details of the disinvestment target and actual receipts during the last three years is shown in the table below.

Disinvestment Target and Actual Receipts in last three years

(in ₹ crore)			
Sl.No.	Year	Target	Actual Receipts
1.	2011-12	40,000	13,894.05
2.	2012-13	30,000	23,956.81
3.	2013-14	40,000	15,819.46

(f) and (g) The disinvestment targets were not achieved during the last three years. The Government will make the disinvestment process more effective in order to achieve the budgetary target of the current year.

Disinvestment of hotels

†2804. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the hotels under the Ministry of Tourism which have been privatised/disinvested;

(b) the amount received by Government, hotel-wise;

(c) whether Government has received information about alleged irregularities committed in privatisation/disinvestment of hotels;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any action for a thorough inquiry into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) Details of Hotels of India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC), an undertaking under Ministry of Tourism which have been privatised/disinvested are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Details of Hotels along with the receipts received given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) to (e) CBI has registered a Preliminary Enquiry on 10.4.2014 in the matter of disinvestment of Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur, a unit of India Tourism Development Corporation, an undertaking under the Ministry of Tourism.

Statement-I*Details of privatised/dis invested hotels of ITDC*

Sl.No.	Hotels and Location
1.	Ashok Bangalore (including Airport Restaurant) (Given on 30 years' Lease-cum-Management Contract), Bangalore, Karnataka
2.	Bodhgaya Ashok, Bodhgaya, Bihar
3.	Hassan Ashok, Hassan, Karnataka
4.	Madurai Ashok, Madurai, Tamil Nadu
5.	TBABR, Mamallapuram, Mamallapuram, Tamil Nadu
6 .	Agra Ashok, Agra, Uttar Pradesh

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	Hotels and Location
7.	Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur, Rajasthan
8.	Qutub Hotel, New Delhi
9.	Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi
10.	Hotel Airport Ashok, Kolkata (including Airport Restaurant), Kolkata, West Bengal
11.	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort, Kovalam, Kerala
12.	Manali Ashok, Manali, Himachal Preadesh
13.	Khajuraho Ashok, Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh
14.	Varanasi Ashok, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
15.	Hotel Aurangabad Ashok (including Airport Restaurant), Aurangabad, Maharashtra
16.	Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi
17.	Kanishka, New Delhi
18.	Indraprashta, New Delhi
19.	Incomplete Chandigarh Project (Sold – 100% equity of ITDC) (Sold as 100% subsidiary of ITDC) Chandigarh, Punjab.

Statement-II

Details of hotels along with receipts received

Sl.No.	Hotels and Location	Realisation and break up
1.	Ashok Bangalore (including Airport Restaurant) (Given on 30 years' Lease-cum-Management Contract), Bangalore, Karnataka	<p>₹ 4,11,00,000.00</p> <p>Minimum Guaranteed Annual Payment (MGAP).</p> <p>39,42,65,552 –Upfront amount inclusive of payments to AAI. Security Deposit for 2 years; 50% of discounted MGAP for 30 years; MGAP/License fee for 4 months from 29.11.2001 to March 2002 and Business Transfer Consideration for both Hotel and Airport Restaurant</p>

Sl.No.	Hotels and Location	Realisation and break up
2.	Bodhgaya Ashok Bodhgaya, Bihar	₹ 2,01,04,813.00 GOI- 1,80,94,272.88 HCL-20,10,540.12
3.	Hassan Ashok, Hassan, Karnatake	₹ 2,52,00,000.00 GOI-2,26,23,406.45 HCL-25,13,793.55 HASSAN Municipality- ₹62,800
4.	Madurai Ashok Madurai, Tamil Nadu	₹ 5,52,51,021.00 GOI- 4,93,73,728.79 HCL- 54,86,148.21 Corpn. of Madurai- 3,91,144.00
5.	TBABR, Mamallapuram Mamallapuram, Tamil Nadu	₹ 6, 80,79,300.00 GOI - 6,12,71,170.81 HCL- 68,08,129.19
6.	Agra Ashok Agra, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 4,00,53,000.00 GOI - 3,53,92,672.94 HCL- 39,32,647.06 Agra cantt Board – 7,27,680.00
7.	Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel Udaipur, Rajasthan	₹ 7,52,00,000.00 GOI – 6,76,79,779.97 HCL- 75,20,220.03
8.	Qutub Hotel, New Delhi	₹ 35,67,54,179.00 GOI – 10,98,55,893.00 Land and Development Office (L&DO)- 7,32,37,500.00 MCD- 16,14,54,179.00 HCL- 1,22,06,607.00
9.	Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	₹ 76,40,67,643.00 GOI – 40,28,14,567.00 Land and Development Office (L&DO)- 30,03,83,872.00 MCD- 1,61,10,575.00 HCL- 4,47,58,629.00

Sl.No.	Hotels and Location	Realisation and break up
10.	Hotel Airport Ashok, Kolkata (including Airport Restaurant) Kolkata, West Bengal	₹ 20,01,51,000.00 GOI – 5,64,73,145.00 AAI – 3,46,45,817.00 DDM – 94,15,040.00 VRS – 9,33,42,000.00 HCL – 62,74,998.00
11.	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort Kovalam, Kerala	₹ 43,68,76,000.00 GOI – 29,72,69,034.00 VRS – 10,65,76,000.00 HCL – 3,30,30,966.00
12.	Manali Ashok Manali, Himachal Pradesh	₹ 4,00,00,000.00 GOI – 3,10,43,599.00 HPSEB – 11,61,000.00 VRS – 43,46,000.00 HCL – 34,49,401.00
13.	Khajuraho Ashok Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh	₹ 2,21,00,000.00 GOI – 19,83,594.00 ITDC – 11,00,000.00 VRS – 1,87,96,000.00 HCL – 2,20,406.00
14.	Varanasi Ashok Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 9,11,00,000.00 GOI – 6,57,36,686.00 VRS – 1,80,59,000.00 HCL – 73,04,314.00
15.	Hotel Aurangabad Ashok (including Airport Restaurant) Aurangabad, Maharashtra	₹ 17,40,42,000.00 GOI – 8,15,92,835.00 SCR – 5,43,42,000.00 Tehsildar – 9,00,000.00 VRS – 2,81,41,000.00 HCL – 90,66,165.00

Sl.No.	Hotels and Location	Realisation and break up
16.	Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi New Delhi	₹ 30,30,00,000.00 GOI – 9,14,32,041.00 Land & Development Office (L&DO)- 15,91,61,459.00 MCD – 81,61,054.00 HCL – 1,01,59,446.00 VRS – 3,40,86,000.00
17.	Kanishka, New Delhi	₹ 95,95,01,000.00 GOI – 32,14,15,576.00 Land & Development Office (L&DO)- 31,62,95,626.00 NBCC – 2,80,29,707.00 NDMC – 12,34,14,088.00 VRS – 13,46,32,000.00 HCL – 3,57,14,003.00
18.	Indraprashta, New Delhi	₹ 45,03,33,333.00 GOI – 14,84,38,576.00 Land & Development Office (L&DO)-15,30,56,905.00 NBCC – 1,45,39,099.00 NDMC – 4,37,29,042.00 VRS – 7,40,76,000.00 HCL – 1,64,93,711.00
19.	Incomplete Chandigarh Project Chandigarh, Punjab.	₹ 17,27,20,981.00 Chandigarh Admn – 12,65,37,813.00 ITDC – 4,61,83,168.00

Advances given to farmers

2805. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any information of advances given to farmers in the financial years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

(b) if so, the details of loans disbursed during the last three years, bank-wise and State-wise;

(c) the NPA of the PSBs for the financial years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, bank-wise; and

(d) what steps Government is taking to prevent the NPA of the banking system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Details of Agriculture credit disbursed by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) from the year 2009-10 to 2013-14 are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) Details of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of PSBs for the financial years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issues guidelines on Income Recognition and Asset Classification norms which are required to be adhered to by banks diligently. Banks have the responsibility to ensure monitoring of credit, NPAs, recovery thereof and putting in place adequate systems and controls, which are overseen by Bank Boards/Committees. The above aspects are also subjected to regulatory/supervisory oversight. All these guidelines are applicable to all borrowers/banks uniformly. Some of other remedial measures taken by RBI are :-

- (i) Issue of Guidelines on 'Early Recognition of Financial Distress, Prompt Steps for Resolution and Fair Recovery for Lenders : Framework for Revitalizing Distressed Assets in the Economy'; and
- (ii) Creation of Central Repository of Information on Large Credits.

Statement

Agriculture credit disbursed by Public Sector Banks from 2009-10 to 2013-14

		(₹ crore)				
Sl.No.	Bank	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Allahabad Bank	3,615.38	4,989.45	5,974.97	7,527.68	7,970.60
2.	Andhra Bank	5,515.49	6,622.96	8,767.15	11,338.09	12,696.70
3.	Bank of Baroda	7,832.69	9,178.50	11,635.49	13,224.97	16,937.84
4.	Bank of India	6,392.40	16,629.00	13,066.70	17,274.31	19,129.71
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	3,747.62	2,874.28	3,600.87	492.10	4,914.31

Sl.No.	Bank	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6.	Canara Bank	18,125.27	22,374.39	28,457.11	33,730.39	41,667.21
7.	Central Bank of India	7,541.79	7,870.53	7,093.36	10,011.34	16,521.32
8.	Corporation Bank	4,616.68	6,056.02	5,178.64	6,032.13	10,987.69
9.	Dena Bank	1,511.95	2,034.68	2,768.41	3,583.61	4,470.00
10.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	8,802.79	9,737.76	6,502.71	1,015.21	7,509.64
11.	Indian Bank	6,580.11	8,227.54	12,760.89	14,528.28	15,516.82
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	13,326.89	18,547.43	22,271.73	34,160.47	35,491.86
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	4,937.07	6,947.06	9,174.01	11,683.38	12,982.49
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	8,355.35	5,212.93	4,783.30	5,878.54	7,271.58
15.	Punjab National Bank	21,806.78	27,733.19	35,508.99	36,631.72	43,884.31
16.	Syndicate Bank	8,013.73	10,044.09	10,789.72	10,362.24	13,317.09
17.	UCO Bank	6,019.27	5,666.67	3,918.66	5,962.43	7,308.95
18.	Union Bank of India	6,490.82	8,033.78	10,253.83	15,423.92	16,548.09
19.	United Bank of India	3,090.89	3,300.00	3,406.92	4,281.51	5,080.27
20.	Vijaya Bank	4,111.22	3,960.38	5,144.92	5,307.48	6,695.40
21.	State Bank of India	34,178.84	41,208.00	53,214.36	65,933.98	74,970.19
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	5,240.80	4,636.20	6,824.51	8,375.75	7,669.08
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	3,429.43	5,264.40	6,196.99	14,459.06	3,969.35
24.	State Bank of Mysore	3,497.00	2,675.20	1,648.50	3,350.68	4,180.00
25.	State Bank of Patiala	5,129.90	5,857.69	7,495.11	7,764.15	9,328.49
26.	State Bank of Travancore	3,082.44	5,716.20	9,638.76	9,436.18	10,408.00
27.	State Bank of Indore	2354.73	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		207,347.33	251,398.33	296,076.61	357,769.59	417,426.99

Source : RBI, IBA and NABARD

Statement*NPAs of Public Sector Banks*

Bank Name	March 2010						March 2011						March 2012					
	Agri-culture Loans		Agri-culture NPAs		Total Gross Loans		Agri-culture Loans		Agri-culture NPAs		Total Gross Loans		Agri-culture Loans		Agri-culture NPAs		Total Gross Loans	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1																		
Allahabad Bank	11,567	215	71,592	1,221	13,387	549	91,668	1,647	16,776	742	107,527	2,056						
Andhra Bank	9,173	26	56,505	488	10,369	116	72,154	996	12,459	370	84,684	1,798						
Bank of Baroda	19,081	636	133,589	2,196	22,510	772	171,801	2,786	27,014	1,057	205,454	3,882						
Bank of India	18,256	490	135,194	4,481	22,069	898	165,147	4,357	23,469	681	177,950	5,170						
Bank of Maharashtra	6,250	232	40,926	1,210	4,691	313	47,487	1,174	6,090	336	56,979	1,297						
Canara Bank	25,052	462	163,291	2,505	26,305	663	201,643	3,030	31,946	665	222,494	3,890						
Central Bank of India	17,984	421	106,103	2,458	20,111	418	131,390	2,395	18,704	926	150,650	7,273						
Corporation Bank	6,175	122	63,629	651	5,513	217	87,213	790	7,140	251	100,825	1,274						
Dena Bank	4,826	83	35,721	642	6,389	138	45,163	842	6,524	237	57,159	957						
IDBI Bank Limited	12,746	297	138,584	2,129	15,523	244	155,996	2,785	14,408	513	177,209	4,551						
Indian Bank	9,144	55	59,963	459	11,048	219	72,587	720	14,411	365	86,310	1,672						
Indian Overseas Bank	12,00	276	73,026	3,442	16,056	447	103,087	2,793	19,416	573	127,419	3,554						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Oriental Bank of Commerce	10,644	276	84,184	1,469	12,367	425	96,839	1,921	15,411	731	113,050	3,580
Punjab & Sind Bank	5,063	42	32,739	206	5,993	66	42,833	424	4,456	93	46,369	763
Punjab National Bank	30,207	977	181,333	3,206	35,315	1,171	231,087	4,371	36,279	1,918	276,108	8,690
Syndicate Bank	13,120	176	82,599	2,005	14,798	328	97,535	2,589	17,409	497	110,953	3,051
UCO Bank	14,309	289	77,568	1,665	11,643	697	93,246	3,090	9,653	625	107,840	4,020
Union Bank of India	17,057	369	118,273	2,664	20,681	856	147,081	3,616	16,100	1,542	171,850	5,422
United Bank of India	4,085	204	42,756	1,372	5,708	320	53,934	1,356	8,144	330	3,873	2,176
Vijaya Bank	5,376	93	41,935	994	4,969	363	49,222	1,259	6,558	432	58,71	1,718
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	5,317	7	35,563	612	7,315	98	41,744	835	9,032	464	49,986	1,651
State Bank of Hyderabad	8,580	55	53,297	646	10,675	79	65,423	1,150	12,909	261	78,311	2,007
State Bank of India	63,349	2,322	544,409	17,836	94,826	4,518	662,444	23,074	116,910	7,778	757,889	37,156
State Bank of Indore	3,942	19	23,949	493								
State Bank of Mysore	4,123	43	29,859	595	5,378	282	34,426	864	5,247	626	40,653	1,503
State Bank of Patiala	6,327	119	47,051	1,007	6,827	243	52,331	1,382	7,082	513	64,142	1,888
State Bank of Travancore	3,351	25	38,802	642	5,580	47	46,471	835	8,902	134	56,034	1,489
Public Sector Banks	347,112	8,330	2,512,439	57,293	416,047	14,488	3,059,953	71,080	472,447	22,662	3,550,389	112,489

Source : RBI

Establishment of bank branches in hilly areas

2806. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage and population of country covered by banking facilities;

(b) the number of branches opened by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in hilly areas of the country, State-wise and bank-wise during the last three years;

(c) whether Government would reconsider the demand for opening a new SBI Branch with ATM facility for Chirgaon of Shimla district in Himachal Pradesh to give boost to local apple business; and

(d) if not, whether Government would consider Nandla Village under Chirgaon Tehsil in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh for the same purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per Census 2011, 58.7% households are availing banking services in the country.

(b) Number of branches opened by Public Sector Banks (PSBs), State-wise and bank-wise during the last four years are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

(c) and (d) State Bank of India (SBI) has informed that a survey for opening a new SBI branch in Chirgaon was conducted twice and it was not found viable in view of branches of other banks already being present there. State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) of Himachal Pradesh has informed that Nandla Village falls under Thali Jangla Panchayat with 153 households and total population of 775. Nandla village is within 4 Kms. of Jangla village which has two brick and mortar bank branches (one branch of UCO Bank and one branch of HP State Coop. Bank.)

Statement-I

Number of Branches opened by Public Sector Banks - State/UT-wise

State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	2	4	3
Andhra Pradesh	375	433	384	501
Arunachal Pradesh	7	7	8	11
Assam	37	57	86	85
Bihar	156	226	233	421

State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Chandigarh	3	10	5	13
Chhattisgarh	72	119	126	139
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	5	2	3
Daman and Diu	3	7	1	3
Goa	14	24	16	38
Gujarat	201	258	240	309
Haryana	157	191	190	273
Himachal Pradesh	63	48	42	85
Jammu and Kashmir	18	19	20	50
Jharkhand	109	135	124	181
Karnataka	191	348	334	461
Kerala	132	156	181	205
Madhya Pradesh	159	203	193	283
Maharashtra	297	412	407	493
Manipur	5	8	14	9
Meghalaya	4	11	11	13
Mizoram	4	7	8	8
Nagaland	4	8	13	8
NCT of Delhi	112	94	120	119
Odisha	147	117	158	286
Puducherry	4	6	12	7
Punjab	249	216	261	304
Rajasthan	209	252	299	326
Sikkim	5	6	5	9
Tamil Nadu	214	437	309	430
Tripura	6	20	23	20

State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Uttar Pradesh	436	625	629	1,040
Uttarakhand	72	98	103	100
West Bengal	181	252	220	327
ALL INDIA	3,654	4,877	4,781	6,563

- (1) Blank cells indicate 'Nil'
- (2) Figures relate to Financial Year (*i.e.* Apr to Mar).
- (3) 'Public Sector banks' comprises of State Bank of India and its' associates Nationalized banks, and 'Other Public Sector Banks' Other Public Sector Banks' comprises IDBI Bank Limited and Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.
- (4) Data exclude' Administrative Offices'
- (5) *Source:* Master Office File (MOF) System, Department of Statistics and Information Management, Reserve Bank of India, as on May 30, 2014. MOF data are dynamic in nature. It is updated based on information as received from banks. It remains provisional because reporting of good many newly opened branches in recent period (Say quarter ending March 2014) remain in the pipeline before capturing it in the MOF System.

Statement-II

Number of Branches opened by Public Sector Banks in India - Bank - Group and Bank-wise

Bank Group	Bank Name	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
(A) SBI and its associates	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	43	47	90	91
	State Bank of Hyderabad	125	160	80	123
	State Bank of India	518	534	666	652
	State Bank of Mysore	18	32	42	108
	State Bank of Patiala	123	50	67	45
	State bank of Travancore	44	85	121	64
(A) SBI and its associates TOTAL		871	908	1,066	1,083
(B) Nationalised Banks	Allahabad Bank	137	87	193	113
	Andhra Bank	72	79	155	230
	Bank of Baroda	266	541	372	596
	Bank of India	279	505	288	277
	Bank of Maharashtra	72	53	139	162

Bank Group	Bank Name	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
	Canara Bank	211	342	130	1,022
	Central Bank of India	153	278	278	258
	Corporation Bank	190	137	202	270
	Dena Bank	68	53	127	170
	Indian Bank	100	94	128	136
	Indian overseas Bank	182	437	273	364
	Oriental Bank of Commerce	112	149	218	120
	Punjab and Sind Bank	47	63	95	164
	Punjab National Bank	246	304	183	330
	Syndicate Bank	190	199	208	253
	UCO Bank	54	179	210	106
	Union Bank of India	212	185	311	350
	United Bank of India	47	46	47	131
	Vijaya Bank	41	86	54	126
(B) Nationalised Banks TOTAL		2,679	3,817	3,611	5,178
(C) Other Public Sector Banks	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.				22
	IDBI Bank Limited	104	152	104	280
(C) Other Public Sector Banks TOTAL		104	152	104	302
ALL INDIA		3,654	4,877	4,781	6,563

- (1) Blank cells indicate 'Nil'
- (2) Figures relate to Financial Year (*i.e.* Apr to Mar).
- (3) 'Public Sector Banks' comprises of State Bank of India and its' associates, Nationalized banks, and 'Other Public Sector Banks' 'Other Public Sector Banks' comprises IDBI BANK LIMITED and BHARATIYA MAHILA BANK LTD.
- (4) Data exclude 'Administrative Offices'.
- (5) *Source:* Master Office File (MOF) System, Department of Statistics and Information, Management, Reserve Bank of India, as on May 30, 2014. MOF data are dynamic in nature. It is updated based on information as received from banks. It remains provisional because reporting of good many newly opened branches in recent period (Say quarter ending March 2014) remain in the pipeline before capturing it in the MOF System.

Service tax liability of law firms and film producer

2807. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the law firms and film producers are in service tax net;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the current position thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes Sir.

- (b) (i) Any service provided by a legal firm to a business entity having turnover of more than ₹ 10 lakh in the preceding financial year is taxable.
- (ii) Any service provided by a film producer, other than by way of temporary transfer of copyright for exhibition of film in a cinema hall or cinema theatre, is taxable.
- (c) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

NGOs financed through Skill Development Corporation

2808. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Non-Governmental Institutions and Organisations have been financed directly and or through the Skill Development Corporation set up by Government;

(b) if so, the details of such Institutions/Organisations and the amount paid to each for the last three years and the number of people imparted skills and those who could find employment;

(c) the number and names of Organisations/Institutions which have failed to achieve the target and penal action taken; and

(d) whether penal action has not been taken in case of some Organisations/Institutions and if so, the reasons therefor and the details of such Organisations/Institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), set up by the Government, have funded 89 Non-Governmental Institutions and Organisations as on 31st March 2014.

Under Skill Development Initiative scheme of Ministry of Labour and Employment, the funds are released to State/UT Governments for reimbursement of training cost and assessment cost to Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) and Assessing Bodies respectively. There are total of 3460 Govt. VTPs and 8062 private VTPs which includes NGOs also.

(b) The detail of the information provided by the NSDC are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) As on 31st March 2014, NSDC had 42 partners in operation over a period of 1 year and out of which 10 Training Partners have been identified as non-performing partners based on the social and financial performance. The details of the action taken against each of the partners are given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) As informed by NSDC, they have taken appropriate action against all training partners classified as non-performing as per the monitoring policy. There is no such cases where action has not been taken against the training partners.

Statement-I

Details of motivation provided of NSDC

Sl. No.	Institution/ Organisation Name	Amount Disbursed	Training	Placement
1	2	3	4	5
1.	24X7 learning Pvt Ltd	58,33,333	-	-
2.	AISECT Skill Mission Society	10,13,27,009	76,980	34,555
3.	Amass Skill	1,31,00,000	107	63
4.	Ants Consulting Pvt. Ltd	1,36,29,000	12,033	4,580
5.	Anudip Foundation	20,00,000	7,007	5,078
6.	Appollo Medskills Ltd	8,57,24,612	555	477
7.	Arunim	37,00,000	-	-
8.	ASTM	12,00,00,000	4,329	3,369
9.	Avon Facility Management Services LTD	3,00,00,000	669	-
10.	AVR edge Network Pvt Ltd	2,54,08,416	-	-
11.	BASIX Academy for Building Lifelong Employability Ltd.	23,50,99,000	37,570	20,656

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Best First Step	3,00,00,000	36	23
13.	Britti Proshikshan	90,00,000	2,921	558
14.	Calance Software Private Limited	1,76,69,000	1,856	483
15.	CAP WDI Pvt Ltd	1,17,00,000	7,442	3,568
16.	Caravan Crafts retails Pvt. Ltd.	7,87,50,000	620	412
17.	Centum Worskills India limited	13,18,46,450	3,87,526	3,51,603
18.	Cinema Vision India Project	2,54,00,000	-	-
19.	CREDAI	11,12,00,000	14,205	13,299
20.	CSC E Governance-Innovation	10,00,000	-	-
21.	Data Pro Computers Pvt Ltd	1,05,00,000	20,536	9,277
22.	Don Bosco Tech Society	12,36,18,106	45,116	21,515
23.	Drishtee Skill Development Center P. Ltd	2,40,00,000	2,029	410
24.	E Plamleaf ITES Pvt Ltd	2,00,00,000	72	2
25.	Edubridge Learning Pvt. Ltd.	2,51,25,000	6,476	1,750
26.	Edujobs Academay Pvt ltd	2,07,04,095	608	297
27.	Edulite Careers Pvt Ltd	1,35,00,000	24	21
28.	Emerge Vocational Skill	3,12,00,000	1,286	-
29.	Empower Pragati Vocational and Staffing Pvt. Ltd.	7,87,27,403	29,955	13,487
30.	ESMS Esource Consulting Private Limited	2,26,77,420	5,124	1,751
31.	Everonn Skill Development Corporation	41,76,00,000	13,050	6,109
32.	Future Sharp Skill Limited	16,60,00,000	7,257	4,378
33.	Global Talent Track Pvt. Ltd.	1,00,00,000	-	-
34.	Globsyn Skills Development Pvt. Ltd.	7,63,49,973	16,429	2,870
35.	Gols Tech	2,62,50,000	1,929	1,552
36.	Gram Tarang Employability Training Services Private Limited	10,00,00,000	15,884	12,477
37.	Gram Tarang Employability Training Services Private Limited -2	10,80,00,000	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
38.	Gras Education & Training Services Pvt. Ltd.	17,00,00,000	26,742	10,479
39.	IAHV	48,38,805	-	-
40.	ICA Infotech Pvt. Ltd.	7,71,60,390	27,064	18,205
41.	IL and FS Skills Development Corporation Ltd.	85,88,98,056	1,54,732	1,28,132
42.	Indian Institute of Skill Development Private Limited	8,00,00,000	11,031	9,660
43.	Indigram Skill and Knowledge Initiatives Pvt. Ltd. (I-SKILL)	7,70,00,000	40,015	39,806
44.	Industree Skill Transform Pvt. Ltd.	2,16,00,056	551	264
45.	Involute Institution of Industries Training Private Limited	7,10,35,015	1,305	737
46.	Iprimed Education Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	63,93,145	1,090	962
47.	iSTAR Skill Development Private Limited	1,00,00,000	3,291	2,092
48.	Job Skill Solutions Pvt. Ltd. (Fides Global)	4,06,87,815	3,556	90
49.	Kalyani Skills	50,00,000	-	-
50.	Keertika Academy Pvt. Ltd.	2,40,00,000	526	284
51.	Kherwadi Social Welfare	2,98,14,093	15,792	4,381
52.	Labournet Services India Ltd.	6,33,86,854	76,163	33,532
53.	Laqsh Job Skills Development Corporation	2,00,00,000	3,595	2,282
54.	Laurus Edutech Life Skills Pvt. Ltd.	15,48,58,000	59,670	28,916
55.	Liquid e learning services Pvt. Ltd	1,00,00,000	-	-
56.	LS Talent Transformation Manpower Pvt. Ltd.	22,79,727	162	61
57.	Manipal City and Guilds Pvt. Ltd.	50,00,000	6,798	3,399
58.	Mann Deshi Foundation	50,00,000	17,482	12,400
59.	Microspin Machine Works Pvt. Ltd.	1,87,50,000	-	-
60.	MILLAAP -Innovation	90,00,000	-	-
61.	New Horizons Skill Development	2,66,00,000	1,229	1,063
62.	NIIT Yuva Jyoti Limited	33,27,16,784	16,938	15,622

1	2	3	4	5
63.	Orion Edutech Pvt. Ltd.	11,52,28,587	14,211	8,764
64.	PAN IIT Alumni Research Foundation	18,62,16,642	1,163	1,067
65.	Pipal Tree Skill Venture	95,00,000	1,709	1,343
66.	Pragmatic Education Society	1,02,00,000	88,546	71,025
67.	Pratham Education Foundation	4,00,00,000	831	448
68.	Premier Centre	3,00,00,000	359	269
69.	Prolific Systems and Technology Pvt. Ltd.	6,97,38,750	5,500	2,250
70.	Providers Skill Academy Private Limited	1,35,00,000	5,178	2,485
71.	Rooman Tech	6,37,50,000	20,680	8,068
72.	Rural Shores Skill Academy Pvt. Ltd.	3,00,00,000	1,934	644
73.	Sahaj E Village	9,88,67,708	19,002	9,500
74.	Sahayog Micromanagement	2,50,00,000	-	-
75.	Saksham Training and Facility Pvt. Ltd.	3,75,00,000	1,601	1,031
76.	Sasakawa India Leprosy Foundation	73,60,000	-	-
77.	SB Global Educational Resources Pvt. Ltd.	1,20,00,000	1,348	8
78.	Skill Source Learning and Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	1,05,00,000	20	-
79.	Skill Tree Consulting Pvt. Ltd.	3,00,00,000	-	-
80.	Skillsonics India Pvt. Ltd.	4,49,66,670	2,008	2,008
81.	Smart Edusol Services Private Limited	5,48,67,539	4,847	1,260
82.	Stratadigm education Academy Pvt. Ltd.	1,20,00,000	1,600	1,408
83.	Synchroserve Global solution Pvt. Ltd.	3,02,00,000	1,509	1,353
84.	T.M.I Inputs and Services Pvt. Ltd.	19,28,00,000	29,769	22,438
85.	Talent Sprint Education Services Pvt. Ltd.	10,00,00,000	26,489	2,523
86.	The Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council	3,68,50,000	937	864
87.	TVS Tranning and Services Pvt. Ltd.	1,00,00,000	4,025	3,813
88.	UP Tech	87,00,000	-	-
89.	Vidyanta Skill Institute Private Limited	3,49,11,225	3,682	3,654

Statement-II*Details of action taken NSDC*

Sl.No.	Partner Name	Actions Taken by NSDC
1.	Empower Pragati Vocational and Staffing Private Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focussed monitoring of fund utilisation levels, conducting field visits and other validation activities • NSDC initiated action by closely monitoring Empower's performance and further appointed an independent auditor to conduct a management audit • Empower's subsequent disbursements were held back till the time it was able to achieve its targets. • NSDC finally initiated re-diligence of the partner to restructure agreement and funding amount post approval from the NSDC board.
2.	Gras Education and Training Services Private Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focussed monitoring of fund utilisation levels, conducting field visits and other validation activities • NSDC initiated action by closely monitoring GRAS's performance and further appointed an independent auditor to conduct a management audit • GRAS's subsequent disbursements were held back till the time it was able to achieve its targets. • NSDC finally initiated re-diligence of the partner to restructure agreement and funding amount post approval from the NSDC board.
3.	Indigram Skill and Knowledge Initiatives Private Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focussed monitoring of fund utilisation levels, conducting field visits and other validation activities • NSDC initiated action by closely monitoring Indigram's performance and further appointed an independent auditor to conduct a management audit • Indigram's subsequent disbursements were held back till the time it was able to achieve its targets. • NSDC finally initiated re-diligence of the partner to restructure agreement and funding amount post approval from the NSDC board.
4.	Laqsh Job Skills Academy Private Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focussed monitoring of fund utilisation levels, conducting field visits and other validation activities • NSDC initiated action by closely monitoring Laqsh's performance and further appointed an independent auditor to conduct a management audit

Sl.No.	Partner Name	Actions Taken by NSDC
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laqsh's subsequent disbursements were held back till the time it was able to achieve its targets. • NSDC finally initiated re-diligence of the partner to restructure agreement and funding amount post approval from the NSDC board.
5.	Edubridge Learning Private Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focussed monitoring of fund utilisation levels, conducting field visits and other validation activities • NSDC initiated action by closely monitoring Edubridge's performance and further appointed an independent auditor to conduct a management audit • Edubridge's subsequent disbursements were held back till the time it was able to achieve its targets. • NSDC finally initiated re-diligence of the partner to restructure agreement and funding amount post approval from the NSDC board.
6.	Job Skills Solutions Private Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focussed monitoring of fund utilisation levels, conducting field visits and other validation activities • NSDC initiated action by closely monitoring Jobskill's performance and further appointed an independent auditor to conduct a management audit • Jobskill's subsequent disbursements were held back till the time it was able to achieve its targets. • NSDC finally initiated re-diligence of the partner to restructure agreement and funding amount post approval from the NSDC board. • NSDC has cancelled remaining tranches of the approved loan amount. • Legal action has been initiated against Jobskill for non-payment of dues and non-performance.
7.	Indian Institute of Gems and Jewellery Jaipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focussed monitoring of fund utilisation levels, conducting field visits and other validation activities • NSDC initiated action by closely monitoring IIGJ's performance and further appointed an independent auditor to conduct a management audit • NSDC has cancelled remaining tranches of the approved loan amount. • Legal action has been initiated against IIGJ for non-performance, post approval from the NSDC board.

Sl.No.	Partner Name	Actions Taken by NSDC
8.	iSTAR Skill Development Private Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focussed monitoring of fund utilisation levels, conducting field visits and other validation activities • NSDC initiated action by closely monitoring iStar's performance and further appointed an independent auditor to conduct a management audit • NSDC has cancelled remaining tranches of the approved loan amount. • Legal action has been initiated against iStar for non-performance, post approval from the NSDC board.
9.	Everonn Skill Development Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everonn was classified as non-performing partner due to change in management issues and failure to achieve targets across parameters such training, placement, revenue and expenditure. • NSDC initiated action by closely monitoring Everonn's performance and further appointed an independent auditor to conduct a management audit. • Regular show cause notices and letters with respect to non-compliance of terms and conditions of the loan agreement, interest and principal amount due have been sent to Everonn. • Everonn has paid the complete interest and NSDC is in the process of executing an Escrow agreement to ensure timely repayment of the principal amount.
10.	BASIX Academy for Building Lifelong Employability Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focussed monitoring of fund utilisation levels, conducting field visits and other validation activities • NSDC initiated action by closely monitoring Bable's performance and further appointed an independent auditor to conduct a management audit • Bable's subsequent disbursements were held back till the time it was able to achieve its targets.

Disbursement of NCEF

2809. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is collecting the cess on coal in order to increase the corpus under National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) properly;

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

(c) whether there has been a delay in disbursement of the allotted NCEF funds to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) by Government, over the last two years; and

(d) if so, the details of the reasons for delay and amount disbursed till now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Government is collecting the cess on coal for National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF). The collection of Clean Energy Cess since 2010 is as under:

(₹ in crore)				
2010-11 (Actuals)	2011-12 (Actuals)	2012-13 (Actuals)	2013-14 (Revised)	2014-15 (Budget)
1066.46	2579.55	3053.19	3527.75	6857.50

(c) There has been no delay in disbursement of the allotted NCEF funds to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) in the last two years.

(d) The budgetary allocations were ₹ 125.78 crore for 2012-13 and ₹ 1313.16 crore for 2013-14. The budgetary allocation for 2014-15 is ₹ 1578 crore. Budgetary allocations are made under “Grant 69 – Ministry of New and Renewable Energy” for the projects, to be financed from NCEF, as recommended by Inter-Ministerial Group.

Disinvestment of CPSEs in West Bengal

2810. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) in West Bengal has been disinvested in the last five years;

(b) if so, the details of the CPSEs disinvested;

(c) the revenue generated from such disinvestment of CPSE, in West Bengal, in the last five years; and

(d) the details of the usage of revenue generated by such disinvestment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of disinvestment of CPSEs whose Registered Office is located in the State of West Bengal during the last five years are given in the table below.

Financial Year	Name of the CPSE	Percentage of Government equity disinvested	Total receipt (₹ in crore)
2009-10	Nil		-
2010-11	Coal India Limited	10	15,199.44
2011-12	Nil		-
2012-13	Hindustan Copper Limited	5.58	807.03
2013-14	Hindustan Copper Limited	4.01	259.56

Further, as part of the basket of companies in CPSE Exchange Traded Fund (CPSE-ETF), 0.35% of Government equity in CIL has been disinvested in 2013-14.

In addition, Government has transferred 3.30% of its shareholding in Andrew Yule and Company Ltd. on irrevocable basis to the Special National Investment Fund in 2013.

(d) The Government of India constituted the National Investment Fund (NIF) on 3 November, 2005, into which the proceeds from disinvestment of CPSEs were to be channelized. The Government on 17 January, 2013 and 21 February, 2013 has approved restructuring of the NIF and decided that the disinvestment proceeds with effect from the fiscal year 2013-14 will be credited to the existing 'Public Account' under the head NIF and they would remain there until withdrawn/invested for the approved purposes. It was decided that the NIF would be utilized for the following purposes:

- (i) Subscribing to the shares being issued by the CPSEs including Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Public Sector Insurance Companies, on rights basis so as to ensure 51% ownership of the Government in those CPSEs/PSBs/Insurance Companies, is not diluted.
- (ii) Preferential allotment of shares of the CPSE to promoters as per SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 so that Government shareholding does not go down below 51% in all cases where the CPSE is going to raise fresh equity to meet its capital expenditure program.
- (iii) Recapitalization of public sector banks and public sector insurance companies.
- (iv) Investment by Government in RRBs/IIFCL/NABARD/Exim Bank;

- (v) Equity infusion in various Metro projects;
- (vi) Investment in Bhartiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited and Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.
- (vii) Investment in Indian Railways towards capital expenditure.

Loans granted for borewells

†2811. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers granted loans by Co-operative, Commercial and rural banks for setting up of borewells especially in the backward and rural areas especially in Bihar during last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether Government has received any complaints about irregularities in approval of loans during this period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Specific data on loans to farmers for installation of borewells extended by Commercial Banks, Cooperatives and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) are not maintained by Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD). However, NABARD has informed that it provides long term refinance to banks against their lendings to farmers for Minor Irrigation which also includes installation of borewells. The amount of refinance provided by NABARD to Commercial Banks, Cooperatives and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for Minor Irrigation in all States including Bihar, during each of the last three years and the current year is as under :

Year	Commercial Banks	SCARDBs	RRBs	StCBs	PUCBs/ ADFCs	Total
2011-12	237.32	220.69	73.81	128.51	0.18	660.51
2012-13	301.18	92.81	153.13	190.14	2.00	739.26
2013-14	202.74	57.59	87.13	168.92	1.50	517.88
2014-15 (as on 30.06.2014)	7.18	0.00	14.38	34.38	0.00	55.94
TOTAL	748.12	371.10	328.45	521.95	3.68	1973.59

Source: NABARD

NABARD has further informed that the “Bihar Ground Water Irrigation Scheme” (BIGWIS) was implemented in Bihar during 2009-10 to 2012-13 under which construction of two types of irrigation structures, *viz.* shallow tubewells and dugwells with various capacity of pumpsets were supported. The number of beneficiaries assisted under BIGWIS is given below :

Agency	As on 31 March 2011	During 2011-12	During 2012-13	Total
Regional Rural Banks	14,309	9,882	12,613	36,804
Commercial Banks	18,886	6,707	20,881	46,474
TOTAL	33,195	16,589	33,494	83,278

Source : NABARD

(b) and (c) Specific complaints regarding irregularities in sanction of the said loans have not come to the notice, however, complaints/grievances related to sanction of loans etc., as and when received, are sent to appropriate authorities for remedial action.

Provision of skill development

2812. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether this Government will continue the initiatives of its predecessor in the task of providing skill development for 500 million people by 2022;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government would make any changes in the sector in order to ensure that more young people are able to access skill development process in the coming years and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As informed by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), there has been no review yet of the target of providing skill development for 500 million people by 2022.

(c) A national multi-skill programme called Skill India is proposed to be launched as announced in Budget speech 2014-15 on 10th July 2014. It would skill the youth with an emphasis on employability and entrepreneur skills. It will also provide training and support for traditional professions like welders, carpenters, cobblers, masons, blacksmiths, weavers etc. Convergence of various schemes to attain this objective is also proposed.

Thrust areas identified for skill development in NER

2813. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the priority sector and thrust areas that have been identified to emphasize aspects of skill development in the North Eastern Region (NER);

(b) whether the Ministry will propose to set up ITIs (Industrial Training Institutes) or tool room training centres in Block level for promoting technical and industrial skill to youths of North Eastern States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the details of action proposed to cover more youths of NER in skill development programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region implements Capacity Building and Technical Assistance (CB&TA) Scheme to skill unemployed North Eastern youths. Some of the priority sectors that have been identified *inter alia* are Hospitality and Tourism (through Ashoka Institute of Hospitality and Tourism Management); Fashion Technology (through National Institute of Fashion Technology under Ministry of Textiles); Healthcare and Paramedics (exploring possibilities with institutes under M/o Health and Family Welfare); Machine Tool Rooms (through Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Tool Rooms and Central Institute of Plastic Engineering Technology under M/o Chemicals and Fertilizers); Construction Industry (through Construction Industry Development Council under Planning Commission). Ministry of Rural Development under Aajeevika Skills sanctions projects which take into account the skill gap and the aspirations of youth in the North Eastern Region while offering skilling courses. A study was performed by Quality Council of India (QCI) in 2011 to identify the skill demand in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. The top priority sectors identified which varies in these States, *inter alia*, include horticulture, construction, handicrafts, hydropower, hospitality, oil and gas, border trade, handloom, education, forest based industry, sericulture, IT/ITES and rubber.

(b) to (d) To enhance the existing infrastructure of skill development in North Eastern States, Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment formulated a scheme in 2011 at a total cost of ₹ 57.39 crore, titled 'Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim' which is aimed at upgrading 20 ITIs by introducing three new trades per ITI and supplementing infrastructure deficiencies in 28 ITIs by constructing new hostel, boundary wall and

supplementing old and obsolete tools and equipment. The scheme will continue up to 31st March 2017 at a revised cost of ₹ 149.80 crore with a new component for 'establishment of 14 ITIs' in 7 North-eastern States.

Ministry of Rural Development has received applications for 75 projects covering 1,79,970 candidates under Aajeevika Skills in North East States. In addition to this, 6 projects have been sanctioned for skilling 21,025 candidates in North-Eastern States in the year 2013-14.

National Skill Development Corporation has 14 Partner's Active in the North-east region (an on 31st March 2014) and has provided training to 34,449 persons.

Interim relief of 7th Pay Commission for Central Government Employees

2814. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the 7th Pay Commission for the Central Government Employees;

(b) whether Government has finalized proposal to give Interim Relief; and

(c) if so, the quantum of relief ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The 7th Central Pay Commission has already been set up *vide* Resolution dated 28th February, 2014. The Commission has started functioning.

(b) and (c) No proposal for grant of Interim Relief to Central Government employees is at present under consideration of the Government.

Contribution of private banks

†2815. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of banks working in the private sector in the country and the contribution of these banks in the ambitious plans of the country; and

(b) whether the banks in the private sector help in disbursing loans to the SCs, STs, educated unemployed persons and persons with disabilities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) There are twenty private sector banks

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

functioning in the country. The market share of private sector banks as on March 31, 2013 is as under:

	Private Sector Banks	All Scheduled Commercial Banks	% share of Private Sector Banks
No. of reporting banks	20	89	
Deposits	13958.36	7295.32	18.79%
Borrowings	2999.98	10105.32	29.69%
Investments	6261.06	26132.75	23.96%
Advances	11432.49	58797.03	19.44%
Priority Sector Advances	3118.77	16411.01	19.00%

(Source: Annual accounts of Banks)

(b) In terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI's) extent guidelines on lending to priority sector, a target of 40 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off Balance-sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, as on March 31, of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to priority sector by domestic scheduled commercial banks (including Private Sector Banks) and foreign banks having 20 or more branches, Within this, a sub-target of 10 per cent of ANBC or OBE whichever is higher, on March 31, of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to weaker sections which includes, among others, persons from SC/ST. The details of lending by Private Sector Banks to weaker section of the society (including SC/ST) under Priority Sector for the year 2013 are as under:

(No. in actual and Amount in ₹ thousands)

No. of A/Cs Disbursed	Amount Disbursed	No. of A/Cs Disbursed (SC/ST)	Amount Disbursed (SC/ST)
4140376	459881032	268801	21053224

Training in various skills

2816. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government aims at giving training in various skills at different levels to have an army of skilled workers in the country;

(b) how many persons are enrolled every year to these courses and what percentage are they of all youth of the age group 18-23;

(c) how many persons are enrolled in Government institutions every year and how many in private sector; and

(d) whether all the persons having skilled training are employed, if not, how many are unemployed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Currently, the Government of India (GoI) is funding skill development activities through over 70 GoI schemes spread across more than 20 GoI Ministries, aimed at making the youth employment ready. Up to March 2014, the number of persons who had been provided skill development training during the previous three financial years was 17.34 million. The achievement during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are as under :

All figures in lakhs	
Year	Achievement
2011-12	45.68
2012-13	51.88
2013-14	75.85

GoI caters to the different target categories, including youth of the age group of 18-23 years. NSDA which monitors the achievements of these schemes does not have category-wise achievements. Ministry of Rural Development has undertaken a Placement Linked Skill Development Program for rural poor youth in the age group of 18-35 years with a mandatory requirement that 75% of trained candidates are given placement in jobs. Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing three schemes, namely Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS), Apprenticeship Training Scheme under the Apprentices Act, 1961, and Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme, for equipping the youth with appropriate skills for self/wage employment.

(c) The GoI schemes fund trainings through Government Institutions as well as Private Sector. The break-up of persons enrolled in Government Institutions and Private Sector is not available with the NSDA, which monitors the achievements of these schemes

(d) As informed by NSDA the available details of persons trained and placed under GoI schemes by different ministries/departments during FY 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in the Statement.

Statement*Thrust Areas of Skill Development**(Number of persons trained and placed in FY 2012-13)*

Sl. No.	Ministry	Schemes/Programme/ Institute	Actual Numbers trained	Persons placed in wage employment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers	Professional Skill Development - Long term programmes	9,523	2,231
		Short term skill development Programmes	26,277	20,009
2.	Ministry of Home Affairs	Udaan (J and K)	221	110
3.	Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development	Community Development through Polytechnics (CDTP)	2,00,607	50,876
4.	Ministry of Rural Development	Ajeevika Skills Development Programme (ASDP)	2,06,074	1,64,019
		Rural Self Employment Training Institutes	3,37,280	13,561
5.	Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Ministry of Information Technology	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC)	10,648	3,059
		National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology	1,36,623	2,384
6.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER)	Capacity Building and Technical Assistance	1,405	1,131
		Skill Development under HRD of North Eastern council (NEC)	1,955	659

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Indian Leather Development Programme (Human Resource Development)	27,560	21,222
8.	National Skill Development Corporation	Through partners	4,02,506	2,16,741
TOTAL			13,60,679	4,96,002

Source: Information as available with NSDA.

Tax GDP ratio in country

2818. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the Tax GDP ratio in the country during the last three years; and
- (b) the details of Direct Tax and Indirect Tax collection ratio separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Tax Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio for the last three years is as follows:

(In %)

Financial Year	Gross Tax Revenue to GDP Ratio
2011-12	9.8
2012-13	10.2
2013-14*	10.0

*Provisional.

(b) Details of Direct Tax and Indirect Tax collection ratio during the last three years are as under:

(In %)

Nature of Taxes	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*
Direct Taxes	5.5	5.5	5.6
Indirect Taxes	4.3	1.7	4.4

*Provisional.

Rate of inflation vis-a-vis growth rate

†2819. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the rate of inflation in the country is higher than the growth rate;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The growth rate of the Indian economy is measured by the growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant prices (real GDP). As such, the growth in real GDP is after adjusting for inflation. Inflation is normally measured by the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI). For the purpose of comparison with GDP growth rate, the measure of implicit GDP deflator is the most appropriate indicator as the baskets of WPI and CPI cover only a portion of the GDP. The details of the growth rate of GDP at factor cost at current and constant (2004-05) prices together with the inflation as measured by the implicit GDP deflator for the last three years is detailed below (Table1).Data on real GDP for 2014-15 is not available.

*Table : GDP growth rate (in per cent) (Base 2004-05)**

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
GDP at factor cost (current prices)	15.8	11.9	11.5
GDP at factor cost (constant prices)	6.7	4.5	4.7
Implicit GDP deflator	8.5	7.1	6.5

* Figures for 2011-12 are Second Revised Estimates, 2012-13: First Revised Estimates and 2013-14 is Provisional.

(c) While inflation has exhibited a decline in 2013-14, it continues to be at elevated levels and containing inflation is a priority agenda of the Government. Union Budget 2014-15 outlines the measures to bring down inflation on a sustainable basis that *inter-alia* include: laying emphasis on bringing technology driven second green revolution with focus on higher productivity and “Protein revolution”; establishing a Price Stabilization Fund to mitigate the risk of price volatility in the agriculture produce; accelerating the setting up of a National Market with the Central Government working closely with State Governments to re-orient their respective APMC Acts., so as to provide for the establishment of private market yards/ private markets;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

encouraging the state governments to develop farmers' markets in towns to enable the farmers to sell their produce directly; restructuring FCI on priority basis and reducing transportation and distribution losses and improving efficacy of the public distribution system; developing indigenous cattle breeds and initiating a blue revolution in inland fisheries through allocations of ₹ 50 crore each for 2014-15.

In addition to above several measures have been outlined in the Union Budget 2014-15 to kick-start growth in the economy that has slowed down in the last two years *inter alia* include: fiscal consolidation with an emphasis on expenditure reforms through an 'Expenditure Management Commission'; initiatives for skill development in rural areas in the public private partnership mode to improve productivity and for creating employment opportunities and the proposal to launch a national multi-skill programme; proposals to boost agriculture *via* emphasis on irrigation and long-term credit; impetus to rural infrastructure especially rural roads; emphasis on development of smart cities to promote urban development.

Strengthening of rupee

2820. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rupee is strengthening against the dollar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to further strengthen the rupee and improve its value against dollar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The average annual exchange rate of the rupee depreciated from ₹ 47.9 per US dollar in 2011-12 to ₹ 54.4 per US dollar in 2012-13 and further to ₹ 60.5 in 2013-14. The sharp bout of depreciation of the rupee in 2013-14 (particularly between June-August 2013) reflected the impact of global developments and market concerns regarding the high current account deficit (CAD). The daily exchange rate of the rupee depreciated to its lowest level of ₹ 68.4 per US dollar on August 28, 2013. The Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) took a series of measures in August-September 2013 aimed at containing the current account deficit and augmenting the supply of foreign exchange to stem the rupee depreciation. These *inter alia* include: compression in import of gold and silver and non-essential items including through hike in customs tariffs and other limits; liberalization of norms for foreign direct investment in select sectors, move to raise diesel prices periodically in small doses, RBI's liquidity tightening measures to stabilize currency market etc. The rupee gained strength gradually and stabilized

subsequently (Table below).

Table: Exchange rate of the rupee

Month	₹ Per US\$
Aug-13	63.2
Sep-13	63.8
Oct-13	61.6
Nov-13	62.6
Dec-13	61.9
Jan-14	62.1
Feb-14	62.3
Mar-14	61.0
Apr-14	60.4
May-14	59.3
Jun-14	59.7
July-14	60.1

(c) Government does not target specific levels of exchange rate or CAD, but seeks to monitor the balance of payments developments closely and calibrate policies/ measures to meet the broad objectives of moderating the CAD to sustainable levels and check volatility in exchange rate including through measures to augment capital flows to finance the CAD. The exchange rate policy of the RBI is guided by the broad principles of careful monitoring and management of exchange rate movements over a period in an orderly manner and intervention in the foreign exchange market is aimed at reducing excess volatility, preventing the emergence of destabilizing speculative activities, maintaining adequate level of reserves. The Budget for 2014-15 in order to further the above objectives, announced that the policy on foreign direct investment (FDI) seeks to promote such investment selectively in sectors where it helps the larger interest of the Indian economy. Accordingly, the Budget seeks encourage FDI in defence manufacturing, insurance, habitation development for smart cities and low cost affordable housing and permitting manufacturing sector (already under automatic route) to sell its products through retail or e-commerce platforms. Further, to boost exports, the Budget for 2014-15 proposes an “Export Promotion Mission” to bring all stakeholders under one umbrella to facilitate exports through improved infrastructure and coordinated efforts.

Fixing of cut off marks for study loan

2821. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nationalised banks have fixed certain cut off marks for granting study loans to economically disadvantaged students;

(b) if so, the details of banks and cut off marks fixed by them for the purpose;

(c) whether Madras High Court has directed banks to extend loan to students coming below cut off marks;

(d) whether Government would issue proper guidelines to all the banks not to fix cut off marks and to grant educational loans to all such students;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) if not, how Government would ensure that educational loans are not denied to such students ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Banks are following the IBA Model Educational Loan Scheme which aims at providing financial support from the banking system to meritorious students for pursuing higher education in India and abroad. As per IBA Model Educational Loan Scheme, the word meritorious is defined as under:

If the student has obtained admission to an eligible course through a merit based selection process, he/she could be considered a meritorious student. Generally, admissions to professional and technical courses are through common entrance tests and those who get admission through this process are considered meritorious.

Banks provide education loans to all meritorious & deserving students from all sections of the society including economically weaker sections as per Model Education Loan scheme formulated by IBA.

In case of admissions on the basis of marks obtained in the qualifying exam, some banks have provided for cut-off marks.

(c) Honourable High Court directed Indian Overseas Bank to grant loan to a particular student.

(d) to (f) In conformity with IBA Model Educational Loan Scheme, Banks are providing education loan to the students, who have secured admission to a higher

education course in recognized institutions in India or Abroad through Entrance Test/ Merit Based Selection process after completion of HSC(10 plus 2 or equivalent). While appraising the loan, the future income prospect of the student is also looked into.

However, entrance test or selection purely based on marks obtained in qualifying examination may not be the criterion for admission to some of the post graduate courses or research programmes. In such cases, banks adopt appropriate criteria based on employability and reputation of the institution concerned.

Banking facilities in Chhattisgarh

†2822. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chhattisgarh is a scheduled tribe dominated State and it is at the bottom of HDI ranking;

(b) whether banking scenario in Chhattisgarh is 11.3 branches per 100 kilometre which is one third of the national average; and

(c) whether it is proposed to increase the number of commercial banks in Chhattisgarh given its industrial area and abundance of forest produce and minerals and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) As per information received from State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Chhattisgarh is a Scheduled Tribe dominated State. There are 17.27 Bank branches per 1000 square kilometre as on 31.03.2014.

In order to extend the banking network in unbanked areas, general permission has been granted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than Regional Rural Banks) to open branches/ mobile branches/ Administrative Offices/CPCs (Service Branches), (i) in Tier 2 to Tier 6 centres (with population upto 99,999) and (ii) in rural, semi-urban and urban centres of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim subject to reporting. RBI has advised banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), the banks should allocate at least 25 percent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres.

It has been announced in the Union Budget 2014-15 that a time bound programme would be launched as Financial Inclusion Mission on 15th August this year to provide all households in the country with banking services.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Economic growth marked down by World Bank

2823. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in its flagship report Global Economic Prospects, the World Bank has marked down India's economic growth to 5.5 cent only in FY 2015 as opposed to 6.2 per cent in its January, 2014 report;

(b) whether the report indicates that a large number of projects have been stalled in India particularly in infrastructure sector contributing to a rise in stressed loans;

(c) whether the report also cites the key risk to the near-term forecast on India is a weak monsoon caused by E l Nino; and

(d) if so, the Government's comments thereon;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The World Bank in its flagship report Global Economic Prospects has revised the rate of growth of India's GDP for 2014-15 downward from 6.2 per cent (January 2014 Report) to 5.5 per cent (June 2014 Report).

(b) Yes Sir

(c) The World Bank in the Global Economic Prospects (June 2014 Report) has highlighted that the prospect of weak monsoons due to El Nino phenomenon is a key risk to growth in South Asia including India.

(d) Various Multilateral institutions like International Monetary Fund, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, research organization within the country and outside as well as credit rating agencies publish forecasts regarding growth rate of the economy. These forecasts, based on specific assumptions, often differ from one another. However, the Government takes into cognizance the observations, outlook and risks expressed regarding the pace of the country's economic growth, and takes appropriate action.

Pay fixation of ex servicemen

2824. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has issued guidelines for Pay-fixation of ex-servicemen re-employed in Public Sector Banks including SBI, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether these are being implemented uniformly by all Public Sector Banks *etc.* in letters and spirit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Indian Banks' Association (IBA) *vide* its letter No.HR and IR/CIR/2013-14/589/8764 dated 30.01.2014, in consultation with the Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, has issued comprehensive uniform guidelines for Pay fixation of Ex-servicemen upon their re-employment in Public Sector Banks (PSBs), including State Bank of India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Government shares in Public Sector Enterprises

2825. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided that Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/ Government companies will hold upto 75 per cent shares only, if so, the details thereof;

(b) If so, what would be the impact on financial health of PSUs; and

(c) Whether restructuring and pruning of employees in the PSUs are also in the agenda of Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No Sir. However, a proposal to achieve and maintain at least 25% public shareholding by listed Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) is under consideration of the Government.

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

(c) Restructuring is a continuous process in the PSUs and enterprise specific restructuring measures are taken by the concerned Administrative Ministries/Departments and the PSUs. This, *inter-alia*, includes (i) financial restructuring such as conversion of loan into equity, waiver of loan and interest including penal interest, Government guarantee for raising loans, grant of moratorium on payment of interest/loan, (ii) business restructuring, such as, formation of joint ventures, merger with another PSU, modernization and improved marketing strategies, etc. In order to rationalize manpower PSUs have resorted to Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) from time to time. In case of PSUs found unviable and where a decision has been taken to close the unit it is Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) that is introduced. Retrenchment of employees is adopted only as the last resort and in exceptional circumstances.

Irregularities in waiving off agricultural loans

2826. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were serious irregularities taken place in the

waiving off of agricultural loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CAG also pointed out about these irregularities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government on the erring officials responsible for these irregularities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (e) The Performance Audit of the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 was carried out by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) from April, 2011 to March, 2012 which reported various errors of inclusion and exclusion at the beneficiary level.

Based on the feedback during Exit Conference with CAG on 7.12.2012, the Government on 11.1.2013 directed all institutions to take immediate corrective action, including recovery of such amounts from ineligible beneficiaries, recovery of any excess payment and fixing responsibility of the bank staff in appropriate cases.

Based on the re-verification exercise by lending institutions, recoveries of ₹ 627 crore have been made. In 5411 cases disciplinary action has also been initiated/taken against the staff by the lending institutions.

Measures for reviving economy

2827. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister has recently claimed that Nation's economy is in bad shape;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of measures Government has initiated or propose to initiate to revive and bounce back the Nation's economy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) There has been a slowdown in the Indian economy in the recent years and the Prime Minister has expressed concern about this. The Government is committed to revive growth. Several measures have been outlined in the Union Budget 2014-15 to improve growth in the economy that, *inter-alia*, include: (i) fiscal consolidation with emphasis on expenditure reforms; (ii) initiatives for skill development including in rural areas; (iii) proposals to boost agriculture via

emphasis on irrigation and long-term credit; (iv) impetus to rural roads; (v) fillip to industry and infrastructure, *inter-alia*, via incentives *viz.* extension of the ten-year tax holiday to undertakings that begin generation, distribution and transmission of power by 31.03.2017; (vi) measures to augment low cost long-term foreign borrowings by Indian companies; (vii) proposal for promotion of Foreign Direct Investment in selected sectors; (viii) reduction in excise duty on specified food processing and packaging machinery, etc. along with proposed rationalization of duties relating to different types of coal, scrap and diamond items; (ix) scheme for development of new airports in tier I and tier II cities; (x) measures to boost savings; and (xi) emphasis on development of smart cities.

Budgetary allocation for NSD, Bangalore

2828. SHRIMATI B. JAYASHREE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that budgetary allocation has been made in this year's budget for opening new IIT and IIM;

(b) what are the reasons for not providing any budgetary grant to the National School of Drama (NSD) Bangalore chapter; and

(c) whether Government is considering any proposal to earmark 50 crores for starting NSD Bangalore chapter in the non-planned expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal for starting NSD, Bangalore. Moreover, NSD Delhi caters to the requirements of other regions of the country.

Beneficiaries of soft loan

2829. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he would include Fishermen, Weavers, Dairy Farmers and Women Self Help Group (WSHG) within the group of beneficiaries of the soft loan available for the agricultural farmers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) As per Interest Subvention Scheme of the Government, the short-term crop loans upto ₹ 3 lakh are available to

farmers at an interest rate of 7%. The Scheme also provides additional subvention of 3% to prompt-payee farmers, reducing the interest burden on short term crop loans for these farmers to 4%. In order to discourage distress sale of crops by farmers, the benefit of interest subvention has been made available to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months (post-harvest) on the same rate as available to crop loan against negotiable warehouse receipts.

There is no proposal to include fishermen, weavers, dairy farmers and Women Self Help Groups etc. under the Scheme as the Interest Subvention Scheme is for short-term crop loans only.

NPAs of public sector banks

2830. SHRI P. RAJEEVE :Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total NPA in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the country; and

(b) the split up details of NPA as more than one crore, ten crore and above and the category of NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The total NPA in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the country as on March 31, 2014 was ₹ 2,27,264 crore.

(b) The split up details as compiled by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) and category of NPAs is as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

NPAs		
Up to ₹ one crore	Above ₹ 1 crore and upto ₹ 5 crore	Above ₹ 5 crore
59,535	13,945	1,53,784

Source: RBI- global operations

The split up details of NPAs as more than one crore, ten crore and above is not available with Reserve Bank of India.

(Amount in ₹ crore)

<i>Category of NPAs</i>		
Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss
95,758	1,21,647	9,859

Source: RBI- global operations

Disbursement of loan to farmers through camps

†2831. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any measures to stop the suicides by farmers due to the burden of credits taken from the nationalized banks of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government would contemplate to start a programme of loan disbursement through camps to resolve the problems of farmers while preparing Kisan credit cards; and

(c) whether Government would contemplate to eliminate the middlemen between the Branch Managers of nationalised banks and the farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) in order to reduce the debt burden of farmers, the Government has, *inter alia*, taken the following major steps :-

- Implementation of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 by the Government. As many as 3.73 crore farmers were benefitted from the Scheme to the extent of ₹ 52,259.86 crore.
- The Government provides interest subvention since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto ₹ 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7% per annum and in case of prompt repayment, the same gets reduced to 4%.
- In order to ensure that all eligible farmers are provided with hassle-free and timely credit for their agricultural operations, the Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card Scheme, which enables them to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. and draw cash to satisfy their consumption needs.
- The KCC Scheme has since been simplified and converted into ATM enabled debit card with, *inter alia*, facilities of one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit, any number of drawals within the limit, etc., which eliminates the need for disbursement through camps and mitigates the vulnerability of farmers to middlemen.
- To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks. As on 31.3.2014, 6.96 lakh JLGs have been provided credit to the tune of ₹ 6,158.05 crores (provisional) by banks.

Disclosure of names of loan defaulters

2832. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are in poor health due to rising defaults and bad loans;

(b) whether Government has taken any step to penalize the defaulters and recover loans, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government plans to disclose the names of the top defaulters;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The rise in Non-Performing Assets is a matter of concern. Although GNPA's have increased at system level, the GNPA's ratios of banks do not indicate any systemic vulnerability. All Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have maintained the required Capital Adequacy Ratio against the minimum regulatory prescription of 9% as on 31.3.2014. However, Net Profit came down to ₹ 37,017 crore (March 2014) from ₹ 50, 583 crore (March 2013).

FSR June 2014 has noted that the level of gross non-performing advances (GNPA's) as percentage of total gross advances for the entire banking system declined to 4 per cent in March 2014 from 4.2 per cent in September 2013. This improvement in asset quality was due to the lower slippage of standard advances to non-performing advances and a seasonal pattern of higher recovery and write-offs that generally take place during the last quarter of the financial year.

FSR further states that there are five sub-sectors; infrastructure (which includes power generation, telecommunications, roads, ports, airports, railways [other than Indian Railways] and other infrastructure), iron and steel, textiles, mining (including coal) and aviation services which contribute significantly to the level of stressed advances. The share of these five sub-sectors in total advances is the highest for Public Sector Banks.

(b) RBI has released guidelines dated 30 January, 2014 for "Early Recognition of Financial Distress, Prompt Steps for Resolution and Fair Recovery for Lenders: Framework for Revitalizing Distressed Assets in the Economy" suggesting various steps for quicker recognition and resolution of stressed assets. The Guidelines, *inter-alia*, envisaged creation of a Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC) by

RBI to collect, store, and disseminate credit data to banks on credit exposures of ₹ 5 crore and above, formation of Joint Lenders Forum(JLF), Corrective Action Plan(CAP), and sale of assets. Detailed guidelines were issued by RBI to banks on May 22, 2014 on Reporting to CRILC. Detailed Guidelines on formation of Joint Lenders' Forum (JLF), Corrective Action Plan (CAP), 'Refinancing of Project Loans', 'Sale of NPAs by Banks' and other regulatory measures were issued by RBI on February 26, 2014 to banks. RBI has also issued instructions on June 26, 2014 on Prudential Norms on Income Recognition and Asset Classification and Provisioning Pertaining to Advances - Projects under implementation.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions to the Banks to review slippages in asset classification in the borrowal accounts with outstanding ₹ 5 crore and above by the Board of Directors of the bank and review NPA accounts which have registered recoveries of ₹ 1 crore and above. Further, Management Committee of the Board should review top 100 borrowal accounts of below ₹ 5 crore in each category of NPA *i.e.*, Sub-standard/Doubtful/Loss (75 in each quarter).

The Government on 26th June, 2014 has suggested banks to give more focussed monitoring in coordination with other members of consortium, assigning the responsibility at the Executive Director level, hiring best lawyers and monitoring their performance in defending bank's interest in the Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) and High Courts. The Government had earlier directed on 21.11.2012 to the PSBs to constitute a Board level Committee for monitoring of NPAs and recovery. Recovery Committee reviews the NPAs periodically.

(c) to (e) As per the RBI guidelines Master Circular on Wilful Defaulters (updated on July 1, 2014) banks, FIs are required to submit the list of suit-filed accounts of wilful defaulters of ₹ 25 lakh and above at the end of March, June, September and December every year to Credit Information Companies (CICs). The information on suit filed cases (suit filed cases of wilful default of ₹ 25 lakh and above and suit filed cases of default of ₹ 1 crore and above) are available on the following websites of the four Credit Information Companies; *viz.* (i) Experian Credit Information Company of India Private Limited, (ii) Equifax Credit Information Services Private Limited, (iii) High Mark Credit Information Services Private Limited and (iv) Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL). Credit Information Companies have also been advised to disseminate the information pertaining to suit filed accounts of Wilful Defaulters on their respective websites.

Section 45E of the RBI Act, 1934 and the banking laws provide for obligation of a bank or financial institution to maintain secrecy about the affairs of its constituents.

Revenue contribution from Maharashtra to Central Government

2833. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mumbai is considered as financial capital of the country because of its revenue contribution to the national exchequer;

(b) if so, the revenue contribution of Mumbai and Maharashtra to the Central exchequer during the last three years and central contribution to Maharashtra during the same period;

(c) whether the revenue allocated to Maharashtra from the Central Government is just and reasonable to its contribution to Central exchequer; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Mumbai has not been declared financial capital of the country.

(b) The information about state-wise (city-wise) collection of revenue is not maintained since central taxes like Income tax, Customs duty, Central Excise duty, Service tax etc. are collected by different offices of the concerned Department irrespective of the State where the transaction which occasioned the tax liability took place. Share of Central Taxes/Duties to Government of Maharashtra released by the Union Government during the last three years is as under:

(₹ in crore)		
2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
13303.61	15191.95	16586.70

(c) In terms of accepted recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, due share of Central Taxes/Duties has been released to Government of Maharashtra.

(d) In view of reply to part (c) above, the Question does not arise.

Introduction of new model for regulation and contracts under PPP

2834. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce a new, transparent model of regulation and contracts for Public-Private-Partnerships (PPPs) to sustainable FDI flows and investments since the current model of cost-based regulation used for airports, gas and other sectors is flawed and has resulted in a perception of windfall gains to private investors at the cost of public and Government equity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Government is constantly endeavouring to improve the awareness about Public Private Partnerships, including on regulations and documentations. Further, model documentation is constantly reviewed, including through stake holder consultations, review of best practices, reports of statutory authorities and learnings from projects.

Loans provided to SHGs in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

2835. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Self-Help-Groups (SHGs), with names and addresses, provided loans in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana by various nationalised banks;
- (b) the details of the activities for which the loans are provided;
- (c) the quantum of outstanding dues from SHGs; and
- (d) how many SHGs are registered under the Societies Registration Act and how many under the other Statutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) collects Bank wise data for progress of SHGs under Bank Linkage Programme in format prescribed by RBI *vide* circular no. RBI/2006-07/441 dated 20.06.2007. As per the provisional data furnished by NABARD, a total of 9,16,017 Self Help Groups have loans accounts with Nationalised Banks in unified Andhra Pradesh as on 31st March, 2014.

(b) The activities for which loans are provided, as per RBI Master Circular dated 01.07.2014 on SHG Bank Linkage, are namely, (a) income generation activities (b) social needs like housing, education, marriage etc. and (c) debt swapping.

(c) As per the provisional data furnished by NABARD, the quantum of outstanding dues from Self Help Groups in unified Andhra Pradesh as on 31.03.2014 is ₹ 13097.88 crore.

(d) Self Help Groups are informal bodies comprising of 10 to 20 members and registration of SHGs is not necessary. Hence NABARD does not collect information of SHG regarding the Act / Statute under which SHG is registered.

CST payments to Chhattisgarh

†2836. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 4 to 3 percent less Central Sale Tax (CST) is payable to Chhattisgarh by the Central Government out of which it had to pay 2 percent since 2008;

(b) whether it is a fact Chhattisgarh has received only ₹ 634 crores out of ₹ 933 crores which was payable to it for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 and whether the Central Government will pay the outstanding amount to the State; and

(c) whether along with the payment of outstanding amount of CST, the Central Government will transfer power of levy of service tax to the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Finance in consultation with States decided to phase out the Central Sales Tax (CST) to facilitate introduction of Goods & Services Tax (GST) and to give compensation to the States for revenue loss on this account. Hence, the rate of CST was reduced from 4% to 3% *w.e.f.* 01.04.2007, and further reduced to 2% *w.e.f.* 01.06.2008. Chhattisgarh has been paid an amount of ₹ 634.02 crore for the year 2010-11 on account of CST Compensation by reducing the additional revenue gain due to increase in lower VAT rate from 4% to 5%. Balance amount of CST compensation to the States along with Chhattisgarh for the year 2010-11 and CST Compensation for the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 is under consideration as per Empowered Committee recommendation.

(c) GST is likely to be introduced shortly which will subsume service tax and thereby enable States to levy and collect this tax. Also, at present, States are receiving their share from the service tax under the devolution formula.

Privatisation of PSUs

2837. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to privatise the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the measures to be taken to safeguard the interests of the labourers working in these PSU's?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per the current policy on

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

disinvestment, outright sale of only those loss-making/ sick CPSEs is considered, when all efforts for their revival fail. The Department of Disinvestment is presently engaged in disinvestment of only one such CPSE, namely Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. (TCIL).

(b) TCIL (Disinvestment of Ownership) Act, 2007 provides that every officer or other employees of the company, except the Chairman and Directors, serving at the time of disinvestment shall continue to be employed on same terms and conditions as would have been admissible to them if there would have been no such disinvestment until the expiry of the period of three years from the date of disinvestment.

Schemes to promote women entrepreneurs

2838. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any special schemes to promote women entrepreneurs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of women entrepreneurs who have availed these schemes for the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government is planning to introduce new schemes for promoting women entrepreneurs in the country, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Government has many schemes to promote women entrepreneurs in the country. Some of the Schemes are as follows:

- (i) Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD) (Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises)- envisages economic empowerment exclusively of women through trade related training, information and counseling extension activities related to trades, products, services etc. This assistance is provided for self-employment ventures by women for pursuing any kind of non-farm activity. Number of women who have availed this scheme in the last three years, State-wise, is given in Statement.
- (ii) Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) (Ministry of Women and Child Development) to mobilize women in small viable groups and making facilities available through training, access to credit and other inputs. It provides training for skill upgradation.
- (iii) Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) (Ministry of Finance) – to promote Women Self Help Groups in select districts of the country through identified NGOs/ other support organizations.

- (iv) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) (Ministry of Rural Development) in replacement of existing Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana(SGSY), Ministry of Rural Development has launched this scheme with effective from April 1, 2013 exclusively for Women Self Groups.

Statement

Number of women beneficiaries under 'Tread' scheme during the last three years

Sl.No.	State/UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	620	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	125
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
6.	Delhi	0	240	240
7.	Goa	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	500	0	0
9.	Haryana	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	240	0	0
13.	Karnataka	0	250	0
14.	Kerala	0	200	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	300	0	0
16.	Maharashtra	0	0	450
17.	Manipur	1080	0	480
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	0	0	1000
20.	Punjab	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	4622	9928	3060
24.	Tripura	0	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0	250	100

Sl.No.	State/UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
27.	West Bengal	0	300	0
28.	A and N Islands	0	0	0
TOTAL		7862	11168	5455

Credit Guarantee Fund for skill development

2839. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding setting up of Credit Guarantee fund for skill development under the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company as proposed in Budget for the year 2014-15; and

(b) the details of projects implemented by the company in last one year, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) There is no such announcement in Budget for the year 2014-15. However, pursuant to the budget announcement for FY 2011-12 to set up Credit Guarantee Funds for education loans and skill development, this Department, as approved by the Cabinet on 7th November, 2013, has established (a) Credit Guarantee Fund for Skill Development (CGFSD) with a corpus of ₹ 500 crore on March 28, 2014; and (b) National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company (NCGTC) with a paid-up capital of ₹ 10 crore to manage and operate this Fund and other such credit guarantee schemes.

A Trust Deed in respect of the CGFSD between the Department of Financial Services as “Settlor” and NCGTC as “Trustee” has also been executed on March 28, 2014.

(b) Since NCGTC has been incorporated under the Companies Act only on March 28, 2014, no project was implemented last year.

Income tax refund

2840. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount due to income tax assessors towards refund of income tax filed during 2012-13 and 2013-14;

- (b) the reasons for non-payment of income tax refund; and
- (c) whether Government will clear off all income tax refund arrears soon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) As per the data available on 25.7.2014, the amount of refund claims pending to be processed or issued to the taxpayers in respect of returns filed during FY2012-13 and 2013-14 is ₹ 48,069 crore.

(b) The processing of returns to determine refunds is an on-going and continuous process. As per the provisions of Income-tax Act 1961, a Return can be processed upto one year from the end of the financial year in which it is received. Accordingly, the returns filed in FY 2013-14 can be processed upto 31.3.2015. The other reasons for refunds remaining pending are as under:

- (i) In cases where the return is taken up for scrutiny, the refund is determined on completion of assessment proceedings.
- (ii) There is delayed submission of ITR-V by taxpayer to CPC Bangalore.
- (iii) There are challenges in verification of taxes paid or deducted, due to data mismatch.
- (iv) Incorrect particulars are submitted such as incomplete address, incorrect bank account particulars etc in the Return of Income by the taxpayer.
- (v) Wrong PAN is quoted by the taxpayer.
- (vi) Challenges are faced in migration of PAN due to change of jurisdiction of the assessee.
- (vii) Before adjustment of past year arrears from refunds, an opportunity to the taxpayer is given and unless the outstanding arrears are confirmed the refund cannot be issued.

(c) Issue of refund consequent to filing of Returns and their processing, making of assessments, giving effect to appellate orders and passing of rectification orders is a continuous process.

Rising incidents of smuggling of gold

2841. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a surge in smuggling of gold in recent months;

(b) if so, the details of the seizures made by the customs and the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI); and

(c) the steps government proposes to take to check smuggling of gold and loss of revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, the cases booked by Customs and the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence are indicative of increase in smuggling of gold in recent months.

(b) The details of the cases of seizure of gold made by the Customs, including Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI), for the period from July, 2013 to June, 2014 are given below:

Period	No. of cases	Qty. of gold seized (in kgs.)	Value of seized gold (₹ in crore)
July, 2013	121	61.28	20.1
Aug., 2013	105	115.97	34.28
Sept., 2013	90	101.39	33.2
Oct., 2013	116	138.75	40.64
Nov., 2013	213	268.53	80.46
Dec., 2013	232	183.42	50.52
Jan., 2014	382	292.52	80.12
Feb., 2014	488	446.17	124.42
Mar., 2014	488	552.65	159.18
Apr., 2014	500	460.71	129.86
May, 2014	389	362.15	95.9
June, 2014	375	464.47	124.47
TOTAL	3499	3448.01	973.15

(c) The Central Board of Excise and Customs has communicated to all field formations the need to be alert and to keep a close watch on the trend of smuggling of gold. The DRI has also sensitized Customs field formations, including DRI units, by issuing Alerts and *Modus Operandi* Circulars in this regard. Other intelligence and security agencies have also been sensitized appropriately. The Customs Department also carries out risk analysis, profiling, surveillance and gathers intelligence on suspect passengers arriving from abroad. The scanning of baggage and passenger is done to detect any concealment gold.

Unearthing of black money

2842. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how the Union Budget 2014-15 address the problem of black money;

(b) the details of measures taken to unearth black money in the country and the success achieved so far; and

(c) the reasons for not banning the global Participatory Notes instrument supposed for using laundering of black money ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Amendments in section 285BA of the Income-tax Act, 1961, have been proposed through Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2014, which will enable the Central Board of Direct Taxes to collect information from the Financial Institutions for transmission on an automatic basis to countries/jurisdictions with which an agreement for automatic exchange of information is entered into. Under these bilateral or multilateral agreements, the Government of India would be receiving information about taxpayers hiding their money in offshore financial centres through multilayered entities with non-transparent ownership on an automatic basis.

(b) Drive against tax evasion is an on-going process. The Government has taken various steps under a multi-pronged strategy to deal with the issue of black money which includes the following:-

(i) creating an appropriate legislative framework.

(ii) setting up institutions to deal with illicit funds.

(iii) developing systems for implementation.

(iv) imparting skills to the workforce for effective action.

(v) joining the global crusade against black money.

Sustained efforts have resulted in levy of taxes and penalty and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases.

(c) As per Securities Exchange Board of India [Foreign Portfolio Investors] Regulations, 2014, Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) can issue Participatory Notes (PNs) to only those entities that are regulated by an appropriate foreign regulatory authority subject to compliance with 'Know Your Client' norms. An FPI shall ensure that no further issue or transfer is made of any PNs issued by or on behalf of it to any person other than a person regulated by an appropriate foreign regulatory authority.

As per the extant regulatory structure, FPIs, which are registered with Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and are issuing PNs are required to submit to SEBI a monthly report in a prescribed format containing following information:

- (i) Name of PN issuer
- (ii) The name and jurisdiction of the end beneficial owner of PNs.
- (iii) Location of end beneficial owner of PNs.
- (iv) Type of the end beneficial owner of PNs.
- (v) Transactional details of PNs.
- (vi) Details of underlying trade(s) in the Indian market.
- (vii) Details of assets under management of FPIs in Indian market.

The FPIs are also required to provide an undertaking that they have not issued the PNs to Indian residents or non-resident Indians.

The names of end beneficial owners of PNs are thus being reported to SEBI. Further, as and when required SEBI is empowered to ask for the Know Your Customer documents of the end beneficial owners from the PN issuers.

The FPI investments into India are also subject to Indian Anti-Money Laundering laws and KYC norms.

Volume of money in circulation

2843. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total value of money printed and circulated during the last three years;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to curb illegal storing and hoarding of huge value of currencies as black money;
- (c) the reasons for the heavy demand of ₹ 5, ₹ 10 and ₹ 20 currencies for public circulation; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government in printing and supply for circulation of currencies of lower denominations viz. ₹ 5, ₹ 10 and ₹ 20 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that the details of notes printed and received from Note Presses as well as volume of notes in circulation for the last three years are as under:

Financial Year	Number of Bank Notes printed in million pieces	Volume of Notes in circulation in million pieces	Value in ₹ Billion
2011-12	17584	69384	10528
2012-13	19103	73517	11648
2013-14	20918	77330	12829

(Data as on 31.3.2014)

(b) The drive against tax evasion is an on-going process. Whenever any instance of tax evasion is detected, appropriate action under direct tax laws including assessment of income, raising tax demand, levy of penalty and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases is taken. Searches conducted by the Income Tax Department in the last three years led to the seizure of assets worth ₹ 905.60 crore, ₹ 575.08 crore and ₹ 807.84 crore in F.Ys. 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively which included the seizure of unaccounted cash of ₹ 499.90 crore, ₹ 329.71 crore and ₹ 514.47 crore respectively. Further, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) has recovered ₹ 3.733 crore, ₹ 17.498 crore and ₹ 6.017 crore for the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively (it includes recovery of foreign currencies also).

(c) The High Level Committee set up by RBI in 2011, to look into the matter of growing demand of coins, in its report mentioned following reasons leading to high demand of coins, which are broadly applicable to lower denomination notes also:

- (i) Rising affluence of rural and urban poor especially in view of Government sponsored schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA).
- (ii) Increased use of Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) in small sachets.
- (iii) Various toll plazas operating in the country where people expect the toll plazas to pay back the balance small change.
- (iv) Structure of bus/auto/train/taxi fares.
- (v) Penetration of cellular phones in rural and semi urban areas.

In addition, preference on account of ease to carry, use in religious/marriage ceremonies etc. could also be the general reasons for high demand of ₹ 5, ₹ 10 and ₹ 20 banknotes.

(d) The steps taken by the RBI in printing and supply for circulation of currencies (notes and coins) of lower denominations *viz.* ₹ 5, ₹ 10 and ₹ 20:

- (i) For 2014-15, higher indent for ₹ 20 denomination notes (2300 million pieces as against 1203 million pieces in 2013-14) has been placed. In case of ₹ 10, position being comfortable, lower indent has been placed (8000 million pieces as against 12164 million pcs in 2013-14).
- (ii) More remittances of coins /notes are being sent to the Currency Chests (CCs) in the areas where from shortage is reported.
- (iii) Regional Offices have been advised to keep minimum balances in their vaults and in Currency Chests to ensure availability of notes and coins to bank branches / members of public in every state.
- (iv) Shop keepers and other business establishments, tollgate agencies, etc. have been attached to the nearest Currency Chests for their requirements of coins, subject to availability.
- (v) The banks have been encouraged to install Coin Vending Machines (CVMs) for issue of coins by providing them capital subsidy.
- (vi) The banks have been advised to organize coin melas for issue of coins directly to the members of public.

Corporate Debt Restructuring

2844. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the companies who have filed for the Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) for the financial years 2010-11 and 2012-13;

(b) the amount of loan restructured for the financial years 2010-11 and 2012-13 company-wise; and

(c) what initiative Government is taking to resolve the issue of rich promoters and sick companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The amount of loan restructured for the financial years 2010-11 and 2012-13 is as under:

<i>Loan Restructured</i>	
(Amount in ₹ crore)	
Period	Amount
2010-11	6,614.40
2012-13	76,479.06

Section 45E of the RBI Act, 1934 and the banking laws provide for obligation of a bank or financial institution to maintain secrecy about the affairs of its constituents, therefore, company wise details are not provided.

(c) To address the issue of rich promoter and sick companies, RBI guidelines dated 30th January, 2014 provides that the general principle of restructuring should be that the shareholders bear the first loss rather than the debt holders. With this principle in view and also to ensure more 'skin in the game' of promoters, Joint Lender Forum (JLF)/ Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) may consider the following options when a loan is restructured:

- (i) Possibility of transferring equity of the company by promoters to the lenders to compensate for their sacrifices.
- (ii) Promoters infusing more equity into their companies.
- (iii) Transfer of the promoters' holdings to a security trustee or an escrow arrangement till turnaround of company. This will enable a change in management control, should lenders favour it.

In case a borrower has undertaken diversification or expansion of the activities which has resulted in the stress on the core-business of the group, a clause for sale of non-core assets or other assets may be stipulated as a condition for restructuring the account.

The provisioning in respect of existing loans/exposures of banks to companies having director/s (other than nominee directors of government/financial institutions brought on board at the time of distress), whose name/s appear more than once in the list of wilful defaulters, will be 5% in cases of standard accounts; if such account is classified as NPA, it will attract accelerated provisioning.

With a view to discouraging borrowers/defaulters from being unreasonable and non-cooperative with lenders in their bonafide resolution/recovery efforts, banks may classify such borrowers as non-cooperative borrowers, after giving them due notice if satisfactory clarifications are not furnished. Banks will be required to report classification of such borrowers to CRILC. Further, banks will be required to make higher/accelerated provisioning in respect of new loans/exposures to such borrowers as also new loans/exposures to any other company promoted by such promoters/directors or to a company on whose board any of the promoter / directors of this non-cooperative borrower is a director.

Increasing cases of online fraud

2845. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the cases of online fraud have increased in the country running into crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has framed any guidelines and any kind of compensation has been decided for unauthorised e-Banking Transactions; and

(d) the volume of unauthorised e-Banking Transactions in the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a), (b) and (d) As per the information received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), details of frauds related to Credit / ATM / Debit Cards & Internet Banking reported by the banks during last 3 financial years are as follows:

Area of frauds reported	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	No. of cases	₹ in crore	No. of cases	₹ in crore	No. of cases	₹ in crore
Credit Cards	8252	22	7538	40	7890	54.82
ATM/Debit Cards	609	8	914	10	1307	8.23
Internet Banking	1187	8	313	18	3033	14.96
GRAND TOTAL	10048	38	8765	67	9500	78.01

(c) The measures initiated by RBI to prevent online fraud are as under:

- The banks have been advised to provide online alerts for all card transactions (card present and card not present), *vide*, RBI Circular No. RBI/DPSS No.1501/02.14.003 / 2008-2009 dated February 18, 2009 and Circular No. DPSS.CO.PD 2224 / 02. 14.003 / 2010-2011 dated March 29, 2011 with a view to arresting misuse of card/fraudulent activities.
- The banks have been advised, *vide*, RBI's Circular No. RBI/DPSS No.1501/02.14.003/2008-2009 February 18, 2009 and Circular No. DPSS. CO. No. 1503/02.14.003/2010-2011 dated December 31, 2010 to put in place a system of providing additional factor of authentication (2FA) for all card not present transactions using the information which is not available on the card.

3. RBI has also issued Circulars No. DPSS (CO) PD No.1462/02.14.003/2012-13 dated February 28, 2013 and No. DPSS (CO)PD No.2377/02.14.003/2012-13 dated June 24, 2013 for securing electronic (online) transactions advising banks to introduce following additional security measures:
- (i) Customer induced options may be provided for fixing a cap on the value /mode of transactions/beneficiaries. In the event of customer wanting to exceed the cap, an additional authorization may be insisted upon.
 - (ii) Limit on the number of beneficiaries that may be added in a day per account could be considered.
 - (iii) A system of alert may be introduced when a beneficiary is added.
 - (iv) Banks may put in place mechanism for velocity check on the number of transactions effected per day/ per beneficiary and any suspicious operations should be subjected to alert within the bank and to the customer.
 - (v) Introduction of additional factor of authentication (preferably dynamic in nature) for such payment transactions should be considered.
 - (vi) The banks may consider implementation of digital signature for large value payments for all customers, to start with for Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) transactions.
 - (vii) Capturing of Internet Protocol (IP) address as an additional validation check should be considered.
 - (viii) Sub-membership of banks to the centralised payment systems has made it possible for the customers of such sub-members to reap the benefits of the same. Banks accepting sub-members should ensure that the security measures put in place by the sub members are on par with the standards followed by them so as to ensure the safety and mitigate the reputation risk.
 - (ix) Banks may explore the feasibility of implementing new technologies like adaptive authentication, etc. for fraud detection.
4. In addition to the above, RBI has been sensitizing banks and general public against the fictitious offers of cheap funds/lottery winnings etc.

from abroad sent by fraudsters. Various advisories were issued by the Bank cautioning the members of public against responding in any manner to offers of money from abroad.

5. A working group on "Information Security, Electronic Banking, Technology Risk Management and Tracking Cyber Frauds" had been set up by RBI in April 2010. After obtaining feedback from various stakeholders, RBI *vide* their circular dated DBS.CO.ITC.BC.No. 6/31.02.008/2010-11 dated April 29, 2011 advised banks to implement the Guidelines based on recommendation of the Working Group. Key areas of focus of the guidelines were on information security, cyber frauds and customer education. The guidelines are fundamentally expected to enhance safety, security, efficiency in banking processes leading to benefits for banks and their customers.
6. RBI has written to banks on January 29, 2013 advising them to spruce up their IT infrastructure to face the challenges arising from potential frauds on account of fictitious offers of cheap funds from abroad, operation of "mule" accounts to further money laundering, change of SIM cards and mobile numbers of customers etc. The letter focused on technology initiatives to be adopted by banks to strengthen fraud prevention.
7. RBI *vide* circular DPSS. PD. CO. No./02.14.003/2011-2012 dated September 22, 2011 on "Security Issues and Risk Mitigation measures related to Card Present (CP) transactions" has advised the banks to move to secure Card Not Present (CNP) transactions, making it mandatory for banks to put in place additional authentication/ validation for all on-line/IVR/ MOTO/recurring transactions etc. based on information available on the credit/debit/prepaid cards.
8. RBI has also issued Master Circular on "Credit card Operations of banks" *vide* DBOD.No. FSD. BC.23/24.01.011/2012-13 dated July 02, 2012. The banks have been advised to set up internal control systems to combat frauds and to take proactive fraud control and enforcement measures. They were also advised to ensure that credit card operations were run on sound, prudent and profitable lines as also fulfill 'Know Your Customers' requirements, assess credit risk of customers, specify terms and conditions in clear and simple language, ensure prompt dispatch of bills, maintain customer confidentiality etc.

Shortage of staff in nationalised banks

†2846. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the complaints regarding shortage of staff in nationalized banks, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether due to shortage of staff, new branches of the nationalized banks are not being opened, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of branches to be opened for which licenses were granted by the Reserve Bank of India during the last five years, along with the number of branches opened as well as the number of branches yet to be opened and by when those branches will be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are governed by their Board driven policies in operational matters including their manpower planning. The requirement of manpower in PSBs *inter alia* depends upon the business volume, business growth, existing employee strength, retirements, etc. Accordingly, the Banks undertake recruitment of staff to fill vacancies on ongoing basis as per their requirements. As such, there is no manpower shortage in PSBs.

(b) and (c) Opening of new branches is a continuous process as per the policy and business plan of the concerned Bank. The number of Bank branches opened by Scheduled Commercial Banks including PSBs during last five years is as under:

2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
5,296	5,706	7,541	7,522	9,170

Total number of branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks operational as on 31st March of last five years is as under:

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
85,157	90,835	98,366	1,05,873	1,15,014

Functioning of primary co-operative societies

2847. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the new Act on cooperative societies has affected functioning of Primary Co-operative Societies in States like Kerala where they receive deposits and provide loans to poor and ordinary people;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government know that co-operative Banks have to report all deposits which get ₹ 10,000 or more as interest while scheduled banks need report deposits of ₹ 5 lakh and more; and

(c) whether Government will adopt steps to address the injustice meted out Co-operative Banks and people through them in this manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that there is no new Act on cooperative societies and only the Kerala Co-operative Societies Act, 1969 was amended in tune with 97th Constitutional Amendment, *vide* the Kerala Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2013. This amendment has not affected the functioning of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) in Kerala, wherever they accept deposit/lend to their members.

(b) As per Income Tax Rules, an individual who receives ₹ 10,000/- and more by way of interest on deposit in a year is liable to pay prescribed rate of tax, if his annual income is assessed over and above the income-tax limit fixed by the Government from time to time. In case the depositor is not liable to pay income-tax, he/she shall submit a declaration in the prescribed form to the Bank for getting exemption.

(c) Does not arise.

Impact of depreciation in rupee value

†2848. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, of late the value of Indian rupees in comparison with international currencies is depreciating heavily and depreciating rupee is creating new records;

(b) the details of immediate steps being taken to prevent the depreciation of rupee; and

(c) whether Government proposes to implement any effective policy keeping in view the export-import trade deficit, sky-rocketing prices of petroleum products, continuous rise in domestic inflation due to depreciation of Indian currency in comparison with international currencies, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The average annual exchange rate of the rupee against US Dollar depreciated by about 10 per cent in 2013-14 over the previous year. The sharp bout of depreciation of the rupee in 2013-14 (particularly

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

between June-August 2013) reflected the impact of global developments and market concerns regarding the high current account deficit (CAD). The daily exchange rate of the rupee depreciated to its lowest level of ₹ 68.4 per US dollar on August 28, 2013. However, due to the series of measures taken by the Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the rupee recovered and gained strength in subsequent months in comparison with international currencies (Table below):

*Table: Monthly Exchange Rates of Rupee per Foreign Currency**

Year / Month	US Dollar	Pound Sterling	Euro	Japanese Yen**
August, 2013	63.21	97.87	84.18	64.57
September, 2013	63.75	101.10	85.12	64.27
October, 2013	61.62	99.20	84.10	63.00
November, 2013	62.63	100.88	84.53	62.63
December, 2013	61.91	101.40	84.82	59.83
January, 2014	62.07	102.27	84.56	59.68
February, 2014	62.25	102.97	84.97	61.02
March, 2014	61.01	101.41	84.36	59.65
April, 2014	60.36	101.08	83.35	58.86
May, 2014	59.31	99.94	81.49	58.28
June, 2014	59.73	100.98	81.24	58.53
July, 2014	60.06	102.62	81.39	59.07

*- Based on RBI's reference rates **- Per 100 Yen

(b) and (c) The measures aimed at containing the current account deficit and augmenting the supply of foreign exchange to stem the rupee depreciation *inter alia* include: compression in import of gold and silver and non-essential items including through hike in customs tariffs and administrative measures like linking gold imports with the gold exports under 80-20 scheme, whereby 20 per cent of the imported gold has to be channelized for gold export; liberalization of norms for foreign direct investment in select sectors, move to raise diesel prices periodically in small doses, RBI's liquidity tightening measures to stabilize currency market etc. Particularly, to reduce trade deficit, government has taken measures aimed at boosting exports as a result of which, trade deficit has declined in 2013-14, with trade deficit at US\$ 137.5 billion as against US\$ 190.3 billion in 2012-13, a fall of 27.8 per cent. The Budget for 2014-15 seeks to encourage FDI in defence, manufacturing, insurance,

habitation development for smart cities and low cost affordable housing and permitting manufacturing sector (already under automatic route) to sell its products through retail or e-commerce platforms. Further, to boost exports, the Budget for 2014-15 proposes an “Export Promotion Mission” to bring all stakeholders under one umbrella to facilitate exports through improved infrastructure and coordinated efforts. As regards petroleum prices, it is largely determined by trends in international oil market. Although the international oil price (Indian basket) increased from US\$ 105.6 per barrel in April 2014 to US\$109.1 per barrel in June 2014, it has softened in July 2014 to around US\$ 106.3 per barrel. The impact of it on the domestic prices depends on the extent of pass-through of international commodity prices to the domestic market.

Cost efficiency of Governance

2849. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps Government proposes to take to increase cost efficiency and Governance effectiveness given that the per capita cost of our Governance is amongst the highest in the world ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): The 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) in its 14th Report titled ‘Strengthening Financial Management Systems’ had examined the issue of reforms in the public financial management systems as a part of overall governance reform and made certain recommendations. The accepted recommendations of the 2nd ARC are already under implementation, and are an integral part of the reform initiatives in public expenditure management which is a continuous process. With a view to reviewing the allocative and operational efficiencies of Government expenditure to achieve maximum output, the Government has now announced an Expenditure Management Commission.

Opening of digital bank branches by SBI

2850. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) has opened digital branches recently in tune with advancement of technology;

(b) if so, the details with locations thereof;

(c) how many banks have introduced or in the process of introducing digital branches in the country;

(d) the facilities that would be available in such branches;

(e) whether such initiatives would be taken up throughout India so that the network in India becomes digital; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to f) State Bank of India (SBI) has launched six digital branches in the country on 01.07.2014, one each at Ahmedabad, Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai and two branches at Bengaluru. Concept of Digital Branches by SBI is its own initiative and further roll-out would depend on the success of such branches opened.

NPAs of PSU Banks

2851. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has the details about the Bad debts/Non Performing Assets (NPAs) arising to Public Sector Banks during the last three years due to Non Payment by Debtors;

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

(c) the details of bad debt and written off debt availed by Big Business debtors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) The Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and write off during the last three years is as under:

	2012	2013	2014
Gross NPAs	1,17,262	1,64,462	2,27,264
Write-Off (including compromise settlements)	15,551	27,231	34,620

Source: RBI-Off-site Balance Sheet Analysis returns as reported by banks, global operations.

(c) The available information with Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on bank-wise NPAs of PSBs and write off during the last three years is give in the Statement. However, the required information in respect of Big Business debtors is not maintained by the RBI.

Statement

Public Sector Bank-wise data on Gross NPAs and Write-offs during the last three years (Amount in ₹ Crore)

Sl. No.	Bank Name	2012			2013			2014		
		Gross NPAs	Gross NPAs to Gross Advances%	Write-offs (including compromise settlements)	Gross NPAs	Gross NPAs to Gross Advances	Write-offs (including compromise settlements)	Gross NPAs	Gross NPAs to Gross Advances	Write-offs (including compromise settlements)
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Allahabad Bank	2,059	1.83	1,001	5,137	3.92	1,352	8,068	5.73	782
2.	Andhra Bank	1,798	2.12	169	3,714	3.71	334	5,858	5.29	263
3.	Bank of Baroda	4,465	1.53	1,215	7,983	2.40	2,356	11,876	2.94	964
4.	Bank of India	5,894	2.34	2,415	8,765	2.99	2,415	11,869	3.15	1,767
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1,297	2.28	395	1,138	1.49	663	2,860	3.16	401
6.	Bharatiya Mahila Bank Ltd.							-	-	-
7.	Canara Bank	4,032	1.73	1,460	6,260	2.57	1,535	7,570	2.49	1,591
8.	Central Bank of India	7,273	4.83	629	8,456	4.80	1,061	11,500	6.27	1,995
9.	Corporation Bank	1,274	1.26	565	2,048	1.72	709	4,737	3.42	463
10.	Dena Bank	957	1.67	194	1,452	2.19	237	2,616	3.33	479
11.	IDBI Bank Limited	4,551	2.49	319	6,450	3.22	383	9,960	4.90	1,393
12.	Indian Bank	1,851	2.03	506	3,565	3.33	520	4,562	3.67	628
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	3,920	2.74	1,166	6,608	4.02	1,642	9,020	4.98	1,474

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	3,580	3.17	933	4,184	3.21	1,416	5,618	3.99	1,252
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	763	1.65	39	1,537	2.96	50	2,554	4.41	416
16.	Punjab National Bank	8,720	2.93	126	13,466	4.27	997	18,880	5.25	1,947
17.	Syndicate Bank	3,183	2.53	891	2,979	1.99	1,297	4,611	2.62	1,025
18.	UCO Bank	4,086	3.48	391	7,130	5.42	617	6,621	4.32	1,423
19.	Union Bank of India	5,450	3.01	938	6,314	2.98	1,129	9,564	4.08	913
20.	United Bank of India	2,176	3.41	233	2,964	4.25	1,094	7,118	10.47	481
21.	Vijaya Bank	1,718	2.93	214	1,533	2.17	543	1,986	2.41	296
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1,651	3.30	275	2,119	3.62	463	2,733	4.18	399
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	2,007	2.56	265	3,186	3.46	343	5,824	5.89	31
24.	State Bank of India	39,676	4.44	744	51,189	4.75	5,594	61,605	4.95	13,177
25.	State Bank of Mysore	1,503	3.70	165	2,081	4.53	275	2,819	5.54	403
26.	State Bank of Patiala	1,888	2.94	120	2,453	3.25	28	3,758	4.83	463
27.	State Bank of Travancore	1,489	2.66	182	1,750	2.56	176	3,077	4.35	196
	Public Sector Banks	1,17,262	2.97	15,551	1,64,462	3.61	27,231	2,27,264	4.36	34,620

Source: RBI-Off-site Balance Sheet Analysis returns as reported by banks, global operations.

Strategic sale of sick PSUs

2852. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes for strategic sale of sick Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to raise funds;

(b) whether it is a fact that the amount will not be spent for the revival of those PSUs;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of sale proposal with Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Department of Disinvestment is presently engaged in disinvestment of only one sick PSU namely Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.

(b) and (c) The Government of India constituted the National Investment Fund (NIF) on 3 November, 2005, into which the proceeds from disinvestment of CPSEs were to be channelized. The Government on 17 January, 2013 and 21 February, 2013 has approved restructuring of the NIF and decided that the disinvestment proceeds with effect from the fiscal year 2013-14 will be credited to the existing 'Public Account' under the head NIF and they would remain there until withdrawn/ invested for the approved purposes. It was decided that the NIF would be utilized for the following purposes:

- (i) Subscribing to the shares being issued by the CPSEs including Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Public Sector Insurance Companies, on rights basis so as to ensure 51% ownership of the Government in those CPSEs/ PSBs/Insurance Companies, is not diluted.
- (ii) Preferential allotment of shares of the CPSE to promoters as per SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 so that Government shareholding does not go down below 51% in all cases where the CPSE is going to raise fresh equity to meet its capital expenditure program.
- (iii) Recapitalization of public sector banks and public sector insurance companies.
- (iv) Investment by Government in RRBs/IIFCL/NABARD/Exim Bank;
- (v) Equity infusion in various Metro projects;
- (vi) Investment in Bhartiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited and Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.
- (vii) Investment in Indian Railways towards capital expenditure.

(d) The TCIL (Disinvestment of Ownership) Bill 2007 was passed by the Parliament in December 2007. Consequently, the CCEA on 16th November, 2008 approved disinvestment in TCIL through outright sale. Accordingly, Department of Disinvestment initiated the disinvestment process with the appointment of an Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) and Advisors. Site visits and due diligence by the bidders were completed in December, 2012. However, the process has been held up on the issue of surrender of leasehold land to the Government of West Bengal. Also the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta has passed a liquidation order against TCIL for failure to settle the dues of unsecured creditors. The stay petition filed by the Department of Heavy Industries (DHI) in the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta has been rejected. DHI is in consultation with the Ministry of Finance to settle the dues of the creditors. Since the matter is sub-judice and the company is in liquidation, disinvestment is on hold till the final order of the High Court.

Protection of D.A. on pension in case of re-employment

2853. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether Government protects the D.A. on the pension of ex-servicemen on re-employment in Government/PSUs/Public Sector Banks/SBI and autonomous bodies;
- (b) what are its criteria and latest guidelines in the matter; and
- (c) whether these guidelines are being implemented in letter and spirit by all uniformly and whether Government has issued instructions to facilitate early implementation, thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of super speciality institutes under PMSSY

†2854. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that an announcement has been made to set up several Super Speciality Institutes under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and whether such an institute is proposed to be set up in Madhya Pradesh also;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it is also a fact that several proposals of the Madhya Pradesh Government are under the considerations of the Central Government for approval under various schemes and programmes of Government related to medical education; and

(d) if so, by when a decision is likely to be taken on those proposals and whether the said proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) No. However, the Central Government has plans to set up AIIMS in each State in a phased manner under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Surakshya Yojana (PMSSY). The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has requested the Chief Ministers of various States to identify suitable alternate locations for setting up of AIIMS.

The Central Government is setting up an AIIMS at Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh under first phase of PMSSY. However, there is no proposal to set up more AIIMS in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has approved upgradation of three Government Medical Colleges in Madhya Pradesh viz GR Medical College (Gwalior), Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Medical College (Jabalpur) and Government Medical College (Rewa) under the third phase of PMSSY.

Besides, under the new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Establishment of new medical colleges attached with District Hospitals, seven districts of Madhya Pradesh namely Chindwara, Ratlam, Shivpuri, Shahdol, Vidisha, Datia and Khandwa have been identified for establishment of new medical colleges attached with district /referral hospitals. Madhya Pradesh Government has been requested to complete requisite formalities for release of funds.

Strengthening of primary healthcare

2855. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that for achieving the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) aimed at reducing child mortality by two- third by the year 2015, strengthening our primary health-care is very necessary; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Yes. The strengthening of primary health care is essential for

achieving MDG aimed at reducing child mortality as most of the deaths in children are preventable. The various strategies to achieve MDG goal related to child mortality is as below:

- (i) Operationalizing Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centers (24X7) for round the clock maternal and newborn care services.
- (ii) Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality.
- (iii) Strengthening facility based newborn care: Newborn Care Corners (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) are also being set up at appropriate facilities for the care of sick newborn including preterm babies.
- (iv) Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHA has been initiated to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
- (v) Capacity building of health-care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in essential newborn care, care of sick child with pneumonia, diarrhea, malnutrition including care of mothers during pregnancy and delivery.
- (vi) Establishment of nutritional rehabilitation centres for management of severe acute malnourished children with medical complications.
- (vii) Introduction of Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) to reach adolescent population in their home spaces and introducing peer led intervention at the community level supported by augmentation of facility based services.
- (viii) Introduction of Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for screening of all the children upto eighteen years of age for defects, deficiencies, development delays and specific diseases. The programme also provides early interventions services and management of children needing surgical intervention at tertiary level facilities.
- (ix) Prevention and treatment of anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets to adolescent, pregnant and lactating women and children.

- (x) Strengthening of Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) for reducing vaccine preventable diseases.
- (xi) Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women and children to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care and immunization services.

Regulating contents used in soft drinks

2856. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

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

- (a) whether there are any rules and regulations for the Soft Drink Manufacturers/ Industry for using the contents used in making the soft drinks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether these Soft Drink Manufacturers are giving details of their formula/ contents being used for making the soft drinks to Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government is aware that most of these manufacturers are not conforming to the rules and regulations in the matter of composition/contents of soft drinks; and
- (f) if so, the action taken/being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes.

(b) The standards of carbonated water are notified in sub-regulation 2.10.6 (1) of the Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards & Food Additives) Regulations, 2011.

(c) and (d) As per the clause 2.2.2 (2) of Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and labelling) Regulation, 2011, declaration of list of ingredients on label of pre-packaged food is mandatory.

(e) and (f) (i) As per the information received from the State/UT Governments, out of 749 samples of non-alcoholic beverages / soft drinks analysed, 81 samples were found adulterated and misbranded in the year 2013-14.

- (ii) To curb food adulteration, regular surveillance, monitoring and sampling of food products are undertaken by State/UT Governments under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, and Rules & Regulations made thereunder.

- (iii) In case where samples are found not conforming to the provisions of the Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder, penal action is initiated against the offender(s).

Vacancy of doctors

2857. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of vacancies of MBBS doctors as on 31 March, 2013;
- (b) the manner in which this gap can be filled; and
- (c) the details of Government's action plan for establishing more new medical colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Health is a State subject and recruitment of MBBS doctors are carried out by States concerned depending upon their requirement in Government Hospitals. Government of India does not maintain any data of MBBS vacancies of States, at the Central level.

In order to meet the shortage of doctors/specialists in the country, the Government has taken a large number of steps which include:

- (i) Relaxation in the norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement of land, faculty, staff, bed/bed strength and other infrastructure.
- (ii) Enhancement of maximum intake capacity at MBBS level from 150 to 250.
- (iii) Enhancement of age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment against posts of teachers/ dean/principal/director in medical colleges from 65-70 years.
- (iv) Financial support to State Medical Colleges, under the scheme of 'Strengthening and Up-gradation of State Government Medical Colleges', to increase MBBS seats in various medical colleges across the country.
- (v) Establishment of Eight AIIMS-like institutions (six in first phase and two in second phase) in the country under PMSSY.
- (vi) DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.
- (vii) Under the new Centrally sponsored scheme 'Establishment of New Medical Colleges attached with existing District/Referral Hospital' 58 District/Referral Hospitals have been identified and approved.

Upgrading of KIMS, Hubli

2858. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has strengthened the Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences (KIMS), Hubli in Karnataka in terms of infrastructure and equipments under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal is pending with Government to strengthen any other Government Medical College in Karnataka under PMSSY;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Government of India has approved upgradation of 39 Government Medical Colleges including Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences (KIMS), Hubli, under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) Phase-III, at an approved cost of ₹ 150 crore (Central contribution – ₹ 120 crore and State share- ₹ 30 crore) per Government Medical College/Institution. Upgradation in the form of creation of Super Speciality facilities is undertaken in a phased manner, after preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for each Medical College. The Central Government has approved M/s. HLL Lifecare Ltd. (a Central Government Public Sector Enterprise) for preparation of DPR in the case of KIMS.

(c) to (e) No. However, the Central Government has also approved upgradation of Vijayanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary under PMSSY Phase-III.

Irregularities in JSY schemes

2859. SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is satisfied with the performance of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) in ensuring safe motherhood and reduction in maternal and neo-natal mortality rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made;

(c) the cases of irregularities reported under JSY schemes; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Impressive gains have been registered under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) since its inception. The number of beneficiaries under JSY has gone up from 7.39 lakhs beneficiaries in 2005-06 to 106.48 lakhs beneficiaries in 2013-14. The scheme has led to an increase in institutional deliveries which have gone up from 47% (District Level Household Survey-III, 2007-08) to 73.1% (SRS, 2012) and to the resultant decline in maternal mortality and neo-natal mortality. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) has declined from 254 maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births in 2004-06 to 178 maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births during 2010-12. Similarly, the Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NMR) has declined from 37 per 1000 live births in 2006 to 29 per 1000 live births in 2012.

(c) One instance of irregularity under JSY has come to the notice of the Ministry wherein an ANM, from Gogrud Subcentre in Udaipur district of Rajasthan, had claimed JSY benefits in the name of fictitious beneficiaries.

(d) For proper implementation of the scheme, the Ministry has issued the following instructions to State Governments:

- (i) To ensure fast and seamless flow of funds under JSY from State headquarters to District and further to Block PHCs and Sub-centre levels and payment of cash assistance before discharge of pregnant women after delivery;
- (ii) Setting up of grievance redressal cells for prompt redressal of all grievances;
- (iii) Public display of names of JSY beneficiaries in health facilities on a monthly basis so as to ensure transparency and check fraudulent payments;
- (iv) Payment of cash assistance under JSY to all beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer mode or through cheques;
- (v) Physical verification of beneficiaries by State and District officials in a random manner in order to check fictitious payments;

Further, periodic verification of beneficiaries and assessment of the scheme is being done by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through the Regional Evaluation Teams (RETs) of the Regional Directorates.

The Ministry has also decided to get the annual transaction audit of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) done through the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) in all the States from the Financial Year 2011-12 in order to facilitate independent monitoring and to take corrective measures to control financial irregularities.

Shortage of doctors and staff in Government hospitals

†2860. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the shortage of doctors and staff in the Government hospitals;
- (b) whether Government has chalked out any scheme to meet the shortage of doctors and staff;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, by when the action plan would be prepared ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) Health is a State subject and no such information is maintained centrally. However, as far as three Central Government Hospitals viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC & Associated Hospitals are concerned, doctors of Central Health Services (CHS) are posted in various Institutes, Hospitals, Dispensaries etc. including above stated Hospitals. The details of number of CHS posts presently lying vacant in these Hospitals are given below:

Name of Sub-cadre	Number of vacant posts
Teaching cadre	242
Non-teaching cadre	0
GDMOs	15
Dental	7

The details of number of posts presently lying vacant of various categories excluding CHS doctors are given below:

Name of Hospital	Number of vacant posts
Safdarjung Hospital	595
Dr. RML Hospital	799
LHMC and Smt. S.K.Hospital	718
Kalawati Saran Children Hospital	143

Filling up of vacant posts on account of retirement, death, resignation, creation, etc., in any Institute/Cadre is a continuous process and undertaken in accordance with the requirement. Further, wherever possible, the hospitals concerned are also permitted

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to make contractual appointments against the vacant posts as a stop-gap arrangement in public interest so that the patient care does not suffer.

As far as doctors of CHS cadre are concerned, in order to fill up the vacant posts, the Ministry has taken various following steps:

- (i) The age of superannuation of Teaching Specialists has been enhanced from 62 to 65 years.
- (ii) The age of superannuation of Non-Teaching Specialists and Public Health Specialists has been enhanced from 60 to 62 years.
- (iii) The Dynamic Assured Career Progression Scheme (DACP) has been extended up to Senior Administrative Grade (SAG) posts. The CHS Officer's promotion upto SAG level are made on a time bound basis without any linkage to vacancies.
- (iv) The 6th Central Pay Commission has brought about an overall improvement in remuneration of doctors.
- (v) The period of Study Leave of CHS Doctors has been enhanced from 2 to 3 years for post-graduation.

Establishing AIIMS branch in Telangana

2861. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a demand from public representatives and people from Telangana to set up an AIIMS branch in Telangana; and

(b) if so, what action the Ministry has taken on this request ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Government of Telangana has requested the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to sanction an AIIMS like institution in the State. Accordingly, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has requested the Government of Telangana to identify suitable locations for setting up of an AIIMS.

Performance of NRHM in Maharashtra

2862. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the objectives of National Rural Health Mission;

(b) how far the Mission has performed in the rural areas of Maharashtra;

(c) how many such missions are functioning in the coastal and tribal areas of Maharashtra;

(d) whether their performance has remained satisfactory; and

(e) if so, how ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The objectives of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) are as under:-

- Reduction in child and maternal mortality.
- Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases.
- Access to integrated comprehensive primary health care.
- Population stabilisation, gender and demographic balance.
- Revitalize local health traditions and mainstream AYUSH.
- Universal access to public services for food and nutrition, sanitation and hygiene and universal access to public health care services with emphasis on services addressing women's and children's health and universal immunisation.
- Promotion of healthy life styles.

(b) The IMR of rural Maharashtra decreased from 41/1000 live births in 2005 to 30/1000 live births in 2012 against the national goal of 30/1000 live births by 2012. The TFR (rural) reduced from 2.4 in 2005 to 2 in 2012 against the national target of 2.1 by 2012. The MMR (not available separately for rural and urban Maharashtra) declined from 130 in 2004-06 to 87/100000 live births in 2010-12 against the target 100/100000 live births by 2012. The State has also achieved the NRHM targets for Leprosy and Tuberculosis.

(c) Support under NRHM for improving health care delivery is provided to all districts of Maharashtra including those in the coastal and tribal areas.

(d) and (e) Maharashtra has achieved all the key targets fixed under NRHM such as, for IMR, MMR, TFR, Leprosy and Tuberculosis.

FSSAI's advisories on adulterated food items

2863. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) regularly

issues advisories to apprise the general public about various products regarding their adulteration, mode of adulteration, desirability of using certain items, etc.

(b) if so, the details of advisories issued by the Authority regarding adulterated milk and milk related items in the recent past; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) does not issue advisories to the general public. These are issued to States / UTs and are uploaded on the website of the FSSAI, *i.e.*, www.fssai.gov.in. These can also be seen by the general public. To enhance the awareness of the general public, awareness material is also uploaded on FSSAI website.

(b) An Advisory dated 19.06.2014 regarding ban on import of dairy products from China was uploaded on FSSAI website, *i.e.*, www.fssai.gov.in.

(c) Does not arise.

Effective implementation of COTPA

2864. DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked all the State Governments to include tobacco abuse violations as a part of the monthly crime review across the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has instructed that State/ District level, information/reports should be generated and sent to Government in the prescribed format thrice a year for monitoring at national level;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government had made it clear to all the State Governments to effectively implement various provisions of the COTPA and the rules, in letter and spirit; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes. The Ministry has written to all the States to mainstream enforcement of the provisions of the Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA) through monthly crime review meetings at the district

level. Based upon the request of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, the Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* letter dated 07.05.2014 sent an advisory to the Director Generals of Police in States /Union Territories to incorporate provisions of COTPA as one of the agenda items in the Monthly Crime Review Meetings at the District Level.

(b) and (c) Yes, a periodic reporting format has been developed by the National Tobacco Control Cell at the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to gather information from the State Tobacco Control Cells and the District Tobacco Control Cells on various tobacco control activities in the States covered under the National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP).

(d) and (e) Yes. The Government has been periodically communicating with the States on the shortfalls noticed in implementation of the National Tobacco Control Programme and in enforcement of anti-tobacco laws and regulations. For this purpose, the Ministry, among other steps, has assisted the States in organizing capacity building programmes for law enforcers from the support available under the National Tobacco Control programme (NTCP), requested the States to implement the Rules related to Regulation of Advertisements at Points of Sale, and to make compliance to COTPA a necessary condition in the licenses being issued to eating house and restaurants.

Population control measures

2865. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the Government's population policy and whether any attempt is going to be made to carry out effective population control since India will soon have the largest population in the world?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): The National Population Policy, 2000 (NPP 2000) affirms the commitment of Government towards voluntary and informed choice and consent of citizens while availing of reproductive health care services, and continuation of the target free approach in administering family planning services. The NPP 2000 provides a policy framework for advancing goals and prioritizing strategies during the next decade, to meet the reproductive and child health needs of the people of India, and to achieve net replacement levels (TFR) by 2010. It is based upon the need to simultaneously address issues of child survival, maternal health, and contraception, while increasing outreach and coverage of a comprehensive package of reproductive and child health services by Government, industry and the voluntary non-government sector, working in partnership.

The immediate objective of the NPP 2000 is to address the unmet needs for contraception, health care infrastructure, and health personnel, and to provide integrated

service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care. The medium-term objective was to bring the TFR to replacement levels by 2010, through vigorous implementation of inter-sector operational strategies. The long term objective is to achieve a stable population by 2045, at a level consistent with the requirements of sustainable economic growth, social development, and environmental protection.

The Government has taken a number of sustainable measures for stabilization of population. As a result of which the percentage decadal growth rate of the country has declined significantly from 21.54% for the period 1991-2000 to 17.64% during 2001-2011. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has also declined from 3.6 in 1991 to 2.4 in 2012 as per Sample Registration System (SRS). Details of the measures taken by the Government of India and the achievement thereof are given in the Statement.

Statement

Measures being taken for stabilization of population in the country along with success achieved therefrom

On-going Interventions under Family Planning Programme

- A rational human resource development plan is in place for provision of IUCD, Minilap and NSV to empower the facilities (DH, CHC, PHC, SHC) with at least one provider each for each of the services and Sub Centres with ANMs trained in IUD insertion.
- Ensuring quality care in Family Planning services by establishing Quality Assurance Committees at state and district levels.
- Emphasis on Minilap Tubectomy services because of its logistical simplicity and requirement of only MBBS doctors and not post graduate gynaecologists/surgeons.
- Increasing male participation and promotion of 'Non Scalpel Vasectomy'.
- '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.
- Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors - under the scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider (and team) for conducting sterilisations.
- Accreditation of more private/ NGO facilities to increase the provider base for family planning services under PPP.
- Improving contraceptives supply management up to peripheral facilities.

- Demand generation activities in the form of display of posters, billboards and other audio and video materials in the various facilities.
- Strong political will and advocacy at the highest level, especially in states with high fertility rates.

New interventions

Family Planning Program has witnessed a paradigm shift from a program resulting in population stabilization to a program ensuring better maternal and child health. The GoI's new strategy of RMNCH+A encompasses Reproductive Health, Maternal Health, Newborn Health, Child Health and Adolescent Health.

The GoI is now ensuring a greater thrust on spacing methods (especially PPIUCD and IUCD).

Promotion of IUCDs as a short and long term spacing method.

Directive has been issued to the States to notify fixed days/ per week at SHC and PHC level for conducting IUCD insertions.

- Introduction of Cu IUCD-375 (5 years effectivity) under the Family Planning Programme.
- Emphasis on Postpartum Family Planning (PPFP) services with introduction of PPIUCD and promotion of minilap as the main mode of providing sterilization in the form of post-partum sterilization to capitalise on the huge cases coming in for institutional delivery under JSY.
- Training of service providers is conducted in PPIUCD at DH and SDH level.
- Appointment of dedicated RMNCH+Acounsellors at high case load facilities.
- Assured delivery of family planning services:
- In last four years all the states have shown their commitment to strengthen fixed day family planning services for both IUCD and sterilisation and it has been included under quarterly review mechanism to assess progress made by the states.
- Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs at doorstep of beneficiaries has been expanded to the entire country w.e.f. 17th Dec, 2012.
- Scheme for ASHAs to ensure spacing in births:
- Under the scheme, services of ASHAs to be utilised for counselling newly married couples to ensure delay of 2 years in birth after marriage and couples with 1 child to have spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child.
- The scheme is being implemented in 18 states of the country (8 EAG, 8 North East, Gujarat and Haryana).

- ASHAs are being paid in Rupees the following incentives under the scheme:
 - 500/- to ASHA for ensuring spacing of 2 years after marriage.
 - 500/- to ASHA for ensuring spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child.
 - 1000/- in case the couple opts for a permanent limiting method up to 2 children only.
- The scheme is operational from 16th May 2012.
- Celebration of World Population Day and fortnight (July 11 - July 24):
- The World Population Day is a step to boost Family Planning efforts all over the country.
- The event is observed over a month long period, split into an initial fortnight of mobilization/sensitization followed by a fortnight of assured family planning service delivery. It has been made a mandatory activity and budgets approved in advance in PIPs of all States.
 - June 27 to July 10: “Dampati Sampark Pakhwada” or “Mobilisation Fortnight”
 - July 11 to July 24 “Jansankhya Sthirtha Pakhwada” or “Population Stabilisation Fortnight”.

Performance:*(Family Planning indicators)*

Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Fertility Rate	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
Crude Birth Rate	22.8	22.5	22.1	21.8	21.6
Crude Death Rate	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

- TFR has declined from 2.6 in 2008 to 2.4 in 2012,
- Rate of decline of TFR has increased by 52.3% during 2006-2011 as compared to 2000-2005. Rate of decline from 2000 to 2005 was 9.38% and from 2006 to 2011 was 14.29%.
- 23 States/UTs *i.e.* Goa, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab, Delhi, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Mizoram, Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Odisha and 5 UTs *i.e.* Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Puducherry, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep have already achieved replacement level fertility (*i.e.* 2.1 or less).

- 2 States having TFR more than 3 Uttar Pradesh 3.3 and Bihar 3.5, and
- 10 States having TFR between 2.2 and 3.0 viz. Jharkhand 2.8, Chhattisgarh 2.7, Arunachal Pradesh 2.7, Gujarat 2.3, Assam 2.4, Haryana 2.3, MP 2.9, Rajasthan 2.9, Dadra and Nagar Haveli 2.9 and Meghalaya 2.9.

Physical achievements:

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
IUD	5771329	5532080	5350325	5410215	5049877
Vasectomy	266180	219240	177915	120629	98420
Tubectomy	5211168	4630799	4583025	4453158	3909530

Following strategies have been taken by Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh/National Population Stabilization Fund as population control measures:

Perna Strategy: JSK has launched this strategy for helping to push up the age of marriage of girls and delay in first child and spacing in second child the birth of children in the interest of health of young mothers and infants. The couple who adopt this strategy are awarded suitably. This helps to change the mindsets of the community.

Santushti Strategy: Under this strategy, Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh, invites private sector gynaecologists and vasectomy surgeons to conduct sterilization operations in Public Private Partnership mode. The private hospitals/nursing home who achieved target of 10 or more are suitably awarded as per strategy.

National Helpline: JSK is also running a call center for providing free advice on reproductive health, family planning, maternal health and child health etc. Toll free no. is 1800116555.

Advocacy and IEC activities: JSK as a part of its awareness and advocacy efforts on population stabilization, has established networks and partnerships with other ministries, development partners, private sectors, corporate and professional bodies for spreading its activities through electronic media, print media, workshop, walkathon and other multi-level activities etc. at the national, state, district and block level.

Inclusion of tea gardens in Assam under NRHM

2866. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal for inclusion of all tea gardens in

Assam under the NRHM as the tea garden labourers of Assam have a long pending demand for better health care and medical facilities which they are deprived of for years with no doctors and medicines within the tea gardens;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the State Government of Assam to provide Hospital/Health Centre per tea garden in the State with minimum health and medical care facilities?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility of providing health care to its citizens including tea garden labourers is that of the State Governments. However, under the NHM, financial support is provided to the State Governments to strengthen their health care system, based on the programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) received from the States/UTs. In 2013-14, the State had sought a support of ₹ 11.25 crore for 150 tea garden hospitals under the NRHM, which was duly approved. The list of these 150 tea garden hospitals is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Besides financial support indicated above, all the benefits of important programmes like Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) etc. are being provided in the tea garden hospitals as well.

Statement

Tea Garden Hospitals currently under PPP with NHM, Assam (2013-14)

Name of the District	Name of the Tea Garden Hospital
Baksa	Fatemabad Tea Estate
	Bhuvan TE Hospital
	Komber TE Hospital
	Cossipur TE Hospital
	Lakhipur TE Hospital
	West Jalinga TE Hospital
	Arcuttipore TE Hospital
Cachar	Urrunabund TE Hospital
	Dayapoor TE Hospital

Name of the District	Name of the Tea Garden Hospital
Dhubri	Chandigat TE Hospital
	Rampore TE Hospital
	Pathemara TE Hosopital
	Dewan TE Hospital
	Krishnakoli Tea Estate
	Tarajan TE Hospital
	Madhuban TE Hospital
	Basmotia TE Hospital
	Anandabari TE Hospital
	Santi TE Hospital
	Bijulibari TE Hospital
	Madhuting TE Hospital
	Jutlibari TE Hospital
	Nandanban TE Hospital
	Hatijan TE Hospital
	Lengrai TE Hospital
	Hazelbank TE Hospital
	Greenwood TE Hospital
	Monohari TE Hospital
	Moderkhat TE Hospital
Thanai TE Hospital	
Maijan TE Hospital	
Romai TE Hospital	
Dibrugarh	Boughpara TE Hospital
	Jamirah TE Hospital
	Borborooah TE Hospital

Name of the District	Name of the Tea Garden Hospital
Golaghat	Nudwa TE Hospital
	Maud TE Hospital
	Khowang TE Hospital
	Bhamun TE Hospital
	Tiloiijan TE Hospital
	Ouphulia TE Hospital
	Joonktolee TE Hospital
	Tingkhong TE Hospital
	Rajgarh TE Hospital
	Desam TE Hospital
	Balimora TE Hospital
	Langharjan TE Hospital
	Kenduguri TE Hospital
	Nilmoni TE Hospital
	Harishpur TE Hospital
	Namsang TE Hospital
	Koomtai TE Hospital
	Dooria TE Hospital
	Borkatoni TE Hospital
	Halmira TE Hospital
Rungagora TE Hospital	
Diffloo TE Hospital	
Numaligarh TE Hospital	
Murphuloni TE Hospital	
Ghilladary TE Hospital	
Sockiting TE Hospital	

Name of the District	Name of the Tea Garden Hospital
	Mokrong TE Hospital
Hailakandi (3)	Lalamukh TE Hospital
	Dholai TE Hospital
	Ainakhalo TE Hospital
Jorhat (10)	Tyroon TE Hospital
	Borhola TE Hospital
	Bokahola TE Hospital
	Soraipani TE Hospital
	Sangsua TE Hospital
	Gotonga TE Hospital
	Naganijan TE Hospital
	Chinomora TE Hospital
	Lohpohia TE Hospital
	Hooloongguri TE Hospital
Karimganj (1)	Isabheel TE Hospital
Lakhimpur (8)	Harmotty TE Hospital
	Koylamari TE Hospital
	Seajuli TE Hospital
	Chinatolia TE Hospital
	Ananda TE Hospital
	Silonibari TE Hospital
	Dolouhat TE Hospital
	Deezo TE Hospital
Nagaon (7)	Sagmootea TE Hospital
	Burapahar TE Hospital
	Salna TE Hospital

Name of the District	Name of the Tea Garden Hospital
Sivasagar (16)	Kelleden TE Hospital
	Nonoi TE Hospital
	Amsoi TE Hospital
	Kondoli TE Hospital
	Borsillah TE Hospital
	Deopani TE Hospital
	Mathurapore TE Hospital
	Mackeypore TE Hospital
	Ligiri Pukhuri TE Hospital
	Lakhimijan TE Hospital
	Doomar Dullung TE Hospital
	Deepling TE Hospital
	Hingirijan TE Hospital
	Napuk TE Hospital
	Khoomtai TE Hospital
	Lakuah TE Hospital
Rajmai TE Hospital	
Kanu TE Hospital	
Borasali TE Hospital	
Salkathoni TE Hospital	
Sonitpur (20)	Sapoi TE Hospital
	Shyamaguri TE Hospital
	Monmohinipur TE Hospital
	Narayanapur TE Hospital
	Hirajuli TE Hospital

Name of the District	Name of the Tea Garden Hospital
	Singri TE Hospital
	Arun TE Hospital
	Hoograjuli TE Hospital
	Panbari TE Hospital
	Shakomato TE Hospital
	Dhullie TE Hospital
	Durrang TE Hospital
	Nirmala TE Hospital
	Brahmajan TE Hospital
	Dhulapadung TE Hospital
	Koloney TE Hospital
	Sonajuli TE Hospital
	Kacharigaon TE Hospital
	Dhendai TE Hospital
	Borjuli TE Hospital
Tinsukia (16)	Anandabag TE Hospital
	Baghjan TE Hospital
	Bahadur TE Hospital
	Bozaloni TE Hospital
	Bordubi TE Hospital
	Chandmari TE Hospital
	Dhelakhat TE Hospital
	Dinjan TE Hospital
	Koomsang TE Hospital
	Langkashi TE Hospital

Name of the District	Name of the Tea Garden Hospital
Udalguri (5)	Marghertita TE Hospital
	Naloni TE Hospital
	Phillobari TE Hospital
	Raidung TE Hospital
	Rongagora TE Hospital
	Tengapani TE Hospital
	Bahipookri TE Hospital
	Suola TE Hospital
	Mazbat TE Hospital
	Dhunsiri TE Hospital
Kokrajhar (2)	Hatigarh TE Hospital
	Mornai TE Hospital
	Daloabari TE Hospital

Recognition of medical degrees of foreign countries

2867. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government to recognize the degree of the students who have become doctors from foreign countries and the details thereof;

(b) the number of these doctors at present;

(c) whether any foreign country's medical degree or course has been recognized by India, if so, the details there of;

(d) whether there are complaints of irregularities etc. in conducting the exam, syllabus, *etc.* for these students, if so, the details thereof;

(e) the mechanism Government wants to adopt for proper selection of these students; and

(f) whether there is any plan to constitute any expert, independent committee to deal with these, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) As per the provisions of Section 13 of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, an Indian Citizen possessing a primary medical qualification awarded by any medical institution outside India who is desirous of getting provisional or permanent registration with the Medical Council of India (MCI) or any State Medical Council on or after 15.3.2002 shall have to qualify a screening test conducted by the prescribed authority for that purpose. However, the requirement of screening test has been dispensed with in the case of five countries *viz.* USA, UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand provided the student holds both UG and PG degrees from these countries or PG degree from these five countries with UG degree already registered with MCI.

(b) As per information furnished by MCI, it is estimated that 17,228 such doctors are registered with MCI as “M.D. Physician, Medical Doctor and Doctor of Medicine”.

(c) As stated in reply to (a) above.

(d) to (f) As per information furnished by National Board of Examinations (NBE), the prescribed authority to conduct screening test for foreign medical graduates, there are no complaints of irregularities in conducting the exam, syllabus, *etc.*

Privatization of laboratory services at AIIMS, Delhi

2868. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the AIIMS, Delhi proposes to privatise its laboratory services for OPD patients;

(b) whether by doing so the patients would be charged more for each pathological examination;

(c) whether several HoDs of the institute have opposed this proposal by AIIMS; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi has no such proposal for privatization of entire laboratory services. However, for those patients who are unable to get their investigations done at the Institute owing to excessive patient load and constraints of Department of Lab Medicine, a proposal has been mooted to outsource blood/specimen collection area to a NABL approved private laboratory after following due tender procedure. Further, as outsourcing will

be done after following due tender process, the patients would be paying much less as compared to what they are being charged by the Private Labs for lab examination. None of the HoDs has opposed this proposal in writing.

Rapid increase in cancer cases

2869. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a rapid increase in the number of cancer cases in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year-wise, types of cancer and State-wise;

(c) the details of annual deaths taking place due to cancer during the period, year-wise, State-wise;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Government is planning to set up 71 cancer care institutes throughout the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) As per data provided by National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the number of persons diagnosed with cancer every year is increasing in the country. The estimated number of persons diagnosed with cancer (incidence) and death cases in the country for the last three years, State-wise is given in Statement I and II (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Government of India has in the year 2013-14, approved a scheme for enhancing the tertiary care cancer facilities in the country. Under this scheme, Government of India will assist 20 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The maximum assistance inclusive of State share for SCI is ₹ 120 crores and for TCCC is ₹ 45 crores. The Central and State share will be in the ratio 75:25, and for North East and Hill States this ratio would be 90:10.

In so far as the State of Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the Government of India has identified S. V. Medical College, Tirupati, for financial assistance as SCI.

The proposal of setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar and development of 2nd campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved.

aStatement-I*Estimated Incidence cancer cases in India**State-wise - all sites (Types) (2011-2013) - both sexes*

States	2011	2012	2013
Jammu and Kashmir	10688	11052	11428
Himachal Pradesh	5836	5966	6097
Punjab	23506	24006	24512
Chandigarh	893	915	937
Uttarakhand	8633	8899	9173
Haryana	21539	22122	22721
Delhi	14204	14517	14836
Rajasthan	58426	60065	61743
Uttar Pradesh	170013	175404	180945
Bihar	88563	91721	94981
Sikkim	490	513	539
Arunachal Pradesh	1108	1134	1160
Nagaland	1579	1595	1612
Manipur	2149	2119	2092
Mizoram	871	885	900
Tripura	2944	3036	3141
Meghalaya	2367	2413	2460
Assam	24846	25119	25391
West Bengal	77806	79915	82087
Jharkhand	28135	29067	30026
Odisha	35736	36599	37478
Chhattisgarh	21835	22569	23325
Madhya Pradesh	61883	63814	65797
Gujarat	51415	52920	54469
Daman and Diu	209	232	259
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	293	310	328
Maharashtra	95508	97674	99871
Andhra Pradesh	72395	74900	77543

States	2011	2012	2013
Karnataka	52099	53476	54886
Goa	1240	1266	1293
Lakshadweep	55	58	60
Kerala	28583	29434	30372
Tamil Nadu	61266	62049	62830
Puducherry	1069	1114	1160
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	321	326	331
TOTAL	1028503	1057204	1086783

Note: Based on cancer incidence report (2009-2011) and the Report on Time Trends in cancer Incidence Rates (1982-2010).

Statement-II

*Estimated Mortality cancer cases in India - Statewise - all sites (types)-
(2011-2013) - both sexes*

States	2011	2012	2013
Jammu and Kashmir	4703	4863	5028
Himachal Pradesh	2568	2625	2683
Punjab	10343	10563	10785
Chandigarh	393	403	412
Uttarakhand	3798	3916	4036
Haryana	9477	9734	9997
Delhi	6250	6387	6528
Rajasthan	25707	26429	27167
Uttar Pradesh	74806	77178	79616
Bihar	38968	40357	41792
Sikkim	216	226	237
Arunachal Pradesh	487	499	510
Nagaland	695	702	709
Manipur	946	932	920
Mizoram	383	389	396

States	2011	2012	2013
Tripura	1295	1336	1382
Meghalaya	1041	1062	1082
Assam	10932	11052	11172
West Bengal	34235	35163	36118
Jharkhand	12380	12790	13211
Odisha	15724	16103	16490
Chhattisgarh	9607	9930	10263
Madhya Pradesh	27229	28078	28951
Gujarat	22623	23285	23966
Daman and Diu	92	102	114
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	129	136	144
Maharashtra	42023	42976	43943
Andhra Pradesh	31854	32956	34119
Karnataka	22923	23529	24150
Goa	546	557	569
Lakshadweep	24	25	27
Kerala	12576	12951	13363
Tamil Nadu	26957	27302	27645
Puducherry	470	490	510
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	141	143	145
TOTAL	452541	465169	478180

Note : Based on cancer incidence cases and pooled M/I ratio of Mumbai data (2009-2011) report.

New nursing cell to ensure safety of patients

2870. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on establishment of a Nursing Cell to ensure safety of patients as is being done by the Delhi Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that Delhi State Nursing Cell being established in Delhi is not for ensuring patients safety but for management of nursing professionals. The work assigned to this cell include processing of proposals for creation of post, recruitment rules, promotions for staff nurses and nursing sisters, transfer/posting of staff nurses and nursing sisters, training of nurses, etc. under Government of NCT of Delhi.

Nursing Division and Advisor Nursing already exist in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to exclusively deal with the issues of nursing professionals. Transfer, posting, recruitment, promotion, etc. of the Nursing Professional at Hospital level is done by the Hospital authorities itself.

Under the Scheme of Up-gradation/strengthening of Nursing Services, an amount of ₹ 14.90 crore has been released for establishment/strengthening of Nursing Cells in 14 States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi in the Year 2010-11.

With regard to patient safety in the Central Government Hospitals located in Delhi *viz.* Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and LHMC and associated Hospitals, Patients Safety Committees have been formed in three Central Government hospitals in Delhi. The Patient Safety committee is headed by Medical Superintendent or Additional Medical Superintendent.

These hospitals conduct meetings of their patient safety committees to review the various patient safety related issues and take corrective actions, whenever required.

Guidelines for Food Manufacturing Companies

2871. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any guidelines for Food Manufacturing Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Food Manufacturing Companies are following these guidelines in letter and spirit; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to monitor and regulate these Food Manufacturing Companies ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) Various provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations notified under the Act, offer guidelines for food manufacturing companies. In addition to these, various advisories have also been issued as guidelines to food business operators which are placed on the website of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (www.fssai.gov.in). All food business operators have to comply with the requirements stipulated under the Act, Rules and Regulations and are required to take either licenses or get registered depending on eligibility. The Act and Regulations have provisions for surveillance, monitoring and enforcement to regulate food business operators in the Country.

Organ donation

2872. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to ease and facilitate donation of body parts;

(b) whether Government plans to promote donation of body parts and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government plans to develop a repository of body parts for donation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Government of India has amended the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act 1994 in 2011. Some of the important amendments under this Act to promote and facilitate donation of body parts are:-

(i) Provision of 'Retrieval Centres for retrieval of organs from deceased donors and their registration under the amended Act.

(ii) Definition of Near relative expanded to include Grandparents and Grand Children.

(iii) Brain death certification Board has been simplified and more experts have been permitted.

(iv) Inquiry and informing the family members' regarding option to donate in case of unfortunate event of brain stem death of Patients admitted in ICU for the purpose of organ donation.

- (v) Mandatory 'Transplant Coordinator' in the Hospitals registered for organ transplant/retrieval for encouraging the family members for deceased organ donation and coordinating all matters relating to removal or transplantation of human organs.
- (vi) Establishing a National Human Organs and Tissues Removal and Storage Network at one or more places and similar Regional and State level network.
- (vii) Maintain Registry of Donors and Recipients waiting for the transplant.
- (viii) Removal of eye has been permitted by a trained technician to facilitate eye donation.

Further, National Organ Transplant Programme (NOTP) has been approved to promote and facilitate donation of body parts from deceased donors.

Following IEC Activities are carried out for creating awareness for organ donation:

1. Indian Organ Donation Day is celebrated every year since the year 2010.
2. A programme on organ donation was aired through Lok Sabha Channel to spread awareness in the month of November 2013.
3. Awareness activities were carried out in India International Trade fair in 2013 to spread the message of Deceased Organ Donation among the public.
4. Regional "Organ Donation Awareness workshops" have been organized in coordination with State Governments during 2011-2012 in the cities of Bangalore, Hyderabad, Puducherry, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Pune, Chandigarh, and Trivandrum for increasing the awareness among public for organ donation.

For establishment of a National network centre at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi steps have already been initiated.

Work for establishing an online system with a dedicated website (www.notto.nic.in) has also been started for establishing network for retrieval of organs from deceased/cadaver donors and their allocation and distribution in a transparent manner.

(c) to (e) Health being a state subject, it is for the respective State/Union Territory to develop a repository of body parts for donation. However, as approved under NOTP for 12th plan, the process for setting up a National level Bio-Material Centre has already been initiated at Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi for which construction work has been completed.

Stabilization of country's population

2873. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per World Population Prospect: The 2012 Revision, the population of India is likely to be 162,00,51,000 and that of Republic of China to be 138,49,77,000 by 2050;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the Country's estimates in this regard; and

(d) the measures taken or being taken by Government for stabilisation of population in the country along with the success achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) As per World Population Prospect: The 2012 Revision, the population of India is likely to be 1620 million, while the population of Republic of China is likely to be 1385 million by 2050.

The projection of population of India by the year 2050 has not been made by the Government. However, as per population projection made by the Government, the population of India is likely to be 1399.8 million by the year 2026.

(d) Government of India has been implementing the National Rural Health Mission since 2005 in line with the policy framework of population stabilization as envisaged in NPP-2000, by helping to create a robust service delivery mechanism to address the unmet need for family planning. Government of India is also addressing the social determinants of health, paramount among which are female literacy, women's empowerment and age at marriage.

The Government has taken a number of sustainable measures for stabilization of population. As a result of which the percentage decadal growth rate of the country has declined significantly from 21.54% for the period 1991-2000 to 17.64% during 2001-2011. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has also declined from 3.6 in 1991 to 2.4 in 2012 as per Sample Registration System (SRS). Details of the measures taken by the Government of India and the achievement thereof are given in the Statement.

Statement

Measures being taken for stabilization of population in the country along with success achieved therefrom

On-going Interventions under Family Planning Programme

- A rational human resource development plan is in place for provision of IUCD, Minilap and NSV to empower the facilities (DH, CHC, PHC, SHC)

with at least one provider each for each of the services and Sub Centres with ANMs trained in IUD insertion.

- Ensuring quality care in Family Planning services by establishing Quality Assurance Committees at state and district levels.
- Emphasis on Minilap Tubectomy services because of its logistical simplicity and requirement of only MBBS doctors and not post graduate gynaecologists/surgeons.
- Increasing male participation and promotion of ‘Non Scalpel Vasectomy’.
- ‘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.
- Compensation scheme for sterilization acceptors - under the scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider (& team) for conducting sterilisations.
- Accreditation of more private/ NGO facilities to increase the provider base for family planning services under PPP.
- Improving contraceptives supply management up to peripheral facilities.
- Demand generation activities in the form of display of posters, billboards and other audio and video materials in the various facilities.
- Strong Political Will and Advocacy at the highest level, especially in States with high fertility rates.

New interventions

- Family Planning Program has witnessed a paradigm shift from a program resulting in population stabilization to a program ensuring better maternal and child health. The GoI’s new strategy of RMNCH+A encompasses the maternal and child health, adolescent health along with Family planning.
- The GoI is now ensuring a greater thrust on spacing methods (especially PPIUCD and IUCD).
- Promotion of IUCDs as a short and long term spacing method:
- Directive has been issued to the States to notify fixed days/ per week at SHC and PHC level for conducting IUCD insertions.
 - ◆ Introduction of Cu IUCD-375 (5 years effectivity) under the Family Planning Programme.

- Emphasis on Postpartum Family Planning (PPFP) services with introduction of PPIUCD and promotion of minilap as the main mode of providing sterilization in the form of post-partum sterilization to capitalise on the huge cases coming in for institutional delivery under JSY.
 - ◆ Training of service providers is conducted in PPIUCD at DH and SDH level.
 - ◆ Appointment of dedicated RMNCH counsellors at high case load facilities.
- Assured delivery of family planning services:
 - ◆ In last four years all the states have shown their commitment to strengthen fixed day family planning services for both IUCD and sterilisation and it has been included under quarterly review mechanism to assess progress made by the States.
- Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs at doorstep of beneficiaries has been expanded to the entire country *w.e.f.* 17th Dec, 2012.
- Scheme for ASHAs to ensure spacing in births:
 - ◆ Under the scheme, services of ASHAs to be utilised for counselling newly married couples to ensure delay of 2 years in birth after marriage and couples with 1 child to have spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child.
 - ◆ The scheme is being implemented in 18 states of the country (8 EAG, 8 North East, Gujarat and Haryana).
 - ◆ ASHAs are being paid in Rupees the following incentives under the scheme:
 - 500/- to ASHA for ensuring spacing of 2 years after marriage.
 - 500/- to ASHA for ensuring spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child.
 - 1000/- in case the couple opts for a permanent limiting method up to 2 children only.
 - ◆ The scheme is operational from 16th May 2012.
- Celebration of World Population Day and fortnight (July 11 – July 24):
 - ◆ The World Population Day is a step to boost FP efforts all over the country.
 - ◆ The event is observed over a month long period, split into an initial fortnight of mobilization/sensitization followed by a fortnight of assured family planning service delivery. It has been made a mandatory activity and budgets approved in advance in PIP of all States.

- June 27 to July 10: “Dampati Sampark Pakhwada” or “Mobilisation Fortnight”
- July 11 to July 24 “Jansankhya Sthirtha Pakhwada” or “Population Stabilisation Fortnight”.

Performance :

Family Planning indicators:

Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Fertility Rate	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
Crude Birth Rate	22.8	22.5	22.1	21.8	21.6
Crude Death Rate	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0

Total Fertility Rate (TFR):

- TFR has declined from 2.6 in 2008 to 2.4 in 2012.
- Rate of decline of TFR has increased by 52.3% during 2006-2011 as compared to 2000-2005. Rate of decline from 2000 to 2005 was 9.38% and from 2006 to 2011 was 14.29%.
- 23 States/UTs *i.e.* Goa, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab, Delhi, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Mizoram, Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Odisha and 5 UTs *i.e.* Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Puducherry, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep have already achieved replacement level fertility (*i.e.* 2.1 or less).
- 2 States having TFR more than 3 Uttar Pradesh 3.3 and Bihar 3.5, and
- 10 States having TFR between 2.2 and 3.0 *viz.* Jharkhand 2.8, Chhattisgarh 2.7, Arunachal Pradesh 2.7, Gujarat 2.3, Assam 2.4, Haryana 2.3, MP 2.9, Rajasthan 2.9, Dadra and Nagar Haveli 2.9 and Meghalaya 2.9.

Physical achievements :

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
IUD	5771329	5532080	5350325	5410215	5049877
Vasectomy	266180	219240	177915	120629	98420
Tubectomy	5211168	4630799	4583025	4453158	3909530

Following strategies have been taken by Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh/National Population Stabilization Fund as Population Control Measures:

Perna Strategy: Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) has launched this strategy for helping to push up the age of marriage of girls and delay in first child and spacing in second child and the couple who adopt this strategy are awarded suitably. This helps to change the mindsets of the community.

Santushti Strategy: Under this strategy, Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh, invites private sector gynaecologists and vasectomy surgeons to conduct sterilization operations in Public Private Partnership mode. The private hospitals/nursing home who achieved target to 10 or more are suitably awarded as per strategy.

National Helpline: JSK is also running a call center for providing free advice on reproductive health, family planning, maternal health and child health *etc.* Toll free no. is 1800116555.

Advocacy and IEC activities: JSK as a part of its awareness and advocacy efforts on population stabilization, has established networks and partnerships with other ministries, development partners, private sectors, corporate and professional bodies for spreading its activities through electronic media, print media, workshop, walkathon, and other multi-level activities *etc.* at the national, state, district and block level.

Seats in medical colleges in Karnataka

2874. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently increased medical seats in the medical colleges across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of medical seats increased in various medical colleges in Karnataka, college-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Yes. For the academic year 2014-15, there is total increase of 2,750 MBBS seats throughout the country. The details of the medical seats increased in various medical colleges across the country including Karnataka are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of Colleges in which new MBBS seats have been sanctioned/increased for the Academic Year 2014-15*

Sl. No.	State	Name of institution and proposer	Proposal	Location	Seats increased
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Viswabharathi Medical College and General Hospital (Viswabharathi Educational Society), Kurnool	Establishment of New Medical College	Kurnool	150
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences, Sri Padmavathi Medical Sciences College for Women (Sri Venkateshwara Institute of Medical Sciences), Tirupati	Establishment of New Medical College	Tirupati	150
3.	Andhra Pradesh	ACSR Govt. Medical College (Govt. of Andhra Pradesh), Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	Establishment of New Medical College	Nellore	100
4.	Andhra Pradesh	GSL Medical College, Rajahmundry	Increase of Seat (For First Time)	Rajahmundry	50
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Narayana Medical College	Increase of Seat (For First Time)	Nellore	100
6.	Assam	Tezpur Medical College [Society for Medical Education, Tezpur, Assam (Government Society)], Tezpur	Establishment of New Medical College	Tezpur	100
7.	Chhattisgarh	Govt. Medical College (Govt. of Chhattisgarh), Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh	Establishment of New Medical College	Rajnandgaon	100
8.	Karnataka	The Oxford Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre (Children's Education Society), Bangalore	Establishment of New Medical College	Bangalore	150

9.	Kerala	Mount Zion Medical College Hospital (Charitable Educational and Welfare Society), Pathanamthitta	Establishment of New Medical College	Pathanamthitta	100
10.	Kerala	P K Das Institute of Medical Sciences (Nehru College of Educational and Charitable Trust), Palakkad	Establishment of New Medical College	Palakkad	150
11.	Kerala	Al-Azhar Medical College and Super Specialty Hospital (Noorul Islam Trust), Thodupuzha	Establishment of New Medical College	Thodupuzha	150
12.	Kerala	Govt. Medical College (Govt. of Kerala), Painav, Kerala	Establishment of New Medical College	Painav	50
13.	Kerala	Govt. Medical College (Kerala State Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Residential Educational Society), Palakkad, Kerala	Establishment of New Medical College	Palakkad	100
14.	Madhya Pradesh	RKDF Medical College Hospital and Research Center (RKDF Education Society), Bhopal	Establishment of New Medical College	Bhopal	150
15.	Maharashtra	SMBT Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre (SMBT Sevabhavi Trust), Ahmednagar	Establishment of New Medical College	Ahmednagar	150
16.	Maharashtra	Smt. KashibaiNavale Medical College and General Hospital	Increase of Seat (For First Time)	Pune	50
17.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Instt. of Medical Sciences and Research, Telegaon, Dadhade	Increase of Seat (For First Time)	Pune	50
18.	Odisha	Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences	Increase of Seat (For First Time)	Bhubaneswar	50

Sl. No.	State	Name of institution and proposer	Proposal	Location	Seats increased
19.	Odisha	Institute of Medical Sciences and SUM Hospital	Increase of Seat (For First Time)	Bhubaneswar	50
20.	Puducherry	Pondicherry Instt. of Medical Sciences, Pondicherry	Increase of Seat (For First Time)	Puducherry	50
21.	Puducherry	Mahatma Gandhi Medical College and Research Institute	Increase of Seat (For First Time)	Puducherry	100
22.	Punjab	Govt. Medical College	Increase of Seat (For First Time)	Patiala	50
23.	Rajasthan	Pacific Medical College and Hospital (Tirupati Balaji Education Trust), Udaipur	Establishment of New Medical College	Udaipur	150
24.	Rajasthan	RUHS College of Medical Sciences (Rajasthan University of Health Sciences)	Establishment of New Medical College	Jaipur	100
25.	Uttar Pradesh	F. H. Medical College, (Muslim Educational Welfare Society), Nidhauri Kalan	Establishment of New Medical College	Nidhauri Kalan	150
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Rajshree Medical Research Institute (Rajshree Educational Trust, Bareilly)	Establishment of New Medical College	Bareilly	150
27.	Uttar Pradesh	TeerthankarMahaveer Medical College and Research Centre	Increase of Seat (For First Time)	Moradabad	50
TOTAL					2750

Raids by Drugs Control Department in Delhi

†2875. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by Drugs Control Department of Delhi on various hospitals, whole sellers and retailers of medicines in Delhi, category-wise;

(b) the number of samples seized from hospitals, whole sellers and retailers during raids, category-wise;

(c) the time taken to receive report of samples lifted in raids and the reasons for its delay;

(d) whether every guilty party was punished; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to check adulteration in medicines?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) As informed by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, details of checks conducted and samples lifted for testing by the Drug Control Department, Government of NCT of Delhi are as below:-

(i) Hospitals:

2013-14 - 68 samples

2014-15 (till date) - 25 samples

(ii) Whole-sellers:

2013-14 - NIL

2014-15 (till date) - 16 samples

(iii) Retailers:

2013-14 - 80 samples

2014-15 (till date) - 23 samples

(c) Reports from the government analysts take varying time, from two months and more. Reasons for delay are mainly due to shortage of analysts, testing kits/consumables and break-down of test equipments. However, in some cases, the specimen samples of the drugs seized got tested from the original manufacturer on priority basis.

(d) Yes. Licenses of three firms were cancelled and in the remaining cases licenses were suspended for varying periods from three days to one month. One case has been identified for launching of prosecution against the erring whole seller.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) The following measures have been taken to check adulteration in medicines by the Drug Control Department, Government of NCT of Delhi:

- (i) Survey samples of drugs are collected to have test check on the quality of drugs moving in the market.
- (ii) Specimen samples of drugs are collected to verify their genuineness from original manufacturers.
- (iii) Legal samples of drugs are collected for tests/analysis.
- (iv) Close monitoring is maintained on the activities of dealers of doubtful integrity.
- (v) Joint enforcement checking are conducted in association with Police, Narcotics Control Bureau and other agencies.

Food Testing Laboratories

2876. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Food Testing Laboratories functioning in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the present number of laboratories are of international standards and capable to meet the industry demand;

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

(d) the funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred thereon during each of the last three years and the current year for this purpose, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by Government to set up Food Testing Laboratories equipped with modern equipments in each and every State/UT in order to check the food adulteration in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) These are 151 Food Testing Laboratories under the purview of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for testing food products as per standards prescribed under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules / Regulation, 2011. State-wise details of these laboratories are given in Statement. (*See below*). Out of these, 68 laboratories are National Accreditation Board for Laboratories (NABL) accredited private laboratories authorized by FSSAI. Remaining 83 laboratories are Referral / State/ Public Food laboratories. These laboratories are not NABL accredited for all parameters.

(d) and (e) Modernization/upgradation of food testing lab is a continuous process. The State Governments sanction funds for their laboratories based on the budgetary provision. However, an outlay of ₹ 1500 crore has been made in the 12th Five Year Plan for strengthening of States' Food Regulatory System, including the strengthening of the food testing laboratories.

Statement

State-wise list of Food Testing Laboratories

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of State/ Public Food Laboratories	Number of Referral Food Labs*	Number of NABL Labs authorized by FSSAI
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	-
2.	Assam	1	-	-
3.	Bihar	1	-	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	-	-
5.	Gujarat	6	1	3
6.	Goa	1	-	-
7.	Haryana	2	-	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	-	-
10.	Jharkhand	1	-	-
11.	Karnataka	4	2	5
12.	Kerala	3	1	6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3	-	3
14.	Maharashtra	11	2	15
15.	Meghalaya	1	-	-
16.	Nagaland	1	-	-
17.	Odisha	1	-	-
18.	Punjab	3	-	2
19.	Rajasthan	8	-	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	7	1	7

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Tripura	1	-	-
22.	Telangana	1	-	4
23.	Uttar Pradesh	3	2	2
24.	West Bengal	5	1	3
25.	Delhi	1	-	9
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	-	-
27.	Puducherry	1	-	-
28.	Daman and Diu	-	-	1
TOTAL		72	11	68

* These Referral Food Laboratories work as appellate laboratories for the purpose of analysis of appeal samples of food lifted by the Food Safety Officers of the State/UTs and local bodies and the imported food samples.

Retirement age of faculty at AIIMS

2877. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to increase the retirement age of the directors and teaching faculty of AIIMS from 65 years to 70 years;

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

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to meet the shortage of senior and experienced medical teaching faculty at the institutes in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) So far, no such decision has been taken by the Government.

(c) More posts of teaching faculty have been created and some of these posts have been filled up in recent past to meet the shortage of senior and experienced medical teaching faculty.

Regulation of medical treatment charges in private hospitals

2878. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has in its agenda to enact appropriate law for regulating

the various charges and fees charged by the private hospitals and nursing homes which are much higher and beyond the reach of the common people; and

(b) whether Government is contemplating to introduce and launch a Universal Health Care Insurance Scheme with a minimum annual premium payable by the insured person for treatment and hospitalization of common people having a maximum annual income of ₹ 5.00 lakhs per annum?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Though, health is a state subject, the Government of India has enacted Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 and notified Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 for registration and regulation of the Clinical Establishments. Currently, the Act is applicable in the States of Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, U.P, Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan and Union Territories except Delhi. Other States may adopt the Act under clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution.

Under the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules 2012, the clinical establishments are required to charge the rates for each type of procedures and services within the range of rates determined and issued by the Central Government from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. The clinical establishments are also required to display the rates charged for each type of services provided and facilities available, at a conspicuous place both in the local language and English. A subcommittee under the National Council for Clinical Establishments has been constituted for defining the range of rates of procedures and services.

(b) At present, there is no such proposal.

Pendency in issuing of CGHS cards

2879. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is huge pendency in the issuance of CGHS cards to the employees of Central Government, particularly in Delhi, where cards have not been issued despite their expiry way back in November, 2013; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay and time by which all beneficiaries will be issued new card?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, there is some pendency in issuing renewed CGHS Plastic Cards to the Central Government Employees.

CGHS Computerized Plastic Cards to Central Government employees are issued with 5 years validity. The scheme of issue of plastic cards was started in Aug/Sept. 2008. As such the printed validity of plastic cards started expiring from latter part of 2013. Since very high number of Cards were printed during a short span of four to five months in the initial stages, the demand for renewal of CGHS Cards was at its peak during the period from November 2013 to April 2014 resulting in some pendency. At present there is no pendency in re-issuing of CGHS Plastic Cards having printed expiry of November 2013 provided the applications have been submitted in time in accordance to O.M. No. No. S.11011/11/2014-CGHS (P) dated 12th March 2014 issued by CGHS in regard to extension of validity of CGHS Cards.

However, efforts have been made to issue renewed CGHS Plastic Cards within a short period. Number of Data Entry Operators and other staff has been increased. The concerned staff is also deployed beyond normal working hours. One officer has been specifically engaged to oversee this activity.

Financial support under NHM

2880. SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the National Health Mission (NHM), Government provides financial support to States/UTs for strengthening their health care system including for strengthening of civil hospitals and public health centres; and

(b) if so, the details of funds provided to various States including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes. Public Health being a State subject, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their health care system including for strengthening of civil/district hospitals and other public health centres based on the Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) received from the States.

(b) Funds are not provided separately for each approved activity but provided as lumpsum under relevant flexipool of NHM. Details of funds approved to States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh under NHM for last three years for Hospital Strengthening, New Constructions/Renovation and Setting up of Health Centres are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details showing SPIP approval under Hospital Strengthening, New Constructions/
Renovation and Setting up of Health Centres*

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
		SPIP Approval	SPIP Approval	SPIP Approval
1	2	3	4	5
A. High Focus States				
1.	Bihar	17.99	95.05	37.53
2.	Chhattisgarh	85.63	146.00	107.29
3.	Himachal Pradesh	10.31	15.44	20.70
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	38.16	43.88	77.53
5.	Jharkhand	53.31	24.73	64.85
6.	Madhya Pradesh	29.04	108.37	123.49
7.	Odisha	55.03	221.69	149.40
8.	Rajasthan	135.90	248.84	243.04
9.	Uttar Pradesh	176.71	1110.12	458.71
10.	Uttarakhand	1.73	14.44	4.98
SUB TOTAL		603.81	2028.55	1287.52
B. NE States				
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.78	20.31	10.39
12.	Assam	148.67	363.94	191.74
13.	Manipur	17.15	20.67	8.14
14.	Meghalaya	0.24	22.45	18.32
15.	Mizoram	1.23	5.19	1.12
16.	Nagaland	4.88	12.43	18.77
17.	Sikkim	3.25	8.00	0.88
18.	Tripura	23.73	36.03	36.00
SUB TOTAL		203.94	489.03	285.36

1	2	3	4	5
C. Non-High Focus States				
19.	Andhra Pradesh	48.25	317.64	158.62
20.	Goa	0.59	5.70	2.55
21.	Gujarat	24.80	146.57	75.78
22.	Haryana	15.33	46.84	24.13
23.	Karnataka	80.12	143.20	143.78
24.	Kerala	47.12	67.67	83.05
25.	Maharashtra	246.61	495.04	168.86
26.	Punjab	11.38	54.82	66.76
27.	Tamil Nadu	62.91	224.69	270.75
28.	West Bengal	216.24	189.52	128.67
SUB TOTAL		753.35	1691.68	1122.95
D. Small States/UTs				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3.77	2.72	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.60	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.43	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.04	0.03
33.	Delhi	37.47	29.91	41.52
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	0.67	0.53	0.03
SUB TOTAL		42.94	33.19	41.59
GRAND TOTAL		1604.04	4242.45	2737.41

Note : The States PIP approvals for the FY -2014-15 are under process of finalisation.
SPIP- State Programme Implementation Plan.

Increase in neonatal fatality rate

2881. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that neonatal fatality rate has been increasing across the country;

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

(c) whether the World Health Organisation has fixed any target by 2020 for our country;

(d) if so, the details of target achieved; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by Government to combat neonatal fatality rate?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) No, Neonatal mortality rate (NMR) has declined from 36 per thousand live births in 2007 to 29 per thousand live births in 2012.

The major causes of neonatal deaths are Infections (31%) such as Pneumonia, Septicemia and Umbilical Cord infection; Prematurity (35%) *i.e.* birth of newborn before 37 weeks of gestation and Birth Asphyxia (19%) *i.e.* inability to breathe immediately after birth.

(c) and (d) No, there is no country specific target fixed by WHO for the country. However, as per Every Newborn Action Plan by WHO, the goal for all countries will be to reach the target of less than 10 newborn deaths per 1000 live births by 2035 and continue to reduce death and disability.

(e) The following interventions under RMNCH+A Strategic approach of National Health Mission (NHM) are being implemented to reduce neonatal mortality:

1. Prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation.
2. To tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.
3. Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and children up to 2 years of age for completing immunization as per UIP schedule.
4. Operationalizing Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centers (24x7) for round the clock maternal care services.
5. Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality.

6. Strengthening Facility based newborn care: Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) are also being set up at appropriate facilities for the care of sick newborn including preterm babies.
7. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHA has been initiated to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies
8. Integrated Management of Neo-natal and Childhood Illness (IMINCI) is being implemented through skill building of ANMs, nurses and doctors for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments such as Acute Respiratory Infection, Diarrhoea, fever etc. in children.
9. Universal Immunization Programme covers about 13.5 crore children for vaccination against seven vaccine preventable diseases, through 90 lakh immunization sessions each year.
10. Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Health Mission (NHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential new born care.
11. To overcome the shortage of specialists, capacity building of MBBS doctors in Anesthesia (LSAS) and Obstetric Care including C-section (EmOC) skills particularly in rural areas.
12. Engagement of more than 8.9 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
13. 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.
14. As breastfeeding reduces infant mortality, early initiation and 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.
15. To sharpen the focus on vulnerable and marginalized populations in underserved areas, 184 High Priority Districts have been identified for implementation of Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

Central Procurement Agency for medicine procurement

2882. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established any Central Procurement Agency for the wholesale procurement of medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has asked the State Governments to prepare their individual lists of essential medicines keeping in view the most prevalent diseases; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes.

(b) The Central Medical Service Society (CMSS), the Central Procurement Agency of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare was registered as a Society on 22.03.2012.

(c) The Central Government has periodically been encouraging the States to create their Essential Drugs List (EDL).

(d) 29 States/UTs have informed that they have either their own Essential Drug List (EDL) in place or have adopted National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM).

Guidelines for diagnostic tests

2883. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any guidelines/ protocols for various diagnostic tests conducted in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, whether Government intends to bring guidelines or rules for such tests across the country;

(c) whether there is any monitoring mechanism to check prices for such tests; and

(d) if not, whether Government proposes to devise any mechanism for monitoring rates of various services in private hospitals/facilities and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Health being a state subject, no such information is maintained centrally. However, various national health programmes on communicable diseases do have diagnostic guidelines/protocols.

Guidelines for screening of common cancer namely cervix, breast and oral cancer have been provided to State Governments under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS). However, there are no guidelines/protocols for various diagnostic tests for various cancers.

So far as Department of AIDS Control is concerned information is as under:

- (i) Guidelines on HIV Testing.
- (ii) Manual on Quality Standards for HIV testing Laboratory
- (iii) Laboratory Manual for Technicians (ICTCs, PPTCTs, Blood Banks and PHCs).
- (iv) National Guidelines for enumeration of CD4 Lymphocytes with single platform technology for initiation and monitoring of ART in HIV infected individuals
- (v) Laboratory Guidelines for HIV diagnosis in infants and children less than 18 months.
- (vi) HIV-1 Plasma Viral Load Testing Guidelines to support roll out of second line ART at NACO designated Centres (Component of ART guidelines).
- (vii) Laboratory Manual for Diagnosis of Sexually Transmitted and Reproductive Tract Infections.

(c) and (d) Health is a state subject; however, the Government of India has enacted Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 which currently, is applicable in the States of Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan and Union Territories except Delhi. Other States may adopt the Act under clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution.

As per the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules 2012 notified under the aforesaid Act, the clinical establishments are required to charge the rates for each type of procedures and services including diagnostic tests within the range of rates determined and issued by the Central Government from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. The District Registering Authority (DRA) is required to monitor such rates including prices of such diagnostic tests.

Dialysis facilities for renal patients

†2884. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the report of World Health Organisation (WHO), kidney ailment is one of the major causes of death in India;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of kidney patients registered during the last three years, yearwise and State-wise;

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that dialysis facilities are mostly available in private hospitals, which are very costly and out of reach of poor patients; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to provide dialysis facility at low cost to poor patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) The data on numbers of cases of persons suffering from kidney diseases and deaths due to kidney ailments is not available. However, Chronic Kidney Diseases (CKD), which is a cause of kidney failure, has been studied in India by small population based studies. It was found to be in 0.79 % in North India and in 0.16 % in South India. State/UT-wise data is not available.

(c) and (d) Complete data regarding availability and cost of dialysis facilities in the country is not maintained centrally. The cost of dialysis varies across facilities.

Health being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to provide health care including dialysis facilities for the patients. The Central Government through the hospitals under it, supplements the efforts of the State Governments.

Dialysis facility is available at the Central Government Hospitals including All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Delhi; Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Delhi; Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi; Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh, North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong and Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS), Imphal. Additionally, under PMSSY, 6 new AIIMS have been set up which will also provide tertiary care to patients.

Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), ₹ 210.00 lakh was sanctioned to Government of Kerala during 2012-13 for setting up dialysis units in 14 district hospitals. Government of India is also giving support for strengthening/up-gradation of Medical Colleges/District Hospitals which includes services for Non-Communicable Diseases including Chronic Kidney Diseases.

The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardio-vascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) will help in reducing non-communicable diseases like Diabetes and Hypertension which are also a cause of chronic renal diseases and occurrence of renal failure.

Life imprisonment for food adulteration

†2885. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the suggestion of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India which says that those who cause adulteration of milk should be punished with life imprisonment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that adulterated milk is adversely affecting the health of people; and

(c) if so, whether Government would declare adulteration of food items as an unpardonable offence and make a provision of life imprisonment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its order dated 27/2/2014 has made the following observations/ directions:-

“Considering the gravity of the situation as well as in larger public interest it is highly necessary that Union of India should think of making appropriate amendments in the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, so that such type of crimes could be curbed to a large extent”.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has decided to amend the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 in the light of the above observations of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Complaints against doctors endorsing commercial products

2886. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints of doctors endorsing commercial products thereby violating ethical standards of the profession;

(b) whether the Medical Council of India, the fraternal body of doctors, has been soft-peddling the issue by not taking any action on doctors accused of commercial endorsements; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) Medical Council of India (MCI) informed that the Council had issued a Show Cause Notice on 18.08.2010 to Secretary, Indian Medical Association (IMA) for endorsing products in violation of provisions of the Indian Medical Council (Profession Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulation, 2002 in a complaint filed by Ms. Bindu M. V. Accordingly, the Ethics Committee decided to remove the name of President and Secretary, IMA from the Indian Medical Register for a period of 6 (Six) months and to issue a censure letter to all the Executive Committee members of the IMA not to repeat such practices in future. This decision of the Ethics Committee of the Council was conveyed to IMA by MCI on 23.11.2010.

New cases of Swine Flu

2887. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new cases of Influenza-A H1N1 (Swine Flu) and related deaths have recently been reported in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the financial and technical assistance provided to the States/ Union Territories for control, diagnosis, detection and treatment of Influenza-A H1N1 during the period, State/Union Territories;

(d) whether Government has launched any vaccination or immunization drive for the control and treatment of Influenza-A H1N1 in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Yes. New cases of Influenza A H1N1 have been reported from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat. Details provided by the States/UTs of laboratory confirmed cases and deaths for the current year are given in Statement-I (See below). As on date, Influenza A H1N1 virus is circulating as seasonal influenza virus causing sporadic outbreaks.

(c) Health is a State subject. However, Ministry of Health and FW has provided guidelines on screening and categorization of patients, laboratory diagnosis, infection control, home care and clinical management. Oseltamivir, the drug for treatment of influenza A H1N1 was provided to the States as per their requirement. Details are given in Statement-II (See below).

Details of Technical support for early case detection was provided by Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) and through a network of laboratories in Government Sector are given in Statement-III (*See below*). These laboratories were also supported with diagnostic reagents.

The situation is being regularly monitored by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(d) and (e) No. The seasonal influenza has not been prioritized as a programme under vaccine preventable diseases.

Statement-I

*Laboratory confirmed Cases and Deaths caused by Influenza A H1N1:
State / UT-wise(1st Jan, 2014-29th June, 2014)*

Sl. No.	State	Jan., 2014 - 29th June, 2014	
		Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20	7
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	24	0
11.	Goa	1	1
12.	Gujarat	100	32
13.	Haryana	3	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0

1	2	3	4
17.	Karnataka	183	17
18.	Kerala	34	7
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1
21.	Maharashtra	34	9
22.	Manipur	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0
26.	Odisha	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0
28.	Punjab	27	6
29.	Rajasthan	46	22
30.	Sikkim	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	19	3
32.	Tripura	0	0
33.	Uttarakhand	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0
35.	West Bengal	0	0
CUMULATIVE TOTAL		494	105

Statement-II

Supply of Oseltamivir (Number of Capsules), State-wise, 2014

Oseltamivir 75mg

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014
1.	Delhi	15000
2.	Rajasthan	88900
3.	Kerala	86400
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2000

Statement-III*Laboratories for influenza A H1N1 testing earmarked for States/UTs*

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Laboratory
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad Narayanaguda, Hyderabad. 500029 Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, Hyderabad, Bldg. 7, Gruhakalpa, 5-4-399 / B, Nampally, Hyderabad-500001;
2.	A and N Islands	Regional Medical Research Centre Post Bag No.13, Port Blair -744101
3.	Assam	Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh-786001
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh-786001
5.	Bihar	Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna 800007
6.	Chandigarh	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research; Sector-12, Chandigarh PIN- 160 012.
7.	Chhattisgarh	National Centre for Disease Control 22, Shamnath Marg, New Delhi-110 054
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	B. J. Medical College, Asarwa, Ahmedabad-380016
9.	Daman and Diu	Haffkine Institute, Mumbai, Acharya Donde Marg, Parel, Mumbai
10.	Delhi	National Centre for Disease Control 22, Shamnath Marg, New Delhi-110 054 Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute University of Delhi, Delhi 110007 All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Ansari Nagar, New Delhi 110016
11.	Goa	National Centre for Disease Control 22, Shamnath Marg, New Delhi-110 054
12.	Gujarat	B. J. Medical College, Asarwa, Ahmedabad-380016 (Gujarat) New Civil hospital, Surat, Gujarat

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Laboratory
13.	Haryana	National Centre for Disease Control 22, Shamnath Marg, New Delhi-110 054 Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Sector-12, Chandigarh PIN- 160 012
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Central Research Institute, Kasauli Dist Solan, Himachal Pradesh 173204 Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla 171001
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	National Centre for Disease Control 22, Shamnath Marg, New Delhi-110 054
16.	Jharkhand	National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM, Belehata, Kolkata 700 010
17.	Karnataka	National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS); Hosur Road ; Bangalore - 560029
18.	Kerala	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology Thycaud PO, Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram - 695 014
19.	Lakshwadeep	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology Thycaud PO, Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram - 695 014
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Defence Research Development Establishment Jhansi Road, Gwalior RMRC, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
21.	Maharashtra	Haffkine Institute, Mumbai Acharya Donde Marg, Parel, Mumbai 400 012 National Institute of Virology, Pune, 20/ A, Dr. Ambedkar Road. Post Box No. 11, Pune 411001 National Institute of Virology, Microbial Containment Centre, MCC 130/1 Sus Road, Pashan, Pune 411021
22.	Manipur	National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM Belehata, Kolkata 700 010
23.	Meghalaya	Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh-786001
24.	Mizoram	National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM, Belehata, Kolkata 700 010
25.	Nagaland	Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh-786001

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Laboratory
26.	Odisha	Regional Medical Research Centre, Chandrasekharpur, Nandankanan Road, Bhubaneswar-751016
27.	Puducherry	JIPMER, Dhanvantri Nagar, Gorimedu, Puducherry-605006
28.	Punjab	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Sector-12, Chandigarh PIN- 160 012
29.	Rajasthan	Advanced Basic Sciences and Clinical Research Laboratory, Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur, Rajasthan Desert Medicine Research Centre, Pali road, Jodhpur Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, University of Delhi, Delhi-110007
30.	Uttarakhand	All India Institute of Medical Sciences Ansari Nagar, New Delhi 110016
31.	Sikkim	National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM, Belehata, Kolkata 700 010
32.	Tamil Nadu	King Institute of Preventive Medicine Guindy, Chennai 600 032
33.	Tripura	National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM, Belehata, Kolkata 700 010
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences (SGPGIMS), Raebareli Road, Lucknow 226014, India
35.	West Bengal	National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Kolkata P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM, Belehata, Kolkata 700 010

Thuner trees' plantations

†2888. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether *Taxus wallichiana* (Thuner) trees are found in Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the locations and the altitude at which these trees are found and the details of the diseases for which it is used as treatment;

(c) whether Government will consider sanctioning special economic package to the State Governments for plantation of 'Thuner' trees in a large number in the Himalayan regions of the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) As per information received from Herbal Research Development Institute (HRDI), Gopeshwar, Uttarakhand and Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), New Delhi, *Taxus wallichiana* (Thuner) is found in district Chamoli, Bageshwar, Pithoragarh, Almora, Uttarakashi, Tehri, Rudraprayag, Nainital, Pauri and Dehradun of Uttarakhand from 2000-4000 m altitude.

Bark of Thuner is commonly used as plaster on fractured bones and its paste applied externally for headache. Leaves and bark are in great demand for obtaining "Taxol" an anti-cancerous alkaloid. It is also used in treatment of skin disorders, tumors, worm infestations etc.

(c) and (d) Projects received from States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Sikkim have been supported by National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) for plantation, resource augmentation, conservation and development of *Taxus baccata* ssp. *wallichiana* (Thuner) along with other medicinal plants species. There is no proposal for sanctioning a special economic package for Thuner.

Achievements made by family planning centres

†2889. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for the opening of new family planning centres during the current Five Year Plan in the country especially in the rural areas as on date, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the targets fixed in this regard during the last three years have been achieved;

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

(d) the details of financial allocations, targets fixed and the achievements made in regard to family planning during the period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) No funds are allocated under National Health Mission (NHM) for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

new family planning centres. However, under NHM, funds are provided to States/UTs to set up/strengthen Sub Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres based on the Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) received from the States/UTs. These facilities *inter-alia* provide family planning services.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Sale of tobacco products in violation of laws

†2890. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States in which there is a ban on Gutkha mixed with Zarda, Tobacco (Khaini), Pan Masala and related products at present and the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that inspite of ban on these products by State Governments, these products are being sold, unabatedly; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Gutkha, Paan Masala (containing nicotine and tobacco) and similar other food products containing nicotine and tobacco have been banned across the country *vide* Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011 dated 1st August 2011, issued under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. The said Regulation 2.3.4 lays down as under:

“Product not to contain any substance which may be injurious to health: Tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products”.

So far, 34 States/Union Territories have issued orders for implementation of the Food Safety Regulations banning manufacture, sale and storage of Gutkha and Pan Masala containing tobacco or nicotine (Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Uttarakhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Sikkim, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Puducherry and Meghalaya).

The Government of Maharashtra has also banned Pan Masala containing Magnesium Carbonate, since such Pan Masala contravenes the food regulations issued by FSSAI.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Enforcement and implementation of this regulation lies with the Commissioners of Food Safety under the State Governments, as per the provisions of Food Safety and Standards Act 2006.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been periodically communicating with the States on the shortfalls noticed in implementation of the National Tobacco Control Programme as well as in enforcement of anti-tobacco laws and regulations.

**Sale of fruits and vegetables containing artificial colours
and harmful preservatives**

2891. SHRI GULAM RASOOL BALLYAWI:

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of fruits and vegetables being sold in the markets contain artificial colour and harmful preservatives;

(b) whether it is injurious to health;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken or being taken to prevent this menace?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) (i) As per regulation 2.3.6 of the Food Safety and Standard (Prohibition and Restriction on Sales) Regulations, 2011, fresh fruits and vegetables shall be free from rotting and the coating of waxes (except bees wax, carnauba wax, shellac wax), mineral oil and colors.

(ii) Regulations 2.1.1 and 2.3.1 of the Food Safety and Standards (contaminates, toxins and residues) Regulations, 2011 prescribe the limits of metal contaminants and insecticides respectively.

(d) The primary responsibility of the enforcement of the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, lies with the State/UT Governments. Regular surveillance monitoring and sampling of food products are undertaken by State/UT Governments under FSS Act, 2006, Rules and Regulations made thereunder. Instructions in this regard are issued by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) from time to time. Random Samples of food items are drawn by the State Food Safety Officers and sent to the laboratories recognised by FSSAI for analysis. In cases where samples are found to be not conforming to the provisions of the Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder, penal action is initiated against the offender as per available information 732 samples of fruits and vegetables were drawn by various states, and none of these samples have been found to be containing artificial colour or preservative.

Appointment of Orthopaedics and Ophthalmists in CGHS dispensaries

†2892. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to appoint orthopaedicians and eye specialists (ophthalmists) in CGHS dispensaries;
- (b) whether CGHS beneficiaries are facing a lot of problems due to absence of these doctors in the dispensaries and especially the senior citizens;
- (c) whether there is a shortage of orthopaedicians and ophthalmists; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) As per existing policy GDMOs are posted in CGHS Wellness Centres. However, in selected Wellness Centres, specialists visit such Wellness Centres on earmarked days. Whenever required, CGHS beneficiaries are referred to these specialists in the Wellness Centre (including orthopaedic and eye) or to specialists posted in Government hospitals and at times also to specialists of empanelled private hospitals.

Pre-natal care facility for expecting mothers

2893. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the proportion of expecting mothers in the country who receive pre-natal care within two weeks of delivery, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government is considering any changes to Janani Suraksha Yojana to improve the provision of pre-natal care to the expecting mothers; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The proportion of mothers who received check up within two weeks of delivery (post natal care) as per the District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-III in 2007-08) is 49.5%. State wise data is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Incentive to ASHAs (Accredited Social Health Activists) for promoting institutional delivery under Janani Suraksha Yojana has been made uniform and composite from financial year 2013-14 wherein ASHAs are incentivised for facilitating antenatal care and institutional delivery of pregnant mothers as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) ₹ 600 per delivery in rural areas: ₹ 300/ for antenatal component during pre-natal period and ₹ 300/ for facilitating institutional delivery.
- (ii) ₹ 400 per delivery in urban areas: ₹ 200/ for antenatal component during pre-natal period and ₹ 200/ for facilitating institutional delivery.

Statement

District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-III - 2007-08)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	% of currently married women (aged 15-49) who have received any checkup within two weeks after delivery in %
1	2	3
All India		49.5
Major States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	79.4
2.	Assam	32.8
3.	Bihar	26.1
4.	Chhattisgarh	41.5
5.	Gujarat	59.4
6.	Haryana	49.4
7.	Jharkhand	30.8
8.	Karnataka	69.3
9.	Kerala	99.4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	37.5
11.	Maharashtra	79.7
12.	Odisha	30.5
13.	Punjab	78.9
14.	Rajasthan	38.2
15.	Tamil Nadu	89.2
16.	Uttar Pradesh	33.7
17.	West Bengal	56.9
Smaller States/UTs		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.1
2.	Delhi	78.5

1	2	3
3.	Goa	97.1
4.	Himachal Pradesh	50.5
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	54.1
6.	Manipur	42.8
7.	Meghalaya	32.6
8.	Mizoram	47.1
9.	Nagaland	Not Available
10.	Sikkim	49.3
11.	Tripura	28.5
12.	Uttarakhand	31.6
Union Territories		
1.	A and N Islands	79.2
2.	Chandigarh	77.7
3.	D and N Haveli	61.2
4.	Daman and Diu	80.0
5.	Lakshadweep	96.6
6.	Puducherry	92.8

*Separate data for Telangana during the period is not available

Target of reducing TFR

2894. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set a target to reduce Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.1 by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the progress made during the first two years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan *i.e.* 2012-2014 towards achieving this goal; and

(c) the details of challenges being faced by Government in realising the goal?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes.

(b) The latest estimates brought out by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, indicate that the TFR of the Country in 2012 was 2.4.

(c) The challenges faced by the Government in realising the goal include Unmet Need for Family Planning, low level of literacy, early age at marriage, narrow spacing between births and socio-economic and cultural factors.

Inclusion of injectible polio vaccine in UIP

2895. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given in-principle approval for inclusion of three new vaccines in its Universal Immunization Programme (UIP);

(b) whether these include injectible polio vaccine which has been a long standing demand of health experts as the next logical step in polio eradication;

(c) whether the Centre has been delaying the introduction of injectible polio vaccine due to cost implications; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, the Government of India has given in-principle approval for inclusion of three new vaccines in Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) which also includes Injectable Polio Vaccine (IPV) in addition to Rubella vaccine and Rotavirus vaccine.

(c) No. Centre has not been delaying the introduction of injectable polio vaccine due to cost implications. In fact recently on 12 July 2014, National Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (NTAGI) recommended IPV as an additional dose along with 3rd dose of Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT) in the country.

(d) Question does not arise in view of reply to question (c) above.

Free cancer treatment facilities

†2896. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cancer patients in the country and the number of deaths due to this disease during the last three years;

(b) whether the expensive treatment and costly medicines for cancer is the cause of the deaths;

(c) if so, the details of solution for that;

(d) whether Government would consider to provide free treatment and medicines of cancer to all poor patients of the country;

(e) if so, by when; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) As per data provided by National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated incidence, prevalence and mortality due to cancer in the country for the last three years is as under:

	2011	2012	2013
Incidence	1028503	1057204	1086783
Prevalence	2819457	2820179	2934314
Mortality	452541	465169	478180

(b) to (f) The cost incurred by a cancer patient for diagnosis and treatment including medicines *inter-alia* depends on the type of cancer, the site/location in the body, extent of spread, and the stage at which the disease is detected.

While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer. The treatment of diseases including Cancer is either free or subsidized in the Government Institutions.

Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 with focus on 3 sites namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. From 2013-14 onwards, interventions under NPCDCS for prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment of cancer, which can be taken up upto District level, have been brought under the umbrella of National Health Mission.

In addition, Government of India has in the year 2013-14, approved a scheme for enhancing the Tertiary Care Cancer facilities in the country. Under this scheme (tertiary component of NPCDCS), Government of India will assist 20 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country.

Government of India also provides treatment of cancer through Central Government Hospitals/Institutions in different parts of the country such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER

Chandighr, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata *etc.* Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). The proposal of setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar and development of 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved.

Financial assistance to poor patients is provided under Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG), Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) and Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF) within the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi.

Parameters for setting up new medical colleges

2897. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the parameters on which areas are selected for setting up of new AIIMS like institution as per the Budget for the year 2014-15;

(b) the list of medical colleges set up in Karnataka during the last three years; and

(c) the list of medical colleges that have received approval from Government and also the list of medical colleges that are awaiting approval from Government to be set up in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The Central Government has plans to set up AIIMS in each State in a phased manner under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has requested the Chief Ministers of various States to identify suitable locations for setting up of AIIMS. The State concerned has to undertake to provide, free of cost land measuring 200 acres and other required infrastructure such as suitable road connection, sufficient water supply, electricity connection of required load and regulatory/statutory clearances. Cost of construction and running of the new AIIMS would be met by the Central Government under PMSSY.

(b) Details regarding medical colleges established in Karnataka during last three years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The last date for grant of permission by Central Government for establishment of medical college/increase of intake capacity was 15.07.2014 and as such, no proposal is pending with the Central Government.

Statement*List of Medical colleges establishment during last 3 years in Karnataka*

Sl.No.	Name and Address of Medical College/ Medical Institution	University Name	Management of College	Year of Inception of College	Annual Intake (Seats)
1.	Employees State Insurance Corporation Medical College, Bangalore	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences	Government	2012	100
2.	Subbaiah Institute of Medical Sciences, Shimoga, Karnataka	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Science	Trust	2012	150
3.	BGS Global Institute of Medical Sciences, Bangalore	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Science	Government	2012	0
4.	ESIC Medical College, Gulbarga	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Science	Trust	2013	150
5.	Shridevi Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Hospital, Tumkur	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Science	Trust	2013	150
6.	Oxford Medical College and Hospital, Bangalore	Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Science	Trust	2014	150

Free medical facility for the citizens

†2898. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the persons eligible to avail free medical service provided by Government;
- (b) whether Government plans to provide free medical facility to every citizen of the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (d) Public Health being a State subject, it is for the State Governments to decide the persons eligible to avail free medical service provided by public health facilities and also to decide about providing free medical facility to their citizens. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), Central Government supplements the efforts of the States/UTs to provide affordable, accessible and quality health care to people largely through strengthened public health system. Further, with the support under NHM, the following services are expected to be provided free of cost to all citizens who access these services in public health facilities:

- (i) Maternal and Reproductive Health services,
- (ii) The Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) that provides immunization against 7 vaccine preventable diseases and free TT vaccination,
- (iii) Pulse Polio Immunization (PPI),
- (iv) Family Planning supplies and services,
- (v) Child Health services that include both Home Based and facility based New born care,
- (vi) Communicable diseases services:
 - Investigation and treatment for Malaria, Kala azar, Filariasis, Dengue, JE and Chikungunya,
 - Detection and treatment for Tuberculosis including MDR-TB,
 - Detection and treatment for Leprosy,
 - Detection, treatment and counseling for HIV/AIDs.
- (vii) Non Communicable diseases services:
 - Cataract surgery for Blindness control-over 6 million free cataract surgeries done every year,

- Cornea transplant,
- Glaucoma/ Diabetic Retinopathy,
- Spectacles to poor children.

Besides the above, under the national initiative of “Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram” (JSSK), every pregnant woman is entitled to free delivery, including caesarean section, in public health institutions. The entitlements includes free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics, free diet, free blood wherever required, free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements are in place for sick infants up to one year of age and cases of ante natal and post natal complications as well.

Under the national initiative of Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), support is being provided to States/UTs for Child Health Screening and Early Intervention Services through early detection and early management of common health conditions classified into 4 Ds *i.e.* Defects at birth, Diseases, Deficiencies, Development delays including disability. Treatment including surgeries at tertiary level is free of cost under this initiative.

Under the National Ambulance Services (NAS), support under NHM is provided to States for patient transport particularly the pregnant women (for delivery), sick infants and patients needing trauma care.

NHM is also providing funding to States/UTs to provide free essential drugs and free essential diagnostics in public health facilities under the NHM - Free Drugs Service and NHM - Free Diagnostic Service Initiatives respectively.

Corruption in the healthcare sector

2899. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an article published in the 'British Medical Journal' on May 8, 2014 by David Berger, an Australian doctor who worked in India, has exposed the extent of corruption in the Indian healthcare system;

(b) whether the Transparency International has also concluded that the Indian healthcare sector is the second most corrupt organisation that an ordinary citizen has to encounter; and

(c) whether watchdogs like Britain's National Fraud Authority has brought down corrupt practices in the National Healthcare Service (NHS) of the UK, if so, whether India will make a similar attempt to clean up its healthcare sector?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) The article published in the 'British Medical Journal' has been reported in Indian media and is available on the website of British Medical Journal. The author has mentioned some of his experiences pertaining to inequity and corruption in health care system in India.

(b) Transparency International is a Non-Government Organization, which brings out reports on corruption issues based on perceptions.

(c) In order to put in place an effective monitoring mechanism to tackle corruption in medical education and to maintain the quality of regulatory framework in medical education, the Central Government, in the year 2010, amended the Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956 through the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2010 and superseded the Medical Council of India (MCI), for one year, with constitution of Board of Governors (BoG) to perform the function of the Council during the interregnum.

Subsequently, the term of the BoG was extended to one year at a time by amending the Act in 2011 and 2012. The Ministry again extended the term of BoG for a period of 180 days *i.e.* upto 10th November, 2013 by way of IMC (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 on 21st May, 2013.

The IMC (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 promulgated on 21st May, 2013 ceased to operate on 16th September, 2013. Hence, the IMC (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2013 was promulgated on 28th September, 2013 to validate the work already done by the BoG in the absence of MCI as per provisions of the earlier Ordinance.

Finally, the MCI has been reconstituted on 6th November, 2013 as per provision contained in the IMC (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2013.

Further, monitoring mechanism to monitor admission in undergraduate and postgraduate medical courses exists in the "*Medical Council of India (Criteria for Identification of students admitted in excess of admission capacity of medical colleges) Regulations, 1997*" and to regulate the medical practice by medical professionals, the MCI, with prior approval of the Central Government, notified the "*Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002*".

Heart ailments in new born babies

†2900. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that one and a half lakh infants in the country suffer from congenital heart ailments every year and out of them more than 78,000 new borns die;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the people do not have any information about this ailment because of which they are unable to get timely treatment; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to improve the situation and to create awareness among people about the heart ailments in infants ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c) As per information received from Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the data on incidence of congenital heart diseases at birth in country is not available. As per the report of a meeting of experts held at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi in 2007, published in INDIAN PEDIATRICS Volume 45_ February 17, 2008, the incidence of congenital heart disease varies from 2.25 to 5.2/1000 live births in different studies .

Under National Health Mission, the Government of India is implementing Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), for screening of all the children from 0-18 years of age including school children for 4 Ds *i.e.* Defects at birth, Deficiencies, Diseases and Developmental delays including disability. Congenital heart disease is one of the 30 selected conditions under the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram for free treatment at tertiary healthcare facilities. The children identified with congenital heart disease and for other health condition are referred to an appropriate health facility for further management and linking with tertiary level institutions, supported under National Health Mission.

Rural emergency health transportation services

2901. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether absence of dependable transportation facilities acts as a serious hindrance in the utilization of healthcare services by the rural poor in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for undertaking various emergency health transportation facilities during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to enhance rural emergency health transportation services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a), (b) and (d) Availability of dependable emergency patient transportation services are important for saving lives and better utilization of health care services.

Under National Health Mission (NHM), financial support is being provided to the States/UTs for procurement and operation of basic and advanced ambulance services. There are 15673 ambulances and 4416 empanelled patient transportation vehicles supported under NHM.

(c) Details of funds allocated under the NHM for referral transport during the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in Statement.

Statement

Details showing approvals under Referral Transport (Ambulance/EMRI)

		(₹ in lakhs)		
Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
A. High Focus States				
1.	Bihar	1,966.88	337.80	641.29
2.	Chhattisgarh	3,094.67	3,701.90	1,228.40
3.	Himachal Pradesh	864.00	1,179.69	722.40
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	149.89	2,601.00	16.87
5.	Jharkhand	500.00	3,572.00	858.40
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1,185.00	2,562.03	2,763.79
7.	Odisha	-	791.67	-
8.	Rajasthan	5,425.85	1,344.00	2,258.48
9.	Uttar Pradesh	5,311.50	14,347.40	8,043.03
10.	Uttaranchal	877.40	1,284.39	486.24
	SUB TOTAL	19,375.19	31,721.88	17,018.90
B. NE States				
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	67.68	84.60	92.08
12.	Assam	844.24	5,653.05	2,822.40
13.	Manipur	60.00	223.50	265.20
14.	Meghalaya	174.70	573.72	110.88
15.	Mizoram	69.60	155.56	139.69
16.	Nagaland	15.25	103.93	82.90
17.	Sikkim	-	-	22.01
18.	Tripura	80.00	668.79	357.96
	SUB TOTAL	1,311.47	7,463.15	3,893.12

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
C. Non High Focus States				
19.	Andhra Pradesh	1,990.00	-	-
20.	Goa	316.00	353.80	79.20
21.	Gujarat	185.00	100.00	-
22.	Haryana	1,513.43	1,253.96	3,573.56
23.	Karnataka	3,182.40	4,842.13	4,784.87
24.	Kerala	300.00	3,441.38	1,033.36
25.	Maharashtra	3,076.28	10,011.31	7,809.20
26.	Punjab	3,717.98	2,669.31	-
27.	Tamil Nadu	2,634.77	4,293.58	2,025.20
28.	West Bengal	4,393.57	-	-
	SUB TOTAL	21,309.43	26,965.47	19,305.39
D. Small States/ UTs				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	11.00	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	73.66	41.02	122.68
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
32.	Daman and Diu	3.12	48.00	68.07
33.	Delhi	7.85	1,367.24	3,040.00
34.	Lakshadweep	-	3.00	-
35.	Puducherry	133.31	106.25	86.97
	SUB TOTAL	228.94	1,565.51	3,317.72
	TOTAL	42,225.03	67,716.01	43,535.13

New policy for MSME sector

2902. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to have a new policy for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the policy will come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government is considering to have a National Policy for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Details of the same are yet to be finalised.

**Assessment of the Prime Minister's Rojgar Guarantee Yojana in
Madhya Pradesh**

†2903. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment of the Prime Minister's Rojgar Guarantee Yojana being implemented by the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of youths in Madhya Pradesh who have been provided with jobs during last three years, year-wise and district-wise;

(c) the criteria and the selection process being followed under this scheme at present; and

(d) whether Government is satisfied with the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) Government in the Ministry of MSME has not been implementing Prime Minister's Rojgar Guarantee Yojana. However, Government in the Ministry of MSME was implementing Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) which was discontinued with effect from 2008-09 and a new credit-linked subsidy scheme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is being implemented since 2008-09 through Banks with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment in the Country by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. KVIC has conducted evaluation study of PMEGP through an independent agency which has highlighted the successful implementation of the scheme and has recommended for continuation of the scheme in the 12th Plan.

(b) Details of District-wise number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated under PMEGP during last three years in Madhya Pradesh are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Under PMEGP, project proposals are invited from potential beneficiaries at district level through press, advertisement, radio and other multi-media by the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

implementing agencies of PMEGP *i.e.* KVIC, KVIBs and DICs at periodical intervals depending on the target allotted to that particular district. Individual project proposals are screened by District Level Task Force Committees (DLTFCs) headed by District Magistrate/Collector, on the basis of experience, technical qualification, skill, viability of the project etc., and are recommended to Banks for sanction.

(d) PMEGP has been implemented since last 5 years successfully. The 100% Physical Verification of PMEGP units conducted for units sanctioned in 2008-09 and 2009-10 revealed that 81% of units are working. The response from banks and the unemployed youth is very encouraging. Since inception under PMEGP, a total of 2.73 lakh micro enterprises have been assisted with a margin money subsidy of ₹ 5223.87 crore providing employment to an estimated 24.06 lakh persons till June 2014.

Statement

District-wise number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated under PMEGP in Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	District	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Projects	Empl.	Projects	Empl.	Projects	Empl.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Alirajpur	43	299	68	547	55	414
2.	Anuppur	20	124	27	233	7	55
3.	Ashok Nagar	24	215	20	202	7	64
4.	Badwani	18	106	32	235	32	266
5.	Balaghat	53	579	77	955	51	470
6.	Betul	64	449	97	704	76	544
7.	Bhind	19	154	36	276	34	253
8.	Bhopal	85	577	104	646	86	671
9.	Burhanpur	16	143	19	254	16	124
10.	Chhatarpur	24	208	54	518	25	197
11.	Chhindwada	64	491	164	1441	110	831
12.	Damoh	20	132	26	155	36	271
13.	Datia	14	109	36	487	15	144
14.	Dewas	27	270	20	201	32	245

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Dhar	75	665	127	1315	68	498
16.	Dindori	22	108	38	151	26	222
17.	Guna	21	161	36	285	26	216
18.	Gwalior	63	616	151	1613	103	891
19.	Harda	18	102	43	273	45	290
20.	Hoshangabad	56	339	75	505	81	606
21.	Indore	93	1070	173	1916	133	1279
22.	Jabalpur	80	1037	93	1096	90	816
23.	Jhabua	36	285	92	638	93	602
24.	Katani	21	239	24	288	30	239
25.	Khandwa	39	294	41	326	31	222
26.	Khargon	39	451	70	873	50	401
27.	Mandsour	14	176	49	386	47	369
28.	Mandla	54	196	52	368	81	603
29.	Morena	34	233	70	685	38	287
30.	Narsinghpur	138	1012	198	1549	142	1098
31.	Neemuch	18	69	37	257	45	337
32.	Panna	14	92	20	144	18	118
33.	Raisen	31	344	40	261	45	377
34.	Rajgarh	52	454	81	664	46	359
35.	Ratlam	26	258	38	329	43	349
36.	Reewa	68	535	117	929	51	424
37.	Sagar	57	534	87	1084	61	507
38.	Satna	20	249	25	375	13	98
39.	Sehore	43	320	60	437	71	513
40.	Seoni	52	639	79	921	40	303
41.	Shahadol	30	411	45	423	24	199

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
42.	Shajapur	27	197	36	290	27	158
43.	Shivpuri	25	199	38	256	44	333
44.	Shyopur	10	37	24	102	13	98
45.	Sidhi	8	55	21	158	11	87
46.	Singroli	3	27	18	235	7	50
47.	Tikamgarh	20	167	48	342	38	297
48.	Ujjain	79	467	188	1094	128	1079
49.	Umaria	15	75	32	202	18	143
50.	Vidisha	44	218	55	201	53	425
TOTAL		1936	16186	3201	27824	2462	19442

Utilization of fund spent on MSME in Karnataka

2904. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount spent on small and medium enterprises in Karnataka by Central and State Governments, year and district-wise; and

(b) the names of the districts not utilizing the fund fully and how Government is working on this to reach the target ?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing only Central Sector Plan schemes wherein funds are allocated scheme-wise covering entire country including Karnataka. The details of funds allocated and utilized under various major central sector plan schemes/programmes covering Karnataka state, during last three years and current year are given in Statement (*See below*). Funds are not allocated state-wise and/ or district-wise under such schemes.

(b) Do not arise.

Statement*Details showing funds allocated and utilized during 2011-12 to 2014-15 in Karnataka*

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	(₹ in crore)									
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Allocated	Utilized*	Allocated	Utilized**	Allocated	Utilized upto 30.6.14
1.	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme	26.94	38.72	63.19	35.81	45.39	78.37	52.95	2.15		
2.	Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme	21.45	21.45	26.04	26.04	24.22	24.22	1.56	1.56		
3.	Credit Guarantee Scheme	1212.24	1212.24	1302.66	1302.66	1516.78	1516.78	585.91	585.91		
4.	MSME- Cluster Development Programme	8.10	8.10	32.57	32.57	74.17	74.17	0.00	0.00		
5.	Vendor Development Programme for Ancillarisation	0.17	0.17	0.55	0.38	0.57	0.52	0.48	0.00		

* Utilization includes previous years balance funds.

** Sanctioned includes additional margin money funds of ₹ 26.00 crore for 2012-13.

Technology centre network

2905. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding development of technology centre network proposed in the Budget for the year 2014-15; and

(b) the details with regard to the scheme of providing equity, quasi-equity, soft loans and other risk capital for start up companies by setting up a ₹ 10,000 cr. fund ?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) Government of India in the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) have established 18 Technology Centres (earlier known as Tool Rooms and Technology Development Centres) to provide technological support to MSMEs. These Technology Centres (except one) have been established in collaboration with UNIDO, Government of Germany and Government of Denmark.

The Technology Centres provide support to MSMEs towards design and manufacturing of precision tools, dies, moulds, components and products etc. and technical consultancy for process and product development. These Centres also conduct technical training programmes to meet skilled manpower need of industries.

Considering the valuable services being rendered by the existing Technology Centres, Government have approved the "Technology Centre Systems Programme" under which the Technology Centres' network is to be expanded and upgraded by establishing 15 new Technology Centres (TCs) in the country and upgrading the existing TCs with World Bank assistance. The total estimated cost of the programme is ₹ 2200 crores (including World Bank's assistance of USD 200 million). The programme is to be implemented over a period of 6 years.

(b) In General Budget 2014-15, Government has proposed to establish a ₹ 10,000 crore Fund to act as a catalyst to attract private Capital by way of providing equity, quasi equity, soft loans and other risk capital for start-up companies and create a conducive eco-system for the venture capital in the MSME sector.

The scheme is yet to be prepared in consultation with the stakeholders, therefore, the question of furnishing the details does not arise.

Financial assistance for setting up industries in the country

†2906. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of the entrepreneurs who were granted financial loans by Government to establish industries in the country during the year 2013-14;

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the number of entrepreneurs in Gujarat who were granted loans by Government along with the total amount sanctioned?

THE MINISTER FOR MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) and (b) At present there are no schemes whereby Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) provides financial loan to establish industries. However, Government in the Ministry of MSME has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) from 2008-09 through Banks with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment in the Country by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector in the country. Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to North Eastern Region, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban area. The maximum cost of project is ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector.

The release of margin money subsidy which is treated as target as also the achievements in term of the margin money subsidy utilized and the corresponding number of projects assisted under PMEGP during the year 2013-14 is given below:

2013-14	
Margin money subsidy released (₹ crore)	988.36
Margin money subsidy utilized (₹ crore) #	1075.55
Number of projects assisted	50,460.00

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The number of units assisted, margin money subsidy released & utilized and estimated employment generated under PMEGP during the year 2013-14 in Gujarat is given below:

2013-14	
Number of projects assisted	914.00
Margin money subsidy released (₹ crore)	25.22
Margin money subsidy utilized (₹ crore) #	44.02
Estimated Employment generated (Numbers)	13,420.00

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

Revision in the definition of MSME

2907. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of associations and others have been requesting for revising the definition of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

(b) if so, what has been done in this regard;

(c) the present investment limit for MSME; and

(d) whether the Ministry is considering to increase the investment limit for plant and machine and also for service sector?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The issue is under consideration of the Government.

(c) The present investment limit for MSMEs under MSMED Act, 2006 is as below: Manufacturing Enterprises:

- (i) Micro enterprise: investment in plant and machinery upto ₹ 25 lakh
- (ii) Small enterprise: investment in plant and machinery from ₹ 25 lakh to ₹ 5 crore.
- (iii) Medium enterprise: investment in plant and machinery from ₹ 5 crore to ₹ 10 crore.

Service Enterprises:

- (i) Micro enterprise: investment in equipments upto ₹ 10 lakh.

- (ii) Small enterprise: investment in equipments from ₹ 10 lakh to ₹ 2 crore.
- (iii) Medium enterprise: investment in equipments from ₹ 2 crore to ₹ 5 crore.

(d) The issue of enhancement of investment limit for micro, small and medium manufacturing enterprises as well as of service enterprises is under consideration of the Government.

Annual Reports of Wakf Boards of UTs

2908. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Annual Reports of State Wakf Boards are laid on the Table, in the respective State Legislatures;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Annual Reports of the Wakf Boards of Union Territories which are under the Central Government are not laid on the Table, in any State Legislature or the Parliament;

(c) if so, whether the Wakf Boards of Union Territories lack answerability and accountability to Legislatures; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to remove the discrepancy?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA):

(a) In accordance with Section 98 of the Wakf Act 1995 “as soon as may be after the close of a financial year, the State Government shall cause a general annual report on the working and administration of the State [Wakf] Board and the Administration of [auqaf] in the State during that year to be prepared and laid before each House of the State Legislature where it consists of two Houses, or where such Legislature consists of one House, before that House, and every such report shall be in such form and shall contain such matters as may be provided by regulations”. Thus, the State Governments are supposed to lay Annual Reports of State Wakf Boards in the State Legislatures.

(b) Out of the seven Union Territories (UTs), only two *i.e.* National Capital of Delhi and Puducherry have legislatures. The rest of UTs are without legislatures. The Annual Report of Puducherry State Wakf Board has not been laid before legislature so far. The Union Territory Government is in process to lay the Report. The remaining Union Territories are not preparing/laying their Annual Reports in the Parliament/ Legislatures.

(c) and (d) Central Government is aware of this lack of answerability and accountability of Wakf Board in UTs. The directions have been issued to the administration of UTs to comply the requirements.

**Pre metric and post metric scholarships for
minority communities students**

2909. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pre-matric and post-matric scholarships availed by the minority communities students during the year 2012-13;

(b) the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the number of applicants were more than the number of these scholarships; and

(d) if so, whether the Ministry proposes to increase the number of scholarships to meet the demand for them ?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA):
(a) and (b) 64.37 lakh Pre-matric scholarships and 7.56 lakh Post-matric scholarships were awarded to students belonging to minority communities during the year 2012-13. The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) As per the laid down procedure Pre-matric Scholarship applications are received by the States/Union Territories while under Post-matric Scholarship applications are received online. The applications received from students are scrutinized and examined by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations as per the scheme guidelines. Thereafter, on the basis of their requirement, States/UTs send their proposals to this Ministry for release of funds for the scholarships.

Under Post-matric Scholarship Scheme, 4,62,735 fresh eligible applications were received online and 7,55,643 scholarships were awarded including renewals and all fresh eligible cases mentioned above.

However, under Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme, demand for 40,42,083 fresh scholarships were received from States/UTs during 2012-13, against which 64,36,984 scholarships were sanctioned including renewal cases and 37,56,844 fresh cases. The coverage of scholarship is constrained by resources availability in a financial year.

Statement

State/UT- wise details of scholarship awarded under Pre-matric and Post-matric Scholarship Schemes for students belonging to the minority communities during the year 2012-13

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme	Post-matric Scholarship Scheme
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	301275	26904
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	181267	19276
4.	Bihar	80622	26911
5.	Chhattisgarh	18235	2615
6.	Goa	0	211
7.	Gujarat	0	20612
8.	Haryana	50308	1373
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3652	424
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	225646	10491
11.	Jharkhand	45878	10112
12.	Karnataka	416243	33160
13.	Kerala	944918	95379
14.	Madhya Pradesh	129672	12343
15.	Maharashtra	788973	42802
16.	Manipur	32279	3619
17.	Meghalaya	19945	223
18.	Mizoram	40615	4329
19.	Nagaland	18679	90
20.	Odisha	34673	2143
21.	Punjab	266188	54403
22.	Rajasthan	199885	23167
23.	Sikkim	4115	565
24.	Tamil Nadu	340647	43525
25.	Tripura	3721	445

1	2	3	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1089486	193361
27.	Uttarakhand	11907	540
28.	West Bengal	1165386	125909
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	277	21
30.	Chandigarh	0	267
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	233	33
32.	Daman and Diu	500	52
33.	Delhi	21759	338
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL		64,36,984	7,55,643

Funds for modernisation of madrasas

2910. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of fund out of the total Budget outlay for 2014-15 to be provided for minorities;

(b) the details of measures proposed by Government for modernisation of madrasas; and

(c) the manner in which Government proposes to utilize funds earmarked for modernisation of madrasas?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA):
 (a) Out of the total Budget outlay of ₹ 1794892 crores for the year 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 3734.01 crores has been allocated to this Ministry. Thus the allocation for this Ministry works out to 0.21%, out of the total Budget outlay for the year 2014-15.

(b) and (c) The Department of School Education and Literacy has been running a scheme, namely, the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM) since 2008-09 for the modernization of madrasas. Under the scheme, the Ministry of Human Resource Development provides financial assistance in the form of teachers'

honorarium to the madrasas which introduce modern subjects *i.e.* Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum so that academic proficiency in classes I-XII is attainable for children studying in these institutions. Financial assistance is provided for Science/Maths kits, for setting up of Book bank and Science/ Computer lab also. However, the scheme is implemented through the State Governments.

Under SPQEM, funds allocated and released during the last five years are given below:

Year	Funds allocated (₹ in lakh)	Amnt. released (₹ in lakh)	No.of teachers	No.of Madrasas
2009-10	5000.00	4623.54	4962	1979
2010-11	10400.00	10147.00	11382	5045
2011-12	15000.00	13953.40	14412	5934
2012-13	19500.00	18249.26	23146	9906
2013-14	20000.00	18273.38	35157	14859

An amount of ₹ 375 crore for SPQEM and for the Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutes (IDMI) has been allocated to the Department of School Education for the Year 2014-15. However, no funds have yet been released under the scheme during the current year.

Representations given to NCM

2911. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of representations received from Ministers/MPs/Ex. MPs regarding exploitation and death of minority, particularly Muslim labourers, due to non-provision of safety equipments by private companies based at Rajkot, Gujarat by the National Commission for Minorities(NCM) during the last three months till date, representation-wise and company-wise;

(b) whether NCM has taken cognizance of the death of minority labourers and has inquired into the death of minority labourers and has taken action to file criminal FIRs against the companies and their proprietors;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA):

(a) NCM has informed that it received two representations *viz.* one from Shri Kamal Akhtar, Minister of State, Panchayati Raj, Government of Uttar Pradesh and the other from Shri Yashvir Singh, Ex-MP (Lok Sabha) *vide* their letters dated 15/07/14. The representations pertained to the death of Shri Attarul Sheikh, S/o Shri Munubhai Sheikh, R/o Village Mohanpur, Distt. Malda, West Bengal, who was working as labourer in M/s Bhavani Energy Solutions and Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Rajkot, Gujarat. In the representations, it had been mentioned that Shri Sheikh died due to fatal accident during work on 66 KV Dhasa-Songadh line on 21/04/2013.

(b) to (d) NCM is in the process of forwarding the matter to Secretary, Labour, Government of Gujarat and Director General Police, Gujarat for appropriate action and seeking their reports at the earliest in the matter.

Scholarship for minority communities students

2912. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds allocated yearly for the Scholarships meant for minority students to study their M.A., M. Phil. and Ph.D. degrees abroad;

(b) how many students are to be benefitted every year and how much are they eligible to avail; and

(c) the policy of allocation, State-wise and whether such allocation is made according to their Minority population strength or other-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA):

(a) This Ministry has launched a new scheme of Padho Pardesh - interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies for Educational Empowerment of notified minority communities *viz* Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Zoroastrians (Parsis). The brief detail of the Scheme is given below:

Padho Pardesh - interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies- The objective of the scheme is to award interest subsidy to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of notified minority communities so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability. The annual income of the family from all sources should not exceed ₹ 6.00 lakhs. This is a Central Sector Scheme to provide interest subsidy to the student belonging to the communities on the interest payable for the period of moratorium (*i.e.* course period+one year or six months after getting the job, whichever is earlier) for the

Education Loans under the Scheme to pursue approved courses of studies abroad at Masters and Ph.D. levels. The interest Subsidy shall be linked with the existing Educational Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA) and restricted to students enrolled for course at Masters, M.Phil. and Ph.D. levels. The student should have availed loan from a scheduled bank under the Education Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks Association (IBA) for the purpose. In the 12th Five Year Plan the Budget allocation for this Scheme is ₹ 10.00 crore and in 2014-15 it is ₹ 4.00 crore.

(b) Under this Scheme, target for 2014-15 is approx 200 beneficiaries, however the actual beneficiary number will depend on the quantum of loan availed. Interest accrued on education loan availed by a student shall be borne by Ministry of Minority Affairs. Interest payable under this Scheme is for moratorium period (*i.e.* course period+one year or six months after getting the job, whichever is earlier)

(c) There is no State-wise and community-wise allocation.

Amendment of Dargah Khwaja Saheb Act

2913. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Durgah Khwaja Saheb Act needs several amendments;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Commissioner of Ajmer has been given over-riding powers at several places in the Act;

(c) if so, whether Government would have the provisions of the Act studied by the Law Ministry for the purpose of amendments; and

(d) if so, by when the necessary amendments will be brought about in the said Act ?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chief Commissioner of Ajmer has been given over-riding powers at several places in the Durgah Khwaja Saheb Act, 1955.

(c) and (d) The Central Government is in process to constitute a Committee to study the entire Durgah Khwaja Saheb Act, 1955, its ramifications, operational difficulties and suggest pragmatic/practical solutions including the required amendments in Durgah Khwaja Saheb Act, 1955.

**Funds for spreading modern and technical education
among minority communities**

2914. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allocated any fund to strengthen measures in spreading modern and technical education among minority communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA):

(a) and (b) To strengthen spreading of modern, technical and vocational education for educational/technical empowerment of students belonging to minority communities, Post-matric and Merit-cum-Means based scholarship schemes are implemented by this ministry. The budget allocated during 2013-14 was ₹ 548.50 crore and ₹ 270 crore while the budget allocation for 2014-15 is ₹ 598.50 crore and ₹ 335 crore under Post-matric and Merit-cum-Means based scholarship schemes respectively.

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

Inclusion of districts under MSDP in Andhra Pradesh

2915. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified any districts in Andhra Pradesh to implement projects under Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP);

(b) if so, the districts identified under the said scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA):

(a) and (b) The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) has been restructured for implementation during 12th Five Year Plan Period. After restructuring, the unit of planning for implementation of MsDP has been changed to blocks/towns/clusters instead of districts, to sharpen the focus of the programme on the minority concentration areas. Presently, 5 Minority Concentration Blocks (MCBs) and 6 Minority Concentration Towns (MCTs) falling in 4 districts of Andhra Pradesh have been identified for implementation of MsDP. The list of MCBs and MCTs is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Does not arise.

12.00 NOON

Statement*List of MCBs and MCTs in Andhra Pradesh*

State	District	Name of the blocks/towns with substantial minority population identified under MsDP	
		Blocks	Towns
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Rayachoti	Proddatur (M) Rayachoti (CT)
		Kurnool	Nandikotkur
	Sirvel		
	Atmakur		
	Chagalamarri		Adoni (M)
	Guntur	—	Guntakal (M) Narasaraopet (M)
Anantapur		—	Kadri (M)
TOTAL	4	5	6

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me finish this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...(**व्यवधान**)... सुबह हम लोगों ने एक मुद्दा उठाया था ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट मामला है । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति: यह करने दो, उसके बाद ...(**व्यवधान**)... पहले यह काम करने दो । ...(**व्यवधान**)... Let me finish this.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me finish this. I will come to you.

Outcome Budget (2014-15) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 629/16/14]

Outcome Budget (2014-15) of the Department of Consumer Affairs

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राव साहेब दादाराव दानवे): महोदय, मैं 2014-15 के वर्ष के लिए उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग के संबंध में परिणामी बजट की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 538/16/14]

I. MoU between GoI and NSIC

II. Outcome Budget (2014-15) of the Mlo Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम उद्यम मंत्री (श्री कलराज मिश्र): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

I. 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 2014-15. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 587/16/14]

II. Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 335/16/14]

Notifications of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): 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, under Section 34 of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, along with delay Statement :

1. G.S.R. 77 (E), dated the 4th February, 2014, publishing the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Amendment Rules, 2014.
2. G.S.R. 119 (E), dated the 26th February, 2014, publishing the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Amendment Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 434/16/14]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Notification F. No. 2-15015/30/2012, dated the 10th June, 2014, publishing the Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Amendment Regulations, 2014, under Section 93 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 435/16/14]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare), under Section 31 of the Jawahar Lal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry Act, 2008:-

1. S.O. 3914 (E), dated the 31st December, 2013, regarding Constitution of the Institute Body of Jawahar Lal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry.
2. S.O. 28 (E), dated the 6th January, 2014, regarding Nomination of Dr. M.K. Bhan formerly Secretary, Department of Biotechnology, New Delhi as President of the Jawahar Lal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry.
3. S.O. 1296 (E), dated the 16th May, 2014, regarding election of Shri P. Kannan, Member, Rajya Sabha as a member of Institute body of Jawahar Lal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 324/16/14]

MoU between GoI and HAL

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI INDERJIT SINGH RAO): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), for the year 2014-15. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 436/16/14]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Finance.

II. Report (from 1st Jan., 2014 to 31st March, 2014) of IIBI Kolkata and related papers

III. 44th Valuation Report of LIC as on 31st March, 2014

IV. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of various Regional Rwal Banks and Auditor's Report thereof

V. Annual Accounts (2013-14) of SEBI Mumbai and related papers

VI. Statement of Market Borrowings by Central Government during 2013-14

VII. Outcome Budget 2014-15 of the M/o Corporate Affiairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFIARS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (4) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

1. G.S.R. 129 (E), dated the 28th February, 2014, publishing the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014.
2. G.S.R. 238 (E), dated the 31st March, 2014, publishing the Companies (Specification of Definition Details) Rules, 2014.
3. G.S.R. 239 (E), dated the 31st March, 2014, publishing the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
4. G.S.R. 240 (E), dated the 31st March, 2014, publishing the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014.
5. G.S.R. 241 (E), dated the 31st March, 2014, publishing the Companies (Declaration and Payment of Dividend) Rules, 2014.
6. G.S.R. 258 (E), dated the 2nd April, 2014, publishing the Nidhi Rules, 2014.
7. G.S.R. 253 (E), dated the 1st April, 2014, publishing the Companies (Miscellaneous) Rules, 2014.
8. G.S.R. 254 (E), dated the 1st April, 2014, publishing the Companies (Adjudication of Penalties) Rules, 2014.
9. G.S.R. 251 (E), dated the 1st April, 2014, publishing the Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014.
10. G.S.R. 250 (E), dated the 1st April, 2014, publishing the Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (10) See No. L.T. 658/16/14]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. 710/1(M)/1, dated the 1st April, 2014, publishing the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Regulations, 2014, under Section 40 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 464/16/14]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

1. G.S.R. 66 (E), dated the 28th January, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 379 (E), dated the 15th May, 1984, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

2. S.O. 1417 (E), dated the 30th May, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
3. S.O. 1452 (E), dated the 5th June, 2014, regarding Revision of Exchange Rate for conversion of certain foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of imported and export goods.
4. S.O. 1526 (E), dated the 13th June, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
5. S.O. 1565 (E), dated the 19th June, 2014, regarding Revision of Exchange Rate for conversion of certain foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of imported and export goods.
6. S.O. 1649 (E), dated the 30th June, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
7. S.O. 1684 (E), dated the 3rd July, 2014, regarding Revision of Exchange Rate for conversion of certain foreign currency into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of imported and export goods.
8. S.O. 164 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 1304 (E), dated the 7th June, 2012.
[Placed in Library. For (1) to (8) *See* No. L.T. 469/16/14]
9. S.O. 165 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1394 (E), dated the 21st June, 2012.
10. S.O. 166 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1504 (E), dated the 5th July, 2012.
11. S.O. 167 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1609 (E), dated the 19th July, 2012.
12. S.O. 168 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1730 (E), dated the 1st August, 2012.
13. S.O. 169 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to the Notification No. S.O. 1851 (E), dated the 16th August, 2012.
14. S.O. 170 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 2040 (E), dated the 6th September, 2012.
15. S.O. 171 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 2262 (E), dated the 20th September, 2012.

16. S.O. 172 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 2360 (E), dated the 4th October, 2012.
17. S.O. 173 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 2518 (E), dated the 18th October, 2012.
18. S.O. 174 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 2669 (E), dated the 1st November, 2012.
19. S.O. 175 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 2719 (E), dated the 16th November, 2012.
20. S.O. 176 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 2838 (E), dated the 6th December, 2012.
21. S.O. 177 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 2966 (E), dated the 20th December, 2012.
22. S.O. 178 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 37 (E), dated the 3rd January, 2013.
23. S.O. 179 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 190 (E), dated the 17th January, 2013.
24. S.O. 180 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 331 (E), dated the 7th February, 2013.
25. S.O. 181 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 424 (E), dated the 21st February, 2013.
26. S.O. 182 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 574 (E), dated the 7th March, 2013.
27. S.O. 183 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 796 (E), dated the 21st March, 2013 .
28. S.O. 184 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 925 (E), dated the 4th April, 2013
29. S.O. 185 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 933 (E), dated the 18th April, 2013.
30. S.O. 186 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1121 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2013.
31. S.O. 187 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1224 (E), dated the 16th May, 2013.
32. S.O. 188 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1465 (E), dated the 6th June, 2013.

33. S.O. 189 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 1771 (E), dated the 20th June, 2013.
34. S.O. 190 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 2004 (E), dated the 4th July, 2013.
35. S.O. 191 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 2191 (E), dated the 18th July, 2013.
36. S.O. 192 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 2329 (E), dated the 1st August, 2013.
37. S.O. 193 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 2467 (E), dated the 14th August, 2013.
38. S.O. 194 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 37(E), dated the 22nd August, 2013.
39. S.O. 195 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 2676 (E), dated the 5th September, 2013.
40. S.O. 196 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2014, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 2802 (E), dated the 16th September, 2013.
41. G.S.R. 458 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 122 (E), dated the 1st March, 2005, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
42. G.S.R. 459 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute/insert/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
43. G.S.R. 460 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 569 (E), dated the 8th September, 2005, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
44. G.S.R. 461 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 6 (E), dated the 6th January, 2011, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
45. G.S.R. 462 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 153 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
46. G.S.R. 463 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 129 (E), dated the 9th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

47. G.S.R. 464 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 33 (E), dated the 15th January, 2008, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
48. G.S.R. 465 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 186 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
49. G.S.R. 466 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 187 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
50. G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 291 (E), dated the 23rd July, 1996, to omit/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
51. G.S.R. 468 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 194 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
52. G.S.R. 469 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 645 (E), dated the 11th November, 1997, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
53. G.S.R. 470 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, seeking to exempt the whole of the customs duty on specified goods imported into India required for the National AIDS Control Programme funded by Global fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM).
54. G.S.R. 471 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 303 (E), dated the 23rd July, 1996 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
55. G.S.R. 472 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, publishing the Project Imports (Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
56. G.S.R. 473 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, publishing the Baggage (Amendment) Rules, 2014.
57. G.S.R. 474 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, specifying the resident private limited company as class of persons for the purposes of Section 28E of the Customs Act, 1962.

(iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

1. G.S.R. 418 (E), dated the 25th June, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
2. G.S.R. 423 (E), dated the 30th June, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 472 (E), dated the 10th June, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
3. G.S.R. 439 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 116 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to insert/substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
4. G.S.R. 440 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 117 (E), dated the 1st March, 2011, to insert/substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
5. G.S.R. 441 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 256 (E), dated the 16th March, 1995, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
6. G.S.R. 442 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 602 (E), dated the 28th August, 1995, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
7. G.S.R. 443 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert/substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
8. G.S.R. 444 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, seeking to exempt the whole of excise duty on specified goods required for the National AIDS Control Programme funded by Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM).
9. G.S.R. 445 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 570 (E), dated the 8th September, 2005, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
10. G.S.R. 446 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 117 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

11. G.S.R. 447 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 492 (E), dated the 1st July, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
12. G.S.R. 448 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
13. G.S.R. 449 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 266 (E), dated the 31st March, 2003, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
14. G.S.R. 450 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 259 (E), dated the 16th March, 1995, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
15. G.S.R. 451 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 545 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2010.
16. G.S.R. 452 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 882 (E), dated the 24th December, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
17. G.S.R. 453 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, specifying the the resident private limited company as class of persons for the purposes of Section 23A of the Central Excise Act, 1944.
18. G.S.R. 454 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, publishing the Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 2014.
19. G.S.R. 455 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, publishing the Central Excise Valuation (Determination of Price of Excisable Goods) Amendment Rules, 2014.
20. G.S.R. 456 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, publishing the CENVAT Credit (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2014.
21. G.S.R. 457 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, publishing the Pan Masala Packing Machines (Capacity Determination and Collection of Duty) Second Amendment Rules, 2014.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (21) See No. L.T. 469/16/14]

(v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (4) of the Section

94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memoranda:-

1. G.S.R. 475 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to insert/omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
2. G.S.R. 476 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 448 (E), dated the 1st July, 2013, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
3. G.S.R. 477 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 468 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
4. G.S.R. 478 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, publishing the Service Tax (Amendment) Rules, 2014.
5. G.S.R. 479 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 472 (E), dated the 20th June, 2012, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
6. G.S.R. 480 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, publishing the Service Tax (Determination of Value) Amendment Rules, 2014.
7. G.S.R. 481 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, notifying the rate of interest applicable in case of delayed payment of Service Tax for the purpose of Section 75 of the Finance Act, 1994.
8. G.S.R. 482 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, publishing the Point of Taxation (Amendment) Rules, 2014.
9. G.S.R. 483 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, publishing the Place of Provision of Services (Amendment) Rules, 2014.
10. G.S.R. 484 (E), dated the 11th July, 2014, specifying "the resident private limited company" as class of persons for the purposes of Section 96A of the Finance Act, 1994.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (10) See No. L.T. 470/16/14]

(vi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 432 (E), dated 4th July, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 336 (E), dated the 15th May, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 468/16/14]

(vii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. S.O. 1498 (E), dated the 11th June, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 709 (E), dated the 20th August, 1998, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.465/16/14]

(viii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification F. No. LAW/F-207/2013, dated the 4th March, 2014, publishing the State Bank of India General (Amendment) Regulations, 2013, under sub-section (4) of Section 50 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 467/16/14]

(ix) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification F. No. IRDA/Reg./6/89/2014, dated the 28th April, 2014, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Registration of Indian Insurance Companies) (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2014, under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 466/16/14]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(a) Nineteenth Liquidator's Report on the Voluntary Winding up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited (IIBI), Kolkata, for the period from 1st January, 2014 to 31st March, 2014, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government of the voluntary winding up process of the above Bank, for the period from 1st January, 2014 to 31st March, 2014.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 457/16/14]

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Forty-fourth Valuation Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), as on 31st March, 2014, under Section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 654/16/14]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Reports and Accounts of the following Regional Rural Banks, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under Section 20 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 :—

1. Allahabad UP Gramin Bank, Banda, Uttar Pradesh;

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 437/16/14]

2. Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 438/16/14]
3. Assam Gramin Vikash Bank, Guwahati, Assam;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 439/16/14]
4. Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank, Bharuch, Gujarat;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 440/16/14]
5. Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank, Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 441/16/14]
6. Jharkhand Gramin Bank, Ranchi, Jharkhand;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 442/16/14]
7. Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 443/16/14]
8. Maharashtra Gramin Bank, Nanded, Maharashtra;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 444/16/14]
9. Paschim Banga Gramin Bank, Howrah, West Bengal;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 445/16/14]
10. Pudukkottai Bharathiar Grama Bank, Muthialpet, Puducherry;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 446/16/14]
11. Purvanchal Bank, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 447/16/14]
12. Sulej Gramin Bank, Bathinda, Punjab; and
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 448/16/14]
13. Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur, Bihar.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 449/16/14]

V. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 15 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 652/16/14]

VI. A Statement (in English and Hindi) of Market Borrowings by Central Government during the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 481/16/14]

VII. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2014-15, in respect of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 457/16/14]

MoU between GOI and Air India Limited

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA): 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 Air India Limited, for the year 2014-15.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 517/16/14]

STATEMENT BY MINISTER**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence (15th Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Critical Review of Functioning of Sainik Schools'.

RE. DEMAND FOR DISCUSSION ON REVIEW OF CSAT EXAM

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN Now Zero Hour Submissions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the remarks made should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपभाषति महोदय, ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम लोगों ने मुद्दा यह उठाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चेयरमैन साहब ने जो टिप्पणी की है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, चेयरमैन साहब ने जो टिप्पणी कर दी, उसको एक्सपंज कर दिया जाए, उसको निकाल दिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं चाहूंगा कि आप हमारी तरफ से यह अनुरोध चेयरमैन साहब से कर दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन् दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि हम लोगों ने जो सीसैट का मुद्दा उठाया था, उसमें मूल समस्या सीसैट ही है। श्रीमन् मैं आपको उदाहरण देता हूँ, इंग्लिश को जो हिन्दी में ट्रांसलेशन होता है, अब आप शब्द सुन लीजिए, North Pole का उत्तरी खंभा, steel plant का लोहे का पेड़, land reform का अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार, black hole का काला छेद और tablet computer का गोली कम्प्यूटर, इस प्रकार से है। श्रीमन् आप समझ लीजिए कि

अंग्रेजी का इस तरह से हिन्दी ट्रांसलेशन करके, हिन्दी भाषी लोगों के साथ न्याय करने की बात कर रहे हैं। हम खाली हिन्दी के समर्थक नहीं हैं, हम सभी भाषाओं के समर्थक हैं। जितनी राष्ट्रीय भाषाएं हैं, सभी को इसमें प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I have a point of order.

श्री सतीष चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभी भारतीय भाषाओं को महत्व मिलना चाहिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अंग्रेजीपरस्त जो एकजाम है, उसको खत्म करना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have got your point. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have allowed him. ...(Interruptions).. Mr. Seelam, what is your point of order? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Kindly speak to the hon. Chairman and see to it that the uncharitable remarks, uncalled for remarks are expunged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot comment on that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Telangana): It is a question of MPs, Sir. ...(Interruptions).. It is not a question which relates to Mr. Seelam only. ...(Interruptions)... It is for all MPs, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: It should be expunged, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot do that. ...(Interruptions)... I have heard your point. ...(Interruptions)... See, I hope the hon. Members are aware that the Chair can take cognizance of what the Member says and the Chair will take cognizance only if the Member is speaking from his or her seat. If any Member is making any noise or says something from some other place, that will not be taken cognizance of and that is of no consequence. ...(Interruptions)... Please let me complete. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, there were so many Members. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is your problem. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... This is your problem. ...(Interruptions)... You should at least know the basic rule that when the Chair is standing and speaking, you should not interrupt. ...(Interruptions)... You should at least know that basic rule. ...(Interruptions)... That is your problem. Therefore, when rules of the House are violated and Members move away from their seats and make noise and shout and if the Chair makes some

remarks, then commenting on the remarks of the hon. Chairman is not acceptable. All such remarks are expunged and I am also nobody to comment on the remarks of the Chairman. So, that chapter is closed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : ऐसा नहीं है ...(*व्यवधान*)... चेयर कुछ नहीं कर सकती है ...(*व्यवधान*)... वह सीमाओं में बंधी हुई है ...(*व्यवधान*)... ऐसा नहीं है कि चेयर कुछ भी करे ...(*व्यवधान*)... जो चाहे कहे ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can meet the Chairman in the chamber. ...(*Interruptions*)... Meet the Chairman in the chamber. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Everybody spoke from his or her seat. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, my advice is, please meet the Chairman in the chamber. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not to be discussed here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I am nobody. ...(*Interruptions*)... How can I meet him? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not nobody. Don't think like that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why do you think that you are nobody? ...(*Interruptions*)... Why do you think like that? ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... My advice to you is that you please go and meet the Chairman in the chamber. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: There were so many Members. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to my advice. ...(*Interruptions*)... This cannot be discussed here. ...(*Interruptions*)... This cannot be discussed here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN(West Bengal): Sir, what about UPSC? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I will make a short submission. I entirely agree with you. If the hon. Chairman makes a remark, that does not mean any derogatory statement towards the Member. I understand that fully well. But, somehow in the heat of the moment, sometimes, some words slip out. ...(*Interruptions*)... I would request you to kindly convey our feelings to the Chairman. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will do that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: He would himself magnanimously do whatever is needful. I think that is enough and let us close it here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will do that. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति जी, मुद्दा सीसैट का है, नोबॉडी का नहीं है...(व्यवधान)... यूपीएससी के एब्जाम का है...(व्यवधान)... ये लोग उस मुद्दे को भटका रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)... असली मुद्दा तो वह है...(व्यवधान)... जिस पर सरकार...(व्यवधान)... हम उस पर सरकार का जवाब चाहते हैं...(व्यवधान)... वह अलग इश्यू है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Chaturvediji has given a solution. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वह अलग इश्यू है...(व्यवधान)... हमें उस पर नहीं कहना है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: वही इश्यू है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हमें उस पर नहीं कहना है...(व्यवधान)... सीसैट अलग है...(व्यवधान)... यह तो नोबॉडी वाला है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: वह अलग नहीं है...(व्यवधान)... आप क्या कह रहे हैं?...(व्यवधान)... मुझे इतननी हिंदी समझ में नहीं आती है...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए मैं क्या करूँ?...(व्यवधान)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Let us close this. ...(Interruptions)... I request hon. Members that in the light of Mr. Chaturvedi's suggestion and also in the light of my request to Mr. Seelam to meet the Chairman in the chamber, please let us close this. ...(Interruptions)... I request you all to close this chapter. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... We will come to the next issue. ...(Interruptions)... What is your point?...(Interruptions)... It should not be on this issue. ...(Interruptions)... Okay. First Mr. Rajeeve, then, I will call you. It should not be on this issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, that should be expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): उपसभापति जी, 11 बजे सारी बात हो चुकी है...(व्यवधान)... ये लागे बार-बार इसको उठा रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to what he says. ...(Interruptions)... I did not listen to that. ...(Interruptions)... Let me listen to that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: यह सब क्या है?...(व्यवधान)... क्या हमें यहां पर आईएस की तैयारी करनी है?...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I do not know what happened. Let me listen to him. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Do not do that. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Khanna, sit down. You cannot do like this. ...(Interruptions)... I don't know what happened. ...(Interruptions)... Let me listen to him. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, please. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, please. ...(Interruptions)... Don't do like this...(Interruptions)... You can't do like this. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, please. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Rajeeve.

...(Interruptions)... I have called Mr. Rajeeve. ...(Interruptions)... I will call you next.
 ...(Interruptions)... Nareshji, I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... What is the subject?
 ...(Interruptions)... No; no. I have called him. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, please.
 ...(Interruptions)... Sit down, please. ...(Interruptions)... I will call you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, क्वेश्चन ऑवर भी नहीं चल रहा है और जीरो ऑवर भी नहीं चल रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, in fact, yesterday's statement of the hon. Minister has opened a Pandora's Box. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... In the Preliminary Examination, one question paper is of English Comprehension Skills, where one has to answer the objective type questions. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you repeating it? ...(Interruptions)... You have already raised it in the morning. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: In this question paper, for an English phrase, the Hindi translation is available. ...(Interruptions)... Nowhere in the world, for a language... (Interruptions)... Let me complete, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Translation in another language is not available anywhere in the world. ...(Interruptions)... If it is available in Hindi, it should be available in all other regional languages also. ...(Interruptions)... But, instead of dealing with this, the Government has taken a decision that no marks will be given to a question where no Hindi translation is available. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is clear. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Let me complete. My second point is this. ...(Interruptions)... Government has given chances to the candidates who appeared in 2011. Then, what about 2012 and 2013? ...(Interruptions)... What would be the age-limit? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. Now, you take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... But, I will have to do one thing. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: The Government should re-consider this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down please. ...(Interruptions)... I would like to clarify one point. As far as my understanding goes, this issue was raised during the Zero Hour. Some hon. Members had raised this matter. And, I think, hon. Chairman has given a ruling that there can be a discussion on this, but the only thing is that you have to give a proper notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Yes, Sir. We have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)... We have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... While the discussion was going on in the morning, during the Zero Hour, I was watching the TV. I heard the hon. Chairman asking the hon. Members to give notice. So, if you have given notices ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chairman will consider that notice. After that, we can fix time for that. We can have a discussion. There is no point in disrupting the House now. We will have a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... The examination has been scheduled to be held on 24th August. ...*(Interruptions)*... Where is the time for the Government to respond? ...*(Interruptions)*... What the Government had said yesterday is not acceptable to us. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever Government does, it should be ...*(Interruptions)*... Is the Government in favour of any particular group or any particular language? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can make your point when the discussion takes place. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, all Indian languages must be given equal treatment. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever Government does today, it will have far-reaching implications. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why we are raising this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you saying the same thing again and again? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, आपने जो फैसला दिया है, बहस के बगैर इस बात का समाधान नहीं हो सकता। इस विषय पर डिस्कशन होनी चाहिए, ताकि इस पर सब लोग बोल सकें। देरेंक ओब्राईन जी का जो नोटिस है, उस पर आपने कह दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... कि चेयरमैन साहब उसके ऊपर फैसला करेंगे। मैं सब लोगों से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग इस विषय पर डिबेट के लिए बात कर लें, ताकि इसके लिए समय मिल जाए, तो हम लोग अपनी बात रख सकें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what the hon. Chairman had said in the morning. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes. We will discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will decide it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the bigger point here is that the Government has given a knee-jerk reaction to students. We have nothing against the agitating students. The Government has given a reaction and that reaction has a counter-reaction. Because of the Statement that was given yesterday, there are nine parties which feel that this cannot wait. Because of the reaction yesterday ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will discuss it.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: That is why we have given the notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. We will discuss it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we are okay. Ask them for giving an assurance now. *...(Interruptions)...* Ask them for giving an assurance now. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* That I can't *...(Interruptions)...* The Government has not objected for a discussion. Why do you say that? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: They have made a Statement. *...(Interruptions)...* On that Statement is the pain *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there was a problem. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have given the notice. Chairman will consider it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We want a discussion on this. *...(Interruptions)...* This cannot wait. *...(Interruptions)...*

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, परीक्षा 24 तारीख से है और हाउस 14 तारीख को ही खत्म हो जाएगा। *...(व्यवधान)...* ऐसे में डिस्कशन कब होगा? *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will decide about it tomorrow. इस पर कल डिस्सीजन लेंगे। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा : सर, एग्जामिनेशन 24 तारीख को है, कम से कम आप उसको तो रोक दें। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, I have already said that notice will be considered. *...(Interruptions)...* I have already said that notice will be considered. *...(Interruptions)...* Misraji, what more do you want? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, it should be discussed at the earliest. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We can do it now. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: The decision should come at the earliest. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will take it up with the Chairman. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, Mr. Tiwari, it is the same thing. *...(Interruptions)...* Is there anything new ?

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन या, मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के साथ, जान-बूझकर इस मुद्दे को हिन्दी बनाम अंग्रेजी कर दिया है। यह सवाल हिन्दी

का नहीं है, यह सवाल सारी भारतीय भाषाओं का है। यह सवाल उन लाखों नौजवानों का है, जो संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। मेरा इलज़ाम है कि सरकार जान-बूझकर बंटवारे के लिए ऐसा कर रही है।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Zero Hour submissions.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, मेरा यही सुझाव है कि इस मुद्दे पर एक सर्वदलीय समिति बने, ज्वाइंट पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बने, जो इस मुद्दे पर बात करे ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Zero Hour submissions. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: और बात करके इस मुद्दे पर समाधान दे। ...(व्यवधान).... यह भारतीय भाषाओं का सवाल है, हिन्दी का नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour submissions. ...(Interruptions)... I will have to adjourn again. That is the only way. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, 24 तारीख को एगज़ाम है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... If you speak from the passage, it will be unnoticed. It will not be considered. ...(Interruptions)... What is the point in speaking from the passage? ...(Interruptions)... Go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... What you need is a discussion. We can have it. Then, what more do you want? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, we have been raising this issue for so many days. You are addressing only one part of the problem. You are not addressing the whole thing. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I said there should be a discussion.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: When will there be a discussion? We want an assurance.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. I cannot. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, we have been raising this issue for so many days. You are addressing just half of it. As regards the other half, nobody is even prepared to respond to that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Who is to respond ?

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: The Government has to respond, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is the Chair who said that there will be a discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: The Government has to respond, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No need. ...*(Interruptions)*... No need. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair said that there will be a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will take up with the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, when will there be the discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They have not objected. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government has not objected. Then, why do you say this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Now, Zero Hour submissions. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, there are 10 Zero Hour submissions. If you proceed like this, I will have to adjourn the House. I am helpless...*(Interruptions)*..

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह ज़ीरो ऑवर ही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारा नोटिस ज़ीरो ऑवर के लिए ही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: तो आप उस समय बोलिएगा, अभी बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप उस समय बोलिएगा, अभी बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, हम लोगों ने जो मुद्दा उठाया है, एस मुद्दे को सरकार टाल रही है। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी भी लौट आए हैं। बहुत अच्छा होता अगर स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां आते और बोलते। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: हम इस पर डिस्कशन करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर मंत्री हो कर भी ये निर्णय नहीं ले पा रहे हैं, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुलवा लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां आकर जवाब दें, ताकि सादा और सीधा जवाब हो जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): One point, Sir. सर, मिनिस्टर ने यूपीएससी के ऊपर जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इन्होंने जो कहा था, उसके ऊपर अमल नहीं किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस तरह उनकी भावनाओं पर नमक छिड़का गया है, मलहम नहीं लगाया गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप हाउस को एडजॉर्न कीजिए और इसके ऊपर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would request all of you to go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us take the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... it is my humble request. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is my humble request. Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here. Ask him to give an assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek O'Brien, you know you are a seasoned

parliamentarian, a very efficient, articulate parliamentarian. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please listen. When you raised this issue in the morning, the hon. Chairman said, 'Give notice.' I heard it. Now also, I said, 'Give notice, there can be a discussion.' And, nobody from the Government has objected to it. Then, why do you unnecessarily ask the Government to react to that? In the Business Advisory Committee or in the morning meeting, we will discuss and decide it. Therefore, I request the hon. Members that if you are genuinely concerned about this subject, let us have a discussion. Tomorrow you should not allege that I said that you are not genuine. Don't say that. I am only saying that if you are genuinely concerned – I know you are genuinely concerned; I am also equally concerned – and since we are all genuinely concerned, let us have a discussion; and for that, either the Business Advisory Committee or our informal morning meeting would take a decision, and we will see at that time what the Government has to say. So, wait for that. ...(*Interruptions*)... My humble request is, now please allow the House to proceed. ...(*Interruptions*)... Derekji. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Please allow me to respond. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I heard you, Mr. Rajeeve. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rajeeve, I heard you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: We are ready for that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hold the decision. Up to that time, at least, hold the decision of the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hold the decision or defer it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We can have a discussion as early as possible. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is okay. But defer the decision. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, defer the decision or hold it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, let me respond to your request. Your request is a most reasonable request, Sir. Let me state the facts of the case.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you say that during the discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Firstly, Sir, let me place on record that we have given three notices, including our notice for a Short Duration Discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... We have given the notice for suspension of Question Hour -- that is over -- which nine parties gave. That is over. Now, starting at 12 o'clock, Sir, the issue is so serious. There is a statement made yesterday. All this reaction is because of a statement made

yesterday. If the Government stands up now and gives us the assurance that there will be a Short Duration Discussion at 2 o'clock or tomorrow, we will sit down.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you want the Government to say that ?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We want an assurance because you are saying 'as soon as possible'. That's all. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, to so many issues, the Government responds.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: 'As soon as possible' is not the case because on 24th there is the exam. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the BAC, the Government is also there.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, they have compounded the problem. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the morning meeting also, the Government is there. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the announcement has compounded the problem.
...(Interruptions)... And, I think, the Government has also right to say that whether they are to be blamed or those are to be blamed. That is not an issue as to who is to be blamed. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)...
You made your point. Now, you sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, ask the Parliamentary Affairs Minister ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I don't want to ask. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: So, when is the discussion ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Discussion is not decided like this. You know.

...(Interruptions)... Discussion is not decided like this in the House. ...(Interruptions)... We will decide. There is a procedure. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: What is the status of my motion? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First of all, the Chairman has to admit the motion. Let it happen. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You know that there is a procedure. ...(Interruptions)... See, there is only a notice. ...(Interruptions)... There is only a notice. The Chairman has to admit the notice. So, wait for that. I cannot take the role of the Chairman. Sit down. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No, Mr. Derek O'Brien. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I appreciate that whereas the Government is trying to...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: यह किस रूल के अंतर्गत है? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the whole problem has grown out of the situation created by the tearing hurry with which the Government has made a statement. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So, while the discussion takes place, let the hon. Minister tell...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under what rule is your point of order? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is on this issue. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, what was the tearing hurry for the Government to make a statement? Let them keep that in abeyance and let the discussion be scheduled for tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)... That is my request.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Once again, my submission...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I have to make a Zero Hour submission. So, I am more interested in that. At least, the Government should ...(Interruptions)... The Minister is here. Let them facilitate that and let us schedule the discussion for tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... Once again, my submission is, as Mr. Derek and other Members have said, there is a notice for discussion. Maybe there are more than one notices. First of all, there is a procedure for discussion.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, nobody is following the procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First, the Chairman has to admit...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen, Mr. Derek. First, the Chairman has to admit the notice. That is for the Chairman to do. Then, we have to fix the time. Before that, I cannot announce the time now, nor can the Government say it now. Therefore, let us wait. We can sort it out. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have told you, there can be a discussion. I stand by that. I request every one of you to kindly cooperate. There are important Zero Hour...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I have one small question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed you. Not more. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Keshava Rao. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I have one small question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed you. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. You want to always stand up, again and again. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing you, Mr. Raja. I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, there is one point ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You too had your piece. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I have a point...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the first time...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Examination is on the 24th of August. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: And the Government has issued a statement. What happens to that statement? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is that to be kept in abeyance? ...*(Interruptions)*... Has it been put on hold? Let the Government clarify its stand. That is what I am asking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, just one sentence. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today it is only the 5th of August. There is enough time for the 24th. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a lot of time for the 24th. Today is only the 5th of August. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: That is exactly the...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is it, Dr. Keshava Rao ? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we are confusing the issue. What we had asked two days ago was entirely different from what you are now saying. We have asked for the passage on English Comprehension to be removed, and the Nigvekar Committee Report had recommended that the entire CSAT should be removed. This is what it had said. Now, the Minister, on your advice – not on demand – made the statement. But what did he do? He did not make any statement; he made a policy announcement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It's okay.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: He said, a particular passage of the entire paper will be removed. *...(Interruptions)...* That is the policy. So, what we are saying is, we are not merely discussing the statement. We are discussing a new policy, and now the Government...*(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Zero Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Tapan Kumar Sen *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, if you are giving a privilege to Members *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir...*(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I allowed you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, just one sentence. *...(Interruptions)...* In the hope, and from what you have said, that this discussion is on a very serious matter and it will be taken up tomorrow, we will let the Zero Hour proceed. But, we are united in this, Sir, that this cannot wait for another...*(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. As early as possible. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, as early as possible...*(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. I can say from the Chair. You know that. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति महोदय, आप इस डिस्कशन को कल के लिए assure कर दीजिए, हम लोग ज़ीरो ऑवर चलने दे रहे हैं । *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We can discuss it. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति महोदय, कल मैंने आपको नियम 9 के बारे में बताया था । *...(व्यवधान)...* मैंने कल रूल 9 के बारे में कहा था कि जब चेयर असहाय होती है *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We can discuss your suggestion. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, I have started Zero Hour. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only what Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen says will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only what Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen says will go on record. Nothing else will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing else will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, you may speak.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Problems being faced by mid-day meal workers

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the entire House to the fact that today more than 10,000 mid-day meal workers, all of them women workers, from all over the country, are holding a demonstration, pressing for the Government to respond to some burning issues concerning them. Around 24 lakh mid-day meal workers are executing the Central Government's flagship scheme for feeding about 12 crore children throughout the country under the schooling system. They are playing an important role in promoting the primary and secondary education system in our country. But they are doing this job in lieu of a pittance. They hail from the poorest and downtrodden section of the society, but getting only thousand rupees, that too for ten months out of twelve months in a year. Sir, at the same time, a move was there to hand over the scheme to corporates and NGOs like Vendanta, Reliance, Iskon, and Naandi Foundation. This also militates against the basic concept of the scheme with which it was introduced that 'immediately cooked hot food will be supplied to the students'. Sir, I urge upon the Government to refrain from such move and wherever that has been taken that must be retvaced. Secondly, the 45th Indian Labour Conference -- it was a tripartite conference involving State Governments, Central Government, Trade Unions and Employers' Organisations -- was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister in May 2013. In the Conference, there was a consensus decision across the political forces, because all State Governments and Central Government were there, to recognize mid-day meal workers, and along with them all other similar Central Government scheme workers, as workers so that they can get, at least, the minimum wage and social security benefits. Today, after working for 30-35 years, they go home just empty handed. They are the poorest section of the working people in our country. So, I insist the Government -- the hon. Minister was just here; I am sorry, at the crucial moment, she has gone out -- to consider, at least, the consensus recommendation. I repeat again, consider, at least, the consensus recommendation of the Central Government, State Governments, respective Ministries, all trade union organizations and all employers' organizations.

In the said Conference, the then Minister has also announced that their remuneration will be increased by thousand rupees. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: अब आपका माइक ऑफ हो गया है। Time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI PANKAJ BORA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ ।

श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती नाजनीन फारूख (असम): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

Concern over the situation due to closed and abandoned tea gardens in Jalpaiguri and Alipurduar districts

SHRI SRINJOY BOSE (West Bengal): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, my Zero Hour mention is about the serious concern over the situation prevailing in the closed and abandoned tea gardens in Jalpaiguri and Alipurduar districts.

As of now, nearly 3500 workers in the five closed and abandoned tea gardens are facing a very uncertain future and are forced to undergo severe hardships. The tea gardens facing severe problems are Dheklapara in Birpara, Bundapani in Alipurduar, Redbank in Jalpaiguri, Surendranagar in Jalpaiguri and Raipur in Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal.

I seek immediate action under the relevant provisions of the Tea Act, 1953 which enables the Central Government Tea Board to hand over any closed tea units to new Management to ensure their reopening. Let me assure the Government of India that the Government of West Bengal will provide all possible administrative help and regulatory support for initiatives that the Government of India may like to take.

We also seek the immediate and effective implementation of the Rehabilitation Package announced by the Central Government for closed tea gardens. I am given to understand that the package envisages a slew of very positive measures including loan restructuring, moratoria on interest payments, waiver of penal interest, interest subsidies, waiver of Tea Board loans and providing subsidy under the Special Purpose Tea Fund (SPTF) Scheme for rejuvenation and replantation. The State Government has come with a significant set of interventions in the closed tea gardens. These include supply of subsidised foodgrains, provision of NREGS works, enhanced coverage under social security pensions, intensive health coverage and livelihood assistance in the form of backyard poultries, piggeries and goat-rearing units. I am also given to understand that the Ministry of Commerce is close to finalizing a special targeted intervention for the infrastructure development in tea garden areas. This too needs to be expedited. The Tea Board may also be asked to focus on its Labour Welfare Schemes with a special package for closed tea estates.

I urge upon the Government of India and specially the Ministry of Commerce to urgently call a meeting of all stakeholders in the next few weeks to address this matter and look for an immediate solution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The names of Members, who are associating, will be added.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Srinjoy Bose.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Srinjoy Bose.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Srinjoy Bose.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Srinjoy Bose.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Srinjoy Bose. As per the Tea Act, 1953, it is obligatory upon the Government of India to take care of the abandoned tea gardens which have been abandoned/closed for more than six months. I urge upon the Government of India to intervene immediately.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Srinjoy Bose.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Srinjoy Bose.

Facilitation of production and marketing of rayon pulp industry in Warangal

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Sir, my request is regarding providing production and marketing facilities to Ballarpur industry in Warangal district.

Sir, A.P. Rayons Factory is the only heavy industry producing rayon pulp in Warangal district in Telangana area, which was established in the year 1977. It is the only leading industry in Warangal district. From the last 30 years, this factory had been supplying the rayon pulp to M/s. Grasim Birla Group of Industries, Madhya Pradesh. However, they stopped purchasing the pulp from this factory. They have started importing the same product from outside the country. So, the production work came to a standstill on 1st April, 2014. Due to this hurdle, 3,000 people directly and 10,000 people indirectly, who were earning their livelihood from this factory, have been affected. And they are suffering badly.

For their sake, I request the Central Government to intervene and save the livelihood of these employees and labourers and facilitate the marketing of this rayon pulp at the earliest. My request is that the rayon pulp marketing facility should be

[Shrimati Gundu Sudharani]

provided by the Central Government. Secondly, industrial subsidies may be provided. Thirdly, the Forest Department may provide raw material, that is, wood, at low cost. Fourth, through Singareni, coal may be provided at a subsidised rate. Sufficient power may be provided at subsidised rate. Job security should also be provided to these workers.

I would again submit that because of these reasons, the only major factory, which was there in Warangal district, has been closed. I request the Government to please help this factory start again. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Gundu Sudharani.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Gundu Sudharani.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Gundu Sudharani.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Gundu Sudharani.

Ban imposed by J & K Government on Kaunsar Nag Yatra

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर देश भर में जो धार्मिक यात्राएं होती हैं, वे एक देश का दर्शन होती हैं और जहां पर वह यात्रा जाती है वहां की संस्कृति और जो धार्मिक आस्था है, उसको बढ़ाने के लिए होती है। यह यात्रा लोगों में धार्मिक भावना बढ़ाने के लिए होती है। मैं पंजाब से हूँ और हमारे यहां जब भी होला-मोहल्ला में यात्रा होती है, तो गांवों से लोगों को फ्री ट्रांसपोर्टेशन और फ्री लंगर मुहैया कराया जाता है। ऐसी व्यवस्था में लोग वहां से आनंदपुर साहिब जाते हैं और यात्रा कर के वापस आते हैं।

इसी तरह वैली में कोंसरनाग यात्रा 1980 तक चलती रही। इस यात्रा का एक रूट वैली से और दूसरा रियासी से है। वैली के कश्मीरी पंडितों ने इस यात्रा को शुरू करने के लिए वहां डी.सी. से परमिशन ली। इस यात्रा के लिए लोगों व मीडिया में इतना उत्साह था कि 1980 के बाद यह यात्रा फिर शुरू हो रही है। यह यात्रा कश्मीरियत और कोंसरनाग की विचित्र लोकेशन को दिखाती है। यह यात्रा दुनिया भर के लोगों को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करती थी, लेकिन लोगों और मीडिया के इस यात्रा में उत्साह से कुछ लोगों को तकलीफ हुई। कश्मीर और कश्मीरियत में सद्भावना का जो माहौल चल रहा है, उसे डिस्टर्ब करने की बात शुरू की गई। इसके लिए उन्होंने वहां बंद का आह्वान किया, इस यात्रा को रोकने की बात कही। फिर वहां के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने कोंसरनाग यात्रा के लिए दिल्ली से जो रूट एलॉट किया था, उस रोक दिया। इस कारण कश्मीरी पंडितों और खास तौर पर जो लोग वहां कश्मीरियत और कश्मीर की बात कर रहे हैं, उनके सेंटीमेंट्स बहुत हर्ट हुए हैं।

मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि ऐसी यात्रा से हजारों लोगो को छोड़े वाले, टेंट वाले और होटल चलाने वालों को रोजगार मिलता है। यह सिर्फ किसी संप्रदाय की बात नहीं है बल्कि कश्मीरियत की बात है, कोंसरनाग के सुंदर स्थल को देखने की बात है। वहां की सरकार कहती है कि टूरिस्ट जा सकता है, लेकिन यात्रा नहीं जा सकती।

सर, इस यात्रा के रोके जाने से समाज के लोगों के सेंटिमेंट्स हर्ट हुए हैं। मैं वहां की सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि आज समय आया है जब इस यात्रा के कारण लोगों में सदभाव बढ़ेगा और वहां के लोग मिल जुलकर इस यात्रा को कम्प्लीट करेंगे। इसलिए वह इन बातों को बढ़ावा देने के साथ-साथ कश्मीर और कश्मीरियत के लिए काम करे। इस यात्रा को बंद करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचरिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं इस मेशन से स्वयं सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं इस जीरो ऑवर मेशन से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के मेशन से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

Centenary of Komagatamaru - An integral and inseparable event in Indian struggle for freedom

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, 2014 marks the centenary of the epic voyage of Komagatamaru. It was on July 23, 1914 that Komagatamaru, which was anchored at the Vancouver Harbour since May 23, 1914, was forced to return when the Canadian authorities refused to allow the passengers to land and subjected them to inhuman harassment and repression for eight weeks. This is an event enshrined in golden letters in the long struggle of Indian people against the British colonial yoke.

Sir, our leader, Shri Sitaram Yechury, had been to Canada to attend this programme, the Centenary of Komagatamaru and the Ghadar Party. The Ghadar revolutionaries in our country played a glorious role for our independence. It was in 1915 that the Ghadar Party gave a slogan of independence, even eight years before it was done in the Ahmedabad Session of the Congress, where two Communist Leaders, Maulana Hasrat Mohani and Swami Kumaranand, raised the issue of independence.

During this period of time, another very epoch-making incident, world-changing incident, the Revolution in Russia in 1917, took place. This Revolution in Russia

[Shri Ritabrata Banerjee]

helped these revolutionaries. In Moscow, Lenin had established the University of the Toilers of the East. Revolutionaries from India went there to study and came back. Although the Ghadar Party mainly consisted of people from Punjab, there were people from Andhra Pradesh, there were people from Maharashtra, and, Mr. Rash Behari Bose was also there from Bengal and others, who formed the Ghadar Party.

Sir, I want to mention here that the Ghadar Party played a very significant role. Sir, forty-six revolutionaries were hanged and 64 were sent to Andamans, crossing the Kala Paani.

शहीदे आजम भगत सिंह अपनी जेब में हर समय करतार सिंह सराभा की तस्वीर रखते थे। जब उनकी शहादत हुई, तब भी करतार सिंह सराभा की तस्वीर उनके साथ थी। हिंदुस्तान के आम आदमी पर गदर पार्टी का ऐसा असर हुआ था।

And, more importantly, when Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose also formed his force for fighting against the British, the Ghadar Revolutionaries had an impact on that. Mr. Rash Behari Bose, who was one of the founders of the Ghadar Movement played a role, while he was in exile in Japan, in its creation, and, in the royal Indian Navy, when it went on to Mutiny, Flag of the Communist Party and the Muslim League and Congress flew together. On that incident also, the Ghadar Party had an impact.

When the ship came back to Budge Budge, the British police fired, 27th September was the date, and, Sir, 18 people were killed. Here, I demand for a memorial to mark the centenary of Ghadar revolution. सर, हमें ऐसे देशभक्त लोगों के संघर्ष की विरासत को बरकरार रखना है क्योंकि इन लोगों का हिंदुस्तान के लिए एक पैगाम था कि—

"हम ने भी देखे हैं, तारीख साज़िये,
हम ने भी सख्त वक्त का दौर आजमाया है,
हमसे क्या भिड़ेंगी ये ताकतें,
हम तो बिजली का नामों-निशां मिटाएंगे।"

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): मैं इस मेशन से एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, मैं श्री बनर्जी के मेशन से एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

† شری ندیم الحق (مغربی بنگال) : سر، میں شری بنرجی کے مینشن سے ایسوسی ایٹ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री प्यारीमोहन महापात्र (ओडिशा): सर, मैं श्री बनर्जी के मेशन से एसोसिएट करता हूँ ।

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना): सर, मैं श्री बनर्जी के मेशन से स्वयं को एसोसिएट करता हूँ ।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.C. TYAGI (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names to be added to the list.

Serious problem of flood in eastern Bihar due to release of water from dam in Nepal

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण और चिंताजनक विषय की ओर सरकार का और सदन का, ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । कोसी नदी का उद्गम स्थल नेपाल है और नेपाल में यह जो कोसी नदी का उद्गम स्थल है, वहां पर लैंड स्लाइड्स की वजह से एक बड़ी झील सी बन गई है, जिसमें लगभग 27 लाख क्यूबिक टन पानी इकट्ठा हो गया है। मान्यवर, वह अब एक झील नहीं रह गई है, वह एक तरह से वाटर बम हो गई है और जरा सी भी ज्यादा बारिश हुई, तो उसके पानी से नीचे बिहार के नौ जिले पूरी तरह तबाही और बरबादी की तरफ बढ़ जाएंगे । एक तरीके से पूरे पूर्वांचल के लिए यह एक वाटर बम की तरह से नेपाल में है । सौभाग्य है कि गत दो-तीन दिनों से बारिश नहीं हुई है और जो एक नार्मल पैसेज है उसके थू पानी निकालने की कोशिश की जा रही है। वहां जल स्थिर है, लेकिन अगर जरा सी भी बारिश हो गई या जरा भी स्थिति में फर्क हुआ, तो जैसे पहले यह सुचना आई थी कि वे उस बांध को उड़ा देंगे, जिससे वे नेपाल को बचा सकें । उसको बचाने के लिए पूरे बिहार को कुर्बान और तबाह किया जा रहा है । वहां से कुछ लोगों को आपने हटाया है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वह पर्याप्त नहीं है । आपके माध्यम से मैं केंद्र सरकार से यही जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस आने वाली विभिषिका से बचने के लिए आप क्या साधन दे रहे हैं, क्या रास्ते दे रहे हैं?

[श्री प्रमोद तिवारी]

मान्यवर, मैं यह जरूर विनम्रतापूर्वक जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां गए थे, दर्शन करके आए हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां पर बहुत कुछ करके आए हैं, लेकिन क्या इस विषय को उन्होंने नेपाल सरकार से आने वाली नदियां जो उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को आती हैं, हर वर्ष यहां लोग तबाह और बरबाद होते हैं, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस विषय को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नेपाल सरकार के सामने उठाया या नहीं उठाया अगर यह वाटर गम फटा तो सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ? उत्तराखंड की तबाही और बरबादी हमने देखी है । मैं समझता हूँ कि आपकी तरफ से जरूर सरकार को निर्देश देना चाहिए, क्योंकि लाखों लोगों की जिंदगी का सवाल है । इसे सरकार को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए, ताकि जो चिंता का वातावरण है उससे अलग हट सकें । सिर्फ पूजा करके आए होंगे, तो उससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है । कुछ आगे इंतजाम भी करना पड़ेगा ।

मैं सरकार से आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह जो वाटर बम 27 लाख क्यूबिक टन का हमारे सिर पर मंडरा रहा है, उससे बचने के लिए क्या रास्ता ढूंढा जा रही है, उससे सदन को अवगत कराएं । धन्यवाद ।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, मैं एसोसिएट करता हूँ ।

प्रो. जोगेन चौधरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, मैं भी एसोसिएट करता हूँ ।

श्री अरविन्द कुमार सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी एसोसिएट करता हूँ ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी एसोसिएट करता हूँ ।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): सर, मैं भी एसोसिएट करती हूँ ।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी एसोसिएट करता हूँ ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : सर, हम भी एसोसिएट करते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The names of those who associate will be added. Now, Shri Anil Desai; not present.

Abolition of Central Government subsidy for paddy

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. My Zero Hour mention is regarding a very important issue on subsidy on paddy seeds. For the last fourteen years, from the year 2000 onwards, the State Government of Tamil Nadu had been giving subsidy on paddy seeds at the rate of rupees five per kilogram. This year, the Government of India announced subsidy on paddy seeds at the rate of rupees ten per kilogram. This is a welcome thing, Sir. But due to that, after announcement of subsidy of rupees ten per kilogram by the Central Government, the State Government of Tamil Nadu has withdrawn the subsidy which was earlier given by the State Government on paddy seeds. But the issue is, the Central Government subsidy is only to *suvarna sub* seeds. These seeds are not fit for our conditions, Sir. These seeds are not fit not only for Tamil Nadu but also for Kerala. These seeds are not for our climate and soil condition of particularly the Kaveri delta area. In Tamil Nadu, the variety of seeds of medium-term crops are No. 1009, ADT 43, ADT 45, CO 43 and the short-term varieties are ADT 36, ASD 16, BPT, etc. These seeds are not coming under the Central Government subsidy. But the State Government is abolishing its own subsidy. These are excluded *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: What are you saying? *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: By expecting the Central subsidy *...(Interruptions)...* The farmers of Tamil Nadu are preparing *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem? *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: I am not accusing *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem? *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Now the farmers of Tamil Nadu are preparing *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem ? *...(Interruptions)...* What is the problem? *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: These varieties have to be included. *...(Interruptions)...* That's all. *...(Interruptions)...* These varieties have to be included in the subsidy. *...(Interruptions)...* The Central Government has announced it only for Swarna Sub. *...(Interruptions)...* Swarna Sub is not fit for our cultivation area. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, these have to be included for seed subsidy. *...(Interruptions)...* Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Ramdas Athawale. He is not present. *...(Interruptions)...* Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda.

Discharge of dangerous polluting agents into agricultural land and water bodies, particularly in Butibori in Nagpur district

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं किसानों के हित, कृषि भूमि, भूजल, पशु व मानव जीवन, फसलों तथा वन एवं पर्यावरण के लिए जहरीले रासायनिक पदार्थों के कारण उत्पन्न गंभीर खतरे की ओर इस सदन का तथा सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इसे केवल एक राज्य के क्षेत्र विशेष की समस्या न समझा जाए, क्योंकि देश के हर हिस्से में यह समस्या दिन-ब-दिन विकराल रूप धारण करती जा रही है।

सर, महाराष्ट्र में नागपुर जिले में बूटीबोरी प्रसिद्ध औद्योगिक क्षेत्र है। यहां के कुछ उद्योगों द्वारा एसिड तथा अन्य जहरीले रासायनिक पदार्थ चोरनाला नाम से प्रसिद्ध नाले में प्रवाहित किए जाने से वाठोड़ा तथा आसपास के गांवों के सैकड़ों किसानों की भूमि बंजर होने, पीने का पानी जहरीला होने, मिट्टी जहरीली होने, वन्य प्राणियों मानव जीवन तथा घने जंगलों में पेड़ों के अस्तित्व के लिए गंभीर खतरा पैदा हो गया है। इस संबंध में तमाम सरकारी विभागों में किसान लिखित रूप से शिकायत कर चुके हैं, लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है। मैं इस संबंध में कुछ सवालियों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। देश में उद्योगों द्वारा बहाए जाने वाले रासायनिक पदार्थों से काफी भूमि बंजर हुई है, सरकार इस संबंध में राज्यवार ब्यौरा उपलब्ध कराए। उद्योगों द्वारा फैलाए जाने वाले रासायनिक प्रदूषण से अब तक काफी मौत हुई है तथा कुछ लोग गंभीर रूप से बीमार हुए हैं। सरकार कोई ऐसी प्रणाली तैयार करे, जो इस बात पर निगाह रखे कि उद्योग नदी-नालों में जहरीला। रासायनिक कचरा प्रवाहित न करें। इस संबंध में दंडात्मक कार्रवाई जरूरी है। अब तक कितने उद्योगों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की गई है? सरकार को उद्योगों द्वारा नदी-नालों में जहरीले रासायनिक पदार्थ छोड़े जाने की कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं? उद्योगों के जहरीले रसायन से पीड़ित लोगों के लिए तथा जो फसलें नष्ट हुई है, उनके लिए मुआवजे का क्या प्रावधान किया गया है? ऐसे मामलों में संबंधित विभाग के अफसरों के खिलाफ भी कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए। नागपुर जिले में बूटीबोरी के आसपास के प्रभावित गांवों को उद्योगों के जहरीले रसायन से बचाने के लिए सरकार तुरंत कदम उठाए। औद्योगिक इकाइयों को रासायनिक जहर तथा प्रदूषण फैलाने से रोकने के लिए मौजूदा कानूनों को और कठोर बनाने पर सरकार विचार करे।

सर, विदर्भ में ही चंद्रपुर जिला कोयला माइन्स, बिजली घर, सीमेंट, कागज के उत्पादन के कारण प्रदूषण के मामले में पूरे देश में नंबर एक का शहर घोषित हो गया है। प्रदूषण के अतिक्रमण से कानपुर, शहर बनारस में गंगा नदी पर और तमिलनाडु में करूर-रानीपेट आदि की समस्या भी गंभीर हो गई है। सर, अभी प्रकाश जावडेकर जी यहां मौजूद थे, जो अब चले गए हैं, पर ये उनका महकमा है, उन्होंने इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए वे महाराष्ट्र से ही आते हैं मैं उनका ध्यान यह जो बातें मैंने कही है, किसानों की कृषि भूमि की, भूजल की, पशु-पक्षियों पर इसका असर पड़ रहा है, साथ-साथ जहरीले रसायनों के पानी इसमें मिल जाने से वहां पर काफी लोगों की मौतें भी हुई हैं ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसकी ओर से मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और विनती करता हूँ ...**(समय की घंटी)**... की समय पे सरकार जाग जाए और अनर्थ टाले।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं अपने आपको इसके साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इनके साथ एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions to be laid on the Table. Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya, not here.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Need to amend the norms of 'C' class cities under JNNURM

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is a massive city modernization scheme under the Ministry of Urban Development. JNNURM is a huge mission which primarily meant for development in urban conglomerates of Indian cities. JNNURM is creating economically productive, efficient, equitable and prospective cities by upgrading the economic infrastructure particularly in urban sectors to strengthen Municipal governance in accordance with the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992. To my understanding, as on date, a total number of 67 cities are eligible for this scheme provided they have elected members in administration. In Tamil Nadu, all of our local bodies have elected members in administration. The cities which have the minimum population of 5 lakhs only are eligible to be benefited under this mission. However, Tirunelveli as well as the other growing cities falling short of this norm will deem to be ineligible to avail this advantage. In this context, with anxiety to tread the footsteps of our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in redeeming the people from the thorns of life, I put all my strength and wishes together to appeal to the Government to consider the plight of the poor masses who may be deprived of the much needed basic need for survival to work out a way-out for grappling the eluding fortune by revising and amending the norms of eligibility for "C" grade cities as a population of 4 lakhs or less than that. In such a case, good number of growing cities would be able to enjoy this benefit.

Need to give approval to sixth phase scheme and to give houses on lease to employees in Bhilai Steel Plant

डा. भूषण लाल जांगड़े (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, यूनियन के कतिपय नेताओं द्वारा सैकड़ों भिलाई स्टील प्लांट आवासों पर कब्जा करके, किराये पर चलाए जा रह हैं। वर्तमान में रिक्त पड़े आवास असमाजिक तत्वों और नक्सलियों के अड्डों का केंद्र बनते जा रहे हैं। आवासों का जीर्ण-शीर्ण हो रहा है। बहुत पुराने होने की वजह से कई आवासों को डिस्मेंटल करना पड़ रहा है। यदि इन आवासों को कर्मियों को लीज पर दे दिया जाए तो आवासों की मरम्मत एवं पुनः निर्माण व्यय से बचा जा सकता है। भिलाई नगर के सेक्टर 6 का आवास एकदम जर्जर है। उसी आवास को जे.पी. सीमेंट फैक्ट्री को एलॉट कर दिया गया है और इसका पुनः निर्माण कर के एक शानदार आवास बना दिया गया है। इसी तरह से इन आवासों को कम खर्च करके और मरम्मत करके कर्मियों से पैसे लेकर लीज में दे सकते हैं, जिससे बी.एस.पी. को लाभ मिल सकता है।

अतः मेरी मांग है कि उपरोक्त आधार पर भिलाई स्टील प्लांट के आवासों को लीज पर देकर छठे फेज की मंजूरी दी जाए, ताकि उन्हें असामायिक तत्वों और नक्सलियों के चंगुल से बचाया जा सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Kiranmay Nanda, not here.

Demand for inquiry into sabotage of camps of pilgrims during Amarnath Yatra and to provide them ample facilities

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): बालटाल जम्मू-कश्मीर में, जहां पर श्री अमरनाथ यात्रा पर जा रहे यात्रियों के लिए अलग-अलग संस्थाएं लंगर लगाकर यात्रियों की फ्री सेवा करती हैं, यह क्रम पिछले काफी वर्षों से चला आ रहा है। पिछले दिनों जम्मू-कश्मीर सरकार को इस यात्रा के लिए जितना सहयोग करना चाहिए था, वह नहीं कर सकी है। इसके लिए देश भर में कई बार आंदोलन भी हुए और प्रदेश सरकार पर दबाव डालने की कोशिश भी की गई, परंतु जो सुविधा यात्रियों को मिलनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं मिली। गत दिनों बालटाल में उपद्रवियों ने लंगरों को लूटा, जलाया, गैस सिलेंडर्स और लंगरों में पड़ा हुआ सामान भी उठा ले गए तथा कई लंगरों में आग लगा दी। कई गैस सिलेंडर्स फट गए। लंगर लगाने वालों को मारा-पीटा गया, परंतु जम्मू-कश्मीर प्रशासन मूक बना रहा। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि इस सारे घटनाक्रम की जांच सीबीआई से कराई जाए और दोषी लोगों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाए, लंगर लगाने वालों के नुकसान की भरपाई की जाए तथा आगे से ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए पक्का प्रबंध किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri A.U. Singh Deo, not here. Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz, not here.

Need for early passage of Women Reservation Bill

SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Constitution (108th Amendment) Bill, giving one-third reservation of the total seats in the Lower House of Parliament and the State Legislatures to women, is yet to be passed by the Parliament. Though This House had passed this Bill on 9th March, 2010, in the last more than

four years, the Government has not taken the bold decision to get it passed in the other House of Parliament, with the result that the women of this country are being deprived of their rightful share in the political and economic sphere of life.

If this Bill is passed, there would be greater participation of women in politics and society. This will increase the opportunities for women. The political, social and economic conditions of women would improve drastically. I would like to remind the Government that this is the opportune time for the Government to get it passed because it is in the 16th Lok Sabha that there is the highest women representation, with 62 woman MPs, which is 11.3 per cent. This election saw the highest number of woman candidates contesting it and the highest woman voter turn out.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has been a pioneer in taking care of all sections of women. She has already given one-third representation to women in local body elections in Tamil Nadu.

Hence, it is high time that the Government brings forward the Women Reservation Bill soon and gets it passed, so that women participate in a larger measure in the socio-economic activities of the country.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Bhattacharya, not here. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhary, not here.

Need for strict enforcement of provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 2013

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, soon we are going to complete one year of coming into force of new Land Acquisition Bill. Last year on 27th September, President gave his assent to this historic piece of legislation. Now, it is August. So, we are going to complete one year.

The new Act mandates to assess the social impact and public purpose whenever a new project is proposed to be undertaken. Section 4(1) of the Act clearly states that consultation must be made with concerned Panchayat, Municipality or Municipal Corporation at the village or ward level. The consultation process done should be made known to public. The Social Impact Assessment Report should be evaluated by the multi-disciplinary Expert Group. After completing all these formalities, only Government can pursue the matter.

But a doubt always lingers among the public as well as people's representative whether these procedures are followed in true letter and spirit. A recent incident in Tamil Nadu is an affirmative 'No' to this question. On 2nd of this month around 300 farmers belonging to Kundranadavar Koil village in Pudukkottai district of Tamil Nadu were protesting against the forcible acquisition of 832 acres of fertile and cultivable

[Dr. K.P. Ramalingam]

land for industrial park. It seems that much has not changed since the enactment of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

It is my earnest appeal to the Government, through this august House, to enforce the provisions of the Act in true letter and spirit.

Demand for taking steps to get rid of epidemic due to meningitis in West Bengal and Assam

श्री मोती लाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, पश्चिमी बंगाल और इससे सटे राज्य, असम में दिमागी बुखार ने एक महामारी का रूप ले लिया है। इससे अब तक दो सौ से अधिक लोगों की जानें जा चुकी हैं और सैकड़ों लोग इसकी चपेट में आकर अस्पतालों में भर्ती हैं। राज्य सरकारें इसका हल खोजने में असफल रही हैं। पश्चिमी बंगाल में तो दिमागी बुखार पिछले 6 महीनें से फैल रहा था, किन्तु राज्य सरकार द्वारा यथासमय समुचित कदम न उठाए जाने के कारण इसने महामारी का रूप ले लिया है। महामारी का अंदाजा इसी से लगाया जा सकता है कि उत्तर बंगाल के सात जिलों में ही इस बीमारी से मरने वालों की संख्या अब तक 110 पहुँच चुकी है। जलपाईगुड़ी जिला इससे सबसे अधिक प्रभावित है।

अतः केंद्र सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह पश्चिमी बंगाल और असम में केंद्रीय टीम भेजे, जो उक्त दोनों राज्यों को दिमागी बुखार से निजात दिलाने में सहयोग करे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajeev Shukla, not here.

Demand for working out a plan to combat possible spread of Ebola epidemic in the country

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, the World Health Organisation and several nations are panic stricken with the fast-spreading Ebola epidemic, for which there is no vaccine or known treatment in the countries where this disease has been reported. The doctors, nurses, health workers and volunteers, who were treating patients, are dying after handling some cases. Emirates and some other airlines have cancelled flights to such African and North-American nations.

As per the initial reports, our Indian Peace Keeping Armed Forces in African nations are facing danger from this epidemic. Though no such case has been reported in our country so far, keeping the vastness of our population, their mobility, contagious nature of the epidemic and its fatality rate in view, either to serve the affected nations and their populations or to keep our people safe from this complicated Ebola viral disease, which does not have any extra symptoms for early identification, but which kills the patient within two to twenty days after its attack, the Union Government must work out an emergent plan involving research laboratories and other pharma centres

besides systems of Indian medicine to tackle this menace.

DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I want to read.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You can read it in the evening.

**Demand for extending Chitrakoot Express upto Lucknow and
introduce other facilities in Banda railway station**

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मुझे आपका ध्यानाकर्षण कराना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में उत्तर-मध्य रेलवे के अधीन चित्रकूट-जबलपुर से बाँदा होकर लखनऊ के बीच केवल एक ही ट्रेन है। ट्रेन नं. 14109/14110, चित्रकूट-कानपुर इंटर सिटी एक्सप्रेस, जो कानपुर तक चलती है, उसे लखनऊ तक बढ़ाया जाना आवश्यक है। इसी प्रकार ट्रेन नं. 18203/18204, बेतवा एक्सप्रेस, कानपुर से दुर्ग, साप्ताहिक ट्रेन को प्रतिदिन कराया जाए।

ट्रेन नं. 12535/12536, लखनऊ-रायपुर के बीच चलने वाले गरीबरथ को प्रतिदिन कर रागौल स्टेशन (हमीरपुर) पर इसका ठहराव कराया जाए। इलाहाबाद से मुम्बई तक चलने वाली लोकमान्य तिलक (तुलसी एक्सप्रेस) को प्रतिदिन चलाया जाए।

ट्रेन नं. 12447/12448, उत्तर प्रदेश सम्पर्क क्रान्ति एक्सप्रेस को प्रतिदिन चलाया जाए, जिससे हजारों यात्रियों को आने-जाने में परेशानियों का सामना न करना पड़े।

बाँदा रेलवे स्टेशन के प्लेटफॉर्म नं. 2 में सुलभ शौचालय, यात्री शेड, वाहन स्टैंड व रेलवे टिकट आरक्षण सेवाओं सहित, विंडो को पुनः चालू करवाया जाए। बाँदा-सुमेरपुर के बीच रागौल स्टेशन में पूर्व में चल रही आरक्षण विंडो को दो काउंटर खोलकर चालू करवाया जाए।

अतः मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से सदन के माध्यम से जनहित में उपरोक्त मांगों को पूर्ण कराये जाने की मांग करता हूँ।

**Need to declare 14 State Highways as National Highways
in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the State of Andhra Pradesh is facing a financial deficit after its bifurcation and the Government does not have sufficient funds for construction or upgradation of the roads. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Centre for upgradation of fourteen State Highways into National Highways in the wake of State's inability to maintain the State Highways stretching 2,897 kilometres. In the last five years, the number of roads under the State Government has doubled but the funds have been halved. If the roads remain as it is, without maintenance, traffic will be severely affected. The roads cannot be left without

[Shri Y.S. Chowdary]

proper maintenance. If the Centre declares some State roads as National Highways, the burden on the State will be reduced to some extent.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to declare fourteen State Highways as National Highways as requested by the Andhra Pradesh Government.

**Demand for providing vaccine to combat Japanese
Encephalitis in Gorakhpur region**

श्रीमती कनक लता सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर मण्डल और बिहार के कुछ जनपदों में लगभग तीन दशक से जापानी बुखार, इन्सेफ़लाइटिस बीमारी से हजारों लोगों की असमय मौत हो चुकी है और इससे कहीं अधिक लोग विकलांग हुए हैं। यह बीमारी अब देश के तकरीबन 17 राज्यों में फैल चुकी है।

इसका प्रकोप सबसे ज्यादा मानसून के समय होता है। यह समय धान की रोपाई का होता है तथा इससे धान की पैदावार करने वाले किसान और खेतिहर मजदूर प्रभावित होते हैं। ये लोग गरीब होते हैं और आर्थिक तंगी के कारण इलाज कराने में पूरी तरह समर्थ नहीं होते हैं। पूर्वांचल में इस बीमारी की भयावहता का अंदाजा बाबा राघव दास मेडिकल कॉलेज, गोरखपुर के आंकड़ों से लगाया जा सकता है, जहां इसमें प्रति वर्ष वृद्धि दर्ज हुई है।

राष्ट्रीय वासरोलॉजी संस्थान, पुणे द्वारा इसके निदान के लिए अक्टूबर, 2013 में एक देशी टीका विकसित किया गया था, जिसको और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए एक अन्य संस्थान को स्थानान्तरित किया गया है। इसे एक वर्ष पूरा होने वाला है। इस एक वर्ष के शोध में क्या कामयाबी मिली है? यह टीका प्रयोग लायक कब तक होगा? इसे कब तक मरीजों को दिए जाने का लक्ष्य है? क्या सरकार वर्षों शोध के नाम पर इस देशी टीके को मरीजों की पहुँच से दूर रखना चाहती है? सरकार की मंशा क्या है? इस देशी और सस्ते टीके को कहीं इसलिए तो उपलब्ध नहीं करवाया जा रहा है क्योंकि इसके आने के बाद विदेशी और आयातित दवाओं की कम्पनियों का गोरखधंधा बन्द हो जाएगा?

मेरी मांग है कि सरकार देश में फैले जापानी बुखार से निपटने के लिए तत्काल गोरखपुर मेडिकल कॉलेज सहित देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में, जहां इस बीमारी का प्रकोप है, उक्त टीके को प्रयोग लायक बनवाकर अविलम्ब मरीजों तक निःशुल्क पहुँचाने हेतु कदम उठाए, जिससे मरीजों की जान बच सके।

**Demand for increasing the number of notaries in the
State of Tamil Nadu**

SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in order to empower the Central and State Governments to appoint notaries, not only for the limited purposes of the Negotiable Instruments Act, but generally for all recognised notarial purposes and to regulate the profession of such notaries, the 'Notaries Act, 1952' (Central Act 53 of 1952) has been enacted by the Government of India.

As per the Schedule to Rule 8(4A) of the Notaries Rules, 1956, the maximum number of notaries to be appointed by the Central Government and the State Government is 725 and 1,088 respectively in the State of Tamil Nadu. According to the amendment made in the Notaries Rules, 1956, this Government of Tamil Nadu had not made any further notary appointments after 07.11.2003. As on 31.03.2014, the number of notaries appointed and in practice at the beginning of the year 2014 is 1,527.

At the time of introduction of the limit regarding the number of notaries, the population of the State was about 6.5 crore. According to the Census, 2011, the population has increased and it was 7.2 crore. Also, the number of courts functioning in the State has also been increased rapidly and the litigations increased simultaneously.

The commercial activities and the notarial purposes have increased to a great extent. Several applications have been received by the State Government for the appointment of Notaries periodically.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister for Law and Justice to consider the proposal of the State Government of Tamil Nadu to increase the number of Notaries specified in the Schedule to Rule 8(4A) of the Notaries Rules, 1956 from 1,088 to 2,500 and take a decision and inform the State of Tamil Nadu at the earliest.

**Demand for rehabilitation of released bonded labourers of
Jharbandh Block of Bargarh District in Odisha**

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, I rise to bring forth the concerns regarding delay in rehabilitation of 1,200 bonded labourers released in 1981-82 in Jharbandh block of Bargarh district of Odisha.

Bonded labour – or debt bondage – is, probably, the least known form of slavery. It was more prevalent in the Western Odisha because of the existence of strong feudalistic culture.

During 1981-82, about 1,200 bonded labourers were released from the clutches of the landlords from 14 Gram Panchayats of Jharbandh block of Bargarh district of Odisha under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. After constant persuasion to the district authorities, only ₹ 2,899 to ₹ 6,250 was paid to 435 released bonded labourers under the scheme of Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour during 1986-87. Surprisingly, the rest of the 765 released bonded labourers were shown as dead in the Government records subsequently. Due to constant agitation of the labourers, the State Government ordered an inquiry in 2008. The inquiry took about two years and a fresh list of the released bonded labourers was prepared and submitted to district administration duly approved in the Sub-Divisional Vigilance Committee on Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 held on 27.9.2010.

[Shri A.V. Swamy]

It is astounding that despite agitations by the released bonded labourers and direction of the National Human Rights Commission, no action has been initiated to pay the balance rehabilitation assistance to the 435 labourers and full assistance to the rest of 765 labourers.

Therefore, it is very urgent and necessary to initiate inquiry and to expedite the process of rehabilitation of the released bonded labourers to avoid growing unrest among them.

Need to set up a regulatory authority to ensure proper and timely settlement of the people affected due to mega projects

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the tragedy in which the whole Malin village of Pune District was washed away is really very shocking and unbelievable. It has put the question of settlement of project displaced people on the forefront again. Since independence over 60 million people have been displaced for giving space to the development projects. Nearly one third of them have been resettled in a planned manner. Around 40 per cent of project displaced people belong to tribals; and 20 per cent of them are dalits. They are ignorant and accept what is given to them. The fishing community displaced by Nhava Sheva Port near Mumbai in early sixties were allotted land full of termites. They are yet to settle properly. Similarly, tribals uprooted by irrigation project near Pune were settled in the foot hill, which came to be known as Malin Village. In view of the seriousness of the situation, I urge upon the Government to implement the new law, *viz.*, The Right to Fair Compensation, Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Bill at the earliest. Moreover, to ensure proper coordination among various agencies of the Centre and State Governments, a Regulatory Authority should be set up to ascertain proper and timely compensation and resettlement of project affected people, so that Malin like tragedy is not repeated. Thanks.

Demand for amending Lotteries Act and Rules so as to give powers to States to ban fraudulent lottery operators

DR. T. N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I had earlier raised the matter of irregularities committed by the operators of other-State lotteries, like Sikkim, Bhutan etc., in the Kerala State for over a decade. It is believed that tens of thousands of crores of rupees have been siphoned off from public and the Government in Kerala by the agents of other-State lottery operators by misusing the provisions of the Lotteries Act and Central Rules in this regard.

In 2010, the previous LDF Government denied permission to these operators in order to prevent this loot.

As per the present Act, only the Central Government can ban these lotteries, if the operators are found committing any irregularities. Sir, the State Governments can only request the Centre for action. The Government had replied to my question in this House in November 2011 that CBI was investigating the cases of irregularities referred to by the Government of Kerala against the operator of Sikkim lotteries. But no progress was reported in the investigations. Now the Supreme Court, in a recent judgment, has quashed the denial of permission by the Kerala Government to the Sikkim lottery operator in the State citing that the State Government had no powers. Now these looters will come back to the State. Sir, the only way of preventing this is, the Central Government should immediately intervene in the matter. Therefore, I urge the Government to bring amendments in the Lotteries Act and the Rules to give powers to the States to ban the working of the fraudulent lottery operators.

Demand for granting constitutional status to National Commission for Backward Classes

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, Backward Classes' population constitutes more than 52 per cent in India. But, unfortunately, there is no effective mechanism/forum with constitutional status to deal with grievances of backward classes. It is unfortunate that in spite of Registrar General of India gathering Socio Economic and Caste Census, the figures have not been published so far. There is nobody to question this.

Secondly, some States classified Backward Classes on the basis of castes/communities into two or more groups such as Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes. Some other States classified OBCs into A, B, C, D Groups as per their status and occupations. But there is no such classification made in the Central List of OBCs. If classification is not done, then, advanced Backward Class communities/castes may corner the quota of Most Backward Classes. Therefore, classification into separate groups is required.

Thirdly, Section 11 of the NCBC Act mandates revision of OBC List once in every ten years. But the Government has not undertaken any revision in the List for reasons best known to it.

Fourthly, in pursuance of various representations and requests made, the Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes, in its First Report, recommended for conferring on it the constitutional status at par with the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes to deal with various grievances and to undertake welfare measures.

[Shri Devender Goud T.]

1.00 P.M.

In view of the above, I request the House to support me in demanding the Government of India for granting constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes and also setting up a separate Ministry at the Union level.

**Demand for giving fertilizer subsidy directly to farmers and fix MSP
for crops reasonably for the benefit of farmers**

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, it is a matter of deep concern that though it is most often talked about that India is primarily a land of farmers, about 75 per cent of the people live on agriculture. But the fact of the matter is that no radical scheme has been hitherto thought out and spelt out and introduced for the real benefit of the farmers. The existing subsidy policy with regard to the use of fertilizers, by individual farmers, is not free from serious loopholes and leakages. Under the existing system, the real financial benefit, in this regard, is going to the fertilizer companies. If our intention is absolutely clear, then, we should replace the existing system of subsidies by paying the required cash directly to the individual farmers. Time has come for Government of India to take appropriate steps to fix MSP for paddy, wheat, sugarcane and cotton in a reasonable way for the benefit of the concerned farmers. Otherwise, farmers would continue to be hard hit, forcing some of them to commit suicide. Since the price of each item necessary for farming is on the increase, accordingly, the MSP has to be fixed in time, in consultation with the State Governments.

DR. K. C. TYAGI (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Bhupinder Singh.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Bhupinder Singh.

**Demand for declaring great natural falls of Courtallam as
National Heritage of tourist attraction**

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, nestling in the deep forests on the spur of the Western Ghats that juts into Tirunelveli district is the land of Thamirabarani river and its jewel is Courtallam. I would call it a heritage spa, which includes nine major natural waterfalls and several ancient temples. Courtallam is probably nature's call to the weary traveller to 'just chill'.

Each fall has a name which in essence reflects its character. So, is Peraruvi aruvi, which means falls, Chittraruvi, Shenbage Devi falls, lined with Champak trees; Thenaruvi, which means honey falls; Aintharuvi, which means five falls; Pazhathotta Aruvi, which means fruit garden; Puli Aruvi, which means tiger calls; Puzhaya, which means old Courtallam falls; and, Puthu Aruvi, the new. Bathing under these waters

is said to be distressing because not only does the force of the fall massage tense muscles, the copper-rich waters also carry a complement of herbs and barks that add to its medicinal benefits.

I urge the Government of India to announce this greatest natural waterfalls as National Heritage Tourist Attraction.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Chaudhary Munavver Saleem, absent. The House is adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

The House then adjourned at one minute past one of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, those remarks need to be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you in the morning. What I have to say I told you in the morning. Nothing more I have to say on that. I advised you what to do. You do that. Now Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Power. Shri P. Bhattacharya. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I am a Member of this House. I have a right to raise an issue. You have to protect my rights. The Chair should protect...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are a senior Member. You know it.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Yes, Sir. I have not come to the Well. Some other hon. Members...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't bring those issues now. No, Please.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: That remark should be removed from the record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have told you. I cannot allow a discussion on that.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I am not discussing. I am appealing, Sir, that an individual Member's right should be protected.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Kindly listen to him, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I have to say I have already said in the morning.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Please listen to my appeal for a second, Sir. I was within the zone. I never went into the Well. There were Members shouting from the Well and signalling me out and saying that you were nobody. It is objectionable. It is hurting the feelings.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: To my knowledge, and I said in the morning, if any Member is not speaking from his seat, then he cannot be taken cognizance of. Therefore, he will not be considered. That is all the Chairman meant. It is the same for everybody. If he is not speaking from his seat, if he is speaking from somebody else's seat or from the passage, He whatever he says, will not be taken cognizance of. will not be considered at all.

श्री जेसुदासु सीलम : पर्सनल रिमार्क क्यों किया गया ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already told you. If you have anything more to say on this, kindly meet the Chairman. Nothing prevents you from meeting the Chairman.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Why should I meet the Chairman? I have not done anything...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing. Nothing will go on record. I am not allowing. It will not go on record.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, you are a senior Member. I have advised you to meet the Chairman. That is enough. Please sit down.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please...(Interruptions)... If this is your behaviour, everybody will get angry.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnatka): Sir, he comes from a different culture. The way of presenting may be different. Just because he presented it that way, it should not be mistaken.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not mistaking him. I know he is Mr. Seelam. I am not mistaking him. But what I am saying is, he is not listening to my request, he is not obeying my request. I am requesting him and I also spoke in the morning. Maybe, my language was not up to the mark, but, at least, he must have understood what I said in the morning was he may meet the Chairman. I have told him not to raise it again. What more do you want?

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, personally you talk to him and settle this issue. Kindly do it, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You tell this to your colleague. He is not listening to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, you tell this to your colleague. You speak to him. Please sit down. Yes, Mr. Bhattacharya. So, you now felt it when somebody else has obstructed you. Remember, this is a case of everybody. You now felt it. I am happy. You felt it because somebody is obstructing you.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: What can I do, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should all know that when a Member wants to speak in the House and somebody is obstructing, then, that Member will feel hurt. Now, we will start the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Power.

Before Mr. Bhattacharya starts, I have to announce, at the very beginning itself, that there is a direction from the Chairman – it was there in the Bulletin also – that names received after the commencement of the discussion will not be accepted. There are enough and more names already here. If you had not given the names earlier and you send a chit from there, I will not be able to oblige to that.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, हम लोगों ने तो कल ही नाम दे दिये थे।

श्री उपसभापति : नरेश अग्रवाल जी, आपका नाम तो सभी सब्जेक्ट्स पर होता है। Now, Shri P. Bhattacharya.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Sir, I am very much glad that you have given me this opportunity to explain certain things in regard to the power situation in the country and on the Budget which has already been placed by the Power Minister.

If we look into the Annual Report of 2013-14 in detail, it will be very clear to us that the previous Government, the UPA Government, was very keen to generate maximum quantity of power all over the country. They had opened up all avenues for increasing thermal power, hydraulic power, nuclear power, nonconventional energy and all such things. As against the additional capacity target of 88,537 MW set for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, a capacity of 29,350 MW was achieved in the first two years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. In the first two years itself, the UPA Government had created such an atmosphere in this field that power generation really increased in

[Shri P. Bhattacharya]

a remarkable way. Sir, I can give you some data. For thermal power, in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the total target was 14,878 MW. The target for 2012-14 was 7,146.6 MW, and what was achieved till 31.12.13 was 6,183.3 MW. For hydraulic power, in the Central Sector, the target was 6,004 MW. The target for 2012-14 was 1,559 MW and the achieved figure was 632 MW. For nuclear power, the total target was 5,300 MW; the target, which was 4,000 MW, for 2012-14 was not achieved for different reasons. And, as against the total target of 12,705.6 MW, the achieved figure, up till 31.12.13, was 6,815.3 MW. These are only Central sector figures. We also have the achievement of the State sectors and private sector. I am not going into the details of that. I would only talk about the total All-India picture. On thermal power, the target was 72,340 MW. In 2012-14, it was 30,388.6 MW. The achieved figure up till 31.12.2013 was 28,402.8 MW. That is the achievement of the UPA Government. They have increased the power supply all over the country, including thermal power station through the thermal power, hydraulic power, nuclear power, non-conventional power. So, what is the new Government doing? They have to depend upon the action plan and the schemes that had been taken up by the previous Government. There is monitoring by the Central Electricity Authority, (CEA). It has a nodal officer associated with each on-going project which continuously monitors the progress at the site through frequent visits and continuous interaction. The respective nodal officer is responsible for submitting a report on the progress of each. That means the previous Government had a quiet attention with the sector. That is why there is a monitoring by the Central Electricity Authority. They have done this job throughout the country. My next point, Sir, is about Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP). As a follow-up to the decision taken in the Conference of the Chief Ministers held on May 28th 2007, the Ministry of Power has set up a Power Project Monitoring Panel for monitoring of thermal, hydrogeneration project targeted for commissioning during the Eleventh Plan along with the associated transmission schemes. So, overall how can a country progress without power? It is not possible. We have entered the 21st Century. All over the world, power is the most important factor. Without power, development work cannot be possible. It is not possible in agricultural field, it is not possible in industrial field and it is not possible in cottage industry. So, in all spheres of life, power is the most essential factor. So UPA I and UPA II gave the most attention to this issue. Talking about power sector, how can power be increased? How can we make modern arrangements so that there is no dearth of it? Two days back I heard the hon. Minister, when he was mentioning some facts and figures. He talked about how he is trying to equip with this situation and develop. It is all right. I congratulate him. But I must tell him that it is not the achievement of NDA Government. They have only started a new phenomenon, a new chapter. I hope the Minister will agree to that. You are only following what the UPA

Government has done, and accelerating it. Sir, power is such a sector where we will be facing a lot of problems. I entirely agree because transmission is the most vital area. A lot of problems are coming in transmission. The Minister himself said that 23 per cent power is lost in transmission lines. The additional capacity target of the Twelfth Plan period is estimated to be 88,537 MW, as I have stated earlier, comprising 26,182 MW in the Central sector, 15,530 MW in the States and 46,821 MW in the private sector. I have no objection in inviting the private sector companies. But, Sir, we have very powerful public sector companies such as NTPC, NHPC, and Damodar Valley Corporation with all their power generating units. We have the powerful NTPC. Yesterday, I was talking to the Managing Director of NHPC.

Hon. Minister, this is for your kind information. I would like to apprise you that the NHPC's Managing Director told me that they don't have the Chairman for a long time. I am sure, you will take the necessary steps so that the Chairman is put in place immediately. I am very happy to hear when he told me, 'We don't want any financial help and support from the Government. What we are doing, we are doing on our own and we will be doing it continuously. There is no problem.' I showed one news-item to him which stated that the NTPC and the NHPC would be brought together. He said, 'Sir, it should not happen; it should not be done.' I don't know whether there is any scheme like this in this Government. If at all it is there, I request the Government not to do such a thing.

Sir, availability of the quality infrastructure is key to the growth of industry and services. From the infrastructure development perspective, the important issues like delays in regulatory approvals, problems in land acquisition and rehabilitation, and the environmental clearance need immediate attention. Time over-runs in implementation of projects continued to be one of the main reasons for under-achievement of many of the infrastructure growth. According to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation's fresh report in February, 2014, of the 239 Central sector infrastructure projects costing ₹ 1,000 crores and above, 99 are delayed with respect to the latest schedule. So, I would request the Minister, again, to have some arrangement so that all these hurdles are removed. I understand it is a big problem. In my State also, I have seen that the NTPC wanted to set up plants at two places. But due to land problem, the local farmers do not agree to give land to NTPC, it was delayed. I do not know when they will be able to settle this issue. So, land is a big problem. Why is this land problem there? I am sure all the hon. Members know it very well that the farmers want proper compensation, revaluation, etc. So, a new power plant cannot be executed if we do not solve all these problems.

Sir, the UPA Government had close interaction ...(*Time-bell-rings*)... Sir, I have started just now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But there are five more speakers from your party. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not responsible for that.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: What could I do, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should stop within two minutes.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, after you called my name, I was obstructed for full five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; take three more minutes. All right.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, a very important thing which I would like to bring to the notice of hon. Minister, through you, is rural electrification. Sir, rural electrification is such a thing which is most essential, at this moment, all over the country. Sir, I have the knowledge that when some poles are erected in villages, they say rural electrification is completed. We do not want this type of rural electrification. We want real bijli inside the villages. Sir, so many organizations are operating in this field. Sir, the last UPA Government took very keen interest to settle this issue, and I am very glad that the last UPA Government has done very successfully the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. But due to some States, which did not pay proper attention, it was not properly implemented. So, I would request the hon. Minister to find out a way as to how to coordinate with the State Governments and remove all these hurdles.

Sir, power generation must be increased more and more. Without power, a nation cannot progress. Sir, I was told that the Government of India is going to set up four mega power plants in different places in the country. I was told that one mega power plant will come up in Madhya Pradesh, one in Odisha and one in Gujarat. Sir, I have also come to know that Mr. Adani is going to set up a big power plant, he is a big industrialist, in the Kutch area. How far it is true, I do not know. That is in the newspapers. I read it. ...*(Time-bell-rings)*... Sir, it is a very important thing. I was told that the Government is thinking of selling power, electricity to Pakistan. Is it true ? When the newsmen questioned that company, they said, neither 'yes' nor 'no'. They kept mum.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Is it some hidden agenda, Sir ? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have all the records with me. ...*(Interruptions)*.. No problem, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have all the records. I can place all the records before you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No need of placing records here, only you please conclude.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: I am not against any private sector industry to intervene in this sector. Let them come and set up their power plants. But if it is true that one particular industrialist wanted to set up a power plant in the Kutch area, then what exactly is happening that we want to know.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Lastly, I would submit to the Government, through you, Sir, that I know in some of the places in Katowa and in Santhadiha where the farmers who have given their land, they could not get any compensation, whatever it may be.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now conclude. You have taken twenty minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: I request the present Minister to look into this case. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Shri V.P. Singh Badnore. You know your time, I believe.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Thank you, Sir. Another two minutes extra. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I stand to speak on the working of the Ministry of Power and Energy. At the outset, let me emphasise, but very briefly, the immense importance electricity has in our every day life. Today our whole India growth story revolves around or is dependent on cheap, reliable and sufficient electricity. Electricity is not a requirement only for households, but it runs the wheels of industry, agriculture and competitiveness in the export is also totally dependent on electricity. GDP has a direct link to the availability of quality power and affordable energy. Let me now laconically trace the history of our Electricity Acts which will give us an idea of how this very important sector grew and developed. It was in the British times that the first Electricity Act of 1910 came into existence and one of the provisions of that Electricity Act of 1910 was that the Government was allowing licences to the people, to the private sector, to anybody and a very little investment was done by the then British Government. This investment was to come through the licences. So, it was more of a provision of how to give licences and produce electricity. The electricity then had a very little accessibility in the sense that a very few cities only had electricity. With the dawn of Independence in 1947, Pt. Nehru, our first Prime Minister, who was greatly impressed with the Russian model of development, saw that in the Electricity Act of 1948 the public sector got a main thrust. And this sector was dominated by the SEBs and the Central public sector units. That is how we went ahead. With the opening of the economy in the 1990s, a lot of entrepreneurs from the corporate world wanted to get into the generation of power. But they needed an enabling Electricity Act. And

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that came about because there were some piecemeal amendments to the earlier Act. But the whole Act came about only in 2003. These 10-12 years, after the 2003 Act, have seen a lot of changes in this sector. And, this is the aftermath of the 2003 Act. We, now, see a growth in this sector. But we need to see what changes are required, where we have gone wrong, how we want to review the 2003 Act, and how we can see this sector really grow even more. That is why I want to urge upon the young Minister that he must review this ten years' period after 2003 Act and see where and what went wrong. He was very right in saying that we talk about a deficit of 5 per cent and 10 per cent in the peaking time and otherwise. But if you really see there are thousands and thousands of villages which are still not electrified. Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidut Yojana had gone a great job. I do commend that they had concined and had done lots of electrification in this country, but still even those electrified villages do not get more than 8 hours of electricity a day. When will all the villages get 24x7 electricity? Sixty-seven years have passed and we see that even today we have not really been able to electrify all of our villages.

I would like to highlight some of the important substantive issues plaguing this sector. Number one, the Congress has ruled this country for about 50 years. They may be basking in the glory of having reached to 2,40,00 MW from what we had in 1948, that is, 1,361 MW. But, is it good enough? Are we still not in the deficit regime? I will not talk about the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyut Yojana in a big way. I will just say that we must get to the levels of 24x7 electricity for all our villages. China is adding one lakh megawatt a year. The hon. Leader of the Opposition, when he was speaking on the Budget, said that they had put up so much electricity. But I would like to say that, in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the target was 78,700 MW. The Mid-Term Appraisal was 62,500 MW. What did we achieve? We achieved 54,964 MW only. Why? Because most of the SEBs are in the red and the Centre has to bail them out. You have bailed them out, not once, but so many times and the last one was for ₹ 1,90,000 crores. That was done by the Planning Commission. How is it that we bailed them out; we do this; but, again, the problem is the same! What is required is the review of the 2003 Act to find out what is going wrong in this field. Energy sector has been focusing mainly on generation whereas the matching amount into the transmission and distribution has not come about. The power grid has put in a lot of work. They have been able to have a National Power Grid. I commend them for that. But, still, whenever you spend one rupee on generation, two matching rupees should be spent on transmission and another two on distribution. What are the ills of the distribution companies? Even if they have given it to the private sector, they have not been able to put in that much of amount. They are taking money out. So, that is where the thrust should be.

Sir, now let me talk about the regulators. This is another field that we must look into. What have the regulators done? What were they supposed to do? People are saying that the regulators, that is, the CERC and the SERCs have become white elephants. They may pass anything, but there is no accountability. They are becoming parking slots for the IAS. That is how people look at it. Sir, the biggest problem is that it is a Concurrent subject. In a federal polity, one can give a subsidy. That subsidy amount must be paid to the SEBs, but that is not being paid. The SERCs and the CERCs are supposed to see this. So, there is no accountability. That is the biggest problem that I see. If subvention is not paid to the SEBs, how are they going to function? It is a full circle that you come to. There are people who want to get into the generation. The private sector has not really come in a big way because there is no escrow system. If at all there is an escrow system, it does not work because the SEBs are in the red. They cannot take. Unless that is looked into, this problem will be compounded. We have to find some solutions. Sir, in 2005, the Congress came up with a flagship scheme of Ultra Mega Power Projects and it was a waste. Instead of carting coal all the way to the States which do not have coal mines, they can wheel electricity and have pit head generation. There were supposed to have been 5,000 or 6,000 MWs. About 12 of them were really identified. They were supposed to have come up in five to seven years. Sir, I want to again tell the Minister that there have been some problems. The land allocation was not done. The NoCs were not given. The water connection was not given. Because of these problem, the Ultra Mega Power Stations have not really come up. Only two, three of them have come up. They also are not working to the extent that they should have, because today, we should have added another 60,000 MWs from Ultra Mega Power Stations which have not really come up. Sir, we need to have a basket of energy, and, in this basket, the most talked out and the flavour of the time, is solar. And why not? The western countries were not interested in doing research in solar because they do not have the sunlight that India enjoys. With the other African countries, we have that sunlight and sunlight for about 200-220 days in a year and they do not, and that is why they were not really putting in the sort of research and development in this sector. That has to be looked into. We need to really project this, and I will give you an idea.

People are talking about scams, and I will not go into the scams – what happened in Rajasthan. But I must say that land is a big requirement for solar. Gujarat has done very well because they had land in the Kutch area, and the best land available today is Ladakh. It is a cold desert. Lots of land is there, and Ladakh can really come up if you have lots of solar projects there. It is a cold desert in the sense that in Rajasthan you have to wipe all that because there is a lot of dust there but in Ladakh that problem is not there and you can have electricity fed through solar into the grids there; but the evacuation would be a problem and evacuation would be required.

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Sir, another thing which has come up was, I think, from Chennai; and I really agree to that that there are so many cities with so much garbage and all those should be given to all the industries and they should be told that you have to Captive power through the MSW, Municipal Solid Waste. All cities must be given a land for that and everybody will come, and, I think, you can get one lakh of Megawatt from that – one lakh Megawatt – and the garbage problem will also be sorted out. There is a lot of technology in it. But I am surprised we have not made a headway. I will not go into the details. There was a Supreme Court PIL and all that. Let me not get into it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it viable? That is a question.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: It is. Chennai has shown it and Poona has done it. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are four of them which have come about. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: We have already started. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: You are starting, but in Poona it has come up ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Shrimati Sathyananth, please.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: In the world, there are lots of them. There is a problem in the sense of separation of that garbage. It is the biggest problem. There is technology as to how to go about it. But you have to look into that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope the Minister will explain it.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, one area which, again, has not been looked into – Neyveli has been doing it - is the lignite. Now there was a time. In European countries, lignite power stations were there but then they went into nuclear, hydro and all that. But today Germany has done a lot of research into how to excavate, explore and get lignite because lignite is actually a brown coal. It is not really coal. So, you have to have a very technical kind of thing. You know technology is different for the reactors, for the turbines and all that. Germany has done a lot of work on it. It is interesting to say that all the fuel in the world has international price but lignite doesn't. So, there also, we have an advantage and there is a lot of lignite in the south, in Rajasthan, and in a lot of places in Gujarat also. Gujarat has taken it up in a big way. They have got lignite power plants now. That can also be looked into.

Let me now come to hydro. I must say that from Nepal and Bhutan -- where our Prime Minister has gone and he has signed some deals there -- the evacuation would be a problem. That has to be looked into. In the North-East, there is a lot of potential. But what has happened? NHPC, today, has no new orders coming in. We must have a hydro policy in this country. We don't have one. Although it is a Concurrent

subject, we have to look into that. All these are being cornered with upfront money being taken, and it is in a big mess. That should also be looked into. We could get another one lakh megawatts from this untapped source. Last and most important is the nuclear energy, although it does not come under the Ministry of Power, and I must. ...(*Time-bell- rings*)... सर, अभी तो दो मिनट बाकी हैं, दो मिनट एक्स्ट्रा भी हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is just a reminder. I am only reminding you.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, talking about nuclear energy, I don't know why people start talking about Chernobyl and all that. That was ages ago and that too, in Russia. But we have had a great record on nuclear energy. The biggest thing that I wish to highlight here is that we have indigenous Thorium, and we do not have to get Uranium and Plutonium for that. Thorium can be infused with Uranium-235. It is a cycle; it is a new technology that has been developed. The other countries might not be giving this technology to us, but it is something that we have done in the Bhabha Institute. And that could be the future, a game changer, in this sector. Although it is not under the Ministry of Power, I thought I must talk about it.

Sir, let me wrap up by saying that we must tackle the issues of subvention and also bring reforms in distribution. And here, I come to my favourite subject of open access, as it was in the 2003 Act, in Section 42. Like in telephony where you have lots of players and everybody has a mobile, the same system could be adopted in this sector. London has ten private players in the distribution sector and if you are not happy with one, you could go to another. Just as in telephony, if you are not happy with Vodafone or Airtel, you go to Reliance and if you are not happy with Reliance, you go to MTNL, it could be done here too. This has to be done. Unless that is done, we will not be able to surge ahead. Distribution needs to be looked into. That is where the money is collected and that is the crux of the matter. This sector needs a lot of competition through open access.

Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, V.P. Singhji, for adhering to the time. As Vice-Chairman, you stick to the time. You did that! Thank you very much. Now, Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज पावर मिनिस्ट्री की वर्किंग पर डिस्कशन में आपने जो मुझे बालने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ । यह जो पावर सैक्टर है, इसकी अपनी बहुत बड़ी अहमियत है । आजकल जो चर्चा हो रही है कि हम दुनिया के नक्शे पर भारत को एक नंबर का मुल्क बनाने की सोच रहे हैं । जब हम दुनिया के विकसित देशों की ओर देखते हैं, तो पता चलता है कि दुनिया के नक्शे में उनको पहला

[श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी]

स्थान, दूसरा स्थान दिलाने में, उनकी तरक्की में, उनके विकास में, पावर का बड़ा भारी योगदान रहा है, क्योंकि पावर एक तरह से तरक्की का वह रनवे है, जहां से हम टेकऑफ कर सकते हैं। तो हमें इसमें बहुत ही गंभीरता से, संजीदगी से आगे बढ़ने की जरूरत है। अगर हम आंकड़ों में पड़ेंगे, तो टाइम बहुत कम है और आप घंटी भी पहले बजा देते हैं, तो इसलिए मैं सीधी-सीधी बात करूंगा और मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहूंगा कि देश को अगर नंबर एक पर लाना है, तो इसमें आपकी अहम जिम्मेदारी है। पावर के क्षेत्र में अगर हम आत्मनिर्भर होना चाहते हैं, तो उसके लिए हमें पावर जनरेशन पर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा, ट्रांसमिशन पर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा और डिस्ट्रिब्यूटन पर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि उसके लिए जो बजट एलोकेशन है, वह शायद सफिशिएंट नहीं है, जरूरत के मुताबिक नहीं है। इसी से पता चलता है कि हम इस सेगमेंट में कैसे उस लक्ष्य को पूरा करेंगे, जो हम निर्धारित करके चल रहे हैं। हम जो बिजली जनरेट भी करते हैं, उसमें भी सरकार खुद यह मानती है कि उसमें 23 परसेंट तक बिजली वेस्ट हो जाती है। उसको चोरी कह लो या ट्रांसमिशन में गड़बड़ कह लो, कुछ भी कह लो और प्लानिंग कमिशन ने माना है कि करीब 25 परसेंट वेस्टेज है। अगर गैर-सरकारी सूत्रों की बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाए, तो वे तो 80 परसेंट तक भी कहते हैं। तो इसको हम कैसे रोक पाएंगे? हमारे सामने यह चैलेंज है कि हम अफोर्डेबल रेट पर चौबीस घंटे बिजली कैसे दें? रेट भी अफोर्डेबल हो, तो हम कैसे इसका इंतजाम कर सकते हैं? अगर हम अपने सिस्टम में सुधार कर लें, तो उस 25 परसेंट में से हम काफी शेयर बचा सकते हैं। अब उसके लिए निर्णय आपको लेना है, उसके लिए आगे आपको बढ़ना है। जो चोरी करता है, वह गांव का साधारण गरीब आदमी नहीं करता है, बड़ा उद्योगपति करता है। मैं सारे उद्योगपतियों के बारे में नहीं कहता, पर बड़ा उद्योगपति करता है। इसके लिए सरकार को कोई स्पेशल रणनीति बनाने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। इसके अलावा हर गांव में, हर घर तक बिजली पहुंचे और उसमें भी जैसे इधर से हमारे भाई बता रहे हैं कि इन्होंने राजीव गांधी जी के नाम पर कोई योजना शुरू की, उससे घर में बिजली की तार पहुंच गई, लेकिन उसमें बिजली पहुंची या नहीं पहुंची, यह बड़ा सवाल है। घर में अंधेरा है, तार भी लग गई है, वहां बल्ब भी लग गया है, लेकिन लाइट नहीं है, रोशनी नहीं है, तो इसलिए चौबीस घंटे बिजली हो। आपके आंकड़े हमने देखे हैं कि देहाती एरिया में 8 units per month per capita consumption है और अर्बन में 24 units per month per capita consumption है। यह जो इतना बड़ा डिफरेंस है, इसको हम कैसे दूर करेंगे, क्योंकि हमारे देश की जो ज्यादा पॉपुलेशन है, वह गांवों में रहती है। गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों के पास अगर बिजली नहीं है, तो बच्चे पढ़ाई कैसे करेंगे? आज हमारे आदरणीय हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब यहां बैठे हैं, उन्होंने एक क्वेश्चन का रिप्लाई दिया, 78 परसेंट तक एस.टी. के बच्चे एनीमिया के शिकार हैं। क्यों? क्योंकि वे आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हैं। उनके पास रिक्वायरमेंट के मुताबिक फूड नहीं है। क्यों नहीं है? क्योंकि उनके अंदर एजुकेशन की कमी है। एजुकेशन के लिए हमें बेसिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर देना पड़ेगा, बिजली भी उसमें एक मुद्दा है। सर, डा. अम्बेडकर ने कहा था कि मैं किसी भी समाज की उन्नति का अंदाज़ा उस समाज की औरतों की उन्नति से लगाता हूँ। औरतों की जीवन-पद्धति क्या है, उससे पता चलता है कि समाज ने कैसी तरक्की की है और इस देश में एस.सी./एस.टी./ओ.बी.सी. महिलाओं की हालत क्या है, यह तो भारत का प्लानिंग कमिशन भी बताता है कि कैसे वे इस देश में अन्याय और अत्याचार की शिकार हो रही हैं। यहां कुछ समय पहले, जब पूर्व की सरकार

थी, यह बात चली थी कि हम परमाणु बिजली बनाएंगे और कलावती के घर तक ले जाएंगे। अब कलावती कहां है, रोशनी कहां है और परमाणु बिजली कहां है? यह तो मंत्री जी बेहतर बता सकते हैं कि कितनी कलावतियों के घर में परमाणु बिजली पहुंची है और किस रेट पर पहुंची है? मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि कृपा करके इस बारे में बताने की कोशिश जरूर करें। महोदय, एक विषय पर नेशनल लैवल पर सरकार को सख्त निर्णय लेने की जरूरत है। कुछ प्रदेशों में मुफ्त बिजली की परम्परा चल पड़ी है। वह मुफ्त बिजली किसान के नाम पर दी जा रही है। हम किसान विरोधी नहीं हैं। हम यह कहते हैं कि स्माल फार्मर को जरूरत है, उसको मुफ्त बिजली दो, मार्जिनल फार्मर को दो, लेकिन स्माल और मार्जिनल फार्मर के नाम पर बड़े फ्यूडल को हम बिजली दें और फिर हम कहें कि हमें बहुत घाटा हो रहा है। उस घाटे के नाम पर हम बिजली का निजीकरण करें, प्राइवेट प्लेयर्स को कॉल करें कि हमारे पास धन नहीं है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह देश और देश की जनता के साथ न्याय नहीं है। यह अन्यायपूर्ण नीति है, जिसका बोझ, जिसका आर्थिक बर्दन आम जनता के ऊपर पड़ता है। अगर दो एकड़, पांच एकड़ तक के किसानों को जरूरत है तो उस संबंध में आप निर्णय लो, लेकिन जो बड़ा फ्यूडल है, उसको इससे मुक्ति नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। जो बिजली की कमी है, जैसे बता रहे हैं कि पंजाब में करीब 10,090 मेगावाट बिजली की जरूरत थी, लेकिन उसको मीट करने के लिए उनके सामने 8,733 मेगावाट की अवेलेबिलिटी थी। इस तरह वहां पर 1,356 मेगावाट की शॉर्टेज थी। इसी तरह से जम्मू और कश्मीर में 2500 मेगावाट की जरूरत थी, करीब 2000 मेगावाट अवेलेबल थी और 500 मेगावाट की शॉर्टेज थी। उत्तर प्रदेश के आंकड़े तो मैं देना ही नहीं चाहता क्योंकि वहां पर बहुत बुरी हालत है। वहां आधा घंटा बिजली आएगी और एक घंटा जाएगी, फिर आधा घंटा आएगी और एक घंटा चली जाएगी। हमने वहां पर जाकर देखा है। इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है कि वहां पर हम क्या कर सकते हैं। इसके अलावा जो एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के रिजर्वेशन का इश्यू है, यह बहुत ही चिंताजनक है। जो आपकी एनुअल रिपोर्ट है, उसके अनुसार एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी और अल्पसंख्यकों के कल्याण के लिए आप जो कुछ कर रहे हैं, मैं थोड़ा सा उसके बारे में आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। विद्युत मंत्रालय में जो कुल कर्मचारी हैं, वहां "क" केटेगरी के 59 हैं, उसमें में ओबीसी शून्य है। उसमें इनका भी योगदान है और उससे 6 साल पहले आप रहे हैं, आपका भी योगदान है!...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: दस साल पहले।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: दस साल से पहले 6 साल रहे। उस वक्त के भर्ती किए हुए होते तो अब तक रिटायर न होते, वह आंकड़ा होता। इस प्रकार उस शून्य में योगदान आपका भी है। इसी तरह से सीईए में "क" केटेगरी में कुल इम्प्लाइज 294 हैं, जिनमें ओबीसी के मात्र 13 हैं, 4.4 परसेंट हैं और एसटी केटेगरी के भी 4.4 परसेंट हैं। इससे पता चलता है कि सरकार की नीति किस प्रकार से अन्यायपूर्ण है।...(समय की घंटी)... सर, अभी दो मिनट मेरे बचते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी.सिंह बदनौर): ठीक है, बोलिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: दो-तीन मिनट मैं आपका सहयोग चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): दो मिनट में बोल दीजिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: पीएओ में "क" केटेगरी में एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी, तीनों को आपने शून्य कर दिया है। आप एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी की देश की, 85 फीसदी आबादी को बिजली मंत्रालय में शून्य करके किस प्रकार देश को एक नम्बर का मुल्क बना लेंगे, किस प्रकार दुनिया में कह देंगे कि हम एक नम्बर पर आ गए हैं? इसके अलावा जो पावर ग्रिड है, उसमें एसटी मात्र 5 परसेंट हैं और ओबीसी, जो देश की 52 परसेंट पापुलेशन है, वे 18.8 परसेंट हैं और 13 परसेंट एससीज हैं। यह अन्यायपूर्ण है। अगर हम देखें तो एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी को मिलाकर 85 परसेंट पापुलेशन का टोटल 36 परसेंट बनता है। इस अन्याय के बारे में मैं मंत्री जी को सचेत करना चाहता हूँ। मैं सिर्फ दो-तीन मिनट आपकी कृपा से लेना चाहूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मैं अधिक समय नहीं दे पाऊंगा।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: इसके अलावा आरईसी में "क" केटेगरी में कुल कर्मचारी 378 हैं और उसमें सिर्फ 92 एस.सी./एस.टी. और ओबीसी हैं। 378 में 92 हैं। What kind of discrimination is going on? आप देख सकते हो। इस अन्याय का हम आपके द्वारा अंत चाहते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके अलावा बीबीएमबी में ओबीसी केटेगरी मात्र 8 प्रतिशत है, वहां पर "क" केटेगरी के 221 एम्पलॉयीज हैं, उनमें से ओबीसी के मात्र तीन एम्पलॉयीज हैं, एस.टी. की संख्या जीरो है, एस.सी. की संख्या 25 है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. सभी टाइम से चल रहे हैं। मैं भी टाइम से चला था आपने देख लिया है।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: सर, हम आपका आभार प्रकट करेंगे। सर, एक मिनट का समय दे दीजिए। सर, बीईई जो है, उसमें एस.सी./एस.टी./ओबीसी की संख्या जीरो है। इसके अलावा एमएसईई में जो "क" केटेगरी है, उसमें एस.टी. की संख्या जीरो है, ओबीसी की संख्या मात्र एक है और "ख" केटेगरी में एस.सी./एस.टी./ओ.बी.सी. जीरो है और "ग" केटेगरी में एस.सी./एस.टी./ओ.बी.सी. जीरो है। इस तरह से अन्यायपूर्ण व्यवस्था पावर मिनिस्ट्री में चल रही है। हम आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहेंगे कि इसका रीज़न क्या रहा है, इसके पीछे इंटेन्शन क्या है, इसके पीछे आब्जेक्ट क्या है, क्या यह एक प्लांड तरीके से एस.सी./एस.टी./ओबीसी को isolate करने की कोशिश है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: सर, मैं ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस पर बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मैं अंत में एक बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। पिछले दिनों कोयले के ऊपर मंत्री जी की स्टेटमेंट आई थी कि कोयले की शॉर्टेज के कारण 6 प्लांट बंद हो जायेंगे। ऐसी चर्चा है, मीडिया में भी चर्चा है कि शायद मंत्री जी ने ज्यादा enthusiasm में आकर स्टेटमेंट दे दी। शायद उस स्टेटमेंट के तथ्य भी सही नहीं थे। उसके बारे में भी यदि माननीय मंत्री जी क्लेरिफिकेशन देंगे, तो देश की जनता को जानने का मौका मिलेगा। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Now, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I will broadly divide what I have to say today under two heads. First, the successful model of financial and operational efficiency in one State, and, second, the performance of the Indian power sector, and, I will give my suggestions also.

Sir, today, the State of West Bengal is considered a powersurplus State. The Ministry of Power's audit ranked the State of West Bengal as 2nd in an all-India ranking of power distribution companies. The State has been awarded a high rating for good operational and financial performance by the Power Finance Corporation. The West Bengal State Transmission Company Limited has recently won the 'IPPAI Power Award 2013' for Best Performing State Load Dispatch Centre in the Eastern Region. The State transmission company was also adjudged the Best Performing Transmission Company in India at the Power Line Awards, 2012.

Now, I come to the issue of generation. The State of West Bengal has a total installed capacity of 5,579 MW. In addition, the Kolkata Electricity Supply Company Limited has installed capacity of 1,225 MW. The State has been allocated around 1,300 MW from the Central Public Undertakings. Power is also available through power swapping arrangements. On account of expansion of rural electrification and rapid growth of small, medium and cottage industries, it is estimated that the demand for power will increase two-fold in the next ten years. Conscious of the same, the State Government is in the process of setting up new power plants to meet this growing demand. Three projects at Sagardighi and Bandel will be commissioned within the coming year and twelve new projects have been planned in the long term. The State Government, in coordination with the NTPC, has taken a proactive role in setting up a critical power plant at Katwa.

On the power transmission front, the West Bengal State Electricity Transmission Company is a self-financed company and does not depend on the State Government for its maintenance and upgradation programmes. The State Electricity Transmission Company had pegged its total capital expenditure at ₹ 589 crores for the year 2013-14 and at ₹ 916 crores for 2014-15. Major network upgradation to achieve redundancy and system reliability is also being taken up by the State.

Coming to distribution, energy distributed in West Bengal has seen a 19.3 per cent increase between 2010-11 and 2013-14. A distribution network augmentation plan for the 12th Plan period amounting to ₹ 11,195 crores is under implementation. The West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Limited is taking concerted steps towards modernizing the existing power system, reducing technical and commercial losses, prompt disposal of applications for new service connections, participation of consumers in Parisheba Melas, which is a unique feature here, for extending better services and fast disposal of public grievances.

[Shri Md. Nadimul Haque]

Rural electrification work is in full swing under various programmes like Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, West Bengal Rural Electrification Programme, Special Backward Regions Grant Fund and with funds from the Sunderbans Development Board and the World Bank. It is expected that the work of Special Backward Regions Grant Fund in eleven districts would be completed by 2014-15. Ninety-five of BPL households in the State will have electric connections by the end of 2014-15. The remaining five per cent BPL households in seven districts are expected to be covered within 2015-16. Electrification work in these seven districts will be taken up under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. The Government of West Bengal has still not received funds from the Government of India for this scheme, even though more than two years have passed since the commencement of the 12th Plan Period. Sir, the State Government has been proactive in leveraging renewable resources of energy. The West Bengal Electricity Regulatory Commission has fixed Renewable Purchase Obligations for Distribution Utilities at four per cent of their total quantum of distributed electricity during 2013-14 which will increase to ten per cent of total consumption in five years. New Town-Rajarhat area under jurisdiction of New Town Kolkata Development Authority has been declared a 'Solar City' with the objective of consuming ten per cent of its electricity from renewable sources and for adopting energy efficiency measures. The Government is in the process of institutionalizing incentives for promoting renewable energy sources. A ten per cent deduction shall be available in building plan sanction cost and property tax for buildings that install roof-top solar power plants in the Newtown Kolkata Development Authority area. Howrah Municipal Corporation and Madhyamgram Municipality are also in the process of implementing a 'Solar City' programme. Significant progress has also been made in generation of electricity from rice husk. Till now, 134 megawatt of power is being generated in the State in different establishments, mostly for captive use, using this technology.

Electrification of Sagar Island in the Sunderbans is underway. Grid Power to Sagar Island has been extended by crossing the Muriganga river through towers and setting up of sub-station there. This is nothing short of a technological marvel. Household electrification work at the Island has started with World Bank funding and is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, through you, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that West Bengal is mainly dependent on coal for power generation. The quality of coal received from the Central Public Sector mining companies is steadily declining and the percentage of ash often rises to more than fifty per cent. The price of coal has also increased by over forty-three per cent from 2011-12. Sir, the Coal Minister is here. Recently, in a Press conference he said that the country has just two

days of coal stocks left. However, later on, the Coal India Ltd. said that they had adequate stock and they were supplying to all the NTPCs in the country. So, we are in confusion as to what is correct here. Maybe, some clarification would be coming here in this regard. We request that efforts towards creating a Coal Regulatory Authority be expedited so that such dilemmas are not there in future.

We urge the Minister to act on West Bengal's demand for increased allocation of hydro power from Bhutan and the Subansiri project in Arunachal Pradesh. West Bengal is at a disadvantage in harnessing solar energy because of its geographical location and low cost-benefit ratio. We suggest creation of a new Central policy to assist States located in low-radiation areas in leveraging solar energy.

Coming to the macro points, I would now like to address some larger issues in the Indian power sector. (*Time-bell rings*) The Compounded Annual Growth in generation of power is around 7.4 per cent. Most of the capacity enhancement has been in coal-based power plants. Our coal production has, however, lagged the increase in generation capacity. Coal imports have increased from 21 million tonnes to a staggering 171 million tonnes in the last decade. They are expected to rise up to 250 million tonnes.

I would now like to make a few humble suggestions, Sir. First, the vacancies in Coal India Limited must be filled at the earliest. The position of the CMD has been lying vacant for the past few months. Secondly, the processes of obtaining Environmental and Forest Clearances must be simplified and streamlined. Thirdly, existing mines should be allowed to increase the output by 25 per cent. Fourthly and finally, we had urged during the discussion on the Railway Budget that the eastern leg of the freight corridor is very important for coal supply and must be expedited.

Sir, on the distribution front, the losses of distribution utilities have increased by five times and their debt has increased by three times in the last seven years. According to the Power Finance Corporation, the combined debt of discoms nationwide is at around 4.7 per cent of the nation's GDP and their losses are 0.7 per cent of the GDP. These numbers are alarming. We face a problem of inefficient tariff structures where domestic and agricultural users who account for 47 per cent of total electricity users are cross subsidized anywhere between 25 to 71 percent. This is at the cost of industrial and commercial users. States like Kerala and West Bengal have led the way in covering the cost of power supply without the infusion of subsidies. (*Time-bell rings*) Sir, I will take just one minute.

The implementation of the Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme has fallen behind target due to delays in implementation of IT and Data Management reforms, poor metering in distribution transformers and poor metering for bulk users. There is a lack of data on actual extent of losses. I would

[Shri Md. Nadimul Haque]

like to suggest that the coverage of this programme be expanded to all towns with a population of 30,000 and to peripheral town areas.

Lastly, the Planning Commission has recommended a ratio of 1:1 to be maintained for investment in generation *vis-à-vis* investment in transmission and distribution whereas the current ratio is 2:1. We need increased investment in this, Sir. I would like to advise the Minister against falling prey to the FDI bandwagon in this regard as we would like to augment domestic investment in this regard. Thank you, Sir.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ पावर के कार्यकरण के ऊपर इस बात से चर्चा शुरू करना चाहता हूँ कि—

" अँधेरे में आ गए हैं हम,
यहाँ जवाँ जिन्दगी की,
जिन्दगी को ढूँढ़ते हुए,
गीत गा रहे हैं हम आज,
बिजली की रोशनी को ढूँढ़ते हुए।"

बिजली की रोशनी को ढूँढ़ते हुए आज गाँव, गँवई और शहर गीत गा रहे हैं। बहुत सारे शहर ऐसे हैं, जहाँ पर 24-24 घंटे के बाद बिजली दिखाई पड़ती है। आप गाँव, गँवई में जाकर देखिए, चाहे वह कृषि का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे वह शिक्षा का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे स्वास्थ्य का क्षेत्र हो, हर जगह बिजली की आवश्यकता है। जिन्दगी में आवश्यक आवश्यकताओं को बिजली से जोड़ा गया है। इसलिए मैं राष्ट्रीय ईंधन नीति बनाने की ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा, क्योंकि बिजली की वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से ही उद्योग चलते हैं और इसके माध्यम से ही किसी राज्य का विकास हो पाता है। बहुत सारे राज्य ऐसे हैं, जिनके बारे में आपकी रिपोर्ट में विवरण दिया गया है। अगर उन पर चर्चा करूँ, तो बहुत समय लगेगा, लेकिन मुझे बहुत कम समय दिया गया है। इसलिए मैं कम समय में ही आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यों के साथ भेदभाव किया जाता है। पिछले 10 वर्षों में या उससे पहले जब आपकी सरकार थी, चाहे जिसकी भी सरकार रही हो, जो गरीब स्टेट है, जहाँ पर उद्योग नहीं हैं, अगर वहाँ उद्योग नहीं चलने का कोई सबसे बड़ा कारण है, तो वह है बिजली की, पावर की समस्या। आज आप हमारे बिहार को देख लीजिए। किस प्रकार से हमारे बिहार में उद्योग नहीं चल पाते हैं, क्योंकि वहाँ बिजली की कमी है। हमारे यहाँ बिहार में जो पावर प्लांट्स हैं, जैसे मुजफ्फरपुर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में दो यूनिट्स हैं। 1978 में इसका शिलान्यास किया गया था और 1985 में 110 मेगावाट का एक यूनिट चालू हुआ था, फिर 2003 में वह बंद हो गया। 2005 में जब नीतीश कुमार जी मुख्य मंत्री बने, तो पुनः 2006 में उस थर्मल पावर से धुआँ आना शुरू हुआ और मुजफ्फरपुर में 110-110 मेगावाट के दो यूनिट्स चालू हुए। मैं खास कर इसकी ओर इशारा करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं मुजफ्फरपुर से ही आता हूँ। मैं यहाँ पर देख रहा हूँ कि इस थर्मल पावर से प्रदूषण भी होता है। मुजफ्फरपुर विश्व प्रसिद्ध लीची के लिए जाना जाता है। जहाँ पर यह थर्मल पावर प्लांट है, उसके अगल-बगल बहुत सारे लीची के बागान थे। इसकी चिमनी से

जो धुआँ निकलता है या जो छाई निकलती है, उसने इन बागानों को बहुत ज्यादा प्रभावित किया है। लीची का समय पर ठीक से न पकना और लीची बरबाद हो जाना, यह थर्मल पावर प्लांट के लगने से हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँगा कि आप इस विषय पर ध्यान देते हुए यह देखें कि उस प्रदूषण को किस प्रकार से दूर किया जा सकता है। उसके बगल में एक जलकर है, जिसमें मछली का विकास होता था, वह उसकी छाई के कारण उस प्रदूषण से पूरा भर गया। उस छाई के कारण, इसके भर जाने के कारण इसके अगल-बगल के हजारों मछुआरे आज भुखमरी के शिकार हो रहे हैं। उसके बगल में बूढ़ी गंडक है। जब बूढ़ी गंडक में उसकी छाई जाती है, तो समय-समय पर वहां की मछलियाँ उबल जाती हैं। इस पर भी मैं आपसे ध्यान देने के लिए कहूँगा। वहीं बाढ़ है, कहलगांव है, जहां पर 210 यूनिट का प्लांट है और मैथन हाइड्रो पावर प्लांट भी हैं। बाढ़ में, जहां पर 600 मेगावाट का प्लांट है, वहां पर कोल लिकिंग की समस्या है। वहां पर कोयला ठीक से नहीं दिया जाता है। उसी प्रकार से बरौनी थर्मल पावर प्लांट और मुजफ्फरपुर थर्मल पावर प्लांट में शुद्ध कोयला नहीं जा पाता है, वहां पत्थर कोयला दिया जाता है। यह कोयला थर्मल पावर प्लांट के सिस्टम को खराब कर देता है, जिससे बार-बार वह खराब होता रहता है। वहां पर अच्छे कोयले की सप्लाई हो, इसकी ओर आप जरूर ध्यान दें, ताकि बिहार में बिजली की सप्लाई सही रूप से हो सके। इसके लिए वहां पर कोयले की दिक्कत न हो।

मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपसे विशेष रूप से कुछ कहना चाहूँगा। सुदूर देहातों में, जहां पर आप थर्मल पावर के द्वारा बिजली नहीं पहुंचा पाते हैं, वहां सौर-ऊर्जा की व्यवस्था भी की जा सकती है। हमारे बिहार में सौर-ऊर्जा का बहुत स्कोप है, पवन ऊर्जा का स्कोप है, पन-बिजली का स्कोप है। इसके अतिरिक्त यूरेनियम के माध्यम से परमाणु बिजली का स्कोप है। इथेनॉल के माध्यम से भी आप वहां बिजली का विकास कर सकते हैं। आप इथेनॉल के लिए हमें परमिशन दीजिए, हमारे यहां बहुत सी चीनी मिलें हैं, जिनसे इथेनॉल निकलता है। इससे भी हम ईंधन और ऊर्जा पैदा कर सकते हैं, इसलिए इसकी ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अभी हमारे बसपा के एक साथी, श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी जी एससी/एसटी के सम्बन्ध में बोल रहे थे। आप अपनी एनुअल रिपोर्ट 2013-14 के चैप्टर 33.6 में देखिए कि किस प्रकार से ओबीसी और एससी/एसटी कैटेगरी के लोगों के साथ अन्याय किया गया है। इसमें लिखा है, "An SC/ST Cell has been functioning in the Ministry since the early nineties under the direct control of the Deputy Secretary (Administration) who is also the Liaison Officer for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. SC/ST Cell also assists the Liaison Officer for OBCs."

मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपसे मांग करता हूँ कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए आपने सैल बनाया है, प्रकोष्ठ बनाया है, लेकिन अभी तक ओबीसी प्रकोष्ठ नहीं बनाया गया है, उसको आपने एससी/एसटी के साथ जोड़ दिया है। ओबीसी के सम्पूर्ण विकास के लिए मैं आपसे एक अलग सैल बनाने का अनुरोध करता हूँ।

हर क्षेत्र में ओबीसी के साथ अन्याय किया जाता है। डा. अम्बेडकर, लोहिया एवं कर्पूरी जी का जो मत था, वही मत आपकी तरफ चल गया और इसी मत से आपकी सरकार बनी है। यह मत उन्हीं ओबीसी एवं एससी/एसटी का नेतृत्व करता था। **...(समय की घंटी)...** सर, अभी दो मिनट बाकी हैं।

[डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी]

आपकी एनुअल रिपोर्ट में कैटेगरीवाइज जो टेबल बनाई गई है, इसमें देखा जा सकता है कि इन वर्गों के साथ किस प्रकार से अन्याय हुआ है। मैं आपको केवल मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ पावर के आंकड़े पढ़कर सुना रहा हूँ। आप कैटेगरी 'ए' में देखिए, टोटल 59 कर्मचारियों में से ओबीसी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या जीरो है, उसमें एक भी कर्मचारी ओबीसी का नहीं है, हालांकि उसमें शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कर्मचारी हैं।

फिर आप कैटेगरी 'बी' में देख लीजिए। 125% कर्मचारियों में से केवल 12% कर्मचारी ही ओबीसी के हैं, जबकि 27% का आरक्षण ओबीसी के लिए किया गया है। आप बताइए कि इसमें 27% आरक्षण के अनुसार ओबीसी के कर्मचारियों का चयन क्यों नहीं हुआ? इसके बाद आप कैटेगरी 'सी' में देख लीजिए, उसमें 12.9% ओबीसी के कर्मचारी हैं। फिर आप कैटेगरी 'सी' (एमटीएस) में देख लीजिए, वहां भी ओबीसी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या जीरो है।

इसके बाद आप वेल्फेयर ऑफ माइनोंरिटीज में सीईए में देखिए। इसमें कैटेगरी 'ए' में ओबीसी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या 4.4%, कैटेगरी 'बी' में 1.1%, कैटेगरी 'सी' में 9.2% और कैटेगरी 'सी' (एमटीएस) में 1.2% है, यानी इसमें भी ओबीसी के लिए दिया गया 27% आरक्षण कहीं नजर नहीं आ रहा है।

इसके बाद आप पीएओ में ओबीसी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या देख लीजिए। इसमें कैटेगरी 'बी' में ओबीसी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या 7% है और कैटेगरी 'सी' में 21% है, सिर्फ यहीं पर 20% का आंकड़ा पार हुआ है, लेकिन फिर भी वह 27% तक नहीं पहुंचा है।

इसके बाद आप एनटीपीसी के आंकड़े देखिए। एनटीपीसी में ओबीसी कर्मचारियों की संख्या किसी कैटेगरी में 15% है और किसी में 14% है। पावर ग्रिड में भी वही हाल है।

मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान एक विशेष बात की ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा। आप बहुत युवा और काम करने वाले मंत्री हैं। मैं आपको यह ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी जो नीति बनने जा रही है, तो उसमें जिस प्रकार से हमारे बिहार में कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी ...(समय की घंटी)... एक मिनट, सर।

जिस प्रकार से कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी, माननीय लालू यादव जी और नीतीश कुमार जी ने, जो व्यक्ति कैटेगरी फुलफिल नहीं कर रहे थे, तो गांधी मैदान में वैसे लोगों का सर्टिफिकेट देख कर उनको आरक्षण देने का काम किया था और आरक्षण के अनुसार काम किया था तथा उन गरीब-गुरबा लोगों की डायरेक्ट बहाली की थी, तो उसी प्रकार से मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि जो इस वर्ग के लोग कैटेगरी फुलफिल करते हैं, क्या आप उन्हें दिल्ली के रामलीला मैदान में खड़ा करा करके उनको नौकरी देने का और इसमें जगह भरने का काम करेंगे? मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): बहुत बढ़िया। Thank you very much.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: मंत्री महोदय, अंत में मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): हो गया। बहुत सी बातें हैं, परन्तु...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सर, मैं अंत में सिर्फ यही बात कहना चाहूँगा कि—

"सिर्फ हंगामा खड़ा करना मेरा मकसद नहीं है,
ऊर्जा स्रोत से इस देश की सूरत बदलनी चाहिए ।
आप करें या ये करें चाहे मैं करूँ,
हर घर में बिजली की रोशनी पहुँचनी चाहिए ॥"

जय हिन्द, जय भारत ।

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I am very happy to participate in the Discussion on the Working of the Power Ministry. Sir, this is my maiden speech. I gratefully and heartily thank Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma for giving me this opportunity to serve the people. I would not have dreamed to come to this august House having born in a remote village without the generous graciousness of Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. Amma is not only generous to me, she is also generous to the whole of Tamil people and kind towards all Indians. That is why Amma had a landslide victory in the recent Lok Sabha election. Nothing more is required than to celebrate Amma's kindness and generosity. I bow my head once again to Puratchi Thalaivi Amma.

I come from a remote village, named Adhimathiyanur of Coimbatore district in Tamil Nadu, on the foothill of Western Ghats. Sir, I completed my school studies in a rural school by walking daily up and down 16 kilometres. Now I am sad as a villager because more than 35 per cent, *i.e.* nearly 300 millions of Indians do not have electricity supply to their houses. Particularly, more than 47 per cent of rural houses do not have electricity. In the modern days, economic empowerment means access to electricity. Without energy we are powerless. Economic productivity and wellbeing are linked to the usage of electricity. There is no comfortable life without electricity, let it be employment, agriculture, household, travelling, industry, health, etc. Every part of life is linked to electricity. India has an installed capacity of 249.5 gigawatts. This is only 4.8 per cent of the world's share. The quality and quantity of supply of power is still a dream in India. One-thirds of the rural India does not have access to electricity and six per cent of urban poor do not have access to power. The per capita domestic consumption of electricity in India is only 96 units in rural areas and 288 units in the urban India. This measure indicates the difference of poverty line between rural and urban people. The world per capita consumption is 2,600 units, and in Europe, it is 6,200 units. India is the fourth largest consumer of electricity after the USA, China and Russia. But we suffer a large shortage of generation. Of the 1.4 billion people without electricity in the world, 300 millions are in India. This is a very sad state of affair. The then legendary Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivar MGR, in 1979, implemented a scheme called "Kudisaiku Oru Vilakku", meaning "One Lamp

[Shri A.K. Selvaraj]

for One Hut”, free of charge. Following Puratchi Thalaivar MGR’s policies, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma extended the free supply of power for people living under BPL for the free usage of electrical appliances like mixer, grinder and fan. These facilities are required for a comfortable life which poor men cannot afford. Now the Government of India is implementing the Scheme under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana for the purpose of rural electrification. One hundred per cent coverage has not been achieved so far under this scheme. But, in Tamil Nadu, there is no hut without electric supply due to Puratchi Thalaivi Amma’s serious efforts. The Tamil Nadu Government supplies free electricity to farmers and weavers for the purpose of poverty eradication and improving agricultural productivity. During Puratchi Thalaivi Amma’s Government, between 1991 and 1996, there was no power shortage, and there was an excess of 2,500 MW. Again, during Amma’s 2001-06 period, the Government added 2,500 MW of energy to the Tamil Nadu grid and there was no power cut. But during 1996-2001 and 2006-2011 of DMK’s Government, there was only a simple addition of 767 MW and there was a huge power cut. Because of the serious efforts put up by the hon. Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, the State has become power-cut free and self-sufficient at present. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: He is talking about a power-cut free State. I have not seen a State like that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Maiden speeches are not interrupted.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Puratchi Thalaivi Amma’s Government in the last three years has added 2,798 MW of power to the Grid and made Tamil Nadu power-cut free. In Tamil Nadu, the Government is implementing the solar-powered Green Houses for BPL people and weavers.

Under the Vision 2023, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has planned an outlay of ₹ 15 lakh crores for the total development of Tamil Nadu. The total investment under the Vision 2023 for Energy Sector is ₹ 4,50,000 crores. Fifty-nine per cent energy is based on coal. So the Government should ensure quality coal and ensure speedy and dedicated delivery mechanisms to power plants.

To utilize the excess power in any corner of the country, there should be sufficient power transmission corridors. The UPA-I Government created hurdles in sanctioning environmental clearance in 2005 for the implementation of Pykara Ultimate Storage Hydro Electric Scheme in Tamil Nadu. This was caused by the ill will of the then Environment Minister. Then, the Tamil Nadu Government approached the hon. Supreme Court and got the necessary clearance. The then UPA-II Government refused to allot

transmission corridor under the influence of DMK when Tamil Nadu wanted to buy power from other States. This Government should ensure that the common man gets power at an affordable rate. For this, the Government should build more generation capacity of its own rather than encouraging private companies. The transmission loss in India is 24 per cent, that is, one-fourth of the generation, whereas the transmission loss in Tamil Nadu is about 15 per cent only. This has been achieved by efficient billing, digital metering and improving transmission and distribution networks.

The present hon. Power Minister has praised the efforts of the Tamil Nadu Government for efficiently governing the power situation during the acute shortage period under the able leadership of hon. Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. If the Union Government can reduce the transmission loss from 15 per cent to 24 per cent, then, there will be a saving of 9 per cent. This will amount to a saving of 13,500 MW of the generated power out of 1,50,000 MW. The cost of 13,500 MW is enormous. To produce 13,500 MW power, the capital expense will be ₹ 80,000 crores. Further, the interlinking of rivers will offer great potential for addition of hydro power generation. This will also increase food productivity with less usage of electric power. More grain per drop of water is possible with interlinking of rivers. Development means increased industrial, economical, agricultural infrastructural developments. For this, India has to increase the power generation to more than 300 Gigawatts. Then only it is possible to achieve the goal. To improve the situation, the Government should speedily and efficiently implement necessary fundamentals for generation of power. Power alone can bring power to the country. So, I request the Government to engage the State Governments and bring about a revolution in the power generation sector. I request the Government to give special attention and extend cooperation to Tamil Nadu to fulfil the vision 2023 of Puratchi Thalaivi Amma's overall dream of development. The representation given by the hon. Chief Minister Amma to the hon. Prime Minister should be attended to at the earliest. These are: (1) Allocation of 15 per cent of the unallocated power completely to Tamil Nadu from the generating stations of the State such as Kudankulam Nuclear power plant units I and II, Neyveli Lignite Corporation Thermal Station II expansion, joint venture with Neyveli Lignite Corporation at Tuticorin and joint venture with NTPC at Vallur projects; (2) Creation of Green Energy Corridor; (3) A grant of ₹ 2,250 crores for evacuation of solar energy for transmission lines; (4) Commissioning of 765 KV line from Raichur in Karnataka to Sholapur in Maharashtra; and (5) 765 KV inter-regional transmission lines which have already been sanctioned by the Power Grid Corporation of India. These are Vemagiri (Andhra Pradesh) – Angul (Odisha), Narendra (Karnataka) – Kolhapur (Maharashtra), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) – Wardha (Maharashtra). To transport power from Chattisgarh to Pugalur in Tamil Nadu, high voltage direct current line of 6000 MW capacity needs to be taken up by the Power Grid Corporation urgently. (*Time-bell rings*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Your time is over.

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: I would like to request the Government to spend more money on research, so that renewable energy is harvested effectively and efficiently. The Government should have 20 per cent surplus energy at all times so that the shortfall in hydro and wind energy generation can be equalled during adverse periods. Sir, according to Press reports, Tamil Nadu may lose out on 700 MW of power from Central power generation stations. The Power Grid Corporation of India Limited had earlier committed to provide a 1200 MW transmission corridor to Tamil Nadu in view of the acute power shortage in the State. Now there is a move to reallocate power to different States out of Tamil Nadu's share of 1,200 MW. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to stick to the original plan of allocation of 1200 MW of power to Tamil Nadu.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you.

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Sir, I am just finishing. I have come to the conclusion. I thank the hon. Chairman for giving me this opportunity and also the hon. Members for patiently listening to me. I specially thank Puratchi Thalaivi Amma for her generous kindness in sending me to this august House. Thank you, Sir.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे भी ऊर्जा मंत्री रहने का मौका मिला है। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि थोड़ी सी कृपा आप कर दें। माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री जी को हमारी बड़ी शुभकामनाएं हैं, आपने बड़ा चैलेंज स्वीकार किया है। ऊर्जा और कोयला दोनों मंत्रालय आपके पास हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी.सिंह बदनौर): यू.पी. में तो आप सरप्लस हैं इसीलिए आप थे न वहां पर।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ईश्वर करे आप सफल हों। तीन लाइनों के साथ-"कि अंधेरे में जो बैठे हैं जरा उन पर भी नजर डालो, अरे ओ रोशनी वालो!"

श्रीमन्, जब मैं ऊर्जा मंत्री था, इस कन्ट्री में पावर रिफॉर्मस शुरू हुए थे। माननीय अटल जी इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे। अटल जी ने सारे ऊर्जा मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाया था और अटल जी पर्सनली चाहते थे कि पावर सेक्टर में रिफॉर्म का कोई फायदा हो। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस सब्जेक्ट को नेशनल सब्जेक्ट क्यों नहीं बनाया जाता? state का इश्यू होने के कारण तमाम राज्य चुनाव के लिए मुफ्त बिजली की घोषणा कर देते हैं। राज्यों में बिजली का टैरिफ अलग-अलग है। बहुत से राज्य जनरेशन प्लांट इस कारण नहीं लगा पाते Escrow Guarantee की उनके पास कमी हो गई, क्योंकि उनके पावर कारपोरेशन की जितनी लिमिट थी, वह लिमिट पी.पी.ए. में कर चुके हैं। अब नए फाइनेंशियल क्लोजर कैसे हों जो वह लगाएंगे। Escrow Guarantee का प्रोविजन है, अगर Escrow Guarantee नहीं देंगे, तो बैंक फाइनेंशियल क्लोजर नहीं करेगा, लोन नहीं मिलेगा। इसी कारण यू.पी. में चार-पांच पावर प्लांट को आपने कोयले का लिकेज नहीं दिया, Escrow Guarantee की कमी है। 4 नए पावर प्लांट यू.पी. में आना चाहते हैं लेकिन सिर्फ इस

कारण नहीं आ पा रहे हैं कि उनके सामने ये दोनों समस्याएं हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस पर विचार करिए। अगर आपने पावर रिफॉर्म की बात की, रेग्युलेटरी कमीशन आपने बना दिए। स्टेट के अलग बन गए, सेंट्रल रेग्युलेटरी कमीशन अलग बैठ गया। यह तो एक तरीके से पावर सैक्टर में आपने एक थर्ड पार्टी बना दिया। उस समय कुमारमंगलम जी थे। उन्होंने बड़ा समझाया था कि अगर रेग्युलेटरी कमीशन बन जाएगा तो पावर सैक्टर पर कोई दबाव नहीं रहेगा। सेंट्रल रेग्युलेटरी कमीशन ने, पीक ऑवर में अगर 49.7 hertz से नीचे हमारा लोड जाता है, तो हम जो बिजली लेंगे उन्होंने यू.आई. कर दिया। उन्होंने यू.आई. का हमसे पैसा ले लिया। आज आपके सेंट्रल रेग्युलेटरी कमीशन के पास छः हजार करोड़ रूपए है। यह नियम है कि रेग्युलेटरी कमीशन जिन राज्यों से एक्स्ट्रा बिजली का पैसा लेगा, अगर आपने पीक ऑवर में हम पर फाइन लगाकर सात रूपए, बारह रूपए लिए और जिस राज्य से आपने हमको बिजली दी, उस राज्य को आपने तीन रूपए या चार रूपए दिए तो जो एक्स्ट्रा पैसा है, उस पैसे को आप उसी राज्य में बिजली के क्षेत्र में प्रगति करने के लिए देंगे। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप उत्तर में बताएं कि सेंट्रल रेग्युलेटरी कमीशन के पास जो छः हजार करोड़ रूपए पड़ा है, क्या सेंट्रल रेग्युलेटरी कमीशन उस रूपए को देगा? आपने नेशनल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी फंड बनाया। बड़ी जोर से घोषणा हुई कि एक लाख करोड़ रूपए का भारत सरकार नेशनल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी फंड बना रही है और जिन राज्यों की हालत अच्छी नहीं है, यह ठीक है कि उत्तर प्रदेश भी उसी में है, जहां बिजली का लाइन लॉस ज्यादा है। इसको चाहें आप थैप्ट कह लो, करीब 60 हजार मेगावाट की प्रति वर्ष बिजली चोरी होती है, जिसको हम थैप्ट में लेते हैं, करीब 40 परसेंट, 25 परसेंट। आपने ऑब्जेक्ट रखा कि 15 परसेंट आना चाहिए। नेशनल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी फंड का आपका पिछले वर्ष मात्र दो हजार करोड़ रूपया खर्च हुआ। क्यों नहीं आप अपनी गाइडलाइंस को ठीक करते हैं? जो राज्य रिफॉर्म कर चुके हैं, जो राज्य रिफॉर्म करके आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं, उसमें हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश भी है, उन राज्यों की मदद आप क्यों नहीं करते हैं? आपने कहा कि फाइनेंशियल रिस्ट्रक्चरिंग प्लान बनाया है, एफ.आर.पी. के लिए आपने कहा। आपने कहा कि पावर कारपोरेशन के ऊपर जो भी लोन है, 50 परसेंट स्टेट बीयर कर लें, 25 परसेंट हम बीयर करेंगे और 25 परसेंट पावर कारपोरेशन बीयर करे। आप देख लीजिए 50 परसेंट उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार ने बीयर कर लिया। आपको मालूम है कि बैंक हमसे कितना ब्याज ले रहे हैं। साढ़े बारह परसेंट से कम कोई बैंक नहीं ले रहा है। आपका आर.ई.सी. और पी.एफ.सी. भी हमसे साढ़े बारह परसेंट ब्याज ले रहा है। करीब चार हजार से साढ़े चार हजार करोड़ रूपए तो एक राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश बिजली के क्षेत्र में सालाना ब्याज दे रहा है। अगर हम चार हजार से साढ़े चार हजार करोड़ रूपए का ब्याज देंगे तो फिर पावर कारपोरेशन की क्या हालत होगी, ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में सुधार कहां से होगा। राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण योजना है, आपने कह दिया कि सब गांवों का हम विद्युतीकरण कराएंगे, लेकिन आपने दो शर्तें रख दी। एक तो यह कि escalation राज्य को तय करना होगा और राज्य ने अगर प्लान में और गांव बढ़ाए, तो उसका खर्च राज्य को bear करना पड़ेगा। आपने राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण योजना के तहत यह शर्त लगा दी है। आज escalation बहुत तेजी से हो रहा है। आप सारे राज्यों को बैठाकर पूछ लीजिए कि ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना की क्या स्थिति है? राज्य इस योजना को implement क्यों नहीं कर पा रहे हैं? दरअसल आज कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं, ठेकेदार काम छोड़कर भाग रहे हैं, जिस कारण गांवों का विद्युतीकरण नहीं हो पा रहा है। आप एपीडीआरपी योजना ले लीजिए जिसे आपने शहरी क्षेत्रों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए लागू किया है। आपने उनको सारा पैसा लोन के तौर पर दिया और कह दिया कि आप लाइन-लॉस 15 परसेंट कर लेंगे, तो हम इसे ग्रांट में बदल देंगे अन्यथा यह आपके ऊपर लोन बना रहेगा। ऐसा क्यों है?

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

श्रीमन्, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने एनईए बनाया है, तो राज्यों को जो आप एपीडीआरपी का पैसा दे रहे हैं, उस एपीडीआरपी के पैसे को आप लोन की जगह ग्रांट में convert क्यों नहीं कर देते? मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय इश्यू होना चाहिए। दरअसल, हमारे पास मांग और आपूर्ति में बहुत बड़ा अंतर है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस अंतर को हम कैसे meet कर पाएंगे?

श्रीमन्, आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी टोटल बिजली पैदा हो रही है, उससे दो-तीन गुना हमारी डिमांड है। अगर हम गांवों का विद्युतीकरण कर देंगे, तो सन् 2030 तक हमारी मांग 60 लाख मेगावाट तक पहुंच जाएगी। हम इतनी बिजली कहां से लाएंगे? आज हमारी क्या स्थिति है, क्या आपने कभी इस बारे में विचार किया है? श्रीमन्, इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर में पहले ऊर्जा की खपत 60 परसेंट थी जिसे आप क्रॉस सब्सिडी से पूरा करते थे, आज वह 44.84 परसेंट रह गयी है। इसमें रेलवे भी शामिल है। श्रीमन्, Domestic sector की 22 परसेंट रह गयी, एग्रीकल्चर की 17 परसेंट और कॉमर्शियल सेक्टर में 9 परसेंट रह गयी है। अगर कॉमर्शियल और इंडस्ट्रियल दोनों सेक्टर में आपकी खपत न बढ़ी तो फिर क्रॉस सब्सिडी कैसे होगी? मैं ऊर्जा मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि आखिर चाइना में इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर में 60 परसेंट से ऊपर पावर खर्च हो रही है, लेकिन वह हिन्दुस्तान में गिरकर 45 परसेंट आ गयी है, तो इसका असर हमारे इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर पर कहीं-न-कहीं तो आ रहा है। यह गिरावट क्यों हो रही है? अगर हम 8-9 रूपए यूनिट में इंडस्ट्रियल बिजली देंगे और फिर चाइना से compete करने की बात करेंगे, तो फिर कैसे compete कर पाएंगे? आज चाइना ने हिन्दुस्तान के बाजार पर पूरा कब्जा कर लिया है क्योंकि हमारे यहां लेबर कॉस्ट, बिजली की कॉस्ट और मैटीरियल कॉस्ट इतनी ज्यादा है कि हम जो भी चीज बनाते हैं, वह चाइना की कॉस्ट से ज्यादा बैठती है। श्रीमन्, चाइना तो इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर में बिजली को सब्सिडाइज कर रहा है, लेकिन हम वहां रेट बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। इसलिए आपको कहीं-न-कहीं तो बैलेंस करना होगा। अगर हम चैक-बैलेंस के हिसाब से नहीं चले, तो पावर सेक्टर में disaster हो जाएगा।

श्रीमन्, मैं आज सुबह अखबार में पढ़ रहा था कि सेंट्रल सेक्टर के थर्मल पावर स्टेशंस में मात्र 4 दिन का कोयला शेष रह गया है। यह न्यूज टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया के फ्रंट पेज पर दी हुई थी। आप कोल मंत्री हैं और जानते होंगे कि पूरे विश्व में सब से ज्यादा कोयला हिन्दुस्तान में है। इस देश में कोयले के बड़े-बड़े भंडार हैं, लेकिन हमें आस्ट्रेलिया से, साउथ अफ्रीका से कोयला लाना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि आपकी कोई कोल पॉलिसी नहीं है। पिछली बार कोल स्कैम को इतना बड़ा मान लिया गया कि जिन लोगों को कोयला दिया गया था, वे सब आज सीबीआई के अंतर्गत मुलज़िम बन गए हैं। आप कोई कोल पॉलिसी तय नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप बताएं कि हिन्दुस्तान में कौन-सी नई कोलरी खुल रही है। हमारे यहां तो धीरे-धीरे जो कोलरीज हैं, वे भी बन्द होती जा रही हैं। यहां हमारे पास बिहार, बंगाल, झारखंड और ओडिशा के साथी बैठे हुए हैं। इन सब राज्यों में कोल पॉलिसी न होने के कारण काम नहीं हो पा रहा है। श्रीमन्, उत्तर प्रदेश में चार पावर स्टेशंस सिर्फ इसलिए नहीं लग पा रहे हैं क्योंकि आपने उनको कोल लिंकेज नहीं दिया है। हमारे आनपारा और ओवरा सब से महत्वपूर्ण पावर स्टेशंस हैं और हरदुआगंज का पावर स्टेशन दो दिन बंद रहा क्योंकि कोयला नहीं था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, हम पावर सेक्टर में रिफॉर्म की बात कर रहे हैं। पिछले दिनों एटोमिक

पावर के बारे में बहुत चर्चा हुई थी। एटोमिक पावर के चक्कर में हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट में वह घटना हो गई, जो पहले कभी नहीं हुई थी। पार्लियामेंट में नोट भी लहरा दिए गए, लेकिन नतीजा क्या निकला? श्रीमन्, हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी टोटल पावर जनरेट होती है, उसमें से एटोमिक पावर सिर्फ 2 परसेंट होती है। हम करीब 44-45 परसेंट थर्मल से जनरेट कर रहे हैं, करीब 30 परसेंट हाइड्रो से कर रहे हैं, लेकिन सिर्फ 2 परसेंट एटोमिक से है। इस 2 परसेंट के लिए इतना बड़ा शोर हो गया, जैसे पता नहीं आगे क्या होगा? जैसे हम अमरीका से साइन कर लेंगे, तो हिन्दुस्तान की पावर शॉर्टेज खत्म हो जाएगी। उसमें क्या निकला? हम तो चाहेंगे कि आप उस पर भी अपना जवाब दीजिए। आप उनकी गलती को मत ओढ़िएगा, क्योंकि आजकल आपने यह फैशन बना लिया है कि जो इन्होंने किया, हम उसे ही ले रहे हैं। आपने कहा कि रेल किराया हमने बढ़ाया, यह आपने बढ़ाया हुआ था, फलां जो किया वह आपने किया हुआ था, डीजल पर आप दाम बढ़ा गए थे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने निर्णय लें, स्टेप्स लें। अगर आप कहीं अपने स्टेप्स पर नहीं आए, तो यह आगे बड़ा मुश्किल होगा। आप पावर सैक्टर के चलेन्ज को स्वीकार करें।

सर, मैं आपसे उत्तर प्रदेश से संबंधित दो-तीन बातें कहूंगा, वैसे कहना तो बहुत था। मैं अपनी बात गाडगिल फार्मूला से शुरू करूंगा कि फोर्थ प्लान में गाडगिल फार्मूला बना कि कैसे राज्यों को सेंट्रल सैक्टर की बिजली दी जाएगी। आज यह बारहवां प्लान चल रहा है और फोर्थ प्लान के गाडगिल फार्मूले को आपने आज भी स्वीकार कर रखा है। क्यों नहीं आप इसको आबादी, क्षेत्रफल के हिसाब से तय करते हैं? क्या यह जरूरी है कि सन् 1928 में जो गाडगिल कह गए हों, वही 2028 में भी चलेगा? आप गाडगिल फार्मूला चेंज करिए। राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों ने आपको जो पत्र लिखे हैं, उन पत्रों के हिसाब से अगर आप नहीं आएं, तो पावर सैक्टर में कैसे काम होगा? हमारी 75 केवी की एक आनपारा-उन्नाव लाइन बंद है। बीच में वाइल्ड लाइफ फॉरेस्ट आ गया है। आपने नेशनल वाइल्ड लाइफ बोर्ड का गठन नहीं किया। यह एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट लाइन है। मैं आपसे एक बात कह देता हूँ कि आप जनरेशन में सफल हो सकते हैं, नुकसान नहीं है। आप ट्रांसमिशन में सफल हो सकते हैं, नुकसान नहीं है, लेकिन डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में जिस दिन सफल हो जाएंगे, उस दिन पावर सैक्टर अपने आप चमक जाएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप खत्म करें।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मुझे याद है, जब मैं ऊर्जा मंत्री था, श्रीनगर, विष्णुप्रयाग, दोनों इसलिए डिले हुए थे, क्योंकि वे वहां से ट्रांसमिशन लाइन मुरादाबाद तक नहीं ला पा रहे थे। उनके सामने प्रॉब्लम थी कि जो बिजली हम जनरेट करेंगे, वह बिजली ग्रिड में कैसे जाएगी। तो ऊर्जा मंत्री जी, यह जो हमारी आनपारा लाइन है इसको क्लीयर कर खत्म कर दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप खत्म कीजिए, बहुत हो गया।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि एनएचपीसी हिन्दुस्तान में एक इतना बड़ा हाइड्रो पावर जनरेट करने का पावर रखता है और आपने तो अरुणाचल को छुआ ही नहीं, जो अरुणाचल एक लाख मेगावाट पावर जनरेट कर सकता है। उत्तरांचल को आपने पूरा छुआ ही नहीं, हिमाचल में आपने आधा हिमाचल छुआ है। हमारे पास इतना बड़ा हिमालय है, इतना बड़ा पानी का स्रोत है, जहां से हम हाइड्रो पावर से सस्ती बिजली ले सकते हैं। चीन ने एक लाख मेगावाट का हाइड्रो पावर स्टेशन बनाया, जो काम कर रहा है। हमने पावर सैक्टर में एनएचपीसी, एनटीपीसी, आरईसी, पीएफसी इतने क्षेत्र खोल रखे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): अब आप खत्म कीजिए ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ठीक है, सर । मैं खत्म करता हूँ । इन शब्दों के साथ माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे कहूंगा...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): नरेश जी, आप तो मंत्री रहे हैं । इतना बड़ा कॉम्प्लेक्स सब्जेक्ट है, आप तो एक घंटा और बोल सकते हैं, लेकिन समय कम है ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, बिल्कुल बोल सकते हैं, क्योंकि हमने इस पर बहुत साल काम किया है । ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप भी ऊर्जा मंत्री रहे हैं । ओडिशा के देव साहब वहां बैठे हैं, जिन्होंने सबसे पहले इसे देखा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप तो मंत्री थे, लेकिन अब तो हम आज के मंत्री जी को सुनेंगे ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हम तो छोटे राज्य के थे, ये देश के हैं । तभी तो मैंने कहा कि इनको मेरी शुभकामनाएं हैं । पीयूष भाई के साथ हर्ष वर्धन जी को भी शुभकामनाएं हैं । व्यापारी समाज के हैं, आप सफल होना, असफल मत होना, बड़ी बेइज्जती होती है । मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि हर प्रधान मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए एक अलग से मीटिंग बुलाते थे, लेकिन अब पता नहीं क्यों यह परंपरा खत्म हुई? इन लोगों ने जाकर खत्म की । अब तो मोदी जी खुद उत्तर प्रदेश से जीत कर आए हैं । प्रधान मंत्री जी का उत्तर प्रदेश से संबंध है, कलराज मिश्र जी भी बैठे हैं, बड़े पावरफुल हैं । राजनाथ सिंह जी बड़े पावरफुल हैं । यह अलग बात है कि प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी अपनी मर्जी का नहीं मिलेगा, लेकिन मैं इतना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए अलग से मीटिंग बुलाएं । यह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है, 22 करोड़ की आबादी का और 1000 किलोमीटर लंबा प्रदेश है । उत्तर प्रदेश देश की राजनीति को एक दिशा देता है, कम-से-कम वहां की समस्याओं के लिए एक मीटिंग बुलाई जाए और हमारे प्रदेश की समस्याओं को देखते हुए उनको क्लीयर करें । मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश में पावर सैक्टर सफल हो गया, तो देश के अन्य पार्ट्स में जरूर सफल हो जाएगा । बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद ।

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the first point I want to make is this. Though we are producing about 2.5 lakh megawatts of power, 47.5 per cent of our rural folk and 7 per cent of our urban folk do not have electricity. It works out to about 37.5 per cent of our population which is about 43-44 crore people. In spite of the great strides that we have made in the field of electricity, we lag very far behind in ensuring electricity to a big section of masses.

Secondly, similar inequality is there, as far as average availability of electricity to different States is concerned. It ranges from 120 KW/hr to 1,200 KW/hr. This inequality has to be brought down. I know certain States spend more, over and above the domestic use, on electricity for the industry and the agriculture. But, still, this inequality has to be brought down in a short time.

We have got an installed capacity of 2.5 lakh MW power. But we are able to

4.00 P.M.

achieve actual production of only 65 per cent of it. If we do research and if there is efficient handling of various machinery, we may be able to achieve 85 per cent, which is 20 per cent more. That means, about 45,000 to 50,000 MW electricity can be saved, using the installed capacity.

Then, Sir, there is more than 30 per cent transmission and distribution losses. If we are able to reduce it to half, we will be able to save 35,000 megawatts of electricity. So, together, we may be able to save about 75,000 to 80,000 megawatt of electricity, with the present installed capacity provided if we handle our equipments, machinery and workforce in a much better manner. I would like to request the hon. Minister, through you, to pay attention to this aspect very seriously.

We have got very good institutions, like, the NTPC, the National Power Grid Corporation, etc. There are many institutions like these. We have got very good public sector institutions at the national level. But in many States the State Electricity Boards are not up to the mark. Some of them are in a very bad condition. Certainly we have to improve these Boards. We have to take carefully assess to what extent we can achieve our goal by improving the public sector institutions. I am saying so because during the last one decade or more we have been giving more stress to the development of the private sector. I am not against the private sector. Let them thrive. But what we are seeing is that even in the city of Delhi, which is our showpiece to the world, the way in which electricity is being transmitted and distributed is not satisfactory. It was a political issue during the last elections. Various political parties complained that there was gross corruption and mismanagement. A lot of money was collected by the DISCOMS, than what was due to them.

If you look at the functioning of the private sector, particularly in the matter of distribution, we will find that they are concentrating more on urban areas, not on rural areas. So, if you want to fully electrify the rural areas, privatization would not help much. So, what I would suggest is — I am not against privatization — that while privatizing or while encouraging private companies, what we have to ensure is that corruption is not there, mismanagement is not there and a lot of wastage is also not there.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

In this connection — even though it is not connected to the electricity — I would say that in the name of improving the production of electricity, the NDA Government as well as the UPA Government had given a lot of coal fields to the private sector. If you take a stock of the coal blocks given during the last one or two decades to the

[Shri C.P. Narayanan]

private sector — how many of them are producing, how many of them have started using those blocks, not for production, but in the preparation for their production — we find that very few of them have done that. I would request the Minister, through you, to make a serious assessment of the way those coal blocks have been made use of by the private sector. If they are not using them, take back those coal blocks. I am saying this because on last Friday when we had a discussion in this connection, there was a demand that we should improve import of coal. I am not against import of coal. We have got huge stock of coal in our coal blocks. But our coal has got one drawback. There is about 40 per cent of the ash content in coal stock. We do not have to just keep it away and import clean coal from Australia and other countries. This is our national wealth. We have to develop our research in this field. We have to improve our efficient handling of solar Energy in this field, so that we can make use of our national wealth to our advantage. If this is to be done, two things have to be kept in mind. One, the Coal India Ltd. is doing yeoman's service. It has to be improved. It has to be given funds. It has to be given people at the helm of affairs and also at the lower levels, so that efficient management and efficient exploitation of our coal fields is possible. Such coal stock can be made use of for increasing our production.

Sir, another point is research, not only in this but also in other fields whether it is in the hydel or thermal or solar or atomic or wind. Whatever field it is, we should not be satisfied having achieved certain levels. We have to improve our efficiency and also improve our knowledge in this field. For that, continuously we have to have research in this field. What I have been told by some friends working in our research institutions is that for the last two decades, we have been giving scant attention to research in our country, particularly, in the field of electricity. (*Time-bell rings*) So, I would request the Minister, through you, that research has to be improved.

Sir, there are two more points. One is regarding solar power. As regards the solar power, I find so much has been mentioned about the Gujarat model where various things have been done. I do not want to go into the details. What I want to suggest is that if we make a project in the next two, three years, we should see that 20 to 30 million households have their own solar power production. To an extent, that is being done in Tamil Nadu and in some other States also. Even if it is only five or six units produced every day by every household and if there are 20 million households, that means 120 million units will be produced every day. They can use it. We have to make arrangements so that the State Electricity Boards will be able to purchase it. What I am saying is that by such decentralized production, a corporative production, we will be able to increase our solar power production in a big way. I am not saying that projects involving vast areas should be avoided. But, along with that, concentrate on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now conclude.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Yes, Sir, I am concluding. Finally, Sir, there are two things. One is that the Government should give equal level-playing fields for private sector as well as the public sector. We have so far been giving the public sector the pride of place. But my fear is that that is not being done now, particularly, when we read various news items in recent days. That is one thing. So, more attention has to be paid to the public sector, particularly, the well functioning public sector units.

Then, there is one more point the environmental problem. In connection with electricity production. I am suggesting only one point. When we are having new thermal stations, particularly the bigger ones, have it at the pithead itself so that we can avoid the transportation problem as well as the contamination and a lot of other wastage of production is at the pitheads, we may be able to control pollution in a much better way than when production is done all over the country. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now Shri Baishnab Parida. I hope you know your time. You have six minutes.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, after Independence, the Electricity Act came into existence in 1948. At that time, we were producing only a few hundred megawatts. Today, we are producing more than 2 lakh megawatts annually. Till now, one-fourth of our population does not get electricity. The villages which are electrified, most of them don't get electricity for more than eight or ten hours, even, sometimes, lesser.

Access to electricity is one of the chief prerequisites for economic development. Once Lenin, the founder of ex-Soviet Union was asked, 'What is communism?' He said, "Power to Soviets and electricity is communism." That means, power to the people and electricity, both, would develop the society and bring prosperity.

To provide electricity at an affordable rate to all citizens should be the topmost priority. Power deficit is a major problem for our country. There is a shortage of 32,428 million units. How are we going to solve this problem? Apart from producing energy from thermal power plants, we should lay stress on clean renewable energy. We can harness huge solar energy which is available in our country in plenty. The Central Government should come forward to promote wind energy also. Nuclear energy is another source of power in the modern world. The world is now getting 17 per cent power from nuclear energy, whereas, in India, we get only 4 per cent of our total power generation from it. In this case, we have to develop the technology and obtain materials, *i.e.*, uranium, which is required for nuclear energy. We mainly depend on coal to produce electricity. We have to develop coal blocks. The quality of Indian coal

[Shri Baishnab Parida]

is slightly low. It also pollutes the environment. If speedy implementation of hydro electricity projects is ensured by the Government, it would be a great service to the nation, and there are certain States where we can produce ample amount of clean energy from hydroelectric power plants. The hurdles in the field of coal production should be removed by the Government by enacting special laws. Captive plants to industries should also be provided, and, for that, coal is necessary. In our State, Odisha, plenty of coal is available. If the Central Government can help us, we can produce so much of electricity that we can even provide it to other States also.

But, due to many problems, the coal blocks get blocked. Many of the plants in Odisha are not functional too. This transmission system is so old. Many of my friends here have mentioned that up to 23 per cent losses occurred due to the old methods of transmission and that unless and until the Government reduced thefts in distribution, we cannot make the power sector economically viable. Odisha was the first State in India that introduced reforms in the electricity sector, and thanks to Shri Biju Patnaik, who took a bold step at that time, now Odisha has reduced its transmission losses. Earlier, there were 50 per cent transmission losses; we have reduced it to 23 per cent. We are now planning to reduce it further to 12 per cent if the Central Government helps us. We have to use technology to reduce thefts.

Sir, we are transmitting electricity at a very low voltage in rural areas. The lower the voltage, the higher the transmission losses. The Power Ministry must try to convert low transmission lines to high transmission lines. Modernization schemes for old plants should be taken up immediately by the NTPC and the State Electricity Boards. The Central Electricity Authority has set a target of one lakh megawatts of additional power generation during the 12th Five Year Plan. At present, the NTPC, the largest electricity producing unit in our country, is producing only 43,00 MW of power, but it is facing acute problem in getting coal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: This problem in getting coal should be immediately resolved. Thanks to the Government, both the portfolios of Power and Coal have been given to a dynamic Minister, and he must utilize his energy and innovative ideas to generate more electricity and fulfil the desires of our countrymen.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, in 2005, the Government had planned to establish some mega power projects in our country. There are two-three such mega power projects that had started generating power in the country. Odisha has fortunately got

one such power plant. But the Government is not paying sufficient attention towards making these units generate power and completing work on others. For that you need to allot some money and show some interest in them. That would solve many of the problems that we are facing now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Paridaji, please conclude now.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, just one more minute.

Then, Sir, these projects should be cleared, land must be allotted and NOC must be issued to them in time. I request the Minister to remodel these projects. There should be a pit-head generation on the sea-coast. That would solve many of our problems.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's okay. Now, please conclude.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, thank you very much for giving me time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Gundu Sudharani; your time is, five minutes.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

At the outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Energy Minister and the NDA Government for taking major initiatives to give a big push to India's Power Capacity Addition Programme by putting up 4000 MW Ultra-Mega projects for bidding in its first year of office. The proposals of the Ministry, like encouragement of new and renewable energy, solar and wind energy and development of transmission and distribution sectors are welcome. This will go a long way in ensuring 24x7 power to all.

Sir, India got Independence in the year 1947. In 1948, the Electricity Act came into existence. In 1948, the Electricity Act came into existence. At that time, the power generation was just in three digits, in hundred megawatts only. Now we are generating 2 lakh plus megawatts. After nearly 67 years, it is very sad that the country still experiences peak shortage of 4.5 per cent (6,103 MWs) and energy deficit of 4.2 per cent. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Against the power demand of 1002,257 million units, the nation has only 9,59,829 million units. The shortage is of 42,428 million units. In some States, the power situation is even very worse — there is an acute shortage of power supply.

Sir, coming to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, there is severe power crisis. First, coming to Andhra Pradesh, the power utilities in the State are facing an acute shortage of coal to service the thermal power projects. As against the requirement of 80,000 tonnes of coal every day, the State has 55,000 tonnes coal. For 1,760 MW, Dr. Narla Tatarao Thermal Power Station at Vijayawada required 30,000 tonnes of coal; 1,050

[Shrimati Gundu Sudharani]

MW Rayalaseema Thermal Power Project, 15,000 tonnes and the Krishnapatnam Thermal Power Plant, 20,000 tonnes on a daily basis to ensure generation at full capacity. Hence, I request the hon. Minister to allot 80,000 tonnes of coal a day to meet the demand of thermal power plants in Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, coming to Telangana, there is also severe crisis. If you want to increase hydel power in Telangana, you need to construct more and more dams which will be useful not only for irrigation but also for generating hydel power. As the time is limited, I want to mention one or two projects — Dummugudem Hydro Electric Project proposed at Bhadrachalam and the proposed hydro power station generates 368 MWs. So, I suggest the Government of India to help the State to complete this project.

The next point is, 13th Schedule of the AP Reorganisation Act mandates NTPC to set up 4,000 MW thermal power facility in the State of Telangana. It also mandates to provide coal linkages to this. But nothing has been done. The NTPC has to set it up within a time frame. Kakatiya Thermal Power Project has taken up its Phase III expansion plan of 16,00 MW. The feasibility study has already been completed. So, I request to complete this for the sake of farmers and also power. There are two more projects, that is, Sattupalli TPP with 600 MW and Ramagundam TPP with 1,320 MW. I request the hon. Minister to discuss providing coal linkages to these three plants and allot, at least, 700 million tonne capacity coal blocks so that they can start functioning.

Sir, I welcome the proposal of coal gasification process for generating power in Telangana region where left coal is there in coal mines. Sir, we have two gas-based power plants in Telangana — one at Shankarapalli with 1000 MW and the other at Karimnagar with 2,100 MW. Shankarapalli is going to be completed. I request the hon. Petroleum Minister, through you, to provide 4.62 MMSCMD to this plant. There is a deficit of 12 per cent. I request the Government to complete this also.

Regarding distribution reforms, sector losses led to heavy borrowing. Power sector debt reached to ₹3.5 trillion. Need of the hour is, India should consider switching to pre-payment metering system of electricity consumption as part of its sweeping power distribution reforms if it has to move towards growth trajectory. Pre-paid metering system is successful in Nigeria and could be replicated in India. Only then can it meet the goal set for itself to expand the access to electricity to all by 2019.

Coming to wind power energy potential of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States the States have potential to generate about 14,497 MW wind power against which the installed capacity is only 5,394 MW. To overcome this shortage of electricity, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is encouraging its production from non-conventional sources, especially wind. But the division of Andhra Pradesh has left the States, Andhra

Pradesh as well as Telangana, in a bad financial state of affairs. Andhra Pradesh is running a financial deficit of ₹17,000 crores.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to provide special package/incentives for establishment of solar and wind power projects in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, or, declare a tax holiday for, at least, ten years for these projects. With these words, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Praful Patel - not present. Now, Ms. Anu Aga. You have five minutes.

MS. ANU AGA (Nominated): Sir, in comparison to the developed world's energy consumption of 15,000 units per person per year and China's 4,000 units per person per year, India is at just about 800 units. Even to catch up with our neighbour, China, we would need an additional capacity of 8,00,000 MW in generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. Unless we are able to plan this mammoth target in less than ten years, our country will not be able to grow its GDP at the expected rate of above 8 per cent in the forthcoming years. In order to facilitate this, our country will need financial resources. We will need to spend about \$ 1.6 to 2 trillion of capital to fulfil this requirement, which is almost equal to the annual GDP of the country.

Then coming to fuel, the coal mining capacity of our country has to be increased fivefold from the current level to meet up with this demand. Over and above this, we will have to resort to importing coal, expected to rise to almost 500 million tons per annum from the current levels, putting severe pressure on our Current Account Deficit and currency evaluation. Though coalbased power plants may offer an immediate solution for our country, we must be cognisant of the fact that our coal reserves are only about 8 per cent of the known global reserves, whereas we have 17 per cent of the world's population. This, combined with the need for long-term energy security for our country, as also the impending threat of climate change, must encourage a higher mix of renewable energy beyond the current transition phase. We need policies that encourage the use of bio-mass, solar, wind and hybridised solutions. We will also need to enhance India-centric research and innovation in the area of renewable energy, with the Government taking the lead, by funding and connecting academia with industry.

Regarding land, I would like to say that we need to make acquisition of land efficient and at affordable prices, yet being fair to the rural farming community.

Then there is the issue of reduction of transmission and distribution losses. Owing to usage of old and inefficient technology and unabated malpractices, we still lose a substantial quantum of generated power from the distribution network indirectly elevating the cost of electricity in the hands of the consumer. We all know that transmission and distribution loss of this magnitude is a euphemism of outright theft.

[Ms. Anu Aga]

Then, I come to the issue of more realistic tariff structure. While the country spends ₹3.76 per unit for the electricity produced on a weighted average method, our gross recovery is still lagging at about ₹ 3.06 per unit. This mammoth deficit is being made good by indirect subsidies, creating a burden on the National Exchequer. If we are serious about substantial economic growth, we must address this core sector with alacrity. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anil Desai; you have seven minutes.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to say that the Power Minister, Shri Piyush Goyal, who hails from my State of Maharashtra, has assumed the responsibility to improve the situation of power in our country, and, accordingly, sizable provision is being made in the current Budget.

In the year 1997-98, when the country was poised to introduce reforms in the power sector, it began its journey with the enactment of the Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act. The primary objective of the power sector reforms and the enactment of Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act were to make electricity sector free from Government control by giving regulators the autonomy in deciding tariffs and undertaking activities to reduce transmission and commercial losses. The basic idea was to unbundle electricity functions of generation, transmission and distribution under the State Electricity Boards into separate entities with the aim of identifying problems in the distribution sector, and, bringing investment in the generation sector.

Sir, sixteen years have passed since the enactment of the Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, and, now, we have around 27 regulators at the State and the Central levels overseeing the electricity business in their respective jurisdiction. The electricity consumption has grown from 0.78 lakh MW to more than 2.50 lakh MW and per capita consumption of the electricity has also gone up considerably.

Now, the question is: have we been successful in our mission to serve the consumers in ensuring reliable supply of electricity at an affordable price, and, at the same time, attract the desired investments by setting up regulators and granting them autonomy? We have a wide spectrum of consumers in all categories from public works to agriculture, and, from domestic to industry.

With the Electricity Act, 2003 in place, we need to strengthen the regulatory system, and, hence stricter checks will have to ensure at every level of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity to end-consumer.

Sir, in Maharashtra, most of the Districts still reel under darkness for 12 to 16 hours due to load-shedding. Though the Congress-led Government in the State of Maharashtra has, time and again, assured that they would make Maharashtra a power-surplus State, it has failed miserably, and, therefore, the Centre should look into the situation and the demands.

Sir, the power generation centres at Bhusawal, Khaparkheda, Vidarbha and Ratnagiri, the decade-old electricity thermal stations, are in bad shape. Collapsing of the grids thereby putting the entire State, Districts and the Talukas under the darkness has become a regular feature. Proper replacement by modernizing these plants is the need of the hour, otherwise, the requirement or the demand of power will never be met, and, ultimately, progress and development of the State would suffer.

The State Government says that load-shedding is being done, or, is imperative as people have developed the habit of electricity theft, and, also, as consumers do not pay their bills in time. According to them, this results in load-shedding in the State. What to speak of coal block scams in the State of Maharashtra, there is failure on the part of the Government of Maharashtra to control and check the affairs of *Mahanirmiti*, a Government-owned company generating electricity in the State. Apart from this, the Enron project in Maharashtra needs to be relooked and something should be done to see that it is put back on track.

Sir, my last point is about Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant at Ratnagiri. My Party, Shiv Sena, has, time and again, opposed this; yes, Ramdas Athawalaji's Party also opposed this, on various grounds. The main reason is that the nuclear power is the costliest out of all the alternatives that are available. Instead of going after the nuclear power, we should think of renewable energy, we should think of non-conventional energy like wind energy and solar energy, which is cheaper and which would definitely serve the purpose in times to come. We will have to resort to them. I hope that Piyush Goyalji would take interest as far as precarious condition of power in the State of Maharashtra is concerned, and would come out with good solutions not only for the State of Maharashtra but also for the entire country. Thank you.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, may I speak now ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I called your name. ...(*Interruptions*)... Do you want to speak now ?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Yes, Sir, if you permit me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. But remember, your time is only five minutes.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for the opportunity. I am sorry and I apologize to you and the House for missing my turn. I thank you for now being permitted to speak. I also compliment my dear young friend Piyush Goyal. We are good friends from Mumbai for many years. I compliment him for the enthusiasm and the zeal with which he has set about discharging his responsibilities. I am sure he will always find the right support from people like me because I sincerely believe that the future of our country depends on our energy security. Power being a very important ingredient in the livelihood of all individuals, for the industrial development and the overall progress of our nation, I think it is important. A lot of our colleagues have spoken on various aspects. So, I don't want to go into it again and again. From 1991, when the reform process of power started in our country, the IPPs took off and, therefore, we saw a lot more capacity building up in the private sector also. But, unfortunately, while the generation side of the power reforms took off, the transmission and distribution of power did not keep pace with the generation of power. That is one of the main reasons why after so many years of reforms as well as the building up of huge capacities both by the public and the private sectors and by the State Electricity Boards, we have not yet been able to resolve the problems of power. In fact, it is sad that in a country as big as India — in a way we would like to dispel the notion that we are a thirdworld country or a developing country, and we should rightfully be calling us a developed country — power is something which is very, very core to what we would like to see as progress in our country. The power scenario cannot be sorted out by my friend Piyush Goyal sitting in Delhi. I think it requires a strong partnership between the Centre and the States. It is important because while the Central Government, through its PSUs, does produce power, but ultimately power is primarily produced by the States or by the IPPs. We have a lot of power being generated in pockets, but equitable distribution of power, the Pan India distribution of power, the concept for which the Power Grid Corporation was set up, the concept with which we want to see that power moves freely from may be Kashmir to Kanyakumari, from Imphal to Bhuj, I think, all that has to be achieved through a proper transmission grid, and that is principally, I think, where we have not yet been able to keep pace. Many a time we see power failure or tripping of power in some parts of the country. All this can be resolved if we have a strong power grid. I think Piyush Goyal would look into this objectively. It is something which we have to follow up very aggressively.

The other issue here is, we always hear about the shortage of coal. Somebody mentioned that he talked of two-day coal supply. Well, whatever the real situation may be, I do not want to go into that. On the same subject, the other day you mentioned that you had advised everybody to import coal. Importing coal is one part of the

solution. But is it an effective solution? Is it something which is available on tap? It is not available on tap. You can't import coal on demand. It is linked to long-term supply. You have to go for global tenders. Then you have to ship it into our country. Then from ports, you have to eventually take it to the power stations. It is a huge exercise; it is very cumbersome; and it is a major exercise.

I think if I have a little knowledge of the sector within India, I can tell you that it's not the question of Coal India's production of power alone. Yes, there is shortage of coal and the Coal India has not been able to produce as much coal as is required. But the issue relating to the coal, which is produced within India, its evacuation and transportation has not yet been resolved. That is one of the major reasons. If you actually see the pithead reserves of the Coal India or of various mines, I think you will get the answer that that coal, if really evacuated and transported on time, can reduce the time lag between the quantity of coal that is produced and the quantity that is eventually being consumed.

Having been in Government also for some time, I know for a fact that sincere efforts were made. There're some issues relating to evacuation of coal where some railway lines had to be added. Those railway lines could not be added for many years because environmental clearances did not come or land acquisition was an issue. For a country as big as India, if 2,000 km or 3,000 km of railway lines are required for more effective disbursement and evacuation of coal, I think we should look at it in a mission mode. If you really want to succeed, my friend, I would tell you to take this up and it will be truly something which you would be able to address in a very reasonable period of time at the limited cost rather than looking at a larger picture and achieving it after ten years with great difficulty. I think this is like a low-hanging fruit. If you look at it, this can be really taken up.

Today, look at the power projects. Majority of IPPs are up for sale.

Sir, give me one or two minutes more.

A large number of power projects today are available for sale. The fact is that the promoters have not been able to complete the projects on time for environmental reasons, for land acquisition reasons, for various other regulatory processes and to compound the problem, in between we had this big issue of coal mining. I don't know what the truth is, but the fact of the matter is that it has left such a problem for the entire power sector of the country. Today, it is like water is there, but you can't have a drop to drink. We have coal. It's an irony that our country, which has hundred years of proven coal reserves, has to import coal. And after thirty or forty years, we are not going to be needing coal, because thermal power plants all over the world will be on their way out and there will be alternative sources of energy whether it's wind

[Shri Praful Patel]

or solar or hydro or nuclear. My friends may be opposed to nuclear energy. But that apart, I am telling you that nuclear power is an option which the Government has to look at. There is no shortcut to it. There is no way of turning your back to it. The fact is that in an advanced country like France, 70-80 per cent of its entire power production comes from nuclear resources. There were some incidents. I am sure there are various ways now to redress these kinds of accidents which have taken place. It happened in Fukushima in Japan and Chernobyl in the USSR. But nuclear power is a very important option.

Sir, now I come to solar power. I don't know how much installed capacity we have. Yes, I think it is 2,000 mw now. But our mission is to reach 20,000 mw of solar power by 2020. Does the House know that not a single solar panel can be made within the country? Today, every solar panel is only assembled in India. The entire raw material and chip are imported. Bulk of it is imported from China and a very little quantity from Germany. If that is the situation, we must look at setting up integrated solar manufacturing PV cell units within the country. We had started this exercise with BHEL. You may continue with BHEL. You may continue to incentivise even the private sector. I am not into that issue. The issue is that the country which is aspiring...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I think I am making little sense.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are useful. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I am only helping the Government to solve the power problem of our country. We have blackout even in Parliament sometimes. While we speak, the lights go off.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must know that I have solar light in my house.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I am saying that the solar light in your house is not made in India. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the point I am making.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That should be researched.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I am sure, Sir, coming from Kerala, you would like to make it in India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you please conclude now.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, he is talking about *swadeshi* and I heartily welcome it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I also welcome it and fully support it.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, the *swadeshi jaagran* is their agenda. I am only enlightening them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I have to manage time.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, my limited issue here is that all the alternative sources of energy, including nuclear, should be examined and encouraged. There are various strong lobbies for and against. There are strong lobbies for and against even for hydro power. We see so many agitations taking place. But, a country, which is on the foothills of the Himalayas, right from Arunachal Pradesh till Kashmir, should not be so obsessed that hydro power cannot be produced in the country. There are projects which have come up. There will be more projects required in future. Even in Bhutan, where the hon. Prime Minister just visited, the entire hydro electricity programme is funded, supported and run by India. And we are buying the entire power from them. If Bhutan can be rich, or at least, whatever you can say, well off, due to the power that it produces and sells to India, why can't India itself produce the power and sell it to itself? That is why we have to create more and more sources of hydro power, solar power, wind power, etc. I am happy that in the last Budget, Nirmalaji has encouraged the accelerated depreciation which had been taken away. That is the result why, I think, if you see the statistics, in the last two years, wind power actually plummeted. Actually, nobody really looked at the issue. I also tried to make a lot of sense. Nobody even heard me then. But, I am happy that you have taken the initiative. I am not trying to go into partisan politics, but the fact is that we need all the alternative sources of energy in our country and I am happy that this is being looked into.

Sir, my final point is about the Fuel Supply Agreements, FSAs, for all the producers. Coal India simply has refused to sign any FSAs. Without a Fuel Supply Agreement, all the power producers have gone and signed PPAs with the State Electricity Boards. Those PPAs have become unbankable in the absence of an FSA being signed between Coal India and these IPPs. I am sure that the Minister is seized of these issues. These are legacy issues, but I am sure with his zeal and enthusiasm, he will be able to sort them out. Sir, I thank you once again for allowing me. Though lengthy, I hope I have made sense. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I have one suggestion. First is rationalising coal supply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Singareni colliery which is in my district Khammam carries coal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Natchiappan.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: It transports to coal linkages as far as Gujarat. It's not rational. So, if you are able to rationalise your coal supply to the demand where it is required and you zonalise it, you will find that it will be more cost effective.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Natchiappan.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Second is regarding nonconventional energy. We need to bring solar energy in all the Government buildings, Zila Parishads, schools, etc.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Dr. Natchiappan.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: If the municipal plan sanctioned for this is beyond the prescribed amount, ensure that you have solar energy to external lightings such as gates, etc.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Renukaji, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Natchiappan, why don't you start? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I am very happy that I have been able to inspire her. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you start speaking your ideas, then, I will be in trouble. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, in ten years, he could not inspire them. In ten minutes, he has inspired them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Dr. Natchiappan. You have ten minutes.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, on 24th July, 1879, the first electric light was lit in Kolkata by a private company. And from 1947, we have grown from 1,343 megawatt electricity production to the level of 2,99,000 megawatt electricity production. It may be a smaller one, but in the world production, it is third after Japan and Russia. We are occupying 4.8 per cent of the total world production. We have got a lot of barriers. The State Electricity Boards in many States are mismanaged. They want to have popularity in the local area to have more votes. Therefore, they give it for free and in certain cases, they waste electricity and it does not go to proper persons. But, at the same time, Sir, the Act which was initiated in 1910 was a different one. In 1948, the Supply of Electricity Act was a different

one. In 2003, the Electricity Act was totally different from others. But, in-between, there was full construction of the production units by way of hydel power or thermal power or nuclear power or non-conventional power. It could produce a lot of energy throughout the world and throughout India more specifically. But, at the same time, the States are also participating very progressively in the production of electricity and its distribution. Also, they were happy to have their own electricity production units in various places. But, subsequently, electricity production in the States has to be carried on by the Central Government or the NPTC or Neyveli Lignite Corporation or those types of captive mines and others. They have to cooperate with the State Governments to produce electricity. Now, the present Government has the slogan, "Less Government, More Governance". Therefore, if you are really going to follow this slogan, then 46 per cent of the consumption by the industry has to be taken care of by the industry itself. We have to encourage the industry to come forward with their own investments or by way of captive generation system. Many of the sugar mills have captive generation system. Many of the other industries are coming forward with solar energy being produced for their own use. Many of the textile mills are coming forward with their own units. We have to encourage them like that because we have to cater to 19 per cent of the agriculturalists who are utilising electricity throughout India. More specifically in Tamil Nadu, it is full-fledged. Everywhere electricity is available, but, at the same time, electric cuts are also there. Similarly, Karnataka is now coming forward with a new proposition of solar energy just like Rajasthan. Therefore, we have to convert it into solar energy for agricultural purposes, solar energy for community purposes, etc. Community lands are available in every village. We have to encourage Panchayats to produce electricity which is available in the Electricity Act, 2003 that any society or community can bring forward a system of production of electricity. Solar energy is the first one. We have to generate that. That is why a Cabinet rank Minister was kept for it under the UPA Government and they were having ambitious programme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission. They got 20,000 megawatts as the target for their production. They have succeeded in certain ways. They have got certain handicaps. But we need not worry about the handicaps alone. We have to go in a much more speedy and dynamic way to see that solar power is utilised in each and every house of India, whether it is Ladakh or Kanyakumari. It has to be utilised. Solar energy is available in plenty. Hundred per cent is available. About 30 per cent of solar energy is being generated in Germany. They use it in every house. They supply it to the national grid also from their houses. The Government of Germany is encouraging their citizens to produce solar energy and they are paying them six times more money. This is the way we have to produce it. We need not have the thinking that only Coal Department can do it. Now, the Coal Ministry has also been clubbed with the Power Ministry. But so much of voltage can have a breakage also.

[Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

The Power Ministry should monitor the things, over-arching the system which is available now. One way the State Electricity Boards and generating units should be developed. The transmission losses should be regulated. Similarly, we have to see that the private power producers are also encouraged; and various companies are coming forward for that purpose.

Another area which India can have is export of power, inviting FDIs and producing electrical tools and machineries. BHEL is one of the pioneers in the electrical equipment. But they are not able to compete with Chinese products and South Korean products. We have to encourage BHEL.

I request the Minister to ensure that the NTPC gives priority to the BHEL when they are floating tenders. But we are encouraging it to have low level Chinese products. It is also a security risk in due course.

Similarly, we should also encourage production of solar panels. We have to give long tax holiday for the firms that are engaged in the production of solar panels. If there is a mass production of solar panels, the price will come down. Then, every State Government can afford to give it freely to every household with subsidy from the Central Government. It can be used not only by the households, but by commercial people also. It can be viable.

In my district, Chettiars are living in very big houses. If you install solar panels over their houses, they can produce more electricity for the society, towns and villages. We have to encourage like that. The production of electricity, through the people's movement, is very much important for us. We need not depend upon environmental issues. Now, environmental activists are protesting against hydel power, or, thermal power projects. We have to explore our own natural resources. The sea coast is having a lot of wind power. We have to utilise it. We have got a lot of biogas facilities. We get molasses from sugarcane. It can be used for the purpose of generating electricity by the sugarcane mills. It can also be supplied to the agriculturists for agricultural production.

I also request the hon. Minister to give priority to innovative methods. I think, that is the Prime Minister's thinking. We have to see that youngsters should be encouraged to form companies and produce more and power in India. More and more human resources are available, natural resources are available and we have to utilise them for the purpose of development of India. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for adhering to the time. Shri Satyanarayana Jatiya, not present. Next Shri Ajay Sancheti.

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI (Maharashtra): Sir, thank you very much. आज देश में पावर की स्थिति बहुत अजीब है। पावर प्लांट्स लगे हुए हैं, वे बिजली produce कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्हें चलाने के लिए पैसे नहीं हैं। अगर दोनों हैं तो उस के evacuation के लिए transmission की पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं है। हर सरकार हमेशा यह चाहती रही है that everybody should get uninterrupted power, quality power at affordable price. सर, पुरानी सरकारों ने चाहा है और हम भी चाहते हैं, to make this happen a reality इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर चाहिए और उसके लिए पैसा भी चाहिए।

Sir, power is the basic requirement of a country and its growth is directly linked to the growth in GDP. Every 10 per cent increase in power generation results in approximately seven per cent growth in GDP. The Electricity Bill, 2003 had promised power for everyone by 2012, but it is pathetic to see that close to 300 million people still do not have access to electricity. It is an alarming situation. In 1950, China was producing 2,300 megawatts of power and today it is generating around 1.2 million megawatts of power; whereas from 1300 megawatts, we moved only to 2,38,000 megawatts. There is such a huge difference. Though we have an installed capacity of 2,38,000 megawatts, again this is not transmitted in full capacity from power plants. The Plant Load Factor (PLF) is close to 70 per cent. Moreover, commercial losses are 27 per cent. Overall, 52 per cent of power generated reaches the people. It is a huge loss of 48 per cent of the power produced. Sir, I am sure the learned Minister is aware of this fact and a big change is needed in this scenario.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) *in the Chair*]

The power sector is today facing a huge crisis due to nonavailability of quality coal. We are still importing around 1.5 to 2 billion tonnes of coal. We need to unlock coal reserves of our country by auctioning the big blocks which are already given to the people, but under any circumstances, coal needs to be unlocked so that coal is available at a reasonable price and again in full quantity. For most of the hydro and nuclear projects, getting an environment clearance has almost become a big issue. It is nearly impossible to get. There is a need to encourage mini and micro hydro power plants. We are talking of big hydro projects in North East and in Himachal. But if we combine mini and micro hydro projects together, I am sure, most of the States can have those projects. There is a need to encourage solar energy for domestic use. The Government should undertake a massive plan of privatization of power distribution across the States. This will not only save the money, power transmission in percentage will also increase to a great extent. I am sure the commitment of this Government to overcome all these problems is already there and soon we will see the changes.

One important thing which has happened is that the Ministries of Power and Coal have been given to the same Minister. So, the issue of interdependency because of which we have seen a lot of problems in the past, हमें उससे निजात दिलाने में बहुत मदद मिलेगी।

[Shri Ajay Sancheti]

5.00 P.M.

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि जीडीपी को बढ़ाने में मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सैक्टर का डायरेक्ट और इनडायरेक्ट बहुत बड़ा योगदान रहा है और जब तक हम उन्हें पावर रीजनेबल रेट पर नहीं देंगे, तब तक यह संभव नहीं है। दूसरे सैक्टर्स को सब्सिडाइज करना जरूरी है, करना भी चाहिए, But again not at the cost of burden on industrial power tariff. इससे मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि इसमें रेशनल सुधार आते ही जीडीपी बढ़ाने में बहुत मदद मिलेगी।

सर, पिछली सरकारों ने क्या किया, क्यों नहीं किया, मैं इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता। इस सरकार को क्या करना है, क्या करेगी, इसमें हम लोग इंटरस्टेड हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बहुत जिम्मेदारी के साथ हमारे काबिल साथी पीयूष गोयल जी को यह जिम्मेदारी दी है और मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि year on year वे इस देश को पावर क्राइसिस की भीषण समस्या से मुक्ति दिलाने का काम करते रहेंगे। Thank you very much.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, whatever had to be said about the power sector, Hon. Minister, you have heard everything From previous Speakers. I have nothing new to add except that I will be carrying coals to Newcastle, given your knowledge about this field. What you are really facing is a challenge for economic growth. The shortage of power generation and transmission has been estimated to reduce our economic growth between one-and-a-half to two per cent annually. So, you have a very crucial role to play in taking short-term measures, while I admire the Sereral Excellent ideas of long-term measures and non-hydrocarbon-based power generation.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I would request the hon. Minister to prepare a list of major of investments already made, non-completion of those investments and reasons for the underutilization of investments that have already been made. In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the actual addition of power was 62.4 Gigawatt compared to a Plan of 78.7 GW. So, it is not that power plants are not available, but these are in various stages of completion. And somebody mentioned about power missions in the short term. It is necessary, Sir, to see what the bottlenecks are. Are they Power Purchase Agreements? Is it fuel supply? Is it the imported coal are the devaluation of the rupee? Or is it the monopoly of coal production and that you want to get it opened up? And what are the problems of Local India of different States who are not able to pay for the power that they are buying from other States and which are being used? I think these are immediate short-term measures which we need to classify differently. While I, totally, agree with long-term measures, — Prafulbhai, Shri Natchiappan and a lot of others have mentioned about solar power, nuclear power, etc., which I, totally, agree with — we are talking about the next twenty-to-thirty years but I am really talking about the next five years. Now the loss of power is a

euphemism for theft of power, a significant amount of power theft which we pretend are transmission losses. It comes under that classification. No.2, I think, Mr. Minister, the transmission and distribution losses must be taken as a single issue for you to extend all help to the States, although power is a Concurrent Subject. So what help can you give to States in order to deal with this problem comprehensively? The point of the fact is that we have slums, people below the poverty line in cities, but we give free power only to the agricultural sector. But what about allocating some Electricity to people living in urban areas who are below the poverty line? That is another challenge today.

Now another issue which, I think, is going unnoticed is that because of free availability of power to the agricultural sector, the depletion of ground water is a major challenge which we, indirectly, face and even bigger crisis is the growing water shortage in India. Rapid depletion of grown water through free power usage is a challenge which, I think, you will have to deal with as well. You will have to deal with it along with the Water Resources Department. But it is even a bigger issue, then the power shortage issue that we are facing, Mr. Minister. I would like to hear your response to such issues that go under the radar screen while we are discussing theft, pilferage and other issues. Therefore, I believe that the multiple challenges that the power sector is facing require very well defined short-term measures that hon. Minister is going to take and have task forces, you may call it missions, you may call it anything but it is something that is staring at our face. There are a lot of power projects, for example, which remain incomplete because of land acquisition and the availability of credit and the cost of credit and the challenges that the half-completed, quarter-completed, three-quarters completed power projects pose. You should deal with these comprehensively. I saw your actions during the Delhi power shortage. These are not rocket science, Mr. Minister. These are issues, I think, even common people understand. You have a powerful Department. I think we need to hear from you what is it that you are going to do differently that will make a difference.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please try to conclude.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: I will just conclude. In addition to the depletion of ground water, the other thing that, I think, Mr. Minister for the longer term I request you, through the Chairman to keep in mind, is to pay attention to what China is ignoring, and that is our carbon footprint. Although, in the short-term we will have to accept Indian carbon footprint which is going to grow, in the longer term you have the responsibility as well to plan over all hydro-carbon security in order to contain India's carbon footprints. With the limited time available, I will be very happy to write all these points down into a comprehensive note and pass it on to you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): I would deeply appreciate that.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: But I am hugely excited to see what is possible in the short-term with investment already made and looking at the longer term with a different mirror. Mr. Vice-Chairman, thank you very much. I am sorry I exceeded my time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): It's okay. Thank you.

श्री विश्वजीत देमारी (असम) : वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, हमारा जो विद्युत उत्पादन है या इसकी जो वितरण व्यवस्था है, उसके बारे में हमारे कई साथी बोल चुके हैं। मैं यहां पर सिर्फ नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए जो प्रोजेक्ट्स वहां पर चल रहे हैं, उनके बारे में आपके जरिए कुछ नजराना हमारे मंत्री जी के समक्ष लाना चाहता हूं। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में बोडोलैंड का जो कोकराझार जिला है, उसमें सालाकाटी में एक थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट का काम चल रहा है, जिसे हमारे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने 2008 में शुरू किया था और 2012 में इसको कम्पलीट करने की बात थी आज 2014 चल रहा है, लेकिन अभी तक यह काम कम्पलीट नहीं हुआ है। यहां पर इसके विलम्ब का जो कारण बताया गया है, वह सिक्वोरिटी रीजन बताया जा रहा है, लेकिन सिर्फ सिक्वोरिटी ही रीजन नहीं है। वहां पर ऐसा कुछ हो रहा है कि जब टेंडर निकलता है तो कुछ कम्पनियां लो रेट में टेंडर भरती हैं। उनको टेंडर दे दिया जाता है, लेकिन बाद में जब वे वहां पर काम शुरू करती हैं तो बीच में काम छोड़कर वापस आ जाती हैं। वहां पर दो कम्पनियां, एसपीएमएल इन्फ्रा लिमिटेड और पुंज लॉयड, जो दिल्ली की हैं, उन्होंने काम लिया था, लेकिन वे भी वहां काम नहीं कर पायीं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि वे स्वयं इस पर थोड़ा ध्यान दें कि उस प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा करने के लिए एनटीपीसी वास्तव में क्या कर रहा है, ताकि वहां पर जो सिचुएशन है, उसके अनुसार कुछ पॉलिसी बनायी जा सके। वहां पर एक्सट्रेमिस्ट प्रॉब्लम होते हुए भी वहां के अन्य प्रोजेक्ट कम्पलीट हो सकते हैं, उसके सामने ही आइ नदी के ऊपर एक किलोमीटर से भी ज्यादा ब्रिज अपने समय से पूर्व कम्पलीट हो चुका है तो वह प्रोजेक्ट क्यों नहीं? जहां एनटीपीसी का काम चल रहा है, उसमें एक ही साथ रह कर वहां स्टाफ काम कर सकता है, वहां पर सारे केंद्रीय सुरक्षा बल हैं। वहां पर एसएसबी है, बीएसएफ है, आर्मी है, सीआरपीएफ है, अगर उन लोगों का लगा देते हैं, तो उसमें कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं आती है। इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करता हूं कि इस विषय को मंत्री देखे और हो सके तो वहां पर एक बार विजिट करे। जो Lower Subansiri project है, यह अरुणाचल प्रदेश और असम के बॉर्डर पर है, इसमें कुछ रुकावट आ रही है। काम बहुत स्पीड में आगे बढ़ रहा था, लेकिन अभी इसको वहां के लोग, जो डाउनस्ट्रीम में हैं, जो इससे effect होने वाले हैं, इसको बंद करने के लिए आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। नई सरकार बनते ही आपने घोषणा की थी कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके, इस पर काम किया जाएगा और इसको सम्पूर्ण किया जाएगा। वहां पर एक issue पैदा हो रहा है, वहां पर आंदोलन होने के बाद एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनाई गई थी, उस एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि उसकी Design में हाइट ज्यादा हो गई है, इसलिए ये प्रोजेक्ट वहां के लिए भयानक स्थिति हो सकती है। एनएचपीसी के जो खुद डिजाइनर्स हैं, जो एक्सपर्ट हैं, मिस्टर काप्टे और मिस्टर रेड्डी, उन लोगों ने भी एक ही (view) दिया है कि जो डिजाइन बनाया गया है, वह गलत है। जितनी हाइट होनी चाहिए थी, उससे ज्यादा हाइट है। इससे ज्यादा नुकसान वहां पर हो सकता है। अब एनएचपीसी के जो डिजाइनर्स हैं, उन लोगों

का view भी, अगर उसके विरोध में है, तो एनएचपीसी इस प्रोजेक्ट को कैसे कम्पलीट करेगा, यह भी एक समस्या है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस प्रोजेक्ट का रोकने के टाइम में, हमारे आज के होम मिनिस्टर श्री राजनाथ सिंह जी ने भी वहां के लोगों के साथ मिलकर इसको रोकने के लिए आंदोलन किया था कि यह प्रोजेक्ट बनने से वहां के लोगों का बहुत नुकसान हो जाएगा। अब इसके लिए, फिर से, इसी सरकार को, हमारे गोयल साहब को इसे इम्प्लीमेंट करने में दिक्कत आएगी। क्योंकि उनके होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि इससे त्रुटि होगी, ऐसी उन्होंने आंदोलन के समय घोषणा की थी। आज इस बात पर किस तरह से विश्वास किया जाए? इसलिए इसको सम्पूर्ण करने के लिए अच्छी तरह से एक पॉलिसी बनानी चाहिए और पॉलिसी को लेकर, एक्सपर्ट लोगों को लेकर, इस प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में क्या किया जाए, इस बारे में एक निर्णय लेना चाहिए। नार्थ-ईस्ट में बिजली उत्पादन के बहुत सारे मौके हैं जिसके बारे में यहां पर कुछ लोगों ने बताया भी है। सारी नदियां पहाड़ से आई हैं, भूटान से आई हैं, इसके बारे में कोई अच्छी तरह से परिकल्पना ले सकता है, तो वहां पर बहुत सारे हाइड्रो प्रोजेक्ट बन सकते हैं। इस विषय पर शायद एनएचपीसी के एक्सपर्ट लोगों को वहां की स्थिति के बारे में पूरी जानकारी नहीं है। अगर कोई पॉलिसी बनाकर, कोई प्लान बनाकर, एक टीम बनाकर एक स्टडी की जाए, तो वहां पर विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए बहुत सारे प्रोजेक्ट बन सकते हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इन सारे विषयों पर मंत्री जी ध्यान दें और जितना जल्दी हो सकेगा, इस प्रोजेक्ट को सम्पूर्ण करके हमारे यहां पर जो विद्युत की कमी है, जो समस्या है, उसको दूर करेंगे। धन्यवाद।

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for the opportunity being given to me to speak about the performance and the potential of the power sector. Sir, one of Karnataka's greatest sons, Mokshagundam Vishveshvarayya is reputed to have studied under a street-lamp. He went on to become Diwan of Mysore, set up banks and important institutions; and, in the power sector, he built dams across the Cauvery and the Sharavati, and ushered in the hydro-electricity era in India.

Sir, that one street-lamp gave an opportunity to Vishveshvarayya to unleash his potential and make an extraordinary difference to India, to give us the confidence in our industrial and commercial capabilities. God alone knows, Sir, how many other talented children of India don't get access to even a street-lamp that would allow them a chance to grow, to study, to prosper and to contribute. Therefore, I urge our Power Minister to make access his primary priority...Power Minister, Sir,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, please listen to the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Power Minister, Sir, I am giving you a mantra; 'तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय'. Let that be your motto. Let us give access to every single Indian.

Sir, you are a very lucky man. You inherited a flagship project from the UPA, the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. This Project, by the end of January, 2014, had already electrified more than one lakh villages and met its target. It had

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provided electricity to nearly 2.76 crore people below the poverty line. I am happy to see that the new Government has reaffirmed its confidence in this programme by allotting ₹ 5,144 crores in the Budget. Congratulations on that.

Sir, while this project has been a success, there is a much larger challenge in this large country. Census 2011 revealed to us that 45 per cent of our rural households are still without electricity. And our definition of 'electrified' is not even ambitious enough. We say that if 10 per cent of the houses in a village are electrified, that village is electrified. That is hardly what we should aim for. Sir, 300 million individuals are under-electrified. They have access to the grids, but they don't have access to either quality or quantity of access to power when they need it, when children are studying, when food needs to be cooked at home. They experience regular blackouts. That is the situation that we must change,

Sir, when our people's access to energy is limited, there are some sections that are affected more than others. For example, our women are extraordinarily affected by lack of access to power. A large number of them spend time collecting firewood and cooking, often being exposed to pollutants through indoor air pollution. So, for the sake of our sisters, Sir, I urge you to set very ambitious electrification targets. Only when we can meet such targets, we will truly liberate our sisters from household chores. Then, when every woman has access to power, you give her a chance to study, you give her a chance to walk the path towards economic independence and empowerment.

Sir, limited access to power also comes in the way of modern methods of providing quality education. We want to harness computers. But if schools do not have electricity, how can we provide access to education through these new technologies? Children who don't have access to energy already under-perform, drop out of school, become unemployed. That is the energy dimension of the poverty trap. To get out of this, please ensure that every household gets lifeline power, a 100 watts that will enable children to study, to charge a mobile telephone, to, perhaps, watch television.

Sir, how do we produce so much energy to ensure this access? There are multiple ways you can go about this. One method is the method of ultra mega power projects. Big is beautiful. Sir, but, Mahatma Gandhi taught us that there is another method; small is beautiful. That may be more appropriate for our rural conditions at the current time.

Gandhiji dreamt of an India where every village is self-sufficient, and energy is a key element of this self-sufficiency. If we want to make the Mahatma's dream a reality, we must establish off-grid decentralized solutions in every village. This means that every village will create its own unique mix, own power source, based on the locally appropriate combination of solar, wind and biomass.

Is this possible? Sir, technology has evolved; it has become more affordable. I would urge the Minister for inspiration to look at the example of Rajiv Gandhi and Sam Pitroda, what they did in the telecom sector. We were very, very worried that India is not going to ever meet the target of wiring every home and connecting people to a telephone. But by investing in new technologies, by leapfrogging over land lines, we were able to put a mobile telephone in practically every Indian's hand. That should be the inspiration to off-grid technology that will make a huge difference to providing power to every Indian.

Sir, let me suggest one another dimension to off-grid power supply. Each one of these local power set-ups can be established and run by a village level entrepreneur, somebody that you train to set it up, to manage, to repair and to collect money for the electricity that he as she provides to the entire village. That will create a whole new generation of youngsters who will sustain themselves while they sustain, the villages they are part of.

Sir, whenever I fly over a city, I am amazed to see the number of solar rooftop water heaters. This gives us a suggestion that we are on the verge of creating a nation of solar rooftop producers if we can set the right incentives in place, if the technology can become affordable enough. Sir, the Minister has the capacity to provide incentives to make this happen. He can help electricity companies to draw power from the people and reverse the way we think of this entire technology. This will also call for imaginative legislation that will enable a whole new arrangement to be put into place. This will also require technology to be in place that will allow smoother inputs to the grid from these decentralized power producers. Sir, I would urge the Minister to make that a priority.

Sir, as we think about all these new ways of doing things, I call the attention to the Finance Minister's announcement in the Budget that he will set aside funds for the "Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana". This programme aims to segregate the feeder line that goes to households, from the feeder line that goes to agriculture. Sir, this model may have worked in Gujarat. Gujarat is a power surplus State. But it may be a huge waste of capital to apply this across the country without paying attention to the conditions in each State. There are better alternatives, Sir. Through you, Sir, I urge our young smart Minister to focus instead on smart grids.

The UPA Government had already launched a number of pilot projects in the smart grid arena. The smart grid involves much more than their smart meters. This helps discoms to manage better and charge people differentially based on peak hours and peak loads. It gives people the information that will enable to make appropriate choices themselves. The smart grid also allows the renewable energy to be integrated

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

into the grid in a much more effective manner. Since each State has its own unique challenge, smart grids will be a better investment than feeder separation across the country. I urge the Minister to pay attention to that.

Sir, I would like to turn to the energy efficiency. Our Minister belongs to a party that proclaims its concern about India's rich heritage. Sir, I humbly offer one method through which they can walk the talk. Our country has evolved a very rich diversity of architectural traditions which tailor our buildings to their local climatic surroundings. Many of our old buildings and monuments embody such knowledge in the way they use solar passive design, the way they are oriented, possibly through thick walls, through mud insulation, by having huge courtyards and *jalis* for cross-ventilation. Sir, we are in danger of losing this traditional knowledge. We mindlessly construct ovens and then install air-conditioners to cool ourselves. We have to go beyond this. I can assure you that there are numerous experiments going on in this direction. They need an impetus and they need knowledge sharing to ensure that architects, city municipal corporations, building and design codes can change to adapt to all this. One leading IT company in my city of Bangalore has embarked on this kind of sustainable building programme and has managed to already save crores in energy costs as a result of this. I urge the Minister to create a compendium of such traditional knowledge to share it with the larger community so that such energy saving techniques of our tradition become relevant to the 21st century.

Sir, implementing many of these ideas involves working across Ministries... developing synergies with other Ministries, for example, the Ministry of Urban Development. As India urbanizes rapidly, our cities and towns are wallowing in waste. They are unable to manage their garbage. But we read about other countries. They are having shortage of garbage for their energy-producing plants. We must pay attention to the world-class technology that would allow us to convert our waste into energy; while, at the same time, ensuring that we don't have dangerous emissions and that we have very strict controls on how we go about doing these things.

Sir, this leads me to environmental protection. After many years of eight per cent plus growth under the UPA Government, the global slowdown has also affected us. So, the new Government would naturally be tempted to grow at any cost. And, power is vital to growth. Yet, I urge upon the hon. Minister to exercise restraint. If we take shortcuts with our environment, today, future generations of India will pay the price. We cannot also take shortcuts that will give short shrift to the rights of our tribals citizens, who inhabit resource-rich forest areas, where many of our fuel sources are existing.

The latest data from the WHO shows that air pollution globally kills, roughly, seven million people every year, especially in Asia. We only need to look, across the Himalayas, at our neighbour, China to see how its focus on growth has resulted in heavy damage to health and quality of life. An entire generation of Chinese children are growing up in cities, without ever being able to know what a blue sky means. Let us learn from China's mistakes.

Going forward, I urge the hon. Minister to adopt new ways of thinking; for example, the life-cycle thinking, which would allow him to choose between different technologies, taking their entire life-cycle into account; eco-system thinking, to ensure that externalities are factored in.

Our Ministries often work in silos. But the world outside the Shram Shakti Bhawan is an inter-connected complex web. The Minister must balance India's growth with the rights of communities and people to livelihood and the conservation of our rich bio-diverse eco-system. The Minister needs to look no further than the Planning Commission's recent Report on Low Carbon Inclusive Growth for ideas on how to achieve this balance. God has endowed us with black golds. We should focus on becoming global leader in clean coal technologies. That could be our strength. We should avoid launching projects that would damage our environment and hurt the livelihood of marginalized communities.

The environmental impacts are already beginning to show. We saw landslides in Kedarnath; outside Pune, very recently. As we speak, a recent landslide in Nepal has threatened to cause devastating floods, downstream in Bihar. These are not merely natural disasters. They are partly the result of human mistakes, where we paid little heed to nature and her ability to cope. We have to urgently correct our mistakes and approach nature with a reverence and understanding.

With so many portfolios merged together and entrusted to him, our Power Minister resembles Lord Krishna, s *Vishwaroopa Darshana*. He is coal; he is power; he is renewable energy. I urge upon him not to let his coal and power dimensions to overrule renewable sides. The great power, which he has been entrusted with, carry with it a great responsibility to ensure a sustainable energy-rich future for every Indian. I wish him well.

Thank you, Sir.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज हम ऊर्जा की चर्चा कर रहे हैं। हमारे यहां कहा गया है, "ज्योतिषा ज्योति"। परम् शक्ति से प्रेरित हो करके हम अपने को शक्ति प्राप्त कराते हैं और कहते हैं,

"ॐ विश्वानि देवसवितर्दुरितानि परासुव यद् भद्रं तन्न आसुव"

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

जो सोर्स ऑफ एनर्जी है, जिसको हमने सूर्य कहा है, यह प्रार्थना उसी सूर्य की आराधना में कही गई है।

ऊर्जा की बात निश्चित रूप से इस आधुनिक युग में बहुत जरूरी है। इसके बिना कोई काम नहीं हो सकता है, इसलिए निरन्तर हम ऊर्जा का उत्पादन करते जा रहे हैं और निरन्तर इसमें वृद्धि हो रही है। ऊर्जा के उत्पादन में हमारी क्षमता बढ़ रही है और क्षमता बढ़ने के साथ ही साथ हम इसकी अतिरिक्त सम्भावनाओं पर भी विचार कर रहे हैं।

हमने अपने बजट में इसके लिए अनेक प्रकार के प्रावधान किए हैं। बिजली बनाने और उसके उचित वितरण के लिए जो अनेकानेक उपाय किए गए हैं, उनमें 'दीनदयाल उपाध्याय फीडर पृथक्करण योजना' (Separation of Feeders) भी शामिल है। गांव को रोशनी और खेतों को सिंचाई के लिए बिजली मिल जाए, इसके लिए यदि अलग-अलग समय में बिजली का उचित विभाजन कर दिया जाए, तो निश्चित रूप से उतनी ही बिजली में ठीक प्रकार से अपना काम कर सकते हैं।

एक समय में यह समझा जाता था कि गांवों में बिजली पहुंचना नामुमकिन है, लेकिन गुजरात में यह सम्भव हो चुका है। मध्य प्रदेश में भी हमने 'अटल ज्योति योजना' के माध्यम से इस कार्य को करने का काम किया है। आज हर जगह 24 घंटे, सातों दिन बिजली उपलब्ध कराने के काम को प्रगति मिल रही है, किन्तु सरकार की जितनी योजनाएं हैं और आने वाले समय में जितनी योजनाओं के आने की सम्भावना है, उसके लिए बिजली की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत होने वाली है। इन सारी जरूरतों की पूर्ति के लिए ऊर्जा के बारे में एक राय बनी है, "ऊर्जा विकास का एक विशेष एजेंडा बनाया गया है।"

नई सरकार को विशेष नीतियों पर तवज्जो देनी चाहिए, संस्थानिक ढांचों को विकसित करने पर ध्यान देना चाहिए, जिससे त्वरित परिणाम मिल सके। संस्थागत परिवर्तनों तथा नियामक मैकेनिज्म के जरिए उत्साहजनक माहौल बनाया जा सकता है। भारत के लिए यह जरूरी है कि ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में एक दीर्घकालीन नीति तैयार की जाए, ताकि ऊर्जा समिति बनाकर देश में ऊर्जा क्षेत्र के लिए समेकित एकजुट नीति बनाने की राह पर बढ़ा जा सके। ऐसा नहीं है कि पांच साल या दस साल में यह कार्य पूरा हो जाएगा। यह एक कंटीन्युअस प्रोसेस है। जिस प्रकार की हमारी योजनाएं बनती हैं, उनको पूरा करने के लिए हमें उसी प्रकार के उपाय करने होंगे। जैसा मैंने अभी बताया, "दीनदयाल उपाध्याय फीडर पृथक्करण योजना" के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। "पुनर्गठित त्वरित ऊर्जा विकास और सुधार कार्यक्रम" के लिए 1,261 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।

दिल्ली में बिजली के व्यवस्थापन के लिए और पावर सेक्टर को सपोर्ट देने के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। "राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना" के लिए 5,144 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। हमारे यहां जितनी बिजली बनती है, उसका ठीक प्रकार से व्यवस्थापन हो सके, उसी के लिए हमने ये उपाय किए हैं।

जैसा हम जानते हैं, बिजली के उत्पादन के जो स्रोत हैं, उनमें से हमारी सबसे अधिक निर्भरता थर्मल पावर पर रहती है और थर्मल पावर कोल के ऊपर निर्भर करती है। यदि कोल की क्वालिटी ठीक नहीं हुई, यदि उसमें एनर्जी कंटेंट बराबर नहीं हुआ, तो हम उतनी बिजली पैदा नहीं कर

सकते हैं और हमारे थर्मल पावर संयंत्र खराब हो जाते हैं। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि कोल की सप्लाई ठीक होनी चाहिए। ऊर्जा निर्माण का काम केवल एक ही मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत नहीं आता, इसका अंतः सम्बन्ध अन्य मंत्रालयों से भी होता है। मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज बिजली के संयंत्र बनाती है, मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ कोल से भी इसका सम्बन्ध है, साथ ही बाकी का इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर जहां तैयार किया जाता है, उन सब मिनिस्ट्रीज से भी इसका सम्बन्ध है। इन सब चीजों के लिए यह जरूरी है कि हम बिजली के उत्पादन को सुनियोजित करने का उपाय करें।

हमने परमाणु ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए 3,430 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। "भारतीय यूरेनियम निगम" में निवेश के लिए हमने 150 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। हम जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में थोरियम बहुत प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है, लेकिन अभी हम थोरियम को ऊर्जा के रूप में परिवर्तित करने या उससे बिजली पैदा करने का काम सफल रूप से नहीं कर पाए हैं, किन्तु उस दिशा में काम किया जा रहा है। अनुसंधान चल रहा है। उसके लिए रिएक्टर बनाने का काम किया जा रहा है। आगामी दस वर्षों में हम थोरियम से बिजली पैदा करने का काम भी कर सकते हैं। आप जानते हैं, चूंकि हमारे पास यूरेनियम नहीं है, इसलिए यूरेनियम हमको बाहर से मंगवाना पड़ता है। यूरेनियम का एनर्जी लेवल 238 से ज्यादा होता है लेकिन थोरियम का एनर्जी लेवल 233 होता है, इसलिए निश्चित रूप से थोरियम से भी बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है। हालांकि थोरियम से उत्पादन किए जाने पर बिजली का परिणाम कम होगा, किन्तु फिर भी इसके माध्यम से हम अपने ही देशीय रिसोर्सों से, नेशनल रिसोर्सों से बिजली पैदा करने का काम कर सकते हैं। इसी प्रकार से न्यूक्लियर पावर के मामले में भारतीय नाभिकीय विद्युत निगम लिमिटेड को हमने 440 करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं और न्यूक्लियर पावर कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड में हमने 181 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश किया है। नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के मामले में सोलर ऊर्जा पार्क बनाने के लिए 500 करोड़, सिंचाई के लिए नहरों के पास सोलर सिस्टम लगाने के लिए 100 करोड़, सोलर पम्प योजना के लिए 400 करोड़ और मंगावाट पवन, लघु पनबिजली तथा बाकी के जो स्रोत हैं, उनमें 3770 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस प्रकार इस सरकार ने विविध प्रकार के उपाय करते हुए बिजली के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने का काम किया है। हम जानते हैं कि इस सरकार से ज्यादा उम्मीदें हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारे जो विद्युत मंत्री हैं, वे निश्चित रूप से विद्युत गति से काम करते हुए एक नया स्थान बनाने का काम करेंगे।

"बिजलियों की साख में बना ले जो आशियाना,
उसी की है यह जिन्दगी और उसी का है यह जमाना।"

तो वे निश्चित रूप से बिजली की गति से काम करेंगे। बिजली क्या है? जिसे हम पावर कहते हैं, that is the capacity of doing work. हम उसे किस तरह से ज्यादा कर सकते हैं? हमने कोई सिद्धान्त पढ़ा था कि current is directly proportional to the potential and inversely proportional to the resistance. तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि जो सुशासन है, वह सम्पन्नता का पर्याय है, समृद्धि का पर्याय है। यदि हमारे पास ज्यादा पावर होगी, तो हमारी सम्पन्नता ज्यादा होगी और इसलिए सुशासन और सम्पन्नता साथ-साथ जुड़ी हुई चीजें हैं। इसलिए हम चाहेंगे कि सुशासन करने के लिए पावर चाहिए और जितनी पावर चाहिए, उसके लिए उतना पोर्टेंशियल चाहिए। उस पोर्टेंशियल को अर्जित करने के लिए हम विभिन्न प्रकार के उपाय अपनाने का काम करेंगे। इसलिए हमारे जितने स्रोत हैं, उनका दोहन करने का काम करना चाहिए।

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

पानी से बिजली उत्पादन करना ज्यादा अच्छा होता है, किन्तु पानी के लिए बाँध बनाना जरूरी होता है और बाँध बनने से जमीन और जंगलों के डूब जाने का हमेशा खतरा रहता है। इस बात को देखते हुए भी निश्चित रूप से जल स्रोत से बिजली बनाने के लिए, हाइडल पावर जनरेट करने के लिए ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाएगा। यदि सरकार ने इसको सुरक्षित स्रोत मान कर काम किया, तो हम अपने देश में अपनी ऊर्जा स्रोतों को बढ़ाते हुए इसमें ज्यादा काम कर सकते हैं। इसलिए जितने भी पावर हाउसेज हैं या जितने भी बाँध हैं, जिनके ऊपर पावर हाउसेज बनाये जाने हैं, उनकी स्वीकृति देने का काम करना होगा और उसमें सावधानीपूर्वक काम करना होगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, निश्चित रूप से समय की सीमा है और समय भी कम है, परन्तु हमें पावर चाहिए। जब हमें पावर चाहिए तो निश्चित रूप से ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने कहा कि पावर का आना एक बात हो गई और पावर को बनाये रखना तथा उसे बढ़ाना दूसरी बात हो गई। इसलिए हम पावर को बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत से उपाय कर रहे हैं। निश्चित रूप से पारेषण में ट्रांसमिशन लॉसेज हो जाते हैं। सरकार ने भी बताया है कि उसमें 23 प्रतिशत ट्रांसमिशन लॉसेज हो जाते हैं। इसको कम से कम करने से हम ज्यादा पावर पहुँचा सकेंगे। लॉग डिस्टेंस ट्रांसमिशन के लिए यदि हम हाई वोल्टेज पर ट्रांसमिशन करने का काम करते हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से हम अपनी पावर को भी बचा सकते हैं। हमारे जितने भी स्रोत हैं, हमें उनका दोहन करना चाहिए।

सर, मुझे एक बात और कहनी है। गाँवों में बिजली अभी पहुँची है और पहुँच रही है। यह राजीव गांधी योजना के माध्यम से वहाँ पहुँच रही है। किन्तु वहाँ प्रकाश की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि कैरोसिन का तेल अभी गाँवों में नहीं मिल पा रहा है, वहाँ नहीं पहुँच पा रहा है। वैसे यह बात इस विषय से संबंधित नहीं है, परन्तु चूँकि यह बहुत जरूरी है, इसलिए कैरोसिन के तेल को पहुँचाने के लिए भी सरकार आवश्यक उपाय करने का काम करे।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार अपने सारे उपायों से और बजट के अन्दर जिस प्रकार के प्रावधान किए हैं, उनसे निश्चित रूप से इसमें सफलता प्राप्त करेगी। हम देश में पावर की वृद्धि के लिए, जो पावर हमें मिली है, उस पावर में अधिक वृद्धि करने का काम करेंगे और मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार इन सारे कार्यों में सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए पूरी क्षमता के साथ काम करेगी। इसमें सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए वे निश्चित रूप से जो और भी सारे क्षेत्र छूटे हुए हैं, उन सारे आयामों को पूरा करने के लिए उपाय करेंगे।

आज के इस प्रसंग पर निश्चित रूप से बिजली मंत्री जी के ऊपर विकास का बड़ा दायित्व है, क्योंकि सारे विकास की संभावनाएँ पावर पर निर्भर करती हैं। हम किसी भी क्षेत्र में जाएँ, जैसे-हमने सौ स्मार्ट शहरों का निर्माण करने की बात कही है, तो उसका इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर तैयार करने के लिए भी पावर की जरूरत पड़ने वाली है, सिंचाई के लिए पावर की जरूरत पड़ने वाली है और नदियों को जोड़ने के लिए भी पावर की जरूरत पड़ने वाली है। हमने अभी दो नदियों को जोड़ने का एक काम किया था। नर्मदा और क्षिप्रा नदियों को जोड़ने का काम 432 करोड़ रुपये में पूरा किया गया था, किन्तु उसको लिफ्ट करने के लिए भी पावर चाहिए। इस प्रकार सारी योजनाओं का केंद्र पावर है और निश्चित रूप से हमारे पावरफुल मिनिस्टर इसको पूरा कर सकेंगे, ऐसी मैं उम्मीद कर सकता हूँ। सर, मुझे समय देने के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, the power sector is in a deep crisis. The gap between the supply and demand is very huge. There are many reasons for this situation. Mainly, we are not able to optimally utilize the installed capacity in the power sector. Also, the impasse in the power sector and the delay in getting environmental clearances in hydel projects, are all affecting our power generation.

Another important factor is the huge transmission and distribution losses. In Kerala, some ten years back it was 30 per cent. Now Kerala has been able to reduce it to 18.6 per cent. Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and some other States are able to reduce it, but even in States like Gujarat, the transmission and distribution losses are above 20 per cent. So, one area that we need to concentrate on is reducing the transmission and distribution losses.

Sir, a decade has passed after we introduced reforms in the power sector. I know that our young and energetic Energy Minister is a strong supporter of the neo-liberal policies that give more and more importance to private participation in this sector. I have no quarrel with that, but I am sure that practical sense and experience will force him to review some policies in this area giving undue preference to the private sector.

Sir, we have the experience in Tamil Nadu, Delhi and some other States where the power sector has been privatized. We are giving all the infrastructure built by public money to private parties and agencies. And, what is their motive? It is only profit-making. They are not making more investments in this sector. It is only through middlemen that they are invariably charging higher and higher prices from the consumers. They are not making any investment to reduce the transmission and distribution losses or to improve the quality of service to the consumers. So, we must have a relook at it. What is the effect of the implementation of the 2003 Act? The main aim of that Act, as we understand and as experience shows, is disbanding the State Electricity Boards. Of course, there is no dispute that the work culture, the management and everything in the State Electricity Boards must improve. There are a lot of areas that had to be improved, but in the name of improvement, we cannot kill the State Electricity Boards. Now, in the State Electricity Boards, the distribution of power has been given to private parties. Even though electricity is in the Concurrent List, the transmission segment is entirely in the State sector. You are insisting that it must be privatized. And what is it that they are doing? The privatized State Electricity Boards are outsourcing all their works. Talking of contract labour, in effect, we are reducing the workforce in the Electricity Boards and it has had a very bad impact on the working of the State Electricity Boards. Ultimately, it will have a very bad impact on the consumers and the entire electricity scenario in our country. So, please have a relook at it.

[Shri M.P. Achuthan]

Sir, many points have already been discussed here. Solar energy is one sector where we can have a breakthrough. But the main hurdle is that we don't have panels. Private parties are not ready to invest in R&D to develop a cheaper variety of panels. It is the duty of the Central Government and the public sector units to have more R&D in this sector. As a whole, if you are not able to increase the public investment in the energy sector, we cannot have a breakthrough in power generation, including the green power and that is what the solar energy is being called. So, there are two problems -- one is the high cost of panels and the second is, how to preserve battery charge. So, instead of relying on the battery, we have to keep direct connection with line. Some States have that experience and you have to generalize it and implement it on all-India level. Another thing is that in some States we have LNG instead of thermal power. There the problem is that there is no uniform price for LNG. In Kayakulam, Kerala, it is being sold for 24 dollar, but in UP it is 4 dollar. That is the difference. You cannot have that policy. It must be a uniform pricing policy for LNG in all the sectors.

Now, one thing is about Kerala. It is now a deficit State in power sector. Once it was a surplus State after commissioning of Idukki project. Now, it is a deficit State. It is neither getting power nor is it getting clearance for new hydel projects; it doesn't have new thermal projects. So, it is the duty of the Central Government to give power to Kerala from the Central pool. Apart from the Central pool, we have got a quota. From unallotted sector also, you have to help Kerala. Otherwise, we will have load shedding. Even one month before, we had load shedding in Kerala. To tide over the crisis, you have to help Kerala in a massive way. Only then can Kerala progress. I hope the hon. Minister will concede to the request of the Kerala Government and the people of Kerala and give more power to the State.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पावर सेक्टर सबसे मुख्य सेक्टर है। बिना पावर के किसी देश की न तो प्रगति हो सकती है और न ही विकास हो सकता है। पावर ही है, जिसकी हर क्षेत्र के अंदर आवश्यकता होती है। हमारी आजादी के बाद पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के नेतृत्व में यह देश तेजी से आगे बढ़ा। विशेष तौर से, उन्होंने इस देश को ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया।

महोदय, मैं, यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज पूरे विश्व की नजर हमारे भारत के ऊपर है। भारत तेजी से विकसित हो रहा है, उसके कारण आज सब की नजर हमारे ऊपर है, लेकिन यह देश एक ताकत कैसे बना, इस देश में यह शक्ति कैसे आई? मैं सिर उठाकर आज कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे देश के नेताओं के बलिदान के कारण हमारे देश का यह चहुँमुखी विकास हुआ है। आज हम महात्मा गांधी जी को याद करना चाहते हैं, जिन्होंने इस देश के लिए बलिदान दिया, आज हम अपनी पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री इंदिरा गांधी जी को याद करना चाहते हैं, आज हम राजीव गांधी को याद करना चाहते हैं, जिन्होंने इस देश के लिए बलिदान दिया, जिसके कारण आज हम एक बहुत

बड़ी शक्ति के रूप में उभर रहे हैं। महोदय, अभी परमाणु करार के संबंध में बात हुई। किसी ने उसके बारे में अच्छी बात कही, किसी ने उसके विपरीत बात कही। कितनी बिजली पैदा हो रही है, कितनी नहीं हो रही है यह मंत्री महोदय, जानते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए, इस देश के स्वाभिमान के लिए यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने यह एक क्रांतिकारी निर्णय लिया परमाणु करार करने का। यह करार ही नहीं, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ इस देश के स्वाभिमान के लिए यू.पी.ए. ने अपनी सरकार दांव पर लगा दी। आज इस मौके के ऊपर मैं यू.पी.ए. अध्यक्ष सोनिया गांधी जी को और हमारे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के लिए इतना बड़ा काम उन्होंने किया। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग भी यह बात कहते हैं कि हर गांव को बिजली, हर घर को बिजली मिलनी चाहिए। हमारा भी यह लक्ष्य था। आज एन.डी.ए. की सरकार बनी है, उनका भी यही लक्ष्य है। लेकिन यह लक्ष्य कैसे पूरा होगा, यह एक बड़ी चुनौती है मंत्री महोदय, के सामने। जिस प्रकार से माननीय मंत्री पीयूष गोयल जी ने राजनीति में इतनी तेजी से छलांग लगाई कि यहां से सीधे वहां जाकर मंत्री बने, तो मैं ऐसी उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जैसे उन्होंने राजनीति में छलांग लगाई, वैसे ही यह चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है पावर सैक्टर का, आप इसमें तेजी से इस देश को आगे बढ़ाएं। हमारी शुभकामनाएं आपके साथ हैं। महोदय, मैं यह बात भी समझता हूँ कि इस देश के अंदर बिजली बढ़ाने के लिए तीन चीजों पर बहुत ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। उत्पादन, प्रसारण और वितरण, ये तीनों चीजें सही होने पर ही हमारे देश में हम बिजली की आपूर्ति कर सकते हैं। आज सबसे बड़ा नुकसान हमको वितरण के ऊपर हो रहा है। अभी 23 परसेंट की बात सरकार ने कही, 25 परसेंट की बात सामने आई। लेकिन आज असलियत में हम देखें तो वास्तविक कुछ और है। आधे से ज्यादा हमारी बिजली का लॉस हो रहा है। आज उस लॉस को रोकना बहुत आवश्यक है। यह कहना कि यह काम राज्य सरकारों का है, यह बात सही नहीं होगी। राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिल करके इसके ऊपर ऐसा कानून बनाना पड़ेगा, इस देश के लिए ऐसी सोच बनानी पड़ेगी कि बिजली की चोरी कम हो सके। मुझे बड़ा दुख हुआ, अभी पिछले शुक्रवार को प्राइवेट मेंबर बिल था। उस बिल के ऊपर कुछ लोग बोल रहे थे कि किसान बिजली की चोरी करते हैं। मैं सदन को अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि भारत का किसान देश का स्वाभिमान है, भारत का किसान इस देश के लोगों का पेट भरता है। जहां हम अनाज दूसरे देशों से लेते थे, आज हमारा किसान हमको भरपूर अनाज देता है। देता ही नहीं है, भंडार भरे हुए हैं। आज कोई यह कहता है कि किसान चोरी करता है तो मैं कहता हूँ कि यह बड़ी गलत बात होगी। यदि चोरी कहीं होती है तो चोरी बड़ी होती है, चोरी छोटी नहीं होती है। इसलिए बड़े चोरों को पकड़ने की आवश्यकता है। आज मैं किसी के ऊपर इलजाम नहीं लगा रहा हूँ। लेकिन सब को मालूम है कि चोरी कहां होती है। वह बड़े रसूख वाले लोग हैं, बड़े रसूख वाले लोगों को रोकना कोई छोटी बात नहीं है। आप उनको रोकिए। इस देश में चमन होगा, घर-घर में बिजली होगी, गांव-गांव में बिजली होगी, ऐसा मैं सोचता हूँ। महोदय, मैं यूपीए की सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश के लिए राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युत योजना जैसी प्लैगशिप योजना शुरू की। महोदय, इस राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युत योजना से गरीब लोगों के घरों में, गांवों में बल्ब जले।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव): बुढानिया जी, कृपया समाप्त कीजिए। आपकी पार्टी के और दो स्पीकर्स हैं। आप एक मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: सर, मुझे 13 मिनट्स का समय दिया गया था। महोदय, इस योजना के अंतर्गत करीब 18.42 लाख बीपीएल परिवारों के घरों में बिजली उपलब्ध कराई गई और हजारों गांवों को इस योजना से जोड़ा गया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, नई सरकार के बनने के बाद लोगों में बहुत उम्मीदें जागीं, लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मंत्री जी विद्युत विभाग की जो रिपोर्ट लेकर आए हैं, उससे यह नहीं लगता है कि वे इस देश के लिए कुछ खास कर पाएंगे। महोदय, इस सरकार को आए दो महीने हुए हैं, लेकिन इन दो महीनों में बिजली की उपलब्धता में कमी आई है। मार्च, 2014 में विद्युत की कमी 3095 मिलियन यूनिट थी, यह मई के महीने में बढ़कर 3476 मिलियन यूनिट हो गई और जून, 2014 में यह कमी 3418 मिलियन यूनिट रही है। ऐसा लगता है कि यह सरकार कांग्रेस और यूपीए की सरकार द्वारा किए गए कामों से ही वाहवाही लूटना चाहती है।

महोदय, मैं राजस्थान से चुनकर आया हूँ। इस प्रदेश का क्षेत्रफल बहुत बड़ा है। यहां की जमीन रेतीली और बंजर है। मैं सोचता था कि मंत्री जी का राजस्थान से कुछ संबंध जरूर है और वह इस प्रदेश के बारे में विशेष ध्यान देते हुए कुछ विशेष घोषणा करेंगे। आपने 5 राज्यों में नवीनीकरण ऊर्जा के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं। इस 500 करोड़ में आप 5 राज्यों को पैसे देंगे और उसमें भी किस राज्य को कितना पैसा दिया जाएगा, इस बारे में आपने कोई बात नहीं कही है। महोदय, यह 500 करोड़ की राशि तो "ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा" के समान बात होगी।

महोदय, मैं एक बात किसान के हित की करना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री जी, आज राजस्थान के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। राजस्थान की निजी क्षेत्र की कंपनी अडानी ग्रुप द्वारा राजस्थान को बिजली दी जाती है। उनका क्वॉट में एक प्लांट है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव): बुढानिया जी, अब समाप्त कीजिए। आपकी पार्टी के सिर्फ 5 मिनट बाकी हैं और दो स्पीकर्स हैं।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: महोदय, नई सरकार के अडानी ग्रुप के रिश्तों से हमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। आप गुजरात में उनके साथ रिश्ते निभाइए, लेकिन वह राजस्थान में टांग क्यों अड़ा रहे हैं? राजस्थान के अंदर 2280 मेगावाट क्षमता वाले दो प्लांट्स से सवा चार करोड़ यूनिट बिजली प्रतिदिन मिलती है। महोदय, नई सरकार के आने के बाद 25 पैसा प्रति यूनिट चार्ज बढ़ा दिए गए हैं जिससे सवा करोड़ रुपए प्रतिदिन बिजली कंपनियों को ज्यादा देने होंगे। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये चार्ज बढ़ाने का भार किस के ऊपर पड़ेगा? महोदय, यह भार आम आदमी पर पड़ेगा जोकि बहुत गलत बात है। आपने चुनाव के समय बड़े-बड़े वायदे किए। आपने जनता से पूछा कि बिजली मिलती है या नहीं मिली है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Okay, please conclude.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: आपने हमारे राजस्थान में भी लोगों से यह वायदा किया, लेकिन राजस्थान के किसानों के साथ धोखा हुआ है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Okay, please conclude.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: आपने 8 घंटे बिजली देने की बात कही, लेकिन उन्हें 4-5 घंटे बिजली मिलती है...(व्यवधान)...

6.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Next, Shrimati Kanimozhi. *...(Interruptions)...* Please conclude. Please conclude.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: और वह आधी रात के बाद मिलती है। यह किसान के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव): प्लीज कन्क्लूड। आपकी पार्टी के 4 मिनट बाकी हैं और दो स्पीकर्स और हैं जिनमें से एक का मेडन स्पीच है।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: सर, मैंने 13 मिनट की बात की है, मैं 13 मिनट में कन्क्लूड कर दूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव): आपकी पार्टी के 4 मिनट बाकी हैं।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: महोदय, मेरी सामने वाली बेंचों से गुजरात मॉडल की बात बहुत ताकत के साथ कही गई, गुजरात मॉडल को पूरे देश के अंदर लागू करने की बात कही गई। मैं गुजरात की ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात के अंदर बिजली की उत्पादन क्षमता 58 प्रतिशत रही है, जितनी उसकी क्षमता है उसकी 58 प्रतिशत हुई है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि 2013-14 में उत्पादन क्षमता तो 48,171 मिलियन यूनिट थी, लेकिन उत्पादन केवल 15,850 मिलियन यूनिट का हुआ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Okay; now Shrimati Kanimozhi.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: इसी तरह 2001 में विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता 39770 मिलियन यूनिट थी...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude. Nothing is going on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: महोदय, मैं अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि वाइब्रेंट सीमेंट की बात जोर-शोर से की गई और इसमें वाहवाही लूटने की कोशिश की गई। वर्ष 2007-2009 के अंदर 114 एमओयू हुए और इनमें आज अगर ऑपरेशनल हैं तो केवल 3 हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude. *...(Interruptions)...* You are a very senior Member. Please conclude.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: यह है आपका गुजरात मॉडल। तो मैं अपनी बात को कन्क्लूड करता हूँ, आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और फिर एक बार मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ तथा शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. I would like to congratulate the Minister. He has got Power and Coal Ministries together. I am sure it will help him make a lot of decisions in a very, very smooth way. I wish him well for it. Sir, we have been discussing power. In this modern day and age, power has become an integral part of the economic development and growth of a nation. Our infrastructural foundation needs to be strong, and that is based on the power sector. We

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

just cannot keep looking at traditional power supply and power generation methods. There are new and renewable sources of energy like energy from wind, solar and even the waves. I think we have to start looking at them and invest more into research in those fields so that it will be useful for us. We do not have to keep looking at technology from other countries. In case of solar energy, the cost of producing one megawatt of energy is so expensive that sometimes it does not work out to be practical. So, we have to invest much more into research in these sectors so that we can bring down the cost and it will be practical to produce this. In case of solar energy, the issue of space constraint is also there. So, we have to look at other ways of bringing down the cost and reducing the space, and have home-grown technology for it. We also have to start looking at sustainable energy in a most serious way. I would actually like to go back a few years and see how the power generation capacity in India has been. The capacity addition in the 11th Five Year Plan fell short of the initial Plan targets by 30 per cent and even the reduced Mid-Term Appraisal targets by 12 per cent. Against the target of 3,380 megawatt of generation capacity to be created through nuclear power plants, only 880 megawatt capacity was created. This is a shortfall of 74 per cent from the target. The previous Government had launched Ultra Mega Power Projects in November, 2005. But so far only four have been awarded and only one is fully commissioned and generating electricity. This has been our experience. I think the Minister has to seriously look at completing the projects and commissioning the projects. Just announcing the projects is of no point. Many Governments announced projects, but they have not completed them. The Central Government should look at completing the projects. One very important thing is transmission capability. Many hon. Members have also mentioned it. According to FICCI paper titled 'Power Transmission – the Real Bottleneck,' we see that the Government has not been able to build adequate transmission capacity. In the last five years, the transmission capacity has grown by thirty per cent compared to fifty per cent growth in power generation capacity.

The Twelfth Five Year Plan document shows the failure of the Government in achieving the targets set in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Against the initial target of 88,515 circuit km of transmission lines to be constructed in the Eleventh Plan, only 69,926 circuit km could have been achieved. This is only 79 per cent of the target.

It is clear that choked transmission networks have lead to under-utilisation of generation capacity. For example, in 2011-12, wind energy generation sites in Tirunelveli and Udumalpet, Tamil Nadu, with cumulative installed capacity of 6,943 mw ran below capacity as the transmission capacity available was only 4,997 mw.

We also have to take into consideration pilferage which happens during distribution

of power. Research shows that if that can be stopped or sorted out, power can really be saved and it can be put to proper use. There are so many stories of industries even doing it. Industries are also trying to steal power without the knowledge of the State Government or the Central Grid.

I come from real Tamil Nadu and not the magical realism which people try to create. There is deficit in power supply. In 2014-15, the shortage of power in Tamil Nadu is over 6,690 million units...(Interruptions)... That is what I am trying to say. ...(Interruptions)... I come from real State of Tamil Nadu. ...(Interruptions)... They have created a magical State. ...(Interruptions)... I would love to see where it is. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): She is making her point of view. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You please continue. ...(Interruptions)... She is making her point. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your sister is speaking. ...(Interruptions)... Listen to her.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I am not speaking against them. ...(Interruptions)... I am speaking for them. ...(Interruptions)... I am asking for more power for Tamil Nadu. ...(Interruptions)... They should understand who is supporting them. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let her speak. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Why do you create trouble? ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ramalingam, you sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Don't create problem.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, in the beginning of my speech, I have mentioned that in this modern age, economic growth is completely based on having energy. When there is shortage of energy, it affects the economic growth of the nation to a large extent. I would like to bring one example to your notice.

The Cheyyur Project was conceived by the Union Government in 2006 at an estimated cost of ₹ 20,000 crore. However, there have been repeated delays in the finalisation of the bids for the execution of the project. According to the Coastal Tamil Nadu Power Limited, the delay in setting up of a 4,000 mw project at Cheyyur in Kancheepuram district has resulted in a cost overrun of ₹ 5,000 crore. This is what happens when projects are announced but not finished. And in Tamil Nadu, again, I would like to say that there is a deficit of power supply. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is their opinion. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I am not getting into a blame game. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do all of you stand up? ...*(Interruptions)*...
Dr. Maitreyan is there. Why do all of you stand up? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, we are talking about the problems in our State. Let us not get into blame games. Let us try to think about the State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She is your sister. Why do you fight with her? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, this power shortage has hindered the manufacturing industry also. In Tamil Nadu, it has come down to four per cent. Tamil Nadu was considered to be an automobile hub. In June 2011, the Tamil Nadu Government issued a Press-release saying that Citroen car company would be set up in the State. But, it actually shifted to Gujarat. Many such factories have been shifting to Gujarat, Maharashtra and other places. Even the Ford company is thinking of having its next project in Maharashtra. So, all this is because of the power shortage in the State. Sir, one Government in the State comes up with a project and the next Government which comes to power has to continue the project. Just because of politics, they should not stop projects. If this continues, definitely, every State and every Government, including the Central Government, and the nation will suffer. People have to rise above politics, think about the nation and plan and execute projects which have been brought forward. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, I was given fifteen minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Only ten minutes.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: My Party told me fifteen minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, only ten minutes.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the working of this very important Ministry as electricity is one of the most important blessings that science has given to mankind.

Hon. Members have spoken at length about various issues right from production to distribution to theft. As I have limited time at my disposal, I limit myself to the power

scenario in Telangana State, how it is reeling under power crisis and steps needed to be taken by the Union Government to supplement the efforts of the Telangana State.

Sir, the irony of the State of Telangana is that in spite of having abundant natural resources such as coal, water and sun for production of power, we are lagging behind.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Govardhan Reddy, your Party is left with only two minutes. Do you know that? So, take only five minutes.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, you were generous enough to give ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not know that.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, my Party asked me to speak for fifteen minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, your Members have taken more time. What can I do? All right, you take 5-6 minutes.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, first, I come to the status of hydel power projects in Telangana. The installed capacity of hydel projects is 2,542 megawatts. And, the major projects are Nagarjunasagar with 815 megawatts, Srisailem Left Bank with 900 megawatts and Lower Seeleru, which has been taken away from us, with 460 megawatts. But, as the Minister is very well aware, hydel generation cannot be done throughout the year; it may be only 100-120 days in a year. So, we are not getting sufficient generation from the hydel power. This is resulting in depending more on thermal power.

Sir, apart from the above and since we have two important rivers flowing through Telangana, we can construct a series of dams on river Godavari to achieve the twin objectives of providing irrigation facilities to lakhs of acres and also generating power. I would just mention some of the dams that we can construct as a part of a series of dams at Ellampalli, Kanthalapalli, Dummugudem and also at Bhadrachalam. If we complete these, it is estimated that we can generate 4,000 MW of power and this can be available for 120 days which would be sufficient to lift the water to entire Telangana from various locations of Godavari. Alternatively, if diversion of water from Pranahita to Ellampalli on River Godavari becomes difficult, then construction of a major dam at Suraram on Godavari on the ridge line of the Pranahita and Indiravathi rivers be taken up for diversion of 150 TMC of water to 50 lakh acres of arid areas of Telangana. And, with cooperation from Maharashtra, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh which can link Bheema with Manjeera at a higher elevation, it will benefit Mahaboob Nagar, Medak and Ranga Reddy districts.

[Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy]

Now, I come to thermal power capacity and its availability in Telangana. We have abundant coal reserves in the State. The APGENCO's installed capacity is 2,282 MW. Of course, there is an additional Central share of 850 MW. All put together, the total installed capacity is only 3,132 MW in Telangana. But, if you look at the demand and generation, there is nearly 47% gap. The demand is 143 million units per day but the generation is only 75 million units per day. It means, there is 47% gap between demand and supply. So, to bridge this, I would suggest for consideration of the hon. Minister to facilitate completion of the following projects which will pave the way for capacity addition and result in reducing the power shortage in Telangana State. I request the hon. Minister to complete the following projects on fast track.

1. Kakatiya TPS Stage II with 600 MW capacity.
2. Kothagudem TPS Stage VII with 800 MW capacity.
3. Ramagundam TPP with 1320 MW capacity.
4. Sattupalli TPP with 1000 MW capacity.

Apart from the above, feasibility study has been completed in respect of Kakatiya TPP Stage III with 1,600 MW; Gadwal TPP and Nizamabad TPP. Kakatiya TPP is an expansion project. In respect of the other two projects i.e., Gadwal and Nizamabad, the inputs such as water, land and transmission connectivity are available. But, the only thing is that coal linkages have to be given.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: I will take two minutes.

Secondly, the A.P. Reorganisation Act mandates the NTPC to set up 4,000 MW unit in Telangana. But, I understand that no action has been taken so far. I request that the NTPC may be directed to take it up and complete the same in a fixed time-schedule.

I request the hon. Minister to help the State financially and otherwise so that the above projects are taken up and completed in a time-bound manner.

Sir, there are also some gas plants which are languishing for want of gas. They are: Shankarpalli Gas Project with 1,000 MW which is pending for the last 20 years. And Karimnagar Gas Plant with 2,100 MW which is also pending for the last 20 years. These are waiting for gas linkages to the tune of 9.72 MMSCMD for Karimnagar and 4.62 MMSCMD for Shankarpalli.

I request the hon. Minister to discuss this issue with the Petroleum Minister and release sufficient gas for their generation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Your party has exhausted the allotted time. There is one more speaker from your party. What can I do? You are only reading. Please conclude.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : I will take two minutes. If we are able to complete these projects, I have no doubt that neither we need to depend on our neighbouring States like Chhattisgarh nor Centre nor on private IPPs for power. Sir, one more point. This is very important. Sir, solar power is green power and world over a lot of thrust is being put on solar power.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody has mentioned this point. There is no need of repeating it. Shri Avinash Pande.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Our country has the advantage of having sunlight for 300 out of 365 days in a year.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need not repeat what others have said. Why do you repeat what others have said?

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Continuing with the importance of solar power, I welcome the thrust given by Finance Minister on solar energy, the proposal to take up Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects on the lines of UMPP and allocation of ₹ 500 crores and ₹ 400 crores for agriculture pump sets.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: The point is, the Government is collecting ₹ 14,000 crores in the form of Cess on coal for solar power every year. In the Budget proposals, the Finance Minister allocated ₹ 1,000 crores for taking up new projects by new players, but what about the projects that are already under execution and the bills of various companies pending before the Government? Subsidy bills to the tune of ₹ 3,210 crores...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough. Now Mr. Avinash Pande, please start. Nothing more will go on record.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Avinash Pande, you start. That is not going on record.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no rule for laying the speech; otherwise, I would have allowed you to lay on the Table your written speech. You can write it to him. Mr. Reddy, you can send the remaining part of your speech to the Minister. Mr. Pande, I know it is your maiden speech, but take only ten minutes.

SHRI AVINASH PANDE (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to participate in the Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Power. As you are all aware, the House deliberated upon the crisis of power facing the country and its adverse impact on the country's economic development in the previous days, though the discussions remained inconclusive. I begin with the hope that this debate and discussion will be a fruitful one. I would like to take this opportunity to highlight some areas in the power sector which need urgent attention. The continuous shortage of power across the country is a pressing issue that deserves the complete attention of the Government. This power deficit is probably the most serious constraint that is holding India back from realizing its full potential for industrial development and economic growth. We will need to enhance our power generation capability manifold, if we are serious about achieving a growth rate of eight per cent in the coming years. When the UPA Government came to power, power generation in the country in 2004-05 was 85,525 megawatts. By 2012-13, power generation increased by over 1.5 times, and stood at 1,35,000 megawatts in 2012-13. We also initiated serious reforms for debt restructuring of distribution companies to repair what has become the Achilles' heel of the power sector. In my humble opinion, experimental and pilot projects which have proved successful, such as the Bhiwandi Distribution Franchise Model from Maharashtra, which successfully enhanced operational efficiencies and reduced Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses by 32 per cent in a short timespan of two years, should be studied and replicated in other regions, too. I hope the Government will not hesitate in adopting best practices in the power sector, no matter where they come from. In the year 2012-13, the UPA Government had succeeded in surpassing the set target of 17,956.3 MW for capacity addition and managed a record capacity addition of 20,622.8 MW. But all these initiatives and hard work will be in vain, if the present Government does not take serious measures to ensure that power plants, that have created this additional capacity, are supplied with sufficient fuel and are running at full capacity. Although we have achieved considerable success in reducing the Plant Load Factor of thermal power plants from 74.8 per cent in 2004-05 to 64.04 per cent in 2013-14, many power plants are still reeling under an acute shortage of supply of fuel. Today, the Maharashtra State Power Generating Company (MAHAGENCO) has been forced to temporarily shut down five of its 210 MW coal-fired power generation units due to coal shortage. The shortfall in the supply of coal to thermal power plants must be made good and measures have to be taken on all fronts. The import of quality coal

for full capacity utilization of power plants can only be a temporary measure. But even temporary measures ought to be executed in a timely fashion.

The need to step up domestic production of coal cannot be emphasized enough. This can only be done if the Government is serious about restructuring the Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries to enhance operational efficiencies. As the most important producer of coal, accounting for over 80 per cent of the country's domestic production, CIL must be held to high standards of compliance, especially, in meeting its obligations under Fuel Supply Agreements with power producers. In addition, measures to check theft and illegal mining of coal are also needed.

However, the new Government must move forward in this direction with great caution. It is imperative that the interests of the end consumers of electricity are not sacrificed in the way of strengthening the commercial viability of DISCOMS and power utilities. Domestic as well as industrial users ought to have access to reliable and quality power supply at the least possible prices. At the same time, the requirement of power in agriculture must not be overlooked while catering to factories and big industries.

I would like to take this opportunity to ask the hon. Minister the details of the proposed scheme for segregation of feeders for supply of electricity to domestic and agricultural users in rural areas. It remains to be seen how this proposal will be integrated with the ongoing Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), which has so far covered several lakhs of domestic and household users of electricity across 1,08,099 unelectrified villages, achieved the intensive electrification of 3,05,638 partially electrified villages and provided electricity connections to 2,15,09,337 BPL households. Specifically, the development of Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) projects through renewable sources of energy such as biomass, biogas, geothermal, mini hydro and solar, etc in rural areas must be encouraged.

Similarly, while the Government pushes forward a 'time-bound implementation' model to hasten the development of power projects to boost the supply of electricity, it must not overlook the needs of those who are displaced in the acquisition of land for such purpose. While it is a fact that delays are sometimes caused due to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation issues, a time-bound implementation of projects must not imply that the livelihood of project affected persons and environmental safeguards are hastily compromised.

The balancing of all these competing interests will be the real test in pushing through meaningful reforms in the power sector. The Government needs to come up with such a strategy that does not sacrifice the rights of the few to advance the interests of the many. Only and only then, will they be able to legitimately claim to have lived up to the great expectations aroused by their mantra of 'Sabka saath, sabka vikas'.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, I want to send these papers to him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can send it to him. He has agreed. What do you want to say Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya? You can put a question. What is it?

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): सर, पीयूष गोयल जी हमारे साथ ही यहां आए थे । वे मिनिस्टर हैं, इसलिए मैं उनसे यह उम्मीद करती हूँ कि वे मेरी बातें ध्यान से सुनें । हमारी स्टेट त्रिपुरा में दो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं जिनमें से एक पलाटना नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट है । इसमें 500 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन होता है, लेकिन अभी यहां गैस की कमी की वजह से 350 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन हो रहा है । इसके लिए बंगलादेश और नॉर्थ-ईस्टर्न सेवन स्टेट्स के साथ डील हुई थी । यह डील सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने की थी । अभी यहां टेक्निकल प्रॉब्लम तो है ही, साथ ही मोनारचक नीपको प्रोजेक्ट में भी 225 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन होना था । वहां गैस टरबाइन भी कंप्लीट हो गया, लेकिन अभी ओएनजीसी वहां गैस नहीं दे रहा है, इसलिए वह प्रोजेक्ट भी बंद हो गया है । वह प्रोजेक्ट अभी तक चालू नहीं हुआ है । सर, मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह निवेदन करती हूँ, मिनिस्टर साहब नहीं सुन रहे हैं, मैं आपके माध्यम से मिनिस्टर साहब से यह निवेदन करती हूँ, कि वे ओएनजीसी को यह बताएँ कि स्टेट में गैस की कोई कमी नहीं है, लेकिन ओएनजीसी इन दोनों प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए गैस क्यों नहीं दे रहा है । यह बिजली पूरे देश में सप्लाई की जा सकती है, क्योंकि हमें इतनी बिजली की जरूरत नहीं है, हमारे यहां और भी चार प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, लेकिन ये जो दो नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, ये गैस की कमी की वजह से बंद हो रहे हैं । इसलिए आपको ओएनजीसी को यह बताना चाहिए कि वह उन्हें सफिशिएंट गैस की सप्लाई करे । थैंक यू सर।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I want to know whether the Minister is aware that for the last one week there have been severe agitations in Telangana. Only half an hour ago there was a police *lathicharge*. The Government which came on a promise that it will never use lathi had to use it for three days, but for your own Ministry. I won't blame the Minister because he is a responsive, smiling Minister. He will certainly hear me. I am provoked by this because one of your dynamic Ministers told me only half-an-hour back that they would share the concerns of all the States. Sir, one thing is, in the entire Country the worst crisis is in Telangana because 28 million units is the deficit today. Besides that, two thermal plants, one in Vijayawada and another in Kadapa which were sending us 500 MW and 210 MW are now shut down. Added to this, the PPAs which you had promised are now cancelled. Added to this, Neerja Mathur whom you have sent for CEA, the Central Electricity Authority, had discussed with us but her voice, her diktat is rejected. We have something like 19 lakh pump sets. You know about the monsoon situation, the dry spell is continuing and we are paradoxically a coal-producing State. We give coal to all the people. But, we don't have power! You had promised to give us power from the national grid which everybody had said. Sir, on the very day of our formation, on the very day when the State was formed ...(Time-bell rings)... we told the Prime Minister and he promised us that he would meet the immediate demand of 400 MW. I don't know

what is happening. I am raising it because the situation is very, very serious. I am not joining the national perspective.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: उपसभापति जी, मेरा अनुरोध यह है कि 6.30 बज गए हैं। चूंकि काफी लोगों ने काफी बातें उठाई हैं और उस पर मिनिस्टर साहब भी कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव जवाब देना चाहेंगे और उन्हें देना भी चाहिए।

सर, मेरे ख्याल से आज नहीं, बल्कि कल इस पर पूरा जवाब करवाइए। अगर जवाब पीसमील में होगा, तो अच्छा भी नहीं लगेगा। मेरा आपसे यही अनुरोध है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If that is the sense of the House, that is fine.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I have all the answers. I am ready. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay then; everybody says that the reply would be tomorrow.

Now, Statement by Minister, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Statement on India's stand in the WTO

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much. I know, it has been a long day, but I seek through you the indulgence of all Members because it is a written paper with detailed narration of how the whole process has been post-Bali. So, kindly permit me to give this detailed reply.

I am making this intervention in the House today in order to place before the hon. Members the facts relating to the stand taken by India in the World Trade Organization (WTO) recently.

The Bali Ministerial Declaration was adopted on 7th December, 2013 on conclusion of the Ninth Ministerial Conference of the WTO in Bali. Ministerial Decisions were adopted on ten issues relating to the Doha Development Agenda which is the agenda for the unfinished Doha Round of trade negotiations, underway in the WTO since 2001.

Amongst these Ministerial Decisions, two are of particular significance — the Ministerial Decision for an Agreement on Trade Facilitation and the Ministerial Decision on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes.

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

The Trade Facilitation Agreement is basically aimed at greater transparency and simplification of Customs procedures, use of electronic payments and risk management techniques and faster clearances at ports. We have autonomously taken several similar measures such as the 'Indian Customs Single Window Project' announced in the Budget 2014-15 to facilitate trade, under which importers and exporters will be able to lodge documents at a single point, reducing interface with Governmental agencies, dwell time and the cost of doing business.

The Protocol of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) was to be adopted by 31st July, 2014 by the WTO. After this, the Agreement would automatically come into force from 31st July, 2015 if ratified by two-thirds of the members of the WTO.

In contrast to their efforts on Trade Facilitation in the WTO, some developed countries have been reluctant to engage on other issues.

Seeing the resistance to taking forward the other Decisions, the apprehension of developing countries was that once the process of bringing the Trade Facilitation Agreement into force was completed, other issues would be ignored, including the important issue of a permanent solution on subsidies on account of public stockholding for food security purposes.

India, therefore, took the stand that till there is an assurance of commitment to find a permanent solution on public stockholding and on all other Bali deliverables, including those for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), it would be difficult to join the consensus on the Protocol of Amendment for the Trade Facilitation Agreement.

Without a permanent solution, public stockholding programmes in India and other developing countries will be hampered by the present ceiling on domestic support which is pegged at 10 per cent of the value of production and is wrongly considered as trade-distorting subsidy to farmers under existing WTO rules. The existence of such a subsidy element is determined by comparing present day administered prices with fixed reference prices of the 1986-88 period which is unrealistic.

The problem is a very real one. Developing countries are finding themselves hamstrung by the existing rules in running their food stockholding and domestic food aid programmes. The developed world too had market price support programmes and was able to move away from such support -- though not fully even now -- because of their deep pockets. This is not possible for developing countries. It is important for developing countries to be able to guarantee some minimum returns to their poor farmers so that they are able to produce enough for themselves and for domestic food

security. Developed countries continue to have large entitlements to provide support to farmers. These would have been cut in the Doha Development Round which unfortunately remains unfinished. Had this Round, which has development at its core, concluded as per agreed timelines and its development agenda, the world would have had an outcome in a single undertaking in which competing interests could have been balanced. Today, developing countries are fighting to keep the negotiations focussed on development against the single-minded mercantilist focus of most of the rich developed world on market access issues.

Overall balance is important even in a limited package of outcomes. The Bali outcomes were negotiated as a package and must be concluded as such.

It is regrettable indeed that today the WTO is unable to agree even to fast track negotiations on an issue of such importance to millions of subsistence farmers across the developing world, while the rich world can continue to subsidize their farmers unabatedly.

The matter came up for discussion in the margins of the BRICS Trade Ministers meeting in Brazil on 14th July and the G20 Trade Ministers meeting in Sydney on 19th July. It was also raised by the representatives of some countries in their interactions with the Indian Government. On each occasion, I explained that India is a signatory to the Bali Decisions, including Trade Facilitation and is not standing in the way of its implementation, but is seeking an equal level of commitment and progress in working on the issue of public stockholding which affects the country's livelihood and food security. A permanent solution on food security is a must for us and we cannot wait endlessly in a state of uncertainty while the WTO engages in an academic debate on the subject of food security which is what some developed countries seem to be suggesting before they are ready to engage on this important issue.

Food security is a humanitarian concern especially in these times of uncertainty and volatility. Issues of development and food security are critical to a vast swathe of humanity and cannot be sacrificed to mercantilist considerations.

Developing countries such as India must have the freedom to use food reserves to feed their poor without the threat of violating any international obligations. This is our sovereign right. It is our duty to protect our citizens' fundamental rights to life and livelihood.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian population. In a country of the size of India with 60 per cent of the population dependent on a relatively unremunerative agricultural sector, we cannot give up administered prices. This is the only way we

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

can procure food for the Public Distribution System, PDS, the central pillar on which our efforts to ensure food security rest. Public stockholding is a widely used means to ensure food security in many developing countries where agriculture is largely rainfed.

We have to look after both consumer and producer interests. We have to enable our people to live a life of dignity by ensuring access to an adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices.

On 25th July 2014, India made a statement in the WTO General Council conveying, inter alia, that the adoption of the Trade Facilitation Protocol must be postponed till a permanent solution on the public stockholding for food security is found.

India offered suggestions on the procedure to be followed in order to ensure time-bound delivery of an outcome on public stockholding for food security. We also urged that a similar approach be adopted on all other elements of the Bali Package notably the LDC issues.

The integrity of India's stand is reflected in our unwavering efforts to offer a way forward in the face of criticism. Even on 31st July 2014, India offered a way to achieve not only a permanent solution on the issue of public stockholding for food security but also to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement in the agreed timeframe as well as deliver favourable outcomes for the LDCs. We have offered practical suggestions for the way forward. The issue of a permanent solution on public stockholding is a simple one that can be addressed very easily as there are already several proposals on the table. A solution to this simple problem will be a tremendous relief for millions of farmers and poor consumers.

However, despite India's efforts, our concerns were not satisfactorily addressed.

The Director General of the WTO reported to an informal meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee on 31 July 2014 that a solution could not be found to bridge the gap.

The General Council meeting was, thereafter, formally declared closed without adopting the trade facilitation protocol.

India stood firm on its demands despite immense pressure. The Government of India is committed to protecting the interests of our farmers against all odds.

Our farmers work in extremely adverse conditions, most of them at the mercy of the vagaries of the monsoon, aggravated today by climate change. For farmers in

many developing countries farming is a subsistence activity, not a commercial one. We are committed to their welfare and I am grateful for the support and understanding extended by farmers' organizations in this cause.

I must also thank hon. Members of Parliament, many civil society groups and academicians who have lent their voice in support of the Government's efforts to ensure a fair deal.

It is evident from the expressions of support that India's stand has resonated across the world and I take this opportunity to also thank the countries that have stood by India in the WTO.

India is an unwavering votary of the multilateral trading system and we reiterate our commitment to the WTO. We continue to believe that it is in the best interest of developing countries, especially the poorest, most marginalized ones among them and we are determined to work to strengthen this institution. The timely correction of any imbalances or anomalies in the working of the system or its rules is critical to ensure that the WTO works impartially and fairly in the interest of all its Members and not just a select few.

Finally, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, and hon. Members, I am confident that India will be able to persuade the WTO Membership to appreciate the sensitivities of India and other developing countries and see their way to taking this issue forward in a positive spirit. This would be a major contribution by this institution towards meeting the global challenge of food insecurity and would convey a strong message that the WTO is genuinely committed to the cause of development. Thank you very much.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, we have expressed our concerns earlier also. It is a very detailed statement. We need clarifications, I think, tomorrow. Therefore, you please fix a time for seeking clarifications. It is an important issue.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: It is an elaborate statement. ...(*Interruptions*).. We need clarifications. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: उपसभापति जी, मंत्री जी के इस विस्तृत बयान से बहुत सारे गंभीर सवाल उठे हैं और विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के तमाम माननीय सदस्यगण इसके ऊपर स्पष्टीकरण चाहेंगे। चूंकि मामला गंभीर है, इसलिए स्पष्टीकरण के लिए पर्याप्त समय होना चाहिए। भारत के कृषि और ट्रेडिंग, दोनों क्षेत्रों से इसका गंभीर वास्ता है, इसलिए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इसे कल किसी समय, बारह बजे के बाद जब भी बाप टीक समझें, इसको ले लें। पेपर्स ले करने के बाद इसके ऊपर स्पष्टीकरण ले लीजिए।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is a very serious issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, कल मीटिंग में डिसाइड कर लेंगे।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It should be decided here. ...*(Interruptions)*..

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: इसको यहीं डिसाइड कर लें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। अभी समय तय हो जाएगा, तो सभी लोग तैयार होकर आ जाएंगे।

SHRI D. RAJA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, firstly, we should thank the Minister for such a detailed statement. We should thank, we should appreciate her. But it is a five page statement. It is a very important issue relating to our negotiations in WTO and protection of interests in WTO. So, I think, we can have clarifications at a convenient time tomorrow sometime.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, the hon. Minister has made a very elaborate statement. We want to seek certain clarifications. It can be fixed for tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. No problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I remember, when we had made a statement last time, the clarifications continued for one-and-a-half day. I am not suggesting that it is going to be like that. But this is a very important subject. It is for the first time that the matter has been brought to the Parliament and the Parliament has been informed. We appreciate the statement. But, at the same time, all the Members feel that clarifications are required, given the importance of the matter. We need a ruling from the Chair. It should be taken up as the first item after the Question Hour, once the Papers to be Laid on the Table are over, unless and until there is a Zero Hour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I want Government's view on this. There is no doubt that there should be clarifications. This is a suo motu statement and there would be clarifications. The only thing to decide is 'when'. The Chair cannot give a ruling in this regard. But I can say there will be clarifications. The time has to be decided in consultation with the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: महोदय, मेरा केवल इतना अनुरोध है कि कल हमें मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ विमेन एंड चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट की डिमांड्स पर चर्चा करनी है और वह दोपहर बाद दो बजे शुरू होगी, तो हमारे पास केवल 12 बजे से 1 बजे के बीच का समय उपलब्ध होगा, तभी ये क्लैरिफिकेशंस लिए जा सकते हैं। इसीलिए मैंने यह कहा कि अगर आप उचित समझें, सब लोग उचित समझें तो इसे कल 12 और 1 बजे के बीच में ले लें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, tomorrow Short Duration Discussion is also there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, there is a problem. Tomorrow, there is a Short Duration Discussion also. What is the Government's stand?

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, सुबह हमें बैठना है, उस समय हम डिसाइड कर लेंगे।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We agree that clarifications would be there, but time would be decided tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, अगर आप टाइम बाद में डिसाइड करना चाहें तो हमें इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, वह आपका अधिकार क्षेत्र है। हमारा केवल इतना कहना है कि इसके लिए पर्याप्त समय मिलना चाहिए ताकि इस मुद्दे पर लोग अपने क्लैरिफिकेशंस अच्छे तरीके से पूछ सकें।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: We are ready.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My experience is that it cannot be over in one hour. So, we can fix a time tomorrow. I hope, the Government also agrees to that. So, there will be clarifications and the exact time will be decided tomorrow. ...(Interruptions).... It will be tomorrow. We can postpone the other discussions. The House is supreme to decide.

Now, we shall take up Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS — *Contd.*

Need to bring reforms in labour laws so as to protect interests of migrant labourers

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anang Uday Singh. Do you want to read? I think, you can lay it. What is the point of reading ?

SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO (Odisha): Sir, poor labour migration conditions and obstacles in their access to shelter, education, healthcare and food are fundamental problems relating to labour migration.

Labour contractors, *i.e.*, Sardars, give large advances to labourers, thereafter exploiting them by forcing them to work in brick kilns in appalling conditions and physically harming them.

In a recent event in Kalahnadi District, two migrant labourers' – Jialu Nial and Nilambar Dhangdamajhi – hands were chopped off. An advance of ₹14,000 was given by the Sardar to 12 labourers to work in a brick kiln in Andhra Pradesh. When forcibly being taken to work in a brick kiln in Chhattisgarh instead, ten migrant labourers resisted and escaped. Two, who failed to escape, were taken captive; tortured, and their right hands were chopped off.

[Shri A.U. Singh Deo]

In the light of such events, a sound, comprehensive legal framework on labour migration with stringent execution to keep a check on corrupt, exploitative practices of Sardars and persons colluding with them is essential. Child labour in brick kilns should be vehemently prohibited, instead educational facilities should be provided for children of migrant workers. Provisions for humane working conditions for labourers in brick kilns should be set forth. Migrant labour cells should be set up in each State.

I urge the Government to consider this request, and make provisions for immediate reforms in this regard.

Need for proper implementation of Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme for students of Jammu and Kashmir

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, the Prime Minister's Special Scholarship Scheme had offered 5000 scholarships to the students from J & K State against a criterion for admission to Medical, Engineering and other courses at various colleges outside the J & K State.

This scheme's implementation started well, but after some time it got subjected to bureaucratic interpretations, and hundreds of students were put to great hardships. I have been trying to suggest simplification of the scheme, but, so far I have not succeeded.

My case before the present Government is that, first of all, PMO should be clear that this scheme has to be continued and then the implementation process should be revisited.

My simple suggestion would be that let the Ministry of HRD select 5000 students against a set criterion, and then allot the selected candidates 400-500 colleges identified in the country for this purpose. Thereafter scholarships can be reimbursed directly to the selected colleges avoiding any kind of interference. This way the implementation will be simplified and students will be also saved from hardships.

Thank you.

Need to consult stakeholders before amending Labour Laws

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise an urgent important issue through this Special Mention. The Government is going to make changes in the labour laws. It seems that by amending the labour laws, the Government intends to benefit the employers, and not the employees. The proposed changes are not in line with the Report of the Second National Commission on Labour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you lay it.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA; Therefore, through you, Sir, I request the Government that no decision should be taken in this regard before consulting with the various representatives.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury, not here. Shri Rajeev Shukla, not here. Shri Shantaram Naik.

Demand for bringing in strict legislation on time-bound delivery of goods and services and redressal of public grievances

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, a Bill entitled, 'The Right of Citizens for Time-Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill, 2011' was introduced in Lok Sabha on 20th December, 2011.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please lay it.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: It was referred to the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on 13th January, 2012.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you can lay it.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I have been waiting for this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to read?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody is laying his or her Special Mention on the Table. Then, why are you reading ?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I have waited for seven hours to read this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am also sitting here. I am also here for the seven hours.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Okay, I am laying it. * It was referred to the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on 13th January, 2012. The Committee submitted its Report on 13th March, 2012 but the Bill has lapsed on account of dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

The Bill contained provisions that citizens would get ration cards, land certificates, caste certificates, income certificates, weekly or monthly ration, gas cylinders, *etc., etc.*, as per the time fixed under the rules.

*Laid on the Table.

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

The Bill provided that those officers, who do not provide the goods and services as per the time-bound schedule would be liable to pay fine, which may extend to ₹ 50,000/-, and, in certain cases, there would be suspension and even removal from service.

It would be the duty of every officer, Talathi, Tehsildar, Deputy Collector, Revenue or Police Officer, *etc., etc.*, to serve the public in accordance with the rules. The Bill provided for setting up of 'facilitation counters' in every office to guide the public in matters, including filling in the prescribed forms, *etc.*

There are a few States, which have enacted some legislations for the purpose but there are no stringent provisions in them, and, hence, a Central Legislation is the need of the hour.

The Bill should, therefore, be revived and re-introduced.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I appreciate it, but it is already 7.00 p.m. Everybody wants to go. That is all. See, you have laid it means it is on record. There is no difference between reading and laying. It is on record. It is there. It is part of the record. Okay. Now, Chaudhary Munavver Saleem.

Demand for taking concrete steps for development and protection of Urdu

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस सच को देशवासियों तक पहुँचाना चाहता हूँ कि भाषा विज्ञान का यह सूत्र है कि दुनिया की कोई भी भाषा लोगों को आपस में जोड़ने के लिए बनी है। मैं इस समय देश की एक ऐसी भाषा के लिए इन्साफ चाहता हूँ जिसके इतिहास में राष्ट्रप्रेम, भाईचारा, इंसानी दर्द तथा मोहब्बत की हसीन दास्तानें देखी जा सकती हैं। महोदय, मैं आज उस उर्दू की तारीख नई नस्ल तक पहुँचाना चाहता हूँ जिसने कभी "इंकलाब जिन्दाबाद" का नारा बुलंद करके अंग्रेजों के जुल्म को ललकारा था। देश में जनभाषा के रूप में कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी तक उर्दू कहीं आन्दोलन की भाषा है, कहीं भाईचारे का संदेश है और कहीं कानूनी प्रक्रिया में अदालत, वकालत, गवाह, सबूत, दलील, वकील जैसे शब्दकोष के कारण गहराई तक रची-बसी है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत की नई सरकार, जिसने "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" का नारा दिया है, से निम्नलिखित माँग करता हूँ:

1. देश के समस्त केंद्रीय विद्यालयों में उर्दू शिक्षक नियुक्त करने का ऐलान करते हुए यह शर्त न रखी जाए कि स्कूल में उर्दू पढ़ने वाले बच्चे होने आवश्यक हैं, क्योंकि मेरी यह सोच है कि जब टीचर्स होंगे तो बच्चे आ ही जाएँगे, तब तक वही टीचर्स कोई और विषय पढाएँगे;

2. اردو کے संرक्षण کے لیے مولانا آجآاد فاؤنڈیشن کا کارڈکٹر، سٹاف تها بآت کو اور بڈایا آاے۔ اردو کے ولسار تها راسڈری آاندولن مے उसके آوآدان کی تارلآ کو نرڈ نسل तक पहुँچانے کے لیے اس संسآا کو एक स्वतंत्र संसآا बनाकर इसे तहसील स्तर तक अपनी ब्रांचेज खोलने का अधिकार दिया जाए;
3. اردو अखबारों को विशेष संरक्षण के तहत विज्ञापन और अखबारी कागज मुहैया कराया जाए; और
4. اردو शायरों तथा लेखकों को वजीफे देकर देश की اردू एकैडमीज़ को आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत करके इनके माध्यम से उर्दू साहित्य लोगों तक पहुँचाया जाए।

† چودھری منور سلیم (اٹر پردیش) : مہودے، میں اس سچ کو دیش واسیوں تک پہنچانا چاہتا ہوں کہ بھاشا وگیان کا یہ سوتر ہے کہ دنیا کی کوئی بھی بھاشا لوگوں کو آپس میں جوڑنے کے لئے بنی ہے۔ میں اس وقت دیش کی ایک ایسی بھاشا کے لئے انصاف چاہتا ہوں جس میں اتہاس میں راشٹر پریم، بھائی چارہ، انسانی درد اور محبت کی حسین داستانیں دیکھی جا سکتی ہیں۔ مہودے، میں آج اس اردو کی تاریخ نئی نسل تک پہنچانا چاہتا ہوں جس نے کبھی "انقلاب زندہ باد" کا نعرہ بلند کر کے انگریزوں کے ظلم کو للکارا تھا۔ دیش کی جن-بھاشا کے روپ میں کشمیر سے کنیا کماری تک اردو کہیں آندولن کی بھاشا ہے، کہیں بھائی چارے کا سندیش ہے، کہیں قانونی پرکریا میں عدالت، وکالت، گواہ، ثبوت، دلیل، وکیل جیسے شبکوش کے کارن گہرائی تک رچی بسی ہے۔

مہودے، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے بھارت کی نئی سرکار، جس نے "سب کا ساتھ، سب کا وکاس" کا نعرہ دیا ہے، سے مندرجہ ذیل مانگ کرتا ہوں۔

1- دیش کے سبھی کیندریہ ودیالیوں اردو ٹیچروں کی تقرری کرنے کا اعلان کرتے ہوئے یہ شرط نہ رکھی جائے کہ اسکول میں اردو پڑھنے والے بچے ہونے ضروری ہیں، کیوں کہ میری سوچ ہے کہ جب ٹیچرس ہوں گے تو بچے آ ہی جائیں گے، تک تک وہی ٹیچرس کوئی اور سبجیکٹ پڑھائیں گے۔

2- اردو کے سنرکشن کے لئے مولانا آزاد فاؤنڈیشن کا کارئے چھپتر، اسٹاف اور بآٹ کو اور بڑھایا جائے۔ اردو کے وستار اور راشٹریہ آندولن میں اس کے آوآدان کی تاریخ کو نئی نسل تک پہنچانے کے لئے اس سنستھا کو ایک آزاد سنستھا بنا کر اسے تحصیل لیول تک اپنی برانچیز کھولنے کا ادھیکار دیا جائے۔

- 3- اردو اخباروں کو وٹیش سنرکشن کے تحت وگیاپن اخباری کاغذ مہیا کرایا جائے؛ اور
- 4- اردو شاعروں اور مصنفین کو وظیفے دیکر پورے ملک کی اردو اکیڈمیوں کو معاشی طور پر مضبوط کرکے ان کے مادھیم سے اردو ادب کو لوگوں تک پہنچایا جائے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, the House stands adjourned to meet on Wednesday, the 6th August, 2014, at 11.00 a.m.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-seven minutes past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 6th August, 2014.*

Demand for granting constitutional status to National Commission for Backward Classes (pages 331-332)

Demand for giving fertilizer subsidy directly to farmers and fix MSP for crops reasonably for the benefit of farmers (page 332)

Demand for declaring great natural falls of Courtallam as National Heritage of tourist attraction (page 332-333)

Need to bring reforms in labour laws so as to protect interests of migrant labourers (pages 409-410)

Need for proper implementation of Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme for students of Jammu and Kashmir (page 410)

Need to consult stakeholders before amending Labour Laws (pages 410-411)

Demand for bringing in strict legislation on time-bound delivery of goods and services and redressal of public grievances (pages 411-412)

Demand for taking concrete steps for development and protection of Urdu (pages 412-414)

Discussion on the working of the Ministry of Power – Discussion Concluded (pages 333-402)

Statement by Minister—

Statement on India's stand in the WTO (pages 403-409)

