

Vol. 220
No. 17



सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Re. MPs Salary Bill (pages 1-5)

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 5-28)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 28-45)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 46-274)

Short Notice Question (pages 274-279)

Papers laid on the Table (pages 280-288)

Leave of Absence-Granted (page 288)

Re. Reported Diversion of funds from Scheduled Caste sub-plan money (pages 288-289)

Statements by Ministers-

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance - *Laid on the Table* (pages 289-290)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development - *Laid on the Table* (page 290)

[P.T.O.]

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

PRICE : Rs. 50.00

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture - *Laid on the Table* (page 290)

Situation caused by cloudburst in Leh in Jammu and Kashmir - *Laid on the Table* (pages 345-347)

Setting up of a Commission of Inquiry on Illegal Mining - *Laid on the Table* (pages 390-391)

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance-

Situation arising out of the unilateral revision/withdrawal of medical (cashless) insurance products by the insurance companies in the public sector (pages 290-304)

Government Bills - *Passed*

The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2008 (pages 305- 344)

The Personal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010 (pages 347-365, 381-390, 392-396)

The Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2010 (page...& pages 396-427)

Half-an-Hour Discussion-

Multi Sectoral Development Programme (pages 365-381)

Messages from Lok Sabha-

Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill 2010-*Laid on the Table* (page 392)

The Jharkhand Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill 2010-*Laid on the Table* (pages 427-428)

Web-site Address : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>
E-mail Address : rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OF RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS
IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA) AND PRINTED BY SUNLIGHT PRINTERS,
E1/16, ANSARI ROAD, DARYAGANJ, DELHI-110002

RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 17th August, 2010/26th Sravana, 1932 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE: MPS SALARY BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 321. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, MPs की सैलरी के बिल का क्या हुआ? ...(*व्यवधान*)...
सर, MPs की सैलरी के बिल का क्या हुआ? यह एक महत्वपूर्ण बिल था और वहां पर
...(*व्यवधान*)...

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

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, MPs की सैलरी के बिल का क्या हुआ? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

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

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, अखबारों के माध्यम से हमें ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति : आप लोग बैठ जाइए ...(*व्यवधान*)... राजनीति जी, आप बैठ जाइए।
...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : जिन मंत्रियों ने विरोध किया है, उन्हें ...(*व्यवधान*)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra): What about the statement on the
autonomy to Kashmir? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Joshiji, you know the procedure. ...(*Interruptions*)...
Please take it up through appropriate notice for a discussion.
...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: All parties are expected to explain their opinion
on this. ...(*Interruptions*)... My party is totally opposed to this
...(*Interruptions*)... Therefore, we expect that the Government must take
action and a statement by the Prime Minister is required.

श्री सभापति : आप लोग प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। प्लीज़... राजनीति जी, प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : सर, माननीय सदस्य ने एक महत्वपूर्ण मामले की तरफ
आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take it up through appropriate procedure.
...(Interruptions)... Thank you very much.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सभी आदमी यहां पैसे वाले नहीं आए हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : राजनीति जी, आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज़ ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सभी आदमी यहां करोड़पति नहीं हैं। सबके पास हवाई जहाज़ नहीं है।
... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take it up through appropriate procedure.
... (Interruptions) ...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, आप अपना ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : यहां हवाई जहाज़ वाले भी हैं और दूसरे लोग भी हैं। अगर महंगाई है, तो क्या महंगाई हम लोगों के लिए नहीं है?

श्री सभापति : देखिए प्लीज़ ... (व्यवधान)...

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति जी, इनकी बात को सुन तो लिया जाए।

श्री सभापति : देखिए, आपके बोलने से क्या फायदा है जब कुछ रिकार्ड पर पर नहीं जा रहा है?
... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजपाल सिंह सैनी : *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the Question Hour, so we will take up Questions only. ... (Interruptions) ...

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : *

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

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : *

श्री सभापति : देखिए, आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज़। ... (व्यवधान)...

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : *

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज़। ... (व्यवधान) ... Nobody is hearing anyone.
... (Interruptions) ... Can order be restored in the House?
... (Interruptions) ... Let a notice be there and then we will take it up.
... (Interruptions) ... Question No. 321. I request hon. Members to allow
the Question Hour to proceed. ... (Interruptions) ...

*Not recorded.

Just one minute. ...(Interruptions)... Please resume your places.
...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, if you permit me, as the hon. Members have raised the question of the salaries and allowances of the Members of Parliament, the Report of the Joint committee has been received by the Government and it is under its consideration. As the hon. Members are aware, it will be made effective from the beginning of the 15th Lok Sabha Session. So, whenever the Bill is passed, it will have its retrospective effect. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...(Interruptions)... That is enough.
...(Interruptions)... Rajnitiji, that is enough.

That is enough. Rajnitiji, that's enough, ...(Interruptions)... No more interventions. ...(Interruptions)... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. नरेश जी, आप बैठ जाइए! ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : सर, मैं बैठ जाऊंगा लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी कृपया इतना बता दें कि जो अखबारों में छपा है ...(व्यवधान)... वे कब तक निर्णय लेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... सर, इतना स्पष्ट होना चाहिए कि वे कब तक निर्णय लेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज (उड़ीसा) : मंत्रिमंडल की बैठक में जो चर्चा होती है, उसको मीडिया में क्यों लीक किया जाता है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't raise extraneous questions.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: The media knows which Minister said what in the Cabinet meeting. Why is it leaked to the media? I just want to ask the Minister how such things are leaked.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister have given an authoritative statement.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : सर, यह protocol का मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)... एक रुपया कम स्वीकार नहीं किया जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... यह protocol का मामला है। यह लिखा हुआ है। यह कानून है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप किस कानून की बात कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : यह मान-सम्मान की बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : यह किस कानून की बात कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... We are not discussing this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता (उत्तर प्रदेश) : क्या सरकार उसका contradiction करती है? क्या वह सही है जो अखबारों में छपा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या वह सही है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. This is not the time for it. नहीं आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज़। देखिए आप बैठ जाइए। Please put your supplementary question. आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज़।

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Our anguish is, why the Cabinet decisions are leaked out to the journalists outside. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: That is the issue, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are insinuating matters.

DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA: Sir, it is a serious issue. It is a humiliation. वे बिल्कुल सही बात कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पूरे Members of Parliament का सवाल है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। The matter is under consideration. ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : जैसा अखबारों में आया है, ऐसा लगता है कि मੈम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट भीख मांग रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसा लग रहा है कि संसद सदस्य भीख मांग रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप पूरे देश के अंदर साबित करना चाहते हैं कि संसद सदस्य भीख मांग रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have a lot of business to transact today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : रूल्स violate न हों। ...*(व्यवधान)*... केबिनेट सेक्रेटरी के बराबर हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please resume your seats and allow the Question Hour to proceed? ...(*Interruptions*)... Please do not violate the rules of procedure. Do not speak unless you are called. Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) : सभापति महोदय, हम लोग अपना पैसा मंत्री लोगों को देने के लिए तैयार हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप वह पैसा मंत्री लोगों को दे दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... हम लोगों का पैसा मिनिस्टर लोगों को दे दिया जाए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Increase in selling prices of CNG

*321. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that price of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) has been raised three times in the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the factors responsible for increase in selling prices of CNG and the international and import price of this product at that time;

(d) the production cost of indigenous CNG and the administrative cost involved therein; and

(e) the steps taken to bring down the cost of CNG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASAD): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the table of the house.

Statement

(a) to (e) CNG is sold by City Gas Distribution (CGD) Companies, which are not Central Public Sectors Undertakings (CPSUs). The retail price of CNG in any city is fixed by the CGD entity operating in that city.

The price of CNG depends on various factors. CGD Companies determine the selling price of CNG on the basis of *inter alia* the cost of gas from various supply sources, trunk transportation tariff, local distribution charges, setting up of compressor stations & dispensers, operating

expenses, administrative cost and applicable taxes & duties. Variation in any of these factors may lead to appropriate changes in retail selling price of CNG.

CGD entities source various forms of natural gas, including gas sold by National Oil Companies (NOCs) under Administered Price Mechanism (APM). The price of APM gas produced by NOCs, viz., ONGC & OIL, has been increased to US \$ 4.2 per Million British Thermal Unit (mmbtu) less royalty in June 2010 to cover the under recoveries incurred by NOCs on their gas business. The increase in APM price has necessitated increase in price of CNG by CGD entities, especially those entities that were largely using APM gas. Following the APM price increase, Indraprastha Gas Ltd. (IGL), which supplies CNG in and around Delhi, increased its CNG price in Delhi from Rs.21.90/kg to Rs. 27.50/kg and Mahanagar Gas Limited (MGL), which supplies CNG in and around Mumbai, increased its CNG price from Rs. 24.65/kg to Rs. 31.47/kg. Further, CGD Companies have informed that the CNG prices had to be increased on account of sourcing of larger volume of non-APM gas, increase in operating expenses and changes in taxes & duties. Details of change in prices of CNG by IGL and MGL in the last three years are given in the Statement. (See below).

CNG is not directly imported into India; rather Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) is. After regasification, converted into Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG), which is the same as natural gas. It is supplied through pipelines to customers in various sectors, including to CGD entities. The CGD entities then compress the natural gas and supply it as CNG.

The taxes and duties on CNG levied by the Central and State Governments are lower than those on other transportation fuels, i.e., petrol and diesel.

Statement - I

CNG price changes in Delhi and Mumbai

Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL)

From	To	CNG Rate (in Rs./Kg)
1	2	3

6-Jun-06	3-Mar-08	19.20
4-Mar-08	15-Jun-09	18.90
16-Jun-09	31-Oct-09	21.00

1	2	3
1-Nov-09	18-Mar-10	21.20
19-Mar-10	15-May-10	21.70
16-May-10	16-Jun-10	21.90
17-Jun-10	Till Date	27.50

Mahanagar Gas Limited (MGL)

From	To	CNG Rate (in Rs./Kg)
Aug-07	Feb-08	22.06
Mar-08	Mid July-09	21.70
Mid July-09	Mid June-10	24.65
Mid June-10	Till Date	31.47

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Please put your supplementary.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: What are the sectors which have been allocated KG - D6 gas and the quantity allocated to this sector?

SHRI JITIN PRASADA: As far as the allocation to the KG-D6 gas well is concerned, the Empowered Group of Ministers has decided priority sectors to which this gas has to be supplied. As everyone will be aware the demand for gas in India is much more than the available supply, as a result of which sectors have been prioritized by this Government and the first priority has been to the fertilizer sector which is primarily for the agricultural sector. The second priority is to the power sector and the third priority also is with the LPG gas. Sir, 32.677 mmscmd of gas is being made on a firm allocation basis. Fertilizer sector gets 15.70 mmscmd of gas and LPG gets 3 mmscmd of gas and the other sectors are city gas distributions to different cities such as Delhi, Mumbai and other small cities which have CNG stations, which have gas for industries, which have gas for piped natural gas in houses. The other sectors are steel, refinery and so on and so forth.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, what is the action plan for covering all the States for CNG and PNG network in the country?

SHRI JITIN PRASADA: Sir, as far as supplying CNG and PNG to various parts of the country is concerned, the Petroleum Ministry and this Government have formulated a programme under the Vision 2015 where we are looking at the benefits to the consumers. Under that Vision programme, in the next five years, 200 cities of this country have been identified where CNG gas could be made available. There are certain constraints like availability of gas, availability of pipeline, commercial viability of a particular entity in a particular city with regard to commercial usage, transport, domestic usage, etc. These are the considerations. The Ministry is also in the process of implementing and laying of pipeline. Sir, laying of 9 trunk pipelines has been initiated by this Ministry to take gas to those parts of the country where it is not available, particularly in the Eastern sector of this country.

Also, a regulatory board has been formed, which is primarily instrumental in allocating areas, deciding cities and entities to make gas available to various people. There was a slight hitch in that. Now, the Ministry has notified under Section 16, PNGRB Act which gives powers to the regulatory board, to go ahead to authorize entities for city gas distribution.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the question relates to continues increase in the price of CNG supplied to households. The hon. Minister in his reply has said and I quote. "The price of APM gas produced by NOCs, viz., ONGC and OIL, has been increased to US \$ 4.2 per Million British Thermal Unit less royalty... to cover the under recoveries incurred by NOCs on their gas business." The reply also says-"CNG is sold by City Gas distribution Companies, which are not Central Public Sector Undertakings." Now, Sir, under-recoveries occur when the price is pegged at the international price of gas. This gas is produced in this country. The Minister himself, in reply to a supplementary, said that various factors enter into its cost. In which case, when you are computing your cost on the basis of your domestic production conditions and your input cost, why are you pegging it in relation to the international price? By pegging it in relation to international price, you may suffer under-recoveries; they

are not real losses. They are national losses. But, Sir, any country which produces any product domestically will fix its cost of production and its price according to its domestic conditions. Why are we fixing it at the international price? And, you are giving a windfall profit to all these private

companies by fixing it at the international price at the cost of consumer! This is what has to be corrected.

SHRI JITIN PRASADA: Sir, firstly, as far as the price of gas is concerned, it is not pegged at the international rates. Gas price is fixed on the basis of cost of production, market value and the well-head cost.

Sir, as far as under-recoveries, which the hon. Member has referred to, are concerned, the ONGC and OIL are suffering under-recoveries. It is because, initially, blocks were given on nomination basis to ONGC and OIL which are the two public sector undertakings of the country. The price of APM gas, which the hon. Member has referred to, all that point of time, fixed by the Government at about US \$ 2. This US \$ 2 price is in existence for the past several years. But, with the passage of time, the input costs have gone up, cost of excavation has gone up, new technologies have also been put into use and the cost of those have also added to the cost of production. ONGC incurred a loss to the extent of Rs. 4,745 crores last year at the rate of US \$ 2 per MMBTU. As a result of this, now, we are trying to bring in parity and give equal opportunity to everybody. When somebody is setting up a gas-based business and some private entity's gas is available at US \$ 4.2 and the old existing consumers are getting at US \$ 2 dollars....

It does not give a level-playing field. So, to bring uniformity in the gas pricing of this country, we have gone ahead with the increase; firstly, to reduce the losses that oil companies incur; second, to give a level-playing field, so that any new entity, coming in, many get equal opportunity and does not have to compete with the people who are getting gas at two dollars, when it is available in the market at 4.2 dollars and even higher.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my question pertains to under-recoveries. Under-recoveries are not losses.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No supplementary please. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not intervene.

...(Interruptions)... You have not been called, please resume your place.

...(Interruptions)... Dr. Prabha Thakur.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : धन्यवाद सभापति जी। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि सभी प्रदेशों ने पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों पर कितने-कितने प्रतिशत अपनी तरफ से कर लगाए हैं, सेल्स टैक्स लगाए हैं, चाहे वह डीजल हो, केरोसीन हो, पेट्रोल हो या सीएनजी हो? साथ ही साथ आप यह भी बताने की कृपा करें कि सीएनजी गैस का कितना प्रोडक्शन हमारे देश को चाहिए, उसमें से कितने प्रतिशत गैस का उत्पादन हम कर पाते हैं और कितने प्रतिशत गैस हमें कहीं और से लेने की आवश्यकता होती है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer only one question.

SHRI JITIN PRASADA: Sir, as far as THE tax structure goes, it varies from State to State and from CNG to PNG. But as far as piped natural gas is concerned, I can tell you that service tax in Delhi, or, in most of the States—Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Tripura, etc. - is 10.3 percent. The VAT, in Delhi is 5 per cent, in UP, it is 21 percent; in Gujarat, it is 12.5 percent. So, the tax structure varies from State to State. And, as far as import is concerned, it does not concern the question, as such. Eighty percent of India's requirements are met through imported crude. As far as gas is concerned, at the moment, the availability and the demand matches, but, as India is a growing country, the demand for gas is also growing, the demand for crude is also growing. In the years to come, we will have to look at the alternative sources of getting more gas available within the country and importing more gas from outside.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सभापति महोदय, मूल प्रश्न था कि सीएनजी के मूल्य में कमी करने के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? इसका लिखित में जवाब दिया गया है कि केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा वसूले जाने वाले कर और शुल्क अन्य परिवहन ईंधनों अर्थात् पेट्रोल और डीजल कर पर वसूले जाने वाले करों और शुल्कों से कम है। हमारा माननीय मंत्री जी से सीधा-साधा अनुरोध है कि जब सीएनजी का उपयोग अपने देश में शुरू हुआ, तब उसको पर्यावरण से जोड़ा गया। माननीय पर्यावरण मंत्री जी भी इधर बैठे हैं। सीएनजी के उपयोग से हमारे देश का पर्यावरण अच्छा रहता है, यह देश और दुनिया को पता है। सीएनजी के दामों में कमी होनी चाहिए क्योंकि सीएनजी का उपयोग सामान्यतः जन परिवहन में या ऐसे कल-कारखानों में होता है, जो सीधे जनता से जुड़े हुए हैं। यह ऐसा मंत्रालय है, जहां पर बड़े मंत्री में और छोटे मंत्री में कोई विवाद नहीं है। दोनों मंत्री चाचा-भतीजे के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stick to the question.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, हमारा सीधा सवाल है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर भतीजा बोल रहा है, तो हम समझते हैं कि चाचा ही बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : हमारा माननीय मंत्री जी से वही सवाल है, जो राजकुमार धूत जी का मूल सवाल है कि मूल्य में कमी करने के बारे में आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं?

श्री जितिन प्रसाद : सर, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत ही अच्छा सवाल पूछा है। जहां तक दाम का सवाल है, मैं पहले ही सदन को बता चुका हूँ कि इस देश में गैस की डिमांड ज्यादा है और उपलब्धता कम है। इस वजह से हमारे पास पर्याप्त मात्रा में गैस नहीं है और जो भी गैस देश में मिलती है, उसका प्रायोरिटी सेक्टर में उपयोग किया जा रहा है। इस सरकार ने जो प्रायोरिटी सेक्टर बनाए हैं, वह फर्टिलाइजर, जो किसानों के काम आती है, जो पावर, बिजली में उत्पादन के काम आती है और उसके बाद दो-तीन सेक्टर छोड़कर तब सीएनजी की प्रायोरिटी आती है। यह भी एक महत्वपूर्ण चीज़ है यहां पर Environment and Forest मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। हमारे देश में पर्यावरण को स्वच्छ रखने के लिए CNG जरूरी है और पर्यावरण के लिए स्वच्छ ईंधन देने के बहुत प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। आप भी ज्यादातर इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि हमें किसानों का खयाल रखना है, फर्टिलाइजर के लिए गैस देनी है, पावर के लिए गैस देनी है और जो आपके घर में चूल्हा जलता है, उसके लिए LPG देनी है। इस वजह से मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी इसमें दाम कम करने की कोई स्थिति नहीं आई है, क्योंकि गैस की मात्रा कम है और हमें इसको बाहर लाना पड़ता है तथा देश की जरूरतों को पूरा करना पड़ता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : माननीय मंत्री जी ने ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का उत्तर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़, प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़। क्वेश्चन-322.

Cut in aid to India by UK

*322. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that United Kingdom (UK) is likely to cut aid to India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The new Government in the United Kingdom has commissioned a review of each of their bilateral aid programmes being implemented by the Department for International Development (DFID) with recipient countries globally to determine where UK resources are most needed. The status/findings of the review of the UK Government has not yet been communicated.

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the aid, according to the bilateral aid programme, is tied to the specific projects. What are the projects and in which States these projects are being taken up? Are there any statutory guidelines to implement the projects?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that we are getting aids and grants from various bilateral and multilateral agencies. She has asked this question on the basis of some newspaper reports appeared in Indian papers. On this, the Secretary states, "The Department of International Development has reacted that he is reviewing all the bilateral programmes and grants of recipient countries and he is likely to visit this country by the end of this year." Various Centrally-sponsored schemes are there in which these funds are being utilized. There are some State-specific projects, namely, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa. Some funds are also being allocated to Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. Some projects are being taken up by these States.

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Sir, the Secretary of Britain has agreed that some funds are being misused like that. Whether it is a fact that the bilateral aid meant for education and health is being misused by the Indian Authorities? Is the hon. Minister aware of that review? I would also like to know whether the ongoing projects have also got hampered due to the aid-cut by the Government of UK.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, sometimes these complaints come. Whenever these complaints come, appropriate mechanism is there which takes the

action and, sometimes, the donor countries also draw our attention. The hon. Member is correct in saying that nearly 80 percent of the total aid which we are receiving is being spent mainly on the four heads - health, education, urban poverty and rural poverty alleviation and rural development.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I would like to know whether the other countries, other than the United Kingdom, are also cutting the aid given to India. Number two, which are the States that are going to be affected by this aid cut? What is the remedial action taken by the Government?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question relates to one country. Please focus on that.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, there are five states which are, mainly, receiving these funds - Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. So far as this particular issue is concerned, I am sure the hon. Members are fully aware of the figures because all these figures are available in the Budget documents. The contribution of the external assistance to our total GDP is 0.4 percent, and, to our total budgetary expenditure, it has also come down from 3.4 percent to 2.5 percent. Therefore, it is a peanut in our total developmental exercises.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: While replying to the first question, the hon. Minister referred to some news published in the newspaper. Some time ago, mainly four-five weeks ago, there was a big news in a national daily of our country that there was a huge misappropriation of funds which we received through DFID from U.K. which is used to develop the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Health Mission, etc. Is it that because of the publication of the news of the misappropriation of funds in a particular State that this Fund has been discontinued? Is it a fact? It is a fact, whether the Government of India has taken any action in that particular State wherefrom this news has come?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as the question of the decision by the U.K. Government is concerned, as my colleague has already stated in the main reply, no decision has yet been taken in this regard. After coming to office, the new Government has decided to review the entire aid programme through which they are providing aid to various developing countries, and India is also one of those countries which receive these grants under this DFID Fund operated by U.K. Thereafter, we had the interaction. I myself had the interaction with the Chancellor of the

Exchequer. I received a letter from the Minister in charge of the DFID. While the Prime Minister, Mr. Cameron,

was on State visit to India, we had made it quite clear that before the U.K. decides to discontinue the aid, they should keep us informed; we would voluntarily suggest to them that we do not require the aid. This is the position so far as the first part of the question is concerned.

So far as the second part of the question in respect of the individual misappropriation or misutilization of Fund is concerned, I have already stated that there is a regular mechanism through which these issues are being adequately addressed.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सभापति जी, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि ऐसे तीन, चार राज्य हैं, जिनको यह राशि, जो ब्रिटेन से आ रही है, विशेष तौर पर सहयोग के लिए मिलती है। इसमें बिहार की भी चर्चा की गई है। सर, मैं बिहार से आता हूँ। वहाँ पिछड़ापन, गरीबी, स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा के मामले में जो स्थिति है, वह आप सभी को मालूम है, मुझे कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार को यह राशि जिन योजनाओं और परियोजनाओं के लिए दी गई है, क्या उसका सही सदुपयोग हो रहा है? यह कहा गया है कि उसके कहीं न कहीं मिसयूज किये जा रहे हैं, जिसकी वजह से ब्रिटेन सरकार यह सोचने के लिए मजबूर है कि हम यह राशि दें या इसको रोकें। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पैसा बिहार में गया है, उसका सदुपयोग हुआ है कि नहीं हुआ है? क्या आपके स्तर पर कोई मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम है या नहीं है? क्या भारत सरकार यह कह रही है या नहीं कह रही है, ताकि पता लगाया जा सके कि जिस चीज के लिए आप राशि आबंटित कर रहे हैं, उसका प्रॉपर सदुपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I have already replied that there is a regular mechanism. So far as Bihar is concerned, I have received a letter from the Bihar Chief Minister on 26th July where he has suggested that when the Prime Minister of Britain was visiting this country, for some of those projects which are in the pipeline in the State of Bihar, that encouragement should be supported. For instance, there are two on-going projects under the DFID. One is, the Bihar Governance and Administrative Reforms. The date of signing the Agreement is 30 July, 2008. The amount involved is 18 million pounds. Another programme is the Support Programme for Urban Reforms. The quantum involved is 60 million pounds and the signature was initialed on 5th March, 2010.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 323.

श्री रामकृपाल यादव : सर, answer proper नहीं आया है। मैंने pinpoint question किया था, उसका answer नहीं आया।

श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी : उधर कीजिए, इधर नहीं।

Quality of food served in AI Flights

*323. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the quality of food served in Air India (AI) domestic and international flights is substandard;

(b) whether other domestic and international flights are providing better food services than AI;

(c) whether Government has received any complaint from passengers of the AI flights; and

(d) if so, the number of complaints received and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir. The food provided by Air India on Board is provided from reputed flight kitchens and is comparable with every other airline in the Industry.

(c) and (d) During January 2010 to July, 2010, Air India received 22 and 19 complaints on its domestic & International flights respectively and these were investigated by the respective departments for remedial action. A final reply is sent to the complainant on completion of investigation within 21 days of the receipt of the complaint.

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न के part (a) and (b) का answer दिया है, "No, Sir. The food provided by Air India on board is provided from reputed flight kitchens and is comparable with every other airline in the

industry".

उन्होंने कहा कि उन्हें जनवरी, 2010 से 31 जुलाई, 2010 तक domestic में 22 और international में 19 complaints मिलीं। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह standard food है, तो जो complaints मिलीं और जिन्हें वे sort out करते हैं और 21 दिन के अन्दर इसकी enquiry कराते हैं, उनका result क्या रहा?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, generally, food which is served, as I have answered, and I think rightly so, is served from reputed flight kitchens. There are various processes and quality control checks also. Now, some complaints are received. The complaints can be of various types. People might have had some experiences, good or bad, but the fact is that it does not broadly affect the quality standards which have been set by the airlines. So, we would certainly, as I have answered, look into all these aspects. We do have a system where these complaints are processed, thoroughly examined and reported back. Also, the complainant is informed about what has been done and what the finding of the inquiry was.

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : सर, domestic में 22 और international में 19 complaints मिलीं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो 22 domestic passengers और 19 international travelers हैं, क्या उनको food का taste मालूम नहीं था या इनके caterers बिल्कुल upright हैं और जो passengers हैं, वे इस बारे में नहीं जानते कि food किस तरह का होना चाहिए? अगर किसी भी एक caterer के खिलाफ कोई complaint हुई है और irregularity मिली है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक गवर्नमेंट ने उस पर क्या action लिया है?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I would reiterate that the complaints can be received, and if you look at the thousands of. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी : सर, 22 लोगों ने domestic में complaints दी हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why this excitability on an irrelevant matter?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is relevant. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, on an average. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not supposed to eat on board a plane. Confine yourself to drinking water and you would be better. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, on an average, there are 36,000 plus passengers flying everyday. If we look at the number of complaints received over a period of time, one would understand that - and it is not as if complaints are received only on Air India flights; they are received by all airlines, and I am sure, every airline. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it has been found that the quality of food on our airlines. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Certainly, if there is something which is fundamentally wrong about the quality of food, the airlines would spare nobody. It is not supposed to allow the quality of food to be bad. The question is about complaints, and complaints could be of various kinds. As I said, if 36,000 plus meals are served by one airlines on a single day, I am sure, across the network, if, multiplied by the number of days the number of complaints received is 19 on international and 22 on domestic flights over a period of time, I am sure the average is not something to be alarmed of, but certainly a matter of concern to be noted and to be corrected.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: How often to mistakes occur in Air India? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. That is not relevant to this question. Shri Ganga Charan.

श्री गंगा चरण : सभापति जी, यह सवाल ट्रेज़री बैंच का ही है, सत्ता पक्ष का ही है। मुझे लगता है कि सभी सदस्य ज्यादातर एअर इंडिया से जर्नी करते हैं, इसलिए सभी मेरी इस बात से सहमत होंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*...। हो सकता है कि आपको अच्छा भोजन परोसा जाता है, क्योंकि आप मंत्री हैं, लेकिन हम सबका अनुभव है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गंगा चरण : अगर आप एयर इंडिया से नहीं भी चलते, तो भी मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप उससे चलें ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गंगाचरण : मैंने कम से कम दस कंप्लेंट्स की हैं, लेकिन आज तक मुझे एक का भी जवाब नहीं मिला है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज आपका एयर इंडिया जो घाटे में जा रहा है, पैसेंजर्स कम हो रहे हैं, उसकी वजह यह खाना भी हो सकता है।

दूसरी जो कई प्राइवेट एयरलाइन्स हैं, उनमें बहुत-सी तो ऐसी हैं, जिनमें भोजन परोसा ही नहीं जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री गंगा चरण : आप स्टैंड को कृपया इतना मत गिराइए, जैसे रेलवे स्टेशन पर चाय और समोसा बेचा जाता है ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I again reiterate earlier part of my answer and I only would like to say that if there is something about a particular issue. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गंगा चरण : आपके पास जवाब ही नहीं है।

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Yes, the question here is about certain quality issues or certain issues about passenger complaints which have been received. And I would like to say that the Airlines is duty-bound to correct and address these issues. What you like, we will try to provide this to you; in fact, all the airlines should try to provide this to you. But at the end of the day, one man's food is another man's poison. I am not trying to say that kind of thing, but what you may like may not be liked by another person. Therefore, the airlines. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT: Sir, can we. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री गंगा चरण : हाउस आपके उत्तर से संतुष्ट नहीं है।

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Brindaji, you can only derive pleasure by saying such kinds of sly comments. That is all. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Let us all take a decision that we shall only have one airlines in the country. I have no problem. If you are asking me to answer about food, I can only say that each and every individual's choice cannot be addressed by any airlines. If there is a complaint about

quality, it certainly needs to be corrected. ...(*Interruptions*)... Why
are you only raising issues of Air India food

here? I am sure, by raising all these issues over and over again we are doing more disservice to the carrier.

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: I would like the hon. Minister to tell me specifically whether in Air India there is a system of giving work to the company giving the lowest quotation. That is the basic reason why the food is comparatively not good. In other airlines, this is not so whether it is Kingfisher or Jet. In Air India, the contract is given to the lowest quotation. Is the Minister prepared to enquire into it? At least, the best food should be served, not the sub-standard food. Secondly, I would like to know from him what happened to Chef Air Company. This company used to give good food because that was a subsidiary company. What is it stopped now?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I can assure you that in any PSUs the LI would be the naturally preferred choice, but it also goes through a process, that is, of pre-qualification of standard caterer before any contract is awarded. Just of your information and for everybody's information, in Delhi the three caterers are Chef Air, of course, Sky gourmet and Taj SATS; in Mumbai, it is Taj SATS, Sky gourmet; Chef Air, Ambassador Skychef; in Bangalore, it is LSG and in Kolkata it is Taj SATS. These are the caterers who are supplying to other so-called airlines where we feel that the food is better. I think it is the standard catering services of reputed companies which is being taken by Air India. So, I do not see any particular reason of this. As I said earlier, if there are complaints they should be addressed and I am sure that Air India will look into it.

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Sir, I would like to know how much Air India is spending, on an average, on their snacks which they call Jalpaan, lunches and dinners. In view of the fact that large amount of this food is sometimes wasted, will it not be proper to go for no frill airline where people can buy whatever they want and the rates of travel can also be consequentially reduced?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, as far as the rates are concerned, I can send

detailed answer to the hon. Member because at this moment, it will not be easy to tell that which snack or which service costs how much. But, certainly, I see the other point that yes, these are the issues. Therefore, carriers are broadly classified into two categories. One is the full-service carriers like Air India, Jet Airways and Kingfisher. The others are the low-frill or less-frill carriers which are also in the market.

They do sell their refreshments to the customers depending on their personal preferences. So, these are, therefore, issues which a carrier will have to address looking at its own commercial consequences.

Allocation of Gas to upcoming power plants

*324. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evolved any guidelines for allocation of gas to the upcoming power plants, a proposal for which has been submitted by the Power Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The allocation of natural gas from KG D6 field is decided by the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) constituted to decide issues pertaining to commercial utilization of gas under NELP. Since the demand to meet the shortfall of existing assets in different sectors is more than the available gas, the EGoM has decided that KG D6 gas will be firstly allocated to existing plants and there will be no reservation of gas.

As regards power projects which are in pipeline, the EGOM has decided that, subject to the availability of gas, necessary allocations from KG D6 fields will be made to these projects, as and when they are ready to commence production. Further, it has been decided in the EGOM meeting held on 27.10.2009 that "the requirement of natural gas for plants to be completed beyond 2009-10 would be reviewed from time to time by EGOM for making firm allotments to such new plants from the available fallback quantity".

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, after a great deal of debate at political and

judicial level, it has been accepted that the natural gas is the national asset and the Government is the sole owner of natural gas. My question is regarding the supply of gas to power plants and the answers given to me

confines only to KGD6 gas, and KGD6 gas will be firstly allocated to existing plants and there will be no reservation of gas. The NTPC has an expansion project and there are seven gas-based power plants in the country which include the one in Kayamkulam in Kerala. My question is whether power plants under NTPC suffer because of non-supply of gas, because of Government's commitment to supply uninterrupted gas to the private sector plants in the country.

SHRI JITIN PRASADA: As far as supply of gas to the power sector is concerned, as I have said earlier, it is a priority sector, and as far as the power sector goes, 50 percent of the gas allocated in this country is for the power sector. As far as NTPC goes, it is also one of those corporations in the power business which is getting gas, and that has been accorded gas by the Empowered Group according to the priority. It depends whether it is in Kerala, or, whether the gas is in Andhra; the only advantage in Andhra is that it gets 5 percent more of the existing plant load factor as compared to the rest of the country. Otherwise, for all private or public sector undertakings, the rule is the same. They have been given gas up to 70 percent of their plant load factor.

SHRI D. RAJA: The Minister has admitted that the gas will be supplied to priority sector - (a) fertilizer (b) power and (c) the domestic consumption, that is, LPG. My question relates to the fertilizer. Now, there are several fertilizer companies in South, particularly Madras Fertilizer Company Limited in Chennai, SPIC in Tuticorin, and FACT in Cochin. They all suffer from non-availability of gas. They use naphtha instead of natural gas. They have become sick, not able to run in full capacity and they are closing down. In this context, I am asking why the Government is delaying the laying of pipelines to the South. For instance, from Kakinada to Tuticorin, the gas pipeline was agreed upon three years back. So far, the work has not started. What is the understanding of the Government? Why is there discrimination towards fertilizer plants, particularly in the South? Why is there no laying of pipelines in South? Always the KGB and KGD6 gas go to Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Mumbai or Gujarat or such other regions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this is an important issue. Why is the southern region discriminated? The Minister will have to give an explanation.

SHRI JITIN PRASADA: First of all Sir, this question relates to supply of gas to the power sector and the hon. Member has asked a question regarding the fertilizer sector. With regard to the fertilizer sector, as I have said earlier, I will again repeat that the fertilizer forms the topmost priority for gas allocation for this Government, and, all fertilizer plants where pipelines are there and where gas is available, have been given gas. As far as southern sector, to which the hon. Member is referring to, nine pipelines have been initiated by this Government, and, they are in the process of being laid. With regard to the one to which the hon. Member is specifically referring to, that is, Tuticorin, I would like to say that by the year 2012. around that time, this pipeline should come into place. When the pipeline comes into place, only then, gas can be made available. One of the primary thing is availability of gas, and, second is to make sure that gas pipeline is there so that people can make use of it. We are focusing on the southern sector as well and these pipelines are being laid, in those regions, whether eastern or southern, where gas is not available.

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : सर, माननीय युवा मंत्री जी भी उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं और मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो एचबीजे पाइपलाइन है, वह ज्यादातर अंडर यूटिलाइज्ड है, जबकि उत्तराखंड के बनने के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई हाइड्रो पावर प्रोजेक्ट आसानी से नहीं लगाया जा सकता। साथही कोयले की खान न होने के कारण कोयला नहीं मिल पा रहा है, इसलिए वहां थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए भी सम्भावना बहुत कम है। जब वहां ऑलरेडी गैस पाइपलाइन है, तो क्या इसमें उत्तर प्रदेश को पावर प्लांट्स के लिए कोई विशेष महत्व मिलेगा या सरकार की तरफ से इस प्रकार का आश्वासन मिलेगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के नये गैस आधारित पावर प्लांट्स के लिए कोई स्पेशल अलॉकेशन करने का प्रावधान है? क्योंकि वहां ऑलरेडी एचबीजे पाइपलाइन है, तो पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए कोई नया खर्चा करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है और वह अभी भी अंडर यूटिलाइज्ड है।

श्री जितिन प्रसाद : सर, जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश का सवाल है, उत्तर प्रदेश भी और प्रदेशों की तरह प्राथमिकता पर है। वहां पर जो गैस उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है, चाहे शाहजहांपुर का फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट हो, चाहे आंवला में इफको का पावर प्लांट हो, चाहे रायबरेली, अमेठी का इंडो-गल्फ प्लांट हो, उत्तर प्रदेश के इन सब जगहों पर फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट्स को गैस उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है। हमारी यह कोशिश है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के महत्वपूर्ण शहरों, जैसे, गाजियाबाद, मुरादाबाद, हापुड़, बरेली, कानपुर और आगरा में भी ट्रांसपोर्ट, उद्योग और घरों के लिए गैस उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है।
... (व्यवधान) ...

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : सर, मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. No interventions please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री जितिन प्रसाद : इसके साथ ही, वहां और भी पाइपलाइन्स बिछायी जा रही हैं। जैसे, एक पाइपलाइन दादरी से पानीपत जाएगी और दूसरी पाइपलाइन मुरादाबाद से काशीपुर जाएगी ... (व्यवधान) ...

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : माननीय मंत्री जी, मैंने पावर प्लांट्स के बारे में पूछा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री जितिन प्रसाद : ये सभी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के उद्योगों को प्राथमिकता पर गैस मिले। मैं भी उत्तर प्रदेश का हूँ और उत्तर प्रदेश का मैं खास खयाल रखता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not relevant. ...(*Interruptions*)...

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : माननीय मंत्री जी, मैंने पावर प्लांट्स के बारे में पूछा है। आप हमारे युवा मंत्री हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question was about supply of gas to power plants.

डा. अखिलेश दास गुप्ता : आप पावर प्लांट्स के बारे में बताइए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Das, please sit down.

श्री जितिन प्रसाद : सर, जहां तक पावर प्लांट्स का सवाल है, अभी जो पावर प्लांट्स मौजूद हैं और जो काम कर रहे हैं तथा जिनको गैस चाहिए, उन्हें गैस उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है। जो प्लांट्स पाइपलाइन में हैं, जब वे बन जाएंगे और गैस का इस्तेमाल करने की स्थिति में आ जाएंगे तो उनको भी उस समय एमपावर्ड ग्रुप द्वारा विचार करके गैस उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी।

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : सर, इस समय देश के तमाम पावर प्लांट्स में गैस की कितनी मांग है तथा उसकी सप्लाई की स्थिति क्या है? इसकी बढ़ती हुई मांग को देखते हुए इसकी आपूर्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या सरकार गैस के आयात या एक्सप्लोरेशन के लिए शीघ्र कोई कदम उठा रही है? अगर ऐसा है, तो इसका विवरण दें। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हाल ही में जो नए गैस फील्ड्स मिले हैं, क्या उनमें काम शुरू हो गया है या क्या उनसे भी गैस की आपूर्ति होगी?

श्री जितिन प्रसाद : जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का सवाल है, उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा सवाल पूछा है और जानकारी चाही है कि पावर सैक्टर में कितनी गैस की जरूरत है? आज की तारीख में पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स

ने 581 MMSCMD गैस मांगी है। यदि यह गैस उपलब्ध हो और इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को दे दी जाए, तो देश में एक लाख, 21

हजार मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन होगा, जो हमारी अपनी जरूरतों के लिए पर्याप्त है और हम विदेशों को भी पावर एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं, लेकिन अभी इतनी मात्रा में गैस उपलब्ध नहीं है। जैसा मैंने बताया कि यह priority sector में है और देश की उपलब्ध गैस में से 50 परसेंट गैस पावर सैक्टर को दी जा रही है और जो प्लांट्स आज की तारीख में चल रहे हैं, उनको यह गैस दी जा रही है।

श्री विजय जवाहर लाल दर्डा : सभापति जी, मेरा जो प्रश्न था ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are not satisfied, please complain about it.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Sir, I need your protection.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you complaining that the question has not been answered? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please repeat the question very quickly.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : सभापति जी, मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस समय देश के तमाम पावर प्लांट्स में कितनी गैस की मांग है और उसकी सप्लाय की स्थिति क्या है? इस बढ़ती हुई मांग को देखते हुए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किए हैं? दूसरा, मैंने यह पूछा था कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. एक सवाल, प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*... That is all right. ...*(Interruptions)*... One question only. Has that one question been answered or not?

श्री जिजिन प्रसाद : ये डिमांड की बात कर रहे हैं, मैं usage बता देता हूँ, जितनी गैस इस्तेमाल हो रही है, अभी 70 MMSCMD गैस पावर सैक्टर इस्तेमाल कर रहा है। जहां तक जरूरत का सवाल है, हमारे पास जो आवेदन आए हैं कि इन-इन प्लांट्स को कितनी-कितनी गैस चाहिए, उसके आधार पर मैंने बताया है कि 581 MMSCMD गैस की जरूरत है। मैंने दोनों चीजें बता दीं कि अभी कितनी गैस इस्तेमाल हो रही है और कितनी गैस की डिमांड है।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, will the hon. Minister inform the House about the power projects that have applied for gas linkage project-wise and the date by which gas is going to be given to them? Also, have you kept the regional aspiration of the people in mind while allocating gas to different industries?

SHRI JITIN PRASADA: Sir, as far as the list is concerned, it is a very long list. I can make it available to the hon. Member as and when he wants it.

Sir, as far as allocation of gas is concerned, priority sectors have been identified in different parts of the country. When we talk about gas availability, we need pipelines to carry gas to the place where it has to be used. Wherever gas pipelines are there, they are getting gas. Wherever gas pipelines are not there, nine pipelines have been initiated, so that the regional imbalance with regard to gas is overcome, and all parts of the country are developed with gas-based plants. That is the endeavour of the Government.

Status of IPI pipeline project

*325. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India wanted to resume talks with Iran on the already delayed \$7.5 billion (Rs.3375 crore) Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) Pipeline Project;

(b) whether it is a fact that US, which is currently pursuing additional sanctions against Iran in the UN Security Council, does not prefer that India should conduct any transactions with Iran at this time; and

(c) if so, the present status of the project indicating whether issues pertaining to fixing of price of gas and security of gas pipeline passing through Pakistan have been sorted out by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASAD): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) India is pursuing the import of natural gas from Iran through Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) Gas Pipeline Project. Various important

issues, viz., pricing of gas, delivery point of gas, project structure, payment of transportation tariff and transit fees for passage of natural gas through Pakistan, etc., are under discussion amongst the participating countries.

US officials and others have from time to time drawn the attention of the Government to the implications of sanctions imposed by United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 1929 of June 9, 2010 and US domestic laws on projects, such as the IPI gas pipeline project.

However, the Government is pursuing the import of natural gas from Iran in national interest in order to enhance the energy security of the country. India has proposed holding the meetings of Indo-Iran Joint Working Group (JWG) on Oil & Gas and Indo-Iran Special JWG on IPI gas pipeline.

Such multilateral projects involve protracted discussions, as all the aspects have to be carefully examined and deliberated upon to the satisfaction of the participating countries to protect each country's interests and to avoid any problems in the future in the successful operation of the Project.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सभापति जी, अभी सारे सदन ने गैस के बारे में बड़ी चिंता व्यक्त की है। मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इन ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि ईरान की गवर्नमेंट की जो एजेंसी है, उसने ईरान और भारत के बीच में जो पाइपलाइन बनने वाली है, उसके संबंध में एक वक्तव्य दिया है, मैं उसे यहां क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ "Iran's state-run agency has been reporting that New Delhi had, indeed, withdrawn from the project last year. The agency, however, said that Iran remained warm to welcoming India should it wish to join the project later." इस संदर्भ में मैं यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 1990 से इस प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में यह वार्ता और विचार-विमर्श का दौर चल रहा है। इस बात को लगभग 20 साल हो गए हैं कि यह प्रोजेक्ट आएगा, लेकिन अभी तक इस प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में ईरान की एजेंसी ने जो कहा है, उस संदर्भ में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रेमालाप, वार्तालाप और विचार-विमर्श कितने और वर्षों तक चलने वाला है कि फिर आपने इस प्रोजेक्ट को drop कर दिया है? आप कम से कम यह स्पष्ट रूप से इस देश को बताएं, ताकि देश जबर्दस्ती इस गैस पाइप लाइन की चिंता न करे। खासतौर से 26/11 का incident होने के बाद क्या यह उचित होगा कि आप इस प्रोजेक्ट को drop कर दें और कोई दूसरा source ढूँढ़ें?

श्री जितिन प्रसाद : सर, जहां तक ईरान-पाकिस्तान-इंडिया गैस पाइप लाइन का सवाल है, मैं इस संबंध में इस सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ और बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस गैस पाइप लाइन के लिए हम लोग पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं तथा इसको कतई खारिज नहीं किया गया है। पूरा प्रयास किया जा रहा है कि यह पाइप लाइन भारत तक आए। मगर इसमें सिर्फ दो देशों की बात नहीं है, बल्कि तीन

देशों की बात है। इसमें बहुत सी technical चीजों पर विचार विमर्श चल रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सर, मैं यही तो पूछ रहा हूँ कि यह और कितने वर्षों तक चलेगा?
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... We are running out of time.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : और बीस साल चलना है ...(व्यवधान)... कम से कम इसका कभी समापन तो करें ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : रामदास जी, कृपया आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री जितिन प्रसाद : जब तक भारत गैस मिलने की security concerned पर आश्वस्त नहीं हो पाएगा कि गैस की delivery किस point पर मिलेगी, ईरान-पाकिस्तान बॉर्डर पर या भारत-पाकिस्तान बॉर्डर पर delivery मिलेगी, गैस की क्या कीमत होगी, क्या transportation cost होगी, क्या security measures होंगे, इन सब चीजों पर विचार-विमर्श किया जा रहा है, जब तक पूरे तरीके से संतुष्टि नहीं मिल जाएगी, तब तक कोई यह नहीं कह सकता है कि इस ट्रीटी को इस समय सीमा तक समाप्त कर सकते हैं, मगर इतना बता सकता हूँ कि भारत सरकार पूरे तरीके से कोशिश कर रही है कि यह गैस पाइप लाइन भारत तक आए और हमारे यहां गैस की जो requirement बढ़ रही है, उसमें यह फायदेमंद साबित हो।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सभापति महोदय, भारत सरकार किसी भी प्रकार के भ्रम में रहे, मैं इसके बारे में ज्यादा चिंता नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस गैस पाइप लाइन में आपका हिसाब-किताब नहीं बैठ रहा है और मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि आप अन्य देशों के साथ, चाहे वह वियतनाम हो, चाहे सूडान हो या वेनिजुएला हो, इस संबंध में negotiate कर रहे हैं और प्रोजेक्ट बना रहे हैं। सारे सदन ने गैस के बारे में चिंता व्यक्त की है, इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि इसका समाधान इस प्रोजेक्ट से नहीं होगा, इसलिए आगे आपने इसके लिए और क्या रास्ता ढूंढा है, ताकि इस देश में गैस की आपूर्ति हो सके और हम उसका लाभ उठा सकें?

श्री जितिन प्रसाद : सर, और सब देशों से बातचीत चलती रहती है तथा जैसा कि मैंने बताया कि हमारे देश में गैस की डिमांड तेजी से बढ़ रही है, इसलिए हम सिर्फ ईरान गैस पाइप लाइन पर निर्भर नहीं हैं, बल्कि और भी देशों से गैस लाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। पाइप लाइन के अलावा हमारे LNG terminals भी बन गए हैं और शिप द्वारा गैस आती है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सर, कहीं agreement कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... हमको यह पता चले कि आप कहीं पर कुछ कर रहे हैं, तो उसका क्या आधार बना है और कहीं कोई निर्णय हुआ है?
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : भाई, इससे क्या फायदा ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री जितिन प्रसाद : Qatar से गैस आ रही है, अगले 25 साल का सौदा उनसे तय हो गया है और अगले 25 वर्षों तक Qatar से गैस यहां आएगी। जहां तक पाइप लाइन्स के सवाल हैं, ये पाइप लाइन्स बड़े मुद्दों पर, जिन्हें मैंने गिनाया था, निर्भर करते हैं और हमारी कोशिश रहती है कि विभिन्न देशों से ज्यादा से ज्यादा मात्रा में गैस भारत को उपलब्ध हो पाए। इस प्रकार के प्रयास जारी हैं और इसमें हमें बहुत जगह सफलता भी मिलती है और बहुत जल्द और भी सफलता के बारे में आपको बताऊंगा। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल : सर, कितने देशों से वार्तालाप हो रही है और उसमें हम कितना आगे बढे हैं? ... (व्यवधान)...

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

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीया मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जैसा उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में कहा कि जब समझौता हुआ था, तब पाकिस्तान से सुरक्षा की गारंटी जरूर ली होगी, अग अब पाकिस्तान से सुरक्षा की गारंटी नहीं है, तो आप इस प्रोजेक्ट को drop कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं? नंबर दो ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : कृपया एक सवाल पूछिए।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : सर, यह भी इसी में है। सुरक्षा परिषद् का जो प्रस्ताव है, वह प्रस्ताव क्या है और उसमें क्या-क्या conditions हैं? क्या अमेरिका के दबाव में तो इसको नहीं समाप्त कर रहे हैं?

श्री जितिन प्रसाद : सर, जहां तक अमेरिका का सवाल है, उन्होंने समय-समय पर हमारी सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित किया है कि उन लोगों पर sanctions लागू किए गए हैं, जिन्होंने ईरान के साथ बिजनेस किया है। मगर जहां तक भारत का सवाल है, मैं स्पष्ट तौर से कहना चाहता हूं कि हम लोग उसी दिशा में काम कर रहे हैं, जिसमें भारत के उद्योग को फायदा मिले और...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Fictitious booking of seats by various Airlines

*326. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that various airlines and travel portals are indulging in fictitious booking of some seats in every flight so as to sell the remaining seats at higher price;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are no rules to take action against such airlines and travel portals who are cheating the customers;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry has any plan for formulating rules/guidelines to prohibit fictitious bookings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued regulations to prevent fictitious booking by airlines and travel agents on 31st July, 2010.

(d) Under relevant regulations, violations due to fictitious bookings and abusive ticketing practice is a punishable offence under Rule 133-A of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. Maximum penalty of six months imprisonment of Rs. 2 Lakhs fine or both can be imposed for violation of the regulations.

Recruitment of professional for Air India

*327. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to recruit professionals from outside the company for senior positions in Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of such appointments made so far; and

(c) the reasons for recruiting professionals from outside the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) Government has appointed five non-official part-time directors on the Board of NACIL for render professional and post managerial advice to the Board. NACIL has also appointed a Chief Operating Officer (COO) on contract basis for a period of three years, extendable by two years, to

oversee the overall performance of the company, including Engineering, In flight, Commercial, Operations, etc. and help execute the turnaround plan submitted by the company before the Group of Ministers (GOM) constituted to consider and monitor the financial performance of the company. NACIL is also in the process of attempting to engage external professionals for handling some critical areas to effectively operationalize its turnaround plan.

Circulation of fake currency

†*328. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of counterfeit currency found in circulation in India during the last three years, denomination-wise break up thereof;

(b) whether incidents of some ATM machines dispensing counterfeit currency have been reported from across the country; and

(c) the details of steps being taken by Government to check it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) There are no estimates of counterfeit currency in circulation. However, as per the information furnished by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the value of counterfeit currency (seized and recovered) during the last three years is as follows:

(in Rs.)				
Denomination	2007	2008	2009	2010
(upto 31st May, 2010)				
1000	2,15,40,000	5,97,13,000	5,29,24,000	2,81,92,000
500	6,15,55,500	17,50,54,500	15,34,70,500	9,00,53,500
100	2,26,46,400	2,20,56,300	2,14,30,100	65,05,900
50	10,67,400	15,64,250	15,85,000	4,77,400
Others	20,545	14,822	59,237	10,02,309
Total	10,68,29,845	2,58,402,872	22,94,68,837	12,62,31,109

RBI have informed that they have received a few complaints of counterfeit currency being dispensed through ATMs.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

RBI on November 19, 2009 has instructed all scheduled banks that banknotes in denomination of 100/- and above should be re-issued by banks over their counters or through ATMs only if these banknotes are duly checked for authenticity/genuineness and fitness by machines. For this purpose, banks should (i) use such machines in all their branches having average daily cash receipts of 1 crore and above by March 2010 and (iii) use such machines in all their branches having average daily cash receipts between 50 lakh and 1 crore by March 2011. A directive in this regard under section 35A of Banking Regulation Act, 1948 has been issued to all scheduled banks.

Proposals for upgradation of PMGSY roads

*329. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan for Upgradation of roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) after their guarantee period is over;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount of funds released by Government for upgradation of such roads to each State, including Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, during the last three years;

(d) the number and details of proposals of State Governments for upgradation of rural roads under PMGSY pending with the Central Government as on date, State-wise and;

(e) the time by when these pending proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Rural roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are covered by 5 year maintenance contracts, to be entered into alongwith the construction contract, with the same contractor, in accordance with the Standard Bidding Document. Maintenance funds to service the contract are to be provided by the State Government. After five years maintenance period is over, State Government is expected to prepare a maintenance plan for maintenance and upgradation, if any required, for these roads.

(c) No funds for maintenance or subsequent upgradation of a road which has been constructed under PMGSY is provided by Ministry of Rural Development.

(d) the details of pending proposals for upgradation with Ministry of Rural Development is given in the Statement (See below).

(e) On receipt of proposal from State Governments, these are examined by National Rural Development Agency (NRRDA) for their technical suitability as per programme guidelines. On the recommendation of NRRDA, these proposals are approved by the Ministry of Rural development based upon their eligibility as per priority of Government of India, volume of works under execution with State Government, execution capacity of implementing agency and availability of funds etc.

Statement

Pending Proposals for upgradation

Sl. No.	State	Value (Rs. in Crore)	No. of Roads	Length in km
1.	Andhra Pradesh	172.59	164	566.01
2.	Maharashtra	557.90	265	2127.80
3.	West Bengal	71.16	15	144.497

Gender Gap in the Country

*330. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the gender gap is widening day by day in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has formulated any action plan to narrow this gap; and

(c) if so, the details of the funds allocated and spent in this regard during the last three years and so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

(a) to (c) Sex ratio in the country increased from 927 females per 1000 males during 1991 census to 933 female

per 1000 males during 2001 census. State-wise data on sex ratio is given in the Statement (See below).

Government of India has enacted the PC & PNDT Act, 1994, under which stringent punishments have been prescribed for using pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques to illegally determine sex of the foetus. The Appropriate Authorities at the District and State levels are empowered to search, seize and seal the machines, equipments and records of the violators. The sale of certain diagnostic equipment is restricted only to the bodies registered under the Act. The government has also taken various steps to support implementation of the legislation, including through constitution of a National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC). Central and State Supervisory Boards, capacity building of implementing agencies, including the judiciary and public prosecutors and community awareness generation through PRIs and community health workers such as auxiliary Nursing Midwives (ANMs) and Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs).

To address the gender gap, many schemes have been launched for the girl child by Government of India and State Government viz. Dhanlakshmi (Government of India), Laadli (Government of Delhi), Mahamaya Garib Balika Ashirvad Yojana (Government of Uttar Pradesh), Mukhyamantri Kanya Suraksha Yojana (Government of Bihar), Laadli Laxmi Yojana (Government of Madhya Pradesh) etc.

Funds allocated and spent under Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act during the years 2007-08 to 2010-11 were as follows;

Rupees in crores		
Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2007-08	5.00	3.64
2008-09	10.00	3.51
2009-2010	10.00	1.82
2010-11	9.90	2.16
(up to 16th August, 2010)		

Statement

Statewise data on sex ratio

Sl. No.	India / States / Union Territories	1991	2001
1	2	3	4
	INDIA	927	933
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island*	973	957
2	Andhra Pradesh	975	961
3	Arunachal Pradesh	982	964
4	Assam	975	965
5	Bihar	953	942
6	Chandigarh	899	845
7	Chhattisgarh	984	975
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1013	979
9	Daman & Diu	958	926
10	Delhi	915	868
11	Goa	964	938
12	Gujarat	928	883
13	Haryana	879	819
14	Himachal Pradesh	951	896
15	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	941
16	Jharkhand	979	965
17	Karnataka	960	946
18	Kerala	958	960
19	Lakshadweep	941	959

1	2	3	4
20	Madhya Pradesh	941	932
21	Maharashtra	946	913
22	Manipur	974	957
23	Meghalaya	986	973
24	Mizoram	969	964
25	Nagaland	993	964
26	Orissa	967	953
27	Pondicherry	963	967
28	Punjab	875	798
29	Rajasthan	916	909
30	Sikkim	965	963
31	Tamil Nadu	948	942
32	Tripura	967	966
33	Uttar Pradesh	927	916
34	Uttaranchal	949	908
35	West Bengal	967	960

Preservation of Life-Saving Herbs

†*331. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several species of life-saving herbs and roots found across the country, including Madhya Pradesh, are on the verge of extinction;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government has prepared any scheme to preserve these herbs and roots; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

(a) and (b) According to the Botanical Survey of India, it is feared that 1236 species out of 18794 vascular plants including a number of medicinal plants are on the verge of extinction due to various anthropogenic activities. The medicinal and aromatic plants, like other group of plants and animals, are threatened largely due to degradation of forests owing to various anthropogenic factors. The threatened medicinal plants are: *Aconitum balfourii*, *A. chasmanthum*, *A. deinorrhizum*, *A. falconeri* var *latilobum*, *A. ferox*, *A. heterophyllum*, *Acorus gramineus*, *Allium stracheyi*, *Angelica glauca*, *Anogeissus sericea* var. *numularia*, *Aquillaria mallaccensis*, *Aristolochia bracteolata*, *A. indica*, *Arnebia benthamii*, *Atropa acuminata*, *Berberis affinis*, *B. apiculata*, *B. aristata*, *Bergenia stracheyi*, *Capparis pachyphylla*, *Carum villosum*, *Colchicum luteum*, *Coptis teeta*, *Coscinium fenestratum*, *Dactylorhiza hatagirea*, *Dioscorea delotoidea*, *Elaeocarpus prunifolius*, *Ephedra gerardiana*, *Gentiana kurooa*, *Gloriosa superba*, *Hedychium spicatum*, *Hyoscyamus niger*, *Hydnocarpus macrocarpa*, *Iphigenia indica*, *I. pallida*, *I. stellata*, *Kolanchoe roseus*, *Madhuca insignis*, *Nardostachys grandiflora*, *Panax pseudoginseng*, *Picrorhiza kurrooa*, *Podophyllum hexandrum*, *Pterocarpus santalinus*, *Rauvolfia serpentina*, *Rheum emodi*, *Saussurea bracteata*, *S. costus*, *S. gnaphalodes*, *Swertia chirayita*, *Taxus wallichiana*, *Taxocarpus kurzii*, *Urginea indica* and *Urginea maritima*.

Under section 38 of Biological Diversity Act 2002, Central Government in consultation with concerned State Government notify any species, which is on the verge of extinction or likely to become extinct in near future as a threatened species and prohibit or regulate collection thereof for any purpose and take appropriate steps to rehabilitate and preserve those species. Under the said provision of the Act, Government of India has notified the plants which are on the verge of extinction in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Orissa, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Goa and Madhya Pradesh. These plants also include medicinal plants. In Madhya Pradesh three plant species, which are on the verge of extinction, have been notified as threatened by Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India.

(c) and (d) National Medicinal Plants Board has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme for development and cultivation of medicinal plants since the year 2000-01. This scheme was revised and renamed as "Central Sector Scheme for Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants" in the year 2008-09 and the revised scheme is being implemented. Under these schemes, assistance have been given to establish 168 herbal gardens and 1303 school herbal gardens in different parts of the country. Further, 34 Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas covering 4355 hectares are being established in different states under the scheme. Moreover, 87 Medicinal Plants Conservation Areas have been established by Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions (FRLHT), Bangalore, in nine states. Department of Biotechnology has also facilitated setting up of four Gene Banks at Central Institute of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow, National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), New Delhi, Tropical Botanic Garden & Research Institute (TBGRI), Thiruvananthapuram and Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Jammu. A germplasm repository for medicinal plants used in Ayurveda was also supported at Arya Vaidya Sala, Kottakkal. More than 5,000 accessions of important medicinal & aromatic plants species are being maintained as live material in field gene banks, in the form of seed, in vitro material and DNA. For long-term conservation, the accessions are stored under cryogenic conditions. Many threatened species are also conserved in Botanical Gardens.

In addition to above, a new "Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants" with a total outlay of Rs. 630 crores is being implemented since 2008-09 by the National Medicinal Plants Board. 25 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have been assisted for establishing medicinal plants nurseries, cultivation etc.

Promotion of Ethanol for blending with petrol

*332. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that sugar factories in the country are capable enough to produce ethanol from sugarcane molasses which can be blended with petrol to solve the fuel problem to some extent;

(b) whether Government is also aware that the petrol companies are reluctant to blend ethanol with petrol; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to promote production of ethanol to be blended with petrol?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): (a) The Sugar Industry in the country has the capability to produce ethanol from sugarcane molasses. Government introduced 5% Ethanol Blending Programme in 20 States and 4 Union Territories from 1st November 2006. However, against the requirement of 180 crore litres of ethanol for 5% EBP programme the sugar industry could supply 58.7 crore litres only over a three year period (Nov 2006- Oct 2009) to the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).

(b) No Sir.

(c) The OMCs are fully committed to implement the EBP programme and take entire quantity of ethanol made available by the domestic sugar industry at the contracted price. Government is taking steps to remove impediments as well as for successful implementation of the programme.

Lapses in the implementation of MGNREGA

*333. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provisions for auditing and correctives enshrined in the law are being acted upon in order to make the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) effective;

(b) whether the six working groups set up by the Central Employment Guarantee Council have pointed out serious lapses in the implementation of the Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (c) Section 17(2) of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides that Gram Sabha shall conduct regular social audits of all the projects under the Scheme taken up within the Gram Panchayat. The Ministry has accorded utmost importance to the organization of Social Audits by the Gram Panchayats and issued instructions to the States to make necessary arrangements for the purpose.

Six working Groups were set up by the Central Employment Guarantee Council to suggest measures for effective implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

Sale of sub-standard drugs in Delhi

*334. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a recent study by an NGO stating that 12 percent of the drugs purchased from Pharmacies in Delhi are sub-standard or spurious;

(b) if so, whether Government has been able to identify the culprits in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take to address this issue and ensure access to safe and secure medicines for people?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Government has come across a news item published in 'The Wall Street Journal' dated May 19, 2010, wherein it was mentioned that Mr. Roger Bate, the author of the article had conducted certain surveys in Delhi and Chennai in 2009 wherein five medicines sold at 52 different pharmacies were analysed and whereupon 12 percent of the medicines in Delhi were found sub-standard.

(b) and (c) The Drugs Control Department of Government of Delhi has informed that they are not aware of any such study as published in the said news paper. The report did not mention the names of the drugs analyzed or the names and addresses of the pharmacies from where samples were drawn as well as the authority which declared them as not of standard quality.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Government to check the problem of spurious drugs in the country-

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, has been amended under Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008, and it has come in to force since 10th Aug, 2009. Penalty for manufacture of spurious & adulterated drugs has been enhanced to an imprisonment for not less than 10 years but which may extend to for life and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than 10 lakh rupees or three times the value of the drugs confiscated whichever is more. Certain offences have been made cognizable and non-bailable.
2. State Government have been requested to set up special courts to try cases of spurious and adulterated drugs.
3. Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008, has been prepared and forwarded to the State Drug Controllers for implementation.
4. Whistle Blower Scheme has been announced by Government of India to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. Under this policy, the informers would be suitably rewarded for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs to the regulatory authorities.
5. Schedule M to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, pertaining to Good Manufacturing Practices was amended to make it at par with the international standards. It is mandatory for the manufacturers of drugs to comply with the requirements of this Schedule for quality control of the drugs manufactured by them.

Airbus A 380 operations from Delhi Airport

*335. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Airbus A 380 aircrafts have not been given permission for operating from Delhi airport;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when these aircrafts will be able to operate from Delhi airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Terminal 3 at IGI Airport, Delhi has been commissioned, and it has the capability to handle A-380 aircrafts operations. A special permission was granted for operation of Airbus A-380 on 15.07.2010 as a proving flight to assess its compatibility for operation with newly constructed Terminal 3. Formal permission for regular operation of Airbus A-380 is to be accorded by DGCA based on airlines applying for the same.

Population Control Programme

*336. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is encouraging State and Local Governments to control population in their respective territories by giving them incentives and financial support; and

(b) whether the population migrating from one territory to another is also being covered under such incentives/schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) At present, no incentive is given to State and local Governments to control population. However, the Government is encouraging the State Governments to control population by providing financial assistance under various Schemes meant for population stabilization. The Schemes are as follows:-

(i) National Family Planning Insurance Scheme was started since November, 2005 to compensate the sterilization acceptors for failures, complications and deaths and also provides indemnity insurance cover to doctors.

(ii) Compensation Package for Sterilization was increased in September, 2007 i.e. in vasectomy from Rs.800/- to Rs.1500.- and tubectomy from Rs.800/- in public facilities and to a uniform amount of Rs.1500/- in accredited private health facilities for all categories in all States for vasectomy.

- (iii) Specific action points/ strategies have been incorporated in the States Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) under NRHM to address the up-gradation of Family Planning Services.
- (iv) Promote acceptance of No Scalpel Vasectomy to ensure male participation has also been part of NRHM strategy on population stabilization.
- (v) Promote IUD 380A intensively as a spacing method because of its longevity of 10 years and advantages over other IUDs.
- (vi) Fixed day Fixed Place Family Planning Services round the year encouraged through growing number of 24x7 PHCs and better functioning CHCs and other health facilities under NRHM.
- (vii) Increase the basket of choice by systematically and carefully introducing new and effective contraceptives in the programme.
- (viii) The outreach activities through the institution of ASHAs and Monthly Health and Nutrition Days under NRHM have also helped.
- (ix) The Prerna strategy (Responsible Parenthood Practices) of Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) aims at promotion of delayed marriage (after the legal age) among girls, by rewarding and publically honoring the women who marry after the legal age and ensure proper spacing in the birth of their children.
- (x) The Santushti strategy provides private sector gynecologists and vasectomy surgeons an opportunity to conduct sterilization operations in Public Partnership (PPP).
- (xi) The JSK Call Centre on Reproductive, Family Planning and Child Health provides authentic information on issues related to reproductive and child health.

The implementation of population stabilization schemes varies from state to state.

Problems faced by Muslim students in opening bank accounts

*337. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Muslims, especially Muslim students, are facing problems in opening accounts in nationalized banks;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are harassed and ill-treated when they approach the banks for opening accounts;

(c) whether Government is aware that around 90,000 Muslim students' scholarship could not be credited to their bank accounts because of this problem; and

(d) if so, the action Government has taken/proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) Banks open accounts based on Know Your Customer (KYC) guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the KYC policy approved by the Board of their Bank. However, the Ministry of Minority Affairs has reported that they have received feedback regarding non-opening of 'No frills' accounts by banks in favour of students from minority communities who wish to avail of scholarships being awarded by the Ministry through the State/UT Governments. The State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) for Andhra Pradesh has also reported receipt of representations of some minority associations in the matter.

The following steps have been initiated by the Government and Banks in this regard:

- * Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India has issued an advisory (letter dated 28th July, 2010) to the Chief Secretaries of all State Governments /Union Territories to look in the matter and that banks may be advised to allow students from minority communities to open 'no frills' accounts with nil balance to avail of the scholarships under the various schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs;
- * An advisory (dated 11th August, 2010) from Department of Financial Services (DFS), Ministry of Finance has been issued to Chief Executives of all SLBC Convener Banks that the issue of opening of 'no frills' accounts of the students from minority communities should be reviewed in the SLBC meetings on regular basis and the SLBC member banks may be sensitized in the matter to avoid recurrence of such instances.

AIIMS like Medical Institute in Tamil Nadu

*338. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had invited bids from the private players for setting up four medical institutes on the line of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and whether Government proposed to set up such AIIMS like medical institutes in Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

(a) Government had invited bids from eligible contractors for construction of medical college and hospital complex of 6 AIIMS-like institutions under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).

(b) For Package I civil work, i.e. medical college complex, 95 bids were received in all from 36 firms, out of which 13 firms were technically qualified for opening of financial bids. 4 firms emerged as the lowest bidders for six sites and work has been awarded to them.

In respect of Package II, i.e. hospital complex, 58 bids were received in all from 13 firms, out of which 8 firms were technically qualified, 3 firms emerged as the lowest bidders for the six sites and work has been awarded to them.

There is no proposal to set up an AIIMS-like institution in Tamil Nadu.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government has taken up upgradation of the Government Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem, in the first phase and of Government Medical College, Madurai, in the second phase of PMSSY.

Additional IAY houses in naxal affected areas in Orissa

*339. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has submitted any proposal for sanction of additional houses under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) in the naxal affected areas of the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) No proposal for sanction of additional houses under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for naxal affected districts has been received from the Government of Orissa.

Exploitative practices in private Hospitals/Nursing Colleges/Institutes in the country are compulsorily collecting the original educational and professional certificates of Nurses and Nursing Students and use this to threaten and exploit them later;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these Hospitals are making Nurses and other Paramedical staff compulsorily execute bonds, with 'oppressive terms', to make them serve such hospitals for any specified period and they impose monetary penalty on those who want to quit the service before the expiry of bond period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the actions Government contemplates to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Complaints in this regard have been received from Hon'ble MPs and have also been raised on the floor of the House.

Health being a State subject, the matters pertaining to improving and regulating the service conditions of nurses and paramedical staff working in the private hospitals in the country comes under the purview of State Governments of the State in which the private hospitals are located. This Ministry has taken up the matter with the State Governments to take necessary measures for enacting a comprehensive legislation to ensure proper service conditions, minimum salary, etc. for the nurses working in the private sector.

(e) The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2010, has been passed by both the House of the Parliament. It provides for Registration and Regulation of clinical establishments in the country and sets standards for ensuring proper health care by the clinical establishments.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Air Accidents in the Country

2416. SHRI RASHID ALVI:

SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many air accidents had taken place in the country in the last three years;

(b) the nature of the accidents and the total loss incurred by Government; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to decrease the rate of accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) There were six accidents in year 2007, six in year 2008, four in year 2009 and two in year 2010 to Indian Civil Registered Aircraft.

(b) In 12 accidents there were fatalities and in the rest there was substantial damage to the aircraft. Government does not maintain data regarding losses to airlines on account of accidents.

(c) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken number of steps like impressing upon all Scheduled/ Non - Scheduled/ General Aviation Operators to strictly adhere to the standard operating procedures for approaching and landing that would result in decent acceptable within the limitations of aircraft without compromising stopping distance requirements. Also, Civil Aviation Safety Advisory Council (CASAC) has been set up in the DGCA under the Chairmanship of Director General of Civil Aviation with 28 expert members from Industry who have made significant contribution. The Council has constituted 4 different working groups for (I) Operations, (II) Airworthiness, (III) Air Navigation and (IV) Aerodromes. Further, safety recommendations emanating from Investigation of incidents are followed up for implementation with the concerned agencies for preventing recurrence of such incidents in future. To avoid air accidents, various accident prevention programmes have been initiated by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), which include safety audits, surveillance inspections, dissemination of safety information,

issue of Air Safety Circular/ Civil Aviation Requirements, etc. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) of United States of America had carried out an audit in 2009 to review DGCA's safety oversight capabilities. The FAA made some recommendations for their improvement. The steps taken by DGCA in this regard have been appreciated by FAA as there had been significant improvement in several areas of DGCA which included creation of an additional 427 Group "A" posts in DGCA in order to strengthen the safety oversight set - up in DGCA.

Daily Flights from Surat in peak and off-peak seasons

2417. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) the demands for daily flights from Surat to Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Nagpur, Raipur, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Rajkot on domestic and international air routes during peak and off-peak seasons during the last three years and flights made available;

(b) the steps taken to meet the demands especially by Air India; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) Scheduled domestic air services to/from Surat are available from Delhi only, which are operated by Alliance Air. Since Surat is not an International Airport, therefore no international operation can take place.

Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieving better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. It is, however up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government.

Proposals for operation of New Airlines

2418. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal for operation of

new airlines;

(b) if so, the number of airlines operators which have applied for licence;

(c) the status of each applicant as on today;

(d) whether Government has already given licenses to sufficient number of airlines; and

(e) if so, the name of every airline along with number of aircrafts being operated by them in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) The receipt and consideration of the application is ongoing process. 26 application to start Scheduled airlines (Passenger/Regional/Cargo) were received in the Ministry. Apart from Existing Operators, M/s. Skyking Aviation, M/s. Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd., M/s. Star Aviation, M/s. MDLR Airlines, M/s. Jagson Airlines, M/s. Zav Airways, M/s. King Airways, M/s. Freedom Aviation, M/s. Flyington Freighters, M/s. Quikjet, M/s. Avicore, M/s. Aryan Cargo Express Pvt. Ltd. M/s. Deccan Cargo Express Logistics Pvt. Ltd. were granted initial NOC to operate Scheduled Air Transport Services. Amongst these, M/s. MDLR Airlines, M/s. Jagson Airways, M/s. Aryan Cargo Express and M/s. Deccan Cargo Express Logistics Pvt. Ltd. obtained operator permit whereas the NOC of M/s. Skyking Aviation, M/s. Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd., M/s. Star Aviation, M/s. Flyington Freighters and M/s. Avicore were expired.

(e) The fleet size of the airlines, currently in operation are as under:

Airline	Fleet size
1	2
NACIL-A	40
Air India Charters Ltd.	24
NACIL-I	92
Airlines Allied Services Ltd.	22
Jet Airways	86
Jet Lite (India) Ltd.	24
Kingfisher Airlines Ltd.	67

1	2
Spice Jet Ltd.	21
Paramount Airways Pvt. Ltd.	02
Blue Dart Aviation Ltd.	08
Go Airlines (India) Pvt. Ltd.	08
Inter Globe Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	27
Deccan Cargo & Express Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	03
Aryan Cargo Express	01

Separate Body for investigating air crash

2419. SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering setting up a separate body to investigate air accidents on the line of the United States National transportation Safety Board (USNTSB) in view of the recent air crashes at various airports in the country;

(b) whether any statement has been given by the Ministry to this effect after the air crash at Mangalore airport in May, 2010;

(c) whether the Ministry has evolved any policy for small and difficult airports to meet peculiar problems found at these airports; and

(d) if so, the details of the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) A proposal for setting up of National Transport Safety Board (NTSB) was mooted by the Planning Commission, who have now intimated that their proposal for setting up an overarching National Transport Safety Board has been deferred. However, the Ministry is considering setting up a separate independent agency for investigation of accidents.

(b) Yes, Sir. A statement was given in the Rajya Sabha during the Calling Attention Motion on 03.08.2010.

(c) and (d) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) vide order dated 2nd June 2010 has decided that a team of officials from the Aerodrome and Flight Standard Directorate shall carry out special audit of airports identified as critical on a priority basis and shall review thoroughly the system and facilities at these aerodromes and also review any other assessment derived from the aerodrome specific restrictions.

Increase in Air Traffic

2420. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in air traffic during the last three years;

(b) if so, the magnitude of this increase;

(c) whether the country has sufficient airports to handle the increased air traffic;

(d) if not, the estimated requirements of airports in the country and airports available so far; and

(e) the steps being taken to fill the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The traffic handled at all Indian Airports taken together during the last three years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 was as follows: Aircraft movement (in thousands) 1308, 1307 & 1331; Passengers (in millions) 116.89, 108.88 & 123.76; Freight movements (in Metric Tons) 1714.98, 1701.99 & 1961.61 respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir. The total annual capacity of the passenger terminals at the 90 operational airports is 202.63 million as against the demand of 123.75 million handled during the year 2009-10.

(d) and (e) Upgradation/ development of airports is a continuous process depending upon traffic demand, commercial viability, commitment of airlines operators etc. Airports Authority of India (AAI) from time to time, takes initiative in this regard, keeping in view the above factors, either with its own resources or with the participation of the concerned State Governments through signing of

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with them. However, a Study have been carried out for revival of 32 non-operational airports in the country.

Operationalisation of Pakyong Airport, Sikkim

2421. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of construction of airport at Pakyong in Sikkim;

(b) whether all the contracts have been given on time and progress of the construction is as per time schedule;

(c) whether there is any delay in construction work;

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

(e) by when the airport is going to start operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) 31% of the construction work was completed by July, 2010.

(b) All contracts related to pavement work and development of airstrip have been awarded. Other packages like terminal building and associated works and Technical Block, Control Tower cum Fire Station are planned to be awarded for timely completion, within the overall target date for airport development.

(c) and (d) Initial delay occurred due to hindrances at site like absence of power and water lines, diversion of road.

(e) The target date of completion of the project is July, 2012.

Stray dogs at runways of Airports

2422. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that when an Airbus A 380 had landed recently at the Delhi airport, a stray dog had appeared on the runway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of such incidents occurred during the last two years;

(c) the action taken against the officials responsible; and

(d) the action proposed to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Sir. There was no stray dog reported on runway when airbus A 380 landed on runway. However, on 15.07.2010, a stray dog appeared on apron when A -380, operated by Emirates Airlines was taxiing for parking.

(b) No incident of stray dogs in the runway of Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi was reported to the Government during the last two years.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Delhi International Airport Limited has engaged Wildlife SOS, an NGO to rehabilitate dogs from the airport area. Also the following steps are taken to reduce stray dog/ animals in the airport area (i) frequent runway inspection particularly during each landing and departures; (ii) fencing of the airport periphery; (iii) grass cutting and checking of water logging inside the airport; (iv) wire meshing of the hangars; (v) garbage dumping in the covered bins and early removal; (vi) regular joint inspection of the areas around the airport; and (vii) deployment of Watch & Ward staff during the aircraft operations.

State-owned Hotels/Restaurants at T-3, IGI Airport

†2423.SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

the details and number of Government hotels and restaurants which have been allotted space as against private hotels and restaurants in Terminal -3 at Indira Gandhi International (IGI) airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Food & Beverages units at T3, IGI Airport have been awarded to the following JV companies (i) Delhi Select Service Hospitality Pvt. Ltd. (ii) Travel Food Services Private Limited (iii) Devyani Food Street Private Limited through competitive bid process. The only Hotel at T-3 has been concessioned out to Devarayaa Hospitalities Private Limited through similar process. No Government hotels and restaurants have been allocated space in T-3 at IGI Airport, as allotment was done through

competitive bid process.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Accommodation for Air India Employees in Delhi

2424. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Group 'A' officers belonging to the Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) categories presently working in Air India (I) at Delhi;

(b) how many of them are provided with company accommodation by Air India (I) at Delhi; and

(c) the complete list of company accommodation allotted to both General and Reserved (SC and ST) category officers of Air India (I) at Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) 179 SC and 65 ST Officers are working in NACIL-I (erstwhile Indian Airlines) at Delhi.

(b) 17 SC and 19 ST Officers have been allotted with Company accommodation at Delhi.

(c) List of 120 General, 17 SC and 19 ST Officers who have been allotted Company Accommodation is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of 'A' Type occupants in IA House Colony at New Delhi 'A'

S. No.	Name (S/Shri)	Designation	Category
1	2	3	4
1	S. Sharma	Accounts Officer	Gen
2	S.S. Negi	Accounts Officer	Gen
3	Mrs. G. Compas	Asstt. Manager (Comm1)	Gen
4	R.K. Gupta	Accounts Officer	Gen
5	Mala Raman	Asstt. Manager (Planning)	Gen
6	R.K. Mehta	Administrative Officer	Gen

1	2	3	4
7	Mrs. Suman Saxena	Accounts Officer	Gen
8	Bhoop Narayan Jha	Asstt. Manager (Comml)	Gen
9	R.P. Sharma	Dy. Manager (Comml.)	Gen
10	Mehender Kumar	Dy. Manager (Comml.)	Gen
11	Suneet Singh	Dy. Manager (Comml.)	Gen
12	V.K. Gupta	Asstt. Manager (OA)	Gen
13	Naveen Pant	Asstt. Mgr. (OA)	Gen
14	Kushal Singh	Canteen Services Officer	Gen
15	P.J. Parashar	Traffic Officer	Gen
16	Anita Gambhir	Admin. Officer	Gen
17	J.P. Yadav	Asstt. Manager (C)	Gen
18	S.K. Sharma	TO	Gen
19	Jyoti Prakash (NR)	Asstt. Mgr. (S&P)	Gen
20	Sushanta NeOgi	Dy. Manager (DC)	Gen
21	Rajeev Dhanda	Traffic Officer	Gen
22	Sanjeev Suri	Asstt. Manager (Comml.)	Gen
23	Mrs. Sunaina Rajput	Inflight Services Officer	Gen
24	Anil Srivastava	Admn. Officer	Gen
25	N.K. Verma	Traffic Officer	Gen
26	L.S. Karki	Asstt. Mgr. (Comml.)	Gen
27	P.K. Bhardwaj	Admin. Officer (CE)	Gen
28	Sudha Bhalla	Asstt. Manager (Library)	Gen
29	Sunil Arora	Dy. Manager (Transport)	Gen

1	2	3	4
30	A.K. Srivastava	Asstt. Manager (Comml.)	Gen
31	S.K. Barelia	Accounts Officer	Gen
32	Ms. Sangeeta	Asstt. Manager (OL)	SC
33	Manohar Lal	Asstt. Manager (Comml.)	SC
34	Hem Raj	Admin. Officer	SC
35	Harish Chatola	Asstt. Manager (Pers.)	SC
36	C. Sengodhan	Manager (Comml.)	SC
37	Uma Shankar	Traffic Officer	SC
38	J. Chandrahasan	Asstt. Mgr. (Sec.)	SC
39	Mohd. Shahood	Dy. Mgr (Sec)	SC
40	S.S. Birla	Catering Officer	SC
41	Ramesh Kumar	Traffic Officer	SC
42	Jatinder Kumar	Traffic Officer	SC
43	P.R. Meena	Catering Officer	ST
44	Ms. Lily Beenco	S&P Officer	ST
45	Ruth Toppo	Asstt. Manager (Flt. Ops.)	ST
46	S.K. Meena	Accounts Officer	ST
47	Ashok Kumar	Traffic Officer	ST
48	Ms. Sushma Kuzur	Traffic Officer	ST
49	R.S. Bodh	Asstt. Manager (Security)	ST
50	M.M. Barua	Inflight Services Officer	ST
51	Ms. Jane Gill	Inflight Services Officer	ST
52	A.F. Toppo	Asstt. Manager (Comml.)	ST

1	2	3	4
53	Rakesh Kr. Meena	Asstt. Manager (Fin.)	ST
54	Harender Singh	Mgr ©, NR	Gen
55	P. Upadhyay	AM (Com.), HQ	Gen
56	Ms. Aruna G.K.	Dy. G.M. (HRD)	Gen
57	Virender Rawat	Sr. Engr. (SST), NR	Gen
58	Mrs. Monika Thukral	Mgr ©, NR	Gen
59	S.K. Ghosh	Mgr. (Catg), NR	Gen
60	Govinder Kumar	DyGM (E), NR	Gen
61	Kiran S Bhandari	AM©, NR	Gen
62	K.M. Krishna Pawan	Mgr ©, HQ	Gen
63	K.K. Singhal	CM(E-Av), NR	Gen
64	T.S. Kohli	Mgr©, HQ	Gen
65	Manoranjan Pradhan	Am(Pers), HQ	Gen
66	Amalendu Samaddar	Sr. Mgr. (GSD), HQ	Gen
67	Ms. K.A. Nagamani	SM (Sys), HQ	Gen
68	R.. Kariyappa	Dy. Mgr (Sec.)	Gen
69	Sunil Dua	CM(Fin), HQ	Gen
70	S. Sivakumar	Sr. Mgr. (FS), NR	Gen
71	Poonam Bajaj, HQ	DM(OL), NR	Gen
72	V.G. Gupta	DyGM (IT), HQ	Gen
73	Kunwar Singh	Sr. Mgr. (S&P)	Gen
74	S. Ramkishor	DyGM(P), NR	Gen
75	Arvind Goyal	SM(F), HQ	Gen

1	2	3	4
76	J. Ravishankar	DM (Sports), HQ	Gen
77	K Vidyasagar	CM (IT), HQ	Gen
78	Shrawan Shangari	Mgr. (P), HQ,	Gen
79	Mala Raman	Asstt. Mgr. (Plg.)	Gen
80	C.H. Rabindernath	Ch. Mgr. (Sec.), NR	Gen
81	Ms C.K. Rajlakshmi	Mgr. (FD), HQ	Gen
82	S. Radhakrishnan	Mgr. (OA), HQ	Gen
83	Shanti Lal	Mgr. (S&P), HQ	Gen
84	Varun Dixit	Dy. Mgr. ARO&FOOA	Gen
85	Shailender Kumar	Sr. Mgr. (CE)	Gen
86	J.R. Kulkarni	SM (PR), HQ	Gen
87	A.K. Prabhakar	Mgr. (Pl-Engg.)	Gen
88	J. Roa	Dy. GM (MM)	Gen
89	Sonia Bhalla	Mgr©, NR	Gen
90	Ajay Prakash	SM(P), HQ	Gen
91	Sudhir Saxena	CM (SS-PPC), HQ	Gen
92	John Augustine	CM (S&P), HQ	Gen
93	Deepak Sangawan	DM (Pl-Engg.) NR	Gen
94	Anil Kumar	Ch. Mgr. (Engg. SS), NR	Gen
95	Ms R. Rajeshwari	Mgr.(OA), HQ	Gen
96	S.K. Kauldhar	Mgr. (IR), HQ	SC
97	Baboo Lal	Mgr. (FO), NR	SC
98	K.N. Ramarao	SM (Sys), HQ	SC

1	2	3	4
99	Ms Jyotsna Negi	Dy. Mgr. (IFS), NR	ST
100	Kumud Ekka	DM (Sec), NR,	ST
101	D.R. Lama	Mgr. ©, NR	ST
102	S.K. Tirkey	Mgr. (Aud), HQ	ST
103	Rebet pal	SM (Planning), HQ	ST
104	P. Toppo	Manager (Comml.)	ST
105	J.N. Saxena	Offg. G.M. (Engg.)	Gen
106	Capt. H.Y. Samant	G.M. (IFS)	Gen
107	S. Ekhelikar	G.M. (Engg.)	Gen
108	Pradeep Kumar	Dy. G. M. (IFS)	SC
109	Capt. S.N. Singh	Dy. C.M. (Ops.)	ST

Details of 'B' Type occupants in IA Housing Colony at New Delhi 'B'

1	N.S. Rawat	Asstt. Manager (Comml.)	Gen
2	C.B.S. Rawat	Asstt. Manager (Finance)	Gen
3	Anita Saxena	Traffic Officer	Gen
4	Om Prakash	Dy. Manager (Comp. Operations)	Gen
5	Rakesh Kumar	Asstt. Mgr. (S&P)	Gen
6	Rajesh Kumar	Asstt. Manager (Comml.)	Gen
7	S.K. Chakraborty	Computer Operations Officer	Gen
8	B.S. Negi	Asstt. Manager (Security)	Gen
9	Sanjay Agnihotri	Asstt. Manager (Comml.)	Gen
10	B.S. Rawat	Admin. Officer	Gen
11	Jay Singh	Dy. Manager (IFS)	Gen

1	2	3	4
12	B.S. Chauhan	Admin. Officer	Gen
13	P.K. Sharma	Admin Officer	Gen
14	Rajender Nath	MGR©	SC
15	Om Prakash Bahot	Asstt. Manger (S&P)	SC
16	Mahavir Prasad	Asstt. Manager (Comml.)	ST

Details of 'C' Type occupants in IA Housing Colony at New Delhi

1	Arun K. Pandey	Asstt. Mgr. (Pers)	Gen
2	Vijay Dahiya	Mgr ©, NR	Gen
3	Ms. Neena Bhalla	Manager (IR)	Gen
4	M.N. Rajagopal	GM(Engg.), NR	Gen
5	K.P.P. Nambudri	DyGM(E), NR	Gen
6	A.C. Kataria	Ch Mgr. (E-En), NR	Gen
7	Kaissar Hussain	DM (PR), HQ	Gen
8	Sanjay Tandon	DM (Fin), HQ	Gen
9	R.N. Dutta	DM (CE), NR	Gen
10	Capt. S.K. Pillai	Dy. G.M. (Ops.), NR	Gen
11	M.L. Krishnamoorthy	CM (S&P), HQ	Gen
12	R.K. Chaurasia	Dy. Mgr. (PL-Engg.), NR	Gen
13	Kamal Kishore	Mgr. (S&M), HQ	Gen
14	M.M.L. Jain	CM (Fin), NR	Gen
15	Seshadri Ashok	DM (Fin), NR	Gen
16	Pawan Kumar	Mgr. (OA), HQ	Gen
17	K.V. Rao	Chief Mgr. (E)	Gen
18	Mrs. Alka Manchanda	DM (Fin), NR	Gen

Details of 'D' Type occupants in IA Housing Colony at New Delhi

S. No.	Name (S/Shri)	Designation	Remarks
1	Harsh Kumar Pandey	DyGM©	Gen
2	A. Jayachandran	DyGM(F), NR	Gen
3	Capt. Ajit Singh	DyGM(O), NR	Gen
4	Capt. R.S. Dhillon	DyGM(O), HQ	Gen
5	Capt. Anish Singh	DyGM ops	Gen
6	Capt. S.V. Rao	DyGM (Ops.)	Gen
7	Jagbir Singh	Ch. Mgr. (Comml.), HQ	Gen
8	Capt. Atul Kumar Singh	DyGM(O), HQ	Gen
9	R.D. Singh	DyGM(E), HQ	Gen
10	Mrs. Mekhla Dutta	DyGM(OL), HQ	Gen
11	Capt. A.K. Govil	DyGM(O), HQ	Gen
12	Capt. S.P.S. Suri	DyGM(O), NR	Gen
13	A.K. Aggarwal	DyGM(F), HQ	Gen
14	Sandeep Mehrotra	DyGM (OPS)	Gen

Availability of seats under LTC 80 scheme

2425. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether seats under Leave Travel Concession (LTC) 80 Scheme for next two months are not available while seats under different schemes including full fare are easily available and Government servants are facing difficulties in getting seats under LTC 80 scheme;

(b) whether any percentage of seats reserved in flights for the purpose;

(c) if so, how much and whether it varies flight to flight;

(d) whether Air India itself is not interested to sell cheap tickets under LTC 80 as it gets more fare from general public; and

(e) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to redress grievances of Government servants in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Sir. Except on certain sectors during peak season, seats under LTC fare on Air India flights are easily available.

(b) and (c) Seats in economy class on Air India flights are divided into various sub-classes (RBDs). Each RBD is allocated a certain number of seats, which are directly proportionate to the price of the ticket. For LTC travel, RBDs X & G/Q have been assigned and approximately 45% of the total available seats in the economy class are assigned for these classes. Seats under these RBDs are allocated on first come first serve basis.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Government has recently permitted booking of LTC tickets in 'G' RBD on 9 sectors, where the demand of LTC tickets was more. LTC travel by other airlines has also been permitted from Delhi/Amritsar to any place in Jammu and Kashmir.

Retention of accommodation by Group 'A' Officers of Air India

2426. SHRI AMBET RAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision in the Air India (I) to retain the company allotted accommodation by an official after his/her transfer or retirement;

(b) if so, the number of such Group 'A' officers still holding on to the company allotted accommodation in Delhi; and

(c) the complete list till, June, 2010 stating their designation and category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. Accommodation can be retained after retirement/transfer only for a certain period.

(b) Four retired and Four transferred Group 'A' Officers of erstwhile Indian Airlines are in possession of Company's accommodation.

(c) The list of officers as on 30.6.2010 is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of Officers

Sl. No.	Name	Designation		
	Retirement/ Category		transfer	
1.	Dr. Kirit Verma	General Manager - Medical	Retired	General
2.	Mr. Mool Chand	Manager - Finance	Retired	SC
3.	Mr. Rajesh Kumar	Manager - Commercial	Retired	General
4.	Mr. Dinesh Kumar	Asstt. Manager - Commercial	Retired	SC
5.	Capt. R.S. Dhillon	General Manager - Operations	Transfer	General
6.	Capt. Ajit Singh	General Manager - Operations	Transfer	General
7.	Mr. H.K. Pandey	General Manager - Commercial	Transfer	General
8.	MR. S.K. Ghosh	Manager - Catering	Transfer	General

Increase in air fare by AI for Gulf Countries

2427. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has increased the airfares on its flights to Middle East countries recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that during every festival season and vacation season, the Air India increase fares heavily on the Kerala-Gulf Sector; and

(c) whether the pricing of Air India would be changed positively for the benefits of Gulf sector passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Air India is a commercial organization and is governed by commercial consideration in its functioning and formulating pricing policies. Air India fares are finalized well in advance and are not changed arbitrarily. However, during festival/vacation season, the lower booking classes get gilled up well in advance and thereafter, seats in next higher booking classes only are available.

Air India Express, a subsidiary of Air India which also operates on Kerala-Gulf sector, is a low cost international airline. In keeping with the low cost model, Air India Express follows a dynamic pricing system, although the fares from Kerala to Gulf have not increased in the past year. In fact, for the period April-June 2010, the average fares for India-Gulf have dropped by about 7% as compared to the same period last year. On an average, fares offered by Air India Express are 15-20% lower than the market fares of full service carriers even during the peak seasons.

Cancellation of flights due to shortage of pilots

†2428. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the international and domestic flights cancelled due to shortage of manpower during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of pilots in Air India and the pilots still serving Air India are also leaving the company to join private airlines; and

(c) the loss incurred to Air India due to cancellation of international and domestic flights during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No international and domestic flights of Air India have been cancelled due to shortage of manpower.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Modernization of major and minor Airports in the Country

2429. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) what are the steps taken by Government for modernization of existing major and minor airports in the country; and

(b) what is the stage of the proposal for the establishment of an international airport at Sriperumbudur in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has undertaken modernization (upgradation / expansion) of Kolkata and Chennai airports and 35 non-metro airports. In addition, 23 airports have been identified for development/ upgradation. The details are given in the Statement-I (See below). The details of progress in respect of Chennai and Kolkata are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(b) The proposal for establishment of Greenfield Airport at Sriperumbudur, Chennai is at the stage of Techno-Economic Feasibility Study. The Consultant has completed stage-I, inception report.

Statement - I

(a) Status of development of non Metro Airports

S.No.	Airport	City Side/Terminal Building works	Air Side works
1	2	3	4
1.	Agra	Renovation of Terminal Building - work completed	Expansion of Apron-work completed.
2.	Agartala	Construction of Technical Block -work existing completed.	Expansion of Apron. Strengthening of runway - work
3.	Ahmedabad	Domestic (Arr/Dep)-Completed	New International Apron completed. New International Terminal Building - work in progress, Apron - Completed. PDC Sept. 2010 Subway Pedestrian walk way linking International Terminal & Domestic Terminal - PDC

Sept., 2010.

1	2	3	4
		New Control Tower cum Tech Block - Planning Stage	
4.	Amritsar	Construction of New Terminal Building-work completed.	Extension of runway - work completed. of apron-work completed.
Expansion		Modular expansion of Terminal Building Phase II - work completed.	
5.	Aurangabad	New Integrated Terminal Building - work completed. Installation of 2 no's passenger Boarding Brides - work completed.	New Apron - work completed. Strengthening & extension of runway-work completed.
6.	Bhopal	Construction of new Expandable Modular Integrated Terminal Building - PDC Dec., 2010.	Extension of runway - work completed. New Apron-PDC Aug., 2010. 2 nos of link
taxiway			- PDC March, 2010 Part parallel taxiway - PDC March, 2010.
7.	Bhubaneswar	Construction of Domestic Terminal Building- Tender stage.	Expansion of apron - completed.
work			
8.	Calicut	Extension & modification of the international & domestic terminal building - Work Completed.	Strengthening & of existing Runway - completed except EMAS (Engineered Material Arresting System).
expansion			
work			
9.	Chandigarh	Construction of New Terminal Building - PDC November, 2010.	
10.	Coimbatore	Expansion & modification of existing Terminal building -	Construction of part parallel taxiway
extension			

PDC Dec, 2010.

of Apron-work completed.

1	2	3	4
	apron ompleted.	Construction of new Integrated Terminal Building - Planning stage.	Strengthening of old and allied works- Extension of runway - Planning stage.
11.	Dehradun	Construction of new Terminal building - work completed.	Strengthening and extension of runway-work completed. Construction of apron - work completed.
12.	Dibrugarh	Terminal Building - work completed	New apron work completed. Runway strengthening - PDC Dec., 2010. Extension of runway - Kept in abeyance due to want of land from the Army.
13.	Goa taxi tracks.	Construction of new integrated terminal building - PDC May 2012.	Construction of parallel track. Two link taxi Two rapid exit taxiways.
14.	Guwahati work stage.	Modification to the existing Terminal Building - work completed. Construction of International Terminal building - Planning stage.	Extension of Runway, apron, Isolation Bay- completed. Construction of parallel taxi track-Planning
15.	Indore	Construction of Integrated Terminal building - PDC Dec. 2010	Extension of runway, Construction of New Apron and link taxiway - completed.
16.	Imphal	Modification of Terminal Building - PDC Oct. 2010.	Expansion of apron and link taxiway - PDC Oct., 2010.
17.	Jaipur	New International building - Completed.	

1	2	3	4
	apron,	Expansion of new International Terminal Building - Planning stage.	Construction of new link taxi track and part parallel taxi track - completed. Extension of runway- Planning stage.
18.	Khajuraho apron, Completed.	Construction of terminal building-PDC Dec., 2010.	Construction of new link taxi track -
19.	Lucknow apron/ completed.	Construction of new international terminal building car park -PDC Dec., 2010.	Construction of new Expansion of existing apron, rapid taxi track, parallel taxi track-
20.	Madurai	Construction of new integrated terminal building complex - PDC Aug., 2010. Control Tower cum Technical Block - Planning stage.	Extension of runway, new apron-Completed. Parallel taxi track - Planning stage.
21.	Mangalore	Construction of a new Integrated Terminal Building - Completed	Extension of Runway - Completed.
22.	Mysore* construction completed.	Construction of Terminal Building, Tech Block cum control tower, Fire Station etc- Work Completed.	The work for of Runway-work Runway extension- Planning stage.
23.	Nagpur -	Construction of New international arrival hall + Expansion of existing Terminal Building - Completed.	Provision of New Tech. Block cum Control Tower Planning stage.
24.	Port Blair	New integrated terminal building - Planning stage.	Expansion and strengthening of apron - Completed.

25. Pune Lateral expansion of terminal Construction of parallel
taxi building to make it an track and expansion of
integrated terminal building - apron - completed.
PDC August, 2010.

1	2	3	4
26.	Raipur	Construction of new integrated terminal building - PDC Dec., 2010.	Runway Extension and new apron - Completed.
		Development of the airport for wide bodied aircraft operations - Planning Stage	
27.	Ranchi	Construction of new Integrated terminal building - PDC March 2011.	Expansion/Strengthening of apron - Completed.
28.	Srinagar	Expansion & modification of Terminal Building-Completed	Expansion of apron - 2010.
		.	Construction of cargo complex - Planning
	Stage.		Expansion of car park.
29.	Surat	New Terminal Building - completed	Extension of Runway & apron - completed.
30.	Trivandrum	Construction of new international terminal building - Completed.	Part parallel taxi track Work Completed.
31.	Trichy	Construction of new integrated terminal building - Completed.	Extension of runway - Completed.
32.	Udaipur	Construction of new terminal building - Work Completed.	Construction of new link taxi track, (Phase I)-Completed.
	apron, isolation bay	Construction of Technical Block and Control Tower- Work Completed.	Extension of runway - work Completed.
33.	Vishakha- patnam	Construction of new integrated terminal building - Completed.	Apron - completed.
34.	Varanasi	Construction of new integrated terminal building - PDC Aug., 2010.	Extension of runway- Completed. Expansion of apron -

Completed.

1	2	3	4
35.	Vadodara	2) New integrated terminal building complex - Tender stage.	Apron for night parking Completed Construction parallel taxiway - stage.
-			
of			
Planning			
<i>(b) Status of Developments of other Airports</i>			
S.No.	Airport	City Side/Terminal Building works	Air Side works
1	2	3	4
1	Agatti/ Lakshadweep Apron	Construction of New Terminal Building - work completed. Technical Building cum control tower & fire station - work completed. Extension of runway, construction of new apron, Relocation of terminal building, Control Tower/Tech. Block - Planning Stage	Runway Extension, Construction of new - work completed.
2	Akola	Modification of existing terminal building and other allied buildings- Work completed. Construction of control tower & Tech Block- planning stage.	Runway extension- stage. Expansion of Completed.
Planning			
apron-			
3	Belgaum	Expansion & modification of existing terminal building-Work Completed. Construction of New Terminal Building - Planning stage.	Extension of runway. Planning stage.
4	Cooch Behar	Construction of new Terminal Building - Work Completed.	Runway strengthening work completed.
5	Dimapur	Scope of work for face lifting of Terminal Building, and city Side developments are being finalized.	Expansion of apron - PDC March, 2010.

1	2	3	4
6	Gondia	Construction of New Terminal Building - Completed. Passenger lounge (for 25 passengers), Fir Station, Residential Quarters - completed.	Construction of 1 hanger Completed. Fire Station, Boundary Control Tower-Completed. Extension of runway, parallel taxi track - completed.
7	Hubli	Expansion & modification of existing Terminal Building- work completed. Construction of new Terminal Building- Planning stage.	Runway extension subject to availability of Planning Stage
8	Jammu	Modification of terminal building - Dec., 2010. (Planning stage). Construction of new civil air terminal complex.-Planning stage subject to land acquisition from State Govt.	Extension of Runway and expansion of apron Planning Stage.
9	Kullu	Construction of new terminal building - work completed.	Resurfacing of runway- Construction of new and taxiway.
10	Patna	Construction of New Terminal Building, Isolation Bay & New Fire Station- Planning stage.	
11	Rajahmundry	Construction of new Terminal Building-PDC Nov., 2010.	Extension of Runway- Planning Stage.
12	Rajkot	Construction of new terminal- Planning stage.	Extension of Runway - Planning stage.
13	Vijayawada	New Terminal Building- strengthening Planning Stage	Extension & of runway- Completed.

Additional 10 Airports [As on July 2010]

Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)

Strengthening of Rwy & extension of Apron	Work completed.
Installation of ILS	Work completed.
New Integrated Terminal Building	Planning stage

Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu)

Extension of Rwy & associated facilities for the operation of AB-320 additional class of aircraft	Planning stage. Master plan forwarded to Govt. of Tamil Nadu for additional land requirement of 650 Acres.
---	--

Pondicherry (UT)

Extension & strengthening of Rwy for dimension 150m x 45m for ATR72 type of aircraft and subsequently for the AB-320 type of aircraft operation with ATR72 type associated facilities including Apron,	MOU signed. Govt. of Puducherry handed over 50acres of land on the eastern side of the airport for extension of the Rwy for of aircraft operation. Govt. of
including widening of basic strip hand to 300m.	Puducherry is being pursued to over remaining land. Work order issued for extension
and	strengthening of runway for ATR 72 operations for Rs. 19.80
Crores. Work	completed.

Bagdogra (West Bengal)

Phase I Expansion of Apron for parking of 4 (A-321), 1 (IL -76) 2 Helicopter parking.	Work completed.
---	-----------------

Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)

Construction of New Apron for 3 parking stands - C Type	Work in Progress, Progress 15%.
Construction of New Terminal Building.	Planning stage.

Silchar (Assam)

Runway extension on either end
M)
upto 7500 ft.

One side extension completed (150
Either side work held up for NOC
from IAF.

Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh)

Construction of Runway, Apron, for Taxiway, Compound wall and allied Pre-works. technical

under

Runway & apron works completed, ATR72 type of aircraft operation. fabricated Terminal building, block cum control tower and fire station in final stage. Tender process.

Warangal (Andhra Pradesh)

Development of Airport for ATR type of aircraft operations.

MOU with Govt. of Andhra Pradesh signed in 2007. Projected the additional land requirement of 438 acres to Govt. of AP in 2008. Land transfer awaited.

Pantnagar (Uttrakhad)

Runway extension to cater for ATR 72 type of aircraft, Renovation of Terminal Building and Provision of Ground Lighting completed.

Work completed

Leh (Jammu & Kashmir)

* Construction of Civil Apron, Car Park

Work completed.

* Construction of New Terminal form Building

Drawing finalized. Land transfer IAF awaited.

Statement - II

Progress in respect of Kolkata and Chennai Airports

Sl. No.	Name of Airport	Cost in crores	Status	Date of completion/ Likely date of commencement of operation
1	2	3	4	5

NSCBI Airport, Kolkata

1. C/o Integrated Terminal Building, I/c face lifting of terminals.

1	2	3	4	5
	a) Terminal Bldg. works	1612.08	39%	August, 2011
	b) Extn. Of secondary runway, C/o taxi track, apron lighting aids, apron lighting parking bays, bridges, apron, etc.	100.00	98%	September, 2010
Chennai Airport, Chennai				
1.	Development of Kamraj Domestic Terminal, Expansion of Anna International and Face lifting of existing terminal.			
	a) Terminal Bldg. works	1212.06	49%	June, 2011
	b) Extn. Of secondary runway, parking bays, bridges, apron, etc.	230.86	94%	August, 2010
	(i) Construction of RCC / prestressed concrete bridge for aircraft movement across the adyar river	207.14	59%	December, 2010

Buying of Airbus A-380 by AI

2430. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether airlines including Air India propose to buy 60 Airbus A-380s in next 20 years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the amount of earmarked for this purpose; and
- (d) the aims of buying such a large number of Airbus A-380s?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (d) There is no plan with the govt. to acquire A 380 airbus for national carrier. However, Govt. has granted "In Principle Approval" to M/s. Kingfisher Airline on 29.06.2006 to import 05 A 380 aircraft.

Airports operating without valid license

2431. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 40 airports in operation in the country do not have license;

(b) if so, whether air safety measures have not been fully utilized by these airports;

(c) whether it is a fact that only 8 out of more than 50 operational airports in the country have mandatory license issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA);

(d) whether according to rule 78 of Indian Aircraft Rule, 1937 only licensed airports should be allowed to operate; and

(e) if so, what action Government has taken or proposes to take to check airports which are running without licence and to what extent these airports are dangerous for safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) Out of 55 operational airports owned by Airports Authority of India (AAI), 5 airports have Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) license 9 airports belonging to JVCs/State Government. For 35 airports, applications have been submitted to DGCA. For the remaining 15 airports of AAI, applications for licensing are under preparation. These airports had been in operation under the control of Government through AAI and Ministry of Defence, and therefore follow general safety measures. All these airports are in conformity with International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) safety standards.

(d) and (e) Under Indian Aircraft Rules 1937 (4th Amendment 2004) operations of aircraft are permitted at unlicensed aerodrome till the aerodrome operator obtains the license from the DGCA by the date to be notified by the Central Government. These dates have

been extended from time to

time by way of notification by the Central Government. Moreover, these are built according to ICAO standards. Therefore, as on date the airport which had not been licensed can continue to operate legally and safely without obtaining license. All safety measures are in place for safe operation of aircraft at these airports.

Molestation cases on flights

2432. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that molestation cases on board the flights are growing and there is a need for more stringent laws that will deter erring male molesters;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that in a majority of such cases reported, the accused have been let off on bail; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to amend the law for stricter punishment to such travelers indulging in molestation or misbehavior with crew members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Some cases of passenger misbehavior have been reported. These cases are handed over to the local police for further action.

(d) Rule 29 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 deals with the acts likely to imperil the safety of an aircraft. In order to amend the Aircraft Rules, 1937 to incorporate necessary provisions in the Aircraft Rules, 1937 regarding assault and other acts of interference against a crew member and assault and other acts endangering safety or jeopardizing good order and discipline, a Gazette notification for pre - publication has been published on 29/07/2010 seeking suggestion/ objections on the same.

Cancellation of flights by Air India to Kerala

2433. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has cancelled services connecting Kerala recently;

(b) if so, the details about the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Ministry to reinstate and introduce more services connecting airports in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) In last three years, with a view to bring about synergies in the operations of flights operated by Air India and its subsidiaries, it has introduced restructured/withdrawn some of its flights from/to Kerala. The flights on Cochin - Goa, Cochin - Coimbatore, Calicut - Goa, Calicut - Trichy, Calicut - Ras-al-Khaimah / Fujairah and Trivandrum - Trichy have been withdrawn due to poor load factor and cash losses. While Cochin - Agatti flight would be made operational soon, Air India Express operates services on Cochin-Doha - Bahrain, Cochin - Kuwait, Cochin - Muscat, Calicut - Muscat and Calicut - Doha/Bahrain sectors which were operated by Air India. Flights on Cochin - Bangalore, Calicut - Chennai and Trivandrum - Bangalore sector, which had been withdrawn for some period, have been re-introduced. Air India does not presently have plans to introduce more flights out of Kerala due to capacity constraints.

SEBI's proposal for separation of posts of Chairman from MD/CEO

2434. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is considering a proposal to separate the post of Chairman from that of Managing Director (MD)/CEO;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE) has opposed this proposal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) SEBI has received suggestions stating that the position of Chairman and that of the Managing Director / Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the listed companies should be segregated.

(b) The Corporate Governance Voluntary Guidelines 2009 brought out by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs inter - alia states that a clear demarcation of the roles and responsibilities of the Chairman of the Board and that of the Managing Director / CEO promotes balance of power and prevents unfettered decision making power with a single individual. Further requirement to segregate role of Chairman and CEO is also prevalent in developed jurisdictions including USA, UK and France. The Primary Market Advisory Committee of SEBI has taken note of these developments.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) SCOPE has argued that since the public sector companies in India have been structured through a checks and balance system of Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Central Vigilance Commission, Government Audit and Committee on Public Undertakings, there is no need to separate the role of Chairman and Managing Director. According to SCOPE, any such change in the basic structure of the organization may adversely affect the performance of public sector enterprises.

Cases of cloning of credit cards

†2435. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of withdrawing money by cloning of credit cards or making fake cards have come into notice of Government.

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to impose ban on the instruments used for making of such cloned/fake credit cards; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) RBI has reported that some instances have come to their notice of withdrawing money by cloning of credit cards/fake cards.

RBI had issued a circular to all commercial banks in June, 2006, advising them to take various preventive measures to combat frauds relating to skimming or duplicating of credit cards. The

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

circular had highlighted the fact that certain plastic used by the miscreants were not normal credit / debit cards but were telephone top-up cards issued by UK based telephone companies with magnetic strip. This magnetic strip was used to encode data belonging to original cards which were obtained by the fraudsters through skimming (copying of magnetic strip). The measures include educating customers through hoardings, advertisements, handouts and also posting cautionary messages in the website of card issuing banks.

The bank have also been advised to inform to customers not to reveal ATM PIN in response to requests received through e-mail, to periodically verify the transaction history to ensure its correctness and if any unauthorized transaction observed it should be immediately reported to the bank and inform the bank if the card is lost or stolen.

As operational / security measures, the banks were advised to post security guard and conduct inspection of ATM on regular basis by bank official. The banks were advised that the incident of skimming should be immediately brought to the notice of local law enforcement authorities.

Besides above RBI vide its Master Circular on 'Credit Card Operations of banks' dated July 1, 2010 advised all banks to set up internal control systems to combat frauds and to take pro-active 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 Customer' requirements, assess credit risk of customers, specify terms and conditions in clear and simple language ensure prompt dispatch of bills, maintain customer confidentiality, etc.

(c) and (d) The use and making of cloned credit cards/fake cards is a type of credit card fraud and is therefore illegal and therefore the question of imposing ban on the use and making of cloned/fake credit cards does not arise.

Project for maximizing oilseed and pulse production

†2436. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh

a letter No. Isopam/ Bundelkhand/ 04-05/ 774 dated 16 October 2006
and a project proposal for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

maximizing oil seeds and pulse production of Rs. 106.82 crores for increasing production of oil seeds and pulses in Bundelkhand by Japan International Cooperative Society;

(b) if so, the current status of approval of this project and the reason of delay for such a long period; and

(c) by when the amount would be released after giving approval to this proposal and the expected time period thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Department of Economic Affairs received a proposal for 'Maximizing Oilseeds and Pulses Production in Bundelkhand Region' of Madhya Pradesh, under the Grant-in-aid and technical cooperation programme of the Government of Japan, with the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture, in July 2006. The name of the project has since been revised as 'Project for maximization of Soybean production in Madhya Pradesh'.

(b) The Government of Japan conveyed its approval for acceptance of the said proposal in April 2008. The formalities regarding finalization of terms and conditions of the project are being worked out between the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Ministry of Agriculture and JICA in terms of standard norms and procedure.

(c) No monetary grant or release of funds is involved under the scheme. After completion of necessary formalities, JICA would only provide technical assistance and their experts.

Excise Duty evasion by small scale companies

2437. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large evasion of excise duty are being done by small scale companies which are availing the benefits available to small scale units in the states like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern States;

(b) whether Government is aware that these companies are charging excise duty on their products despite the excise duty exemption;

(c) whether Government has any plan to curb these malpractices especially being done by the pharmaceutical companies and corrupt officers of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Some cases pertaining to evasion of central excise duty by small scale companies have been detected. The details are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Nos of cases	Amount of evasion involved
2008-09	Nil	Nil
2009-10	4	2.23
2010-11(Upto 30th June, 2010)	Nil	Nil

(b) One case pertaining to charging excise duty on the product despite availing the duty exemption has been detected. The details are given in table below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Nos of cases	Name of Company	Amount of evasion involved
2008-09	1	M/s Omid Engg. (P) Ltd., Gagret, H.P.	019

(c) and (d) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), has penalized companies found selling formulations at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA. The details of such companies are available at their website nppaindia@nic.in. NPPA has issued 8 notices during May to July, 2010 demanding Rs. 38.55 Crores from 4 companies in J&K towards overcharged amount and interest in respect of excise duty charged from the consumer but actually refunded to them.

Opening of SBI ATMS

2438. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ATMs that were proposed to be opened by the State Bank of India (SBI) in different parts of the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of those opened and not opened along with the reasons for their non-opening;

(c) the details of the ATMs proposed to be opened during the current year and the next year along with the names of the places where these are proposed to be opened; and

(d) the details of the requests pending in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) State Bank of India (SBI) had proposed to be open 2300 ATMs (approx.) in 2007-08, 5550 in 2008-09 and 10500 in 2009-10. The details of the ATMs which were opened and not opened along with the reasons for their not opening are as under:

Year	No. of ATMs opened	Not opened	Reasons for not opening
2007-08	1441	859	Due to delay in site preparation,
2008-09	2733	2817	lack of 3-phase power and
2009-10	7788	2712	delay in connectivity etc.

Approximately 3000 ATMs are proposed to be opened during the current year (2010-11). These ATMs are to be opened in all the centers across the country. The Bank has not drawn up any plan for the year 2011-12. The bank has reported that there are no requests pending in this regard.

Selection of Indian rupee symbol

2439. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved the symbol for the Indian Rupee;

(b) if so, the details of the jury member authorized for selection of the symbol;

(c) the details of the criteria fixed for selection of symbol; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by Government to include the symbol in the Indian Script Code for Information Interchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of Jury members are as follows:

- (i) Smt. Usha Throat, Deputy Governor, RBI, Mumbai - Chairman.
- (ii) Shri K.V. Eapen, Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.
- (iii) Ms. T. Kumar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Culture, New Delhi.
- (iv) Smt. Aditi Mehta, Joint Secretary, Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, New Delhi.
- (v) Shri Anil Sinha. Chairperson, Integrated Design Services and Industry Programmes & Projects, National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad.
- (vi) Professor Hemant Nagdive, Director, JJ School of Arts, Mumbai.
- (vii) Shri Bazil Shaikh, Chief General Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai.

(c) Following criteria were fixed for section of symbol:

- (i) The symbol should represent the historical & cultural ethos of the country as widely accepted across the country.
- (ii) The symbol should be applicable to standard keyboard.
- (iii) The symbol has to be in the Indian National Language Script or a visual representation.

(d) The Process to include the symbol in the Indian Script Code for Information Interchange has been initiated by the Bureau of Indian Standards.

"Deregulating interest rates on small saving schemes"

2440. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY:

MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to deregulate interest rates on small savings schemes like Public Provident Fund (PPF) and post office deposits, linking them to prevailing interest rates in the markets;

(b) if so, whether Government is aware that in order to neutralize the burden of price rise, people keep money in PPF and post office savings;

(c) if so, what is the logic to reduce the interest rate; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to regulate prevailing low interest rates in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As a follow up to one of the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, the Government has set up a committee headed by Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India for comprehensive review of National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) structure, interest rate, tenor and other administrative matters. The term of reference of the Committee include, *inter alia*, review of the existing parameters for the small saving schemes, terms of lending to States and other related issues.

The small savings schemes continue to enjoy investor confidence as the risk- return equation of these schemes is favourable with the benefits of liquidity, accessibility, tax incentives and implicit sovereign guarantee.

(d) Interest rates relating to banks, financial institutions and debt markets are deregulated. Banks have been given freedom by Reserve Bank of India to fix their own interest rates on domestic term deposits of various maturities. Interest rates on Small Savings Schemes are Administered Interest Rates, and are benchmarked to the average annual yield on Government Securities of comparable maturity in the secondary market, with a suitable spread subject to a maximum of 50 basis point over the benchmark yield, depending upon the maturity and liquidity of the instruments.

Revision of grade pay of officials of CSS

†2441. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal to change/revise the grade pay of Upper Division Clerks (UDCs) and Section Officers working in the Central Secretariat Services (CSS) and equivalent services; and

(b) if so, by when a decision will be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Credit given to minority communities

2442. SHRI AHMAD SAEED MALIHABADI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 83,000 crore has been given credit by nationalized banks for minorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount of credit given to Muslim minority community, bank-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the ratio and amounts of loan as a long term and short term loan sanctioned for the Muslim minority community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) As on 31st March, 2010 total Credit (outstanding) to Minority Communities by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) stood at Rs. 1.12.039 crore (source: PSBs).

Bank-wise details of Credit (outstanding) to Minority Communities (all communities) by PSBs, as on 31st March, 2010, as available, are given in the Statement - I (See below).

State-wise details of Credit (outstanding) given to Muslim Minority Communities, for half year ended September, 2009, as given by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are given in the Statement - II (See below).

(d) RBI has reported that they have no information in this regard.

Statement-I

Minority Community (all Communities) Lending by Public Sector Banks

Rs. Crore

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Total Outstanding as on 31.03.2010
1	2	3
1	Allahabad Bank	3656.19
2	Andhra Bank	2252.48
3	Bank of Baroda	4632.6
4	Bank of India	7520.71
5	Bank of Maharashtra	522.3
6	Canara Bank	9004.8
7	Central Bank of India	3377.31
8	Corporation Bank	943.77
9	Dena Bank	932.89
10	IDBI Bank	294.39
11	Indian Bank	3193.53
12	Indian Overseas Bank	4112.82
13	Oriental Bank of Commerce	3211.42
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	3350
15	Punjab National Bank	9576.36
16	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	843.6
17	State Bank of Hyderabad	2544.08
18	State Bank of India	29043.03

1	2	3
19	State Bank of Indore	1506.39
20	State Bank of Mysore	1189.78
21	State Bank of Patiala	543.88
22	State Bank of Travancore	3123
23	Syndicate Bank	4399.14
24	UCO Bank	3989.5
25	Union Bank of India	4624.64
26	United Bank of India	2085
27	Vijaya Bank	1565.21
	Total	112038.82

Source PSBs

Statement - II

*Total amount of credit (outstanding) given to Muslim Minority Communities
by Public Sector Banks - as on September 2009*

Region	State / U/ T	Amount (Rupees in crore)
1	2	3
Northern	Delhi	1027.91
	Punjab	91.60
	Haryana	575.00
	Chandigarh	38.08
	Jammu & Kashmir	660.37
	Himachal Pradesh	179.32
	Rajasthan	1215.58

1	2	3
North East	Assam	589.25
	Mizoram	2.34
	Meghalaya	16.27
	Arunachal Pradesh	0.82
	Nagaland	10.33
	Manipur	16.93
	Sikkim	4.13
	Tripura	36.90
Eastern	Bihar	950.67
	Jharkhand	497.03
	West Bengal	3445.81
	Orissa	845.32
	Andaman & Nicobar	23.41
Central	Uttar Pradesh	5554.83
	Uttaranchal	373.34
	Madhya Pradesh	2093.48
	Chhattisgarh	373.29
Western	Gujarat	1086.12
	Maharashtra	3416.70
	Daman & Diu	1.99
	Goa	131.11
	D&N Haveli	2.70

1	2	3
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	4486.79
	Karnataka	3826.20
	Lakshadweep	22.22
	Tamil Nadu	3634.17
	Kerala	6094.87
	Pondicherry	56.15
	Grand Total	41481.02

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Setting up special dispute settlement panels

2443. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up special dispute resolutions panels and courts to resolve economic offences and disputes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the economic offences and disputes are increasing and whether the Ministry of Law and Justice has cleared the proposal to set up tribunals for the same; and

(d) if so, the time by which such tribunals are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Mobile banking services in rural areas.

2444. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce the mobile banking services in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the roles of Telephone Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have been demarcated in such services; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued operating guidelines to banks for mobile banking transactions in October, 2008, which were reviewed and further relaxed in December, 2009. Banks can extend mobile banking services any where in India subject to a one-time approval of the RBI. This service can be offered to customers subject to a daily cap of Rs. 50,000 per customer for both funds transfer and transactions involving purchase of goods/services. Transactions up to Rs. 1000 can be facilitated by banks without end-to-end encryption. In order to facilitate the use of mobile phones for remittance of cash, banks are permitted to provide fund transfer services which facilitate transfer of funds from the accounts of their customers for delivery in cash to the recipients. The disbursement of funds to recipients of such services can be facilitated at ATMs or through any agent(s) appointed by the bank as Business Correspondent. The maximum value of such transfers shall be Rs. 5000 per transaction. Banks are also allowed to place suitable cap on the velocity of such transactions, subject to a maximum value of Rs. 25,000 per month, per customer. The RBI has so far authorized 40 banks to offer mobile banking services to their customers.

(c) and (d) An Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Information Technology (DIT) was constituted on 19.11.2009 by the Cabinet Secretariat to work out relevant norms and modalities for introduction of a mobile based delivery model for delivery of basic financial services, where TRAI and RBI were members.

Release of grants to Chhattisgarh for police and jail

†2445. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the State Government Chhattisgarh has requested for early release of amount pertaining to the police and jail as per the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission in view of prevalent situation there;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard; and

(c) whether the Chhattisgarh Government has been assured for reimbursement after getting the essential work done in case the early release of fund is not possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Government of Chhattisgarh has not made a request pertaining to the Tenth Finance Commission. However the State Government has requested release of some State specific grants recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission, relevant to development of the new capital city, strengthening of prison infrastructure and residential accommodation for police personnel. The State Government has asked for release of these grants in 2010-11. Under the award of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, as accepted by the central Government, these grants are effective from 2011-12, upon the State Government's compliance with specified conditions.

Opening of Trading Accounts by non-registered entities

2446. SHRIMATI BRINDRA KARAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case have been reported of a stock broker or a company not being a registered entity with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and involved in opening equity trading accounts; and

(b) if so, whether any action or investigation has been initiated against such stock broker or company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has informed that a person cannot operate as a stock broker without a registration from SEBI. However; it has come to the notice of SEBI in the past that some entities not registered with SEBI have traded in the stock markets as
sub-
brokers.

(b) SEBI has issued public notices disclosing the names and addresses of such entities acting as unregistered sub-brokers and cautioned the investors not to deal with them. Prosecution proceedings have also been initiated against such entities in accordance with the provisions of SEBI Act, 1992.

Recovery of NPAs

2447. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of bad debt or Non-Performing Asset (NPA) till date;

(b) whether concrete steps have been taken by Government to recover the huge amount of bad loan (NPA);

(c) whether private sector banks suffer bad debt syndrome; if not, how does it inflict the public sector banks only;

(d) how many bank officials have so far been booked and given punishment for being found guilty in the matter; and

(e) what concrete steps have been taken against the defaulters and awarded punishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As on 31.03.2010, the Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) amounted to Rs. 81,813 crore, which is 2.50% of their gross advances. The details of Gross NPAs and their percentage to gross advances in respect of Public Sector and Private Sector Banks are given as under-

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector
March 2008	39,749 (2.34)	12,976 (2.74)
March 2009	44,039 (2.09)	16,888 (3.25)
March 2010	57,301 (2.27)	17,384 (2.97)

(Figures in brackets are %age to Gross advances)

It may be seen that Gross NPA ratios of Private Sector banks has been higher than that of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the last three years.

(b) and (e) To improve asset quality of the banks and to create a good recovery climate, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Government have taken various steps which, inter-alia, include prescribing prudential norms for provisioning and classification of non-performing assets, guidelines for prevention of slippages, Corporate Debt Restructuring and other restructuring schemes, One Time settlement schemes, enactment of the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, the Credit information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005, and the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (DRT) Act, 1993 etc. Due to concerted efforts made by the Government and RBI, the Gross NPA to Gross Advances ratio of PSBs has reduced from 3.71% in 2006 to 2.034% in 2008 and 2.27% in 2010.

(d) Data Reporting System of RBI does not collect information about the number of bank officials found guilty and punished due to NPA of loans.

Opening of Bank branches in minority concentrated districts

2448. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people of minority concentrated districts face problems to access bank facilities;

(b) whether there is any instruction to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from Government to open Public Sector Bank branches in the minority concentrated districts;

(c) if so, what is the improvement in the last three years; and

(d) if not, what is the future plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the amount of credit outstanding to Minority Communities by Scheduled Commercial Bank in 121 Minority Concentrated Districts as on 31st March, 2008, 2009 and 30th September, 2009 was as under:

As on	Amount of credit outstanding to Minority Communities
31st March, 2008	24005.58
31st March, 2009	31510.66
30th September, 2009	35527.38

Source: RBI

It is seen from the above table that the credit outstanding to Minority Community in 121 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDS) has increased by about 48% from March, 2008 to September, 2009.

(b) and (d) In line with the announcement made in Budget Speech, 2008-09, the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) were advised that 500 more branches may be opened in the Districts with a substantial number of minority community population during the year 2008-09. The PSBs have opened 524 branches during the year 2008-09 and 743 branches during 2009-10.

Further, pursuant to a Cabinet decision, the PSBs were advised in October, 2007 to step up their lending to Minority Communities to the extent of 15% of their Priority Sector Lending by the end of March, 2010.

The total amount of loans outstanding to Minority Communities by Public Sector Banks in all districts of the country as on 31st March, 2008, 2009 and 2010 was as under:

Rs. in crore		
As on 31st March	Total Loans Outstanding to Minority communities by Public Sector Banks in all districts of the country	Year-on-Year Growth
2008	58662.67	-
2009	82864.65	41.26%
2010	112038.82	35.21%

Source : PSBs

Withdrawal of cashless facilities by insurance companies

2449. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that some insurance companies have withdrawn cashless facilities from some private hospitals keeping in view the overcharging by them as compared to medical costs in Government hospitals;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news report contained in the Times of India of 11th July, 2010 under the caption "Policy takers are fleeced, made to play higher charges"; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to remedy this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. On account of heavy outgo of claims and the health insurance portfolio becoming loss making, effort has been made by the Public Sector Insurance Companies to curtail/reduce the claims outgo. For control over cost of claims, elaborate discussions were held with the medical experts and a standardization of surgical procedures was done. Historical data of past hospitalization in the selected cities was analyzed and hospitals with maximum volume of traffic were identified. Data on cost for procedures too was analyzed. The cost component for each procedure in terms of length of stay, type of intervention, cost and nature of implants etc. were studied. Hospitals were also categorized on the basis of facilities and infrastructure available. Depending upon the categorization of hospitals, the rates were also standardized. The Third Party Administrators (TPAs), thereafter, approached the hospitals with high volume of traffic and offered them to be part of the network at the appropriate rates. The cashless service is thus, now available in a network of 449 hospitals that have agreed to work at given rates for specified procedures in the four cities (Delhi - 163, Mumbai - 121, Bangalore - 81 & Chennai - 84). Simultaneously the settlement of claims on reimbursement basis continues to be available in non-network hospitals. The list of Hospitals in the Network in these cities is available on the websites of TPAs/ Insurance Companies. In the rest of India the earlier process of rendering cashless facility is still continuing.

Shortage of staff in CAG

245. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) auditing system which is one of the best in world and is also auditing international organizations like FAO, WHO and other UN bodies is facing shortfall of about 16000 employees in the organization; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to recruit qualified personnel in the auditing organization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The office of Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG) have informed that against a sanctioned strength of 67,063 (in the Group 'B', 'C' & 'D' cadres), 44,158 persons are in position as on 01.03.2010. Thus, there is a shortfall of 22,905.

(b) The Groups-wise details of 22,905 vacancies are as under:-

Group 'B'	- 2,944
Group 'C'	17,297
Group 'D'	2,664

Recruitments to fill the vacancies are made on the basis of continuous assessment of functional requirements.

Estimate of unaccounted money in the country

2451. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE:

PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any assessment on the extent of unaccounted income/wealth in the country as on date;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether there is any proposal to assess the same now;

(c) whether Government has identified the sectors and areas of generation and circulation of unaccounted money and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of measures taken to strengthen surveillance and enforcement to nab tax evaders; and

(e) the quantum of unaccounted money seized during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (b) There is no official estimate of the extent of unaccounted income/wealth in the country as on date. At the instance of the Government, the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) had in 1985 conducted a study "Aspects of black money in India" in which the amount of black money in the country in the year 1983-84 was estimated between Rs.31,584 Crore and Rs. 36,786 Crore. The authors of the study had, however, admitted that their estimate was based on numerous assumptions and approximations, each of which could be challenged. Subsequently no fresh study has been conducted by the Government on the account of black money.

At present, there is no proposal to make any fresh assessment of the extent of unaccounted income/wealth in the country.

(c) There are several underlying causes of generation and circulation of unaccounted money, including various socio-economic factors. However, generation and circulation of unaccounted money is found to be prevalent in Real Estate, Manufacturing Sector, Mining, Education, Healthcare and various other sectors.

(d) The Government takes several punitive and deterrent steps to unearth black money. These include scrutiny of returns, surveys, search and seizure action, imposition of penalty and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases. Among other efforts to unearth black money, Tax Information Network (TIN) has been set up as depository of important tax related information which can be accessed by the Department. The information collected from various source is also collated electronically to create a 360 degrees profile of the high net-worth assesses so as to detect tax evasion. A Computer Aided Investigation Tool (CAIT) has been developed to scrutinize computerized Books of Accounts. Modern Cyber Forensic Techniques are utilized for handling of digital evidence seized during search and Survey operations. Information as regards suspicious transactions and large cash transactions, as disseminated by the Financial Intelligence Unit, India (FIU-IND), is also investigated by the Income Tax Department. Appropriate action under the provisions of Direct Tax Laws is taken in cases where unaccounted income/wealth is detected.

(e) The amount of total assets seized by the Income Tax Department during Search and Seizure operations conducted in the last three financial year is as under:

Financial Year	Total Seizure (Rs. in Crore)
2007-08	427.82
2008-09	550.23
2009-10	786.27

Development of Gramin Banks

2452. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently convened a meeting with chiefs of the Gramin Banks to review the status of financial inclusion programme;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held with the chiefs of Gramin Banks;

(c) whether most of the Gramin Banks which were earlier known as Regional Rural Banks are running in losses;

(d) if so, the factors responsible for such losses; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to spread the network of Gramin Banks and also to upgrade technology so that the banks may not suffer losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An Annual Review Meeting of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) was held on 25th July, 2010 under the chairmanship of Finance Minister. Review of the status of Financial Inclusion was one of the Agenda of the review meeting. The issues discussed in the meeting, inter-alia, included the following:

- * Credit Flow to Agriculture;
- * Current Viability;
- * Non-Performing Assets (NPA) position;
- * Capital-To-Risk-Weighed Assets Ratio (CRAR) position;

* Core Banking Solutions (CBS) in RRBs;

* Branch Expansion of RRBs, etc;

(c) As on 31.03.2010, 3 RRBs out of 82 RRBs were incurring losses. (Manipur Rural Bank - Rs. 2.98 crore, Pudukkottai Bharthiar Grama Bank - Rs. 0.22 crore and Mahakaushal Gramin Bank - Rs. 2.45 crore).

(d) The profitability of RRBs, as a segment, has been improving. However, some of the factors responsible for losses in RRBs are identified as; low recovery, high NPA, low business level, low productivity per branch and per staff, high cost structure, poor financial management, limited area of operation, non-viable level of operation in branches located in resource-poor areas etc. Further, one of the RRBs, namely Pudukkottai Bharthiar Grama Bank, which was set up in March 2008, has not yet reached a breakeven point.

(e) As on 31 March 2010, there were 82 RRBs with a network of 15475 branches spread over 619 districts in 26 States and 1 Union Territory. The following measures have been initiated to expand the outreach of the RRBs:

- * The RRBs were given a target in 2007 to open 2000 branches by March, 2011;
- * RRBs are required to migrate to Core Banking Solution (CBS) by September 2011 (As on date, 21 RRBs have already achieved 100% CBS status);
- * The Sponsor Banks would provide the required support to the RRBs sponsored by them for this purpose;
- * For up gradation of Technology for Financial Inclusion, the RRBs are being provided funds from Financial Inclusion Fund (FIF) and Financial Inclusion Technology Fund (FITF) by NABARD,

Agricultural Loan

2453. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the money allotted by public sector banks under agricultural loans;

(b) whether there is any increase during the last three years; and

(c) what is the percentage of the agricultural loans below one lakh rupees of total agricultural credit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The agency-wise target and actual disbursement of credit to agriculture sector by all agencies during the last three years is as under:

(Rs. Crore)

Agency	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (Prov)	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
Comm. Banks	150,000	181,088 (121%)	195,000	228,951 (117%)	250,000	274,963 (110%)
Coop. Banks	52,000	48,258 (93%)	55,000	46,192 (84%)	45,000	57,500 (128%)
RRBs	23,000	25,312 (110%)	30,000	26,765 (89%)	30,000	34,456 (115%)
Total	225,000	254,658 (113%)	280,000	301,908 (108%)	325,000	366,919 (113%)

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage of achievement)

(c) Data as sought is not being centrally maintained by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/NABARD.

G-20 summit in Toronto

2454. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recently held G-20 summit in Toronto;

(b) whether Government has bargained for extending the World Bank Trust Fund beyond its committed investments in food security to education and health; and

(c) what are the other important decisions taken in this Summit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM):

(a) and (c) G 20 Toronto Summit was held on 26-27 June, 2010. It was the fourth Summit of G20

Leaders and the first in its new capacity as the premier forum for international economic cooperation, Building on G20 achievements in addressing the global economic crisis, Leaders agreed on the next steps that G20 countries should take to ensure a full return to growth with quality jobs, to reform and strengthen financial systems, to create strong, sustainable and balanced global growth and a medium term strategy on growth friendly fiscal consolidation. The summit covered the following thematic areas:

- * Global Economy
- * Framework for strong sustainable and balanced growth
- * Financial Sector Reforms
- * International Financial Institutions Reform and Development
- * Fighting Protectionism and Promoting Trade and Investment
- * Other issues and forward agenda including combating corruption and energy subsidy.

(b) No, Sir.

Housing facilities for IRS Officers

2455. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to provide for better and adequate housing facilities for the officers of the Indian Revenue Service (IRS) in New Delhi;

(b) the batches of the IRS which have been empanelled as Joint and Additional Secretary under the Central Staffing Scheme; and

(c) the reasons for delay, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Indian Revenue Service (IRS) Officers posted in Delhi are eligible for allotment of General Pool residential accommodation. No other steps have been taken particularly for IRS or any other service

by the Directorate of Estates. However, accommodation facilities for IRS (IT) and IRS(C&CE) are being considered separately by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) and Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) respectively. So far as the accommodation for IRS (IT) is concerned, CBDT has constituted a Committee for the purpose. Requirement for purchasing of residential houses in Commonwealth Village has been placed before the DDA by the Committee which has also been given mandate to explore availability of houses from other agencies. In respect of IRS (C&CE), CBEC has got an estimate prepared by M/s National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) for construction of the residential accommodation at Sector 9 Dwarka New Delhi.

(b) and (c) The officers up to 1980 batch of Indian Revenue Service (IT) and 1983 batch of Indian Revenue Service (C&CE) have been empanelled to hold Joint Secretary/ equivalent posts at the centre under the Central Staffing Scheme. Officers of 1977 batch of IRS(IT) and 1976 batch of IRS (C&CE) have been empanelled for holding Additional Secretary/equivalent posts at the Centre.

Rate of Inflation

2456. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fall in inflation rate has put growth back on track;

(b) whether it is a fact that the country's annual rate of inflation dropped to 9.67 percent in July, 2010;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also taken steps to counter downturn in the economy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) Government has initiated several anti inflationary measures. As a result, inflation in food articles has declined to 9.67 percent on July, 17, 2010, viz-a-viz July 18, 2009. It has declined to 10.29 percent in July, 2010 on monthly average basis from its peak of 21.04 percent on November 28, 2009.

GDP at factor cost (year-on-year) in the Fourth Quarter of 2009-10 grew at the rate of 8.6% as against 6.5% in the Third Quarter of 2009-10.

The Government and Reserve Bank of India monitor the inflation situation and macroeconomic conditions regularly. RBI has gradually raised its policy rates to reduce demand side inflation and anchor inflationary expectations, while not hurting the recovery process. On 24.4.2010, CRR was raised to 6.00% from 5.75% on 19.3.2010; Repo rate and Reverse Repo rates raised of 5.75% and 4.50% respectively on 27.7.10 from 5.50% and 4.00% respectively on 2.7.2010.

Loan for agriculture sector

2457. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed to disburse loan to the agriculture sector during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the amount fixed thereof; and

(c) the percentage of loan disbursed to farmers till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The Government of India fixes annual targets for the flow of credit to the Agriculture sector. For the year 2010-11, the target has been fixed at Rs. 3,75,000 crore. The agency-wise allocation of target for the year 2010-11 vis-à-vis achievements as on 30.6.2010 is as under:

(Rs. crore)

Agency	Target for the year 2010-11	Achievement as on 30.6.2010
Commercial Banks **	280000.00	14190.21
Coop Banks	55000.00	13748.22
RRBs	40000.00	7245.79
TOTAL	375000.00	35184.22

** The data represent only of Public Sector Banks upto April 2010 only.

Source: NABARD.

In 2009-10, against a target of Rs. 3,25,000 crore, the banking sector disbursed Rs. 3,66,000 crore to the agriculture sector.

Continuing with LTUs in the country

2458. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering continuing with the Large Taxpayers Units (LTUs) in the country after introduction of Direct Tax Code (DTC) and Goods and Services Tax (GST);

(b) if so, the details of the LTUs functioning at present; and

(c) the details of steps being taken by Government to strengthen the enforcement machinery to detect tax evasion in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Since the design and structure of Goods and Services Tax (GST) is yet to be finalized, no decision has been taken about the continuation of LTUs after the introduction of GST. There is no proposal before the Government for their abolition, at this stage. Further, setting up of Large Taxpayers Units (LTUs) is an administrative measures to promote specialized service to large taxpayers and is not related to legislative provisions whether under the present income-tax Act or under the draft Direct Tax Code (DTC).

(b) Presently four LTUs are functioning at New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Bangalore.

(c) The Government has taken a number of steps to strengthen the enforcement machinery to detect tax evasion in the country. So far as indirect taxes are concerned, these include further strengthening of the two dedicated organizations for checking evasion of duties, namely, the Directorate of Central Excise Intelligence and the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence. Besides, working of the preventive outfits in the field formations is also reviewed periodically. Specific information based alerts are built into the risk management system to enforce stricter controls. So far as direct taxes are concerned, these include scrutiny of returns, surveys, search and seizure action, imposition of penalty and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases. In addition to above, a Computer Aided Investigation Tool (CAIT) has been developed to scrutinize computerized Books of Accounts. Modern Cyber Forensic Techniques are utilized for handling of digital evidence seized during Search and Survey operations.

Protection to SC/ST association office bearers in banking sector

2459. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities provided to the recognized Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) Welfare Association in the Banking Sectors; and

(b) whether the office bearers of above associations are not given protection like their counter part of General Category trade union?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As reported by the Bank/Financial Institutions, they have provided certain facilities to the SC/ST Welfare Associations including Office Accommodation, Telephones, Computer with Printer, Furniture, Fixtures and Check off facility. They also attend Quarterly Meetings for redressal of their grievances. SC/ST office bearers are nominated for Training/Workshop on Reservation Policy. However, as a welfare measure, representatives of Welfare Associations of the Banks/FIs are given duty leave for attending Official Meetings, reimbursement of traveling, boarding/lodging and paid Diem Allowance etc. In some Banks, two/three top office bearers of Welfare Associations are also exempted from general/rotational transfers as a good gesture.

(b) As per Trade Union Act, the office bearers of the General Category Trade Unions Formed on non-caste basis are extended certain protections. As SC/ST Welfare Associations are basically formed on caste criteria and are not registered under Trade Union Act, they are not necessarily a party to bilateral negotiations that normally the managements hold with the Trade Union. Hence, such protections are not extendable to the office bearers of SC/ST Welfare Associations.

Extradition of fraudulent NRI firms

2460. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 4187 given in the Rajya Sabha on 4th May, 2010 and state:

(a) whether non-performing assets (NPAs) of different public sector banks have reached to alarming level due to fraudulent firms like M/s. K.K. Maratz;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of outstanding amount when the account was declared NPA and the rate of interest on the account and the current outstanding including interests;

(d) whether the Ministry has approached the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and Ministry of External Affairs for extradition of fraudulent Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) / firms, particularly M/s. K.K. Maratz;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of other action taken against borrowers and guarantors in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) To improve asset quality of the banks and to create a good recovery climate, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Government have taken various steps which, *inter-alia*, include prescribing prudential norms for provisioning and classification of non-performing assets, guidelines for prevention of slippages. Corporate Debt Restructuring and other restructuring schemes, One Time Settlement schemes, enactment of the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005, and the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (DRT) Act, 1993 etc. Due to concerted efforts made by the Government and RBI, the Gross NPA to Gross Advances ratio of Public Sector Banks has reduced from 3.71% in 2006 to 2.34% in 2008 and 2.27% in 2010.

(c) to (f) In the case of M/s K.K. Maratz, engaged in export of electronics and textiles, which had obtained credit facilities of Rs.48.10 crore from Bank of India, Osaka Branch, the account went out of order and was classified as non-performing asset (NPA) on 01.01.1998. The account was also treated as fraud as the borrowers and guarantors were absconding from Japan. The matter was reported to police authorities in Japan. Subsequently, the borrowers were traced at Dubai. It was observed that there was no security available against the account and hence, the branch entered into a compromise settlement with the borrowers for Rs. 22.70 crore (equivalent to present outstanding

in the account), which was also agreed by the Management Committee of the Bank and accepted by the borrowers. As the borrowers have accepted the compromise proposal and are ready to pay the outstanding loan amount, the bank has presently with held any further action against the borrowers.

While RBI advises banks from time to time to take adequate care to ensure that the compromise settlements are done in a fair and transparent manner, commercial banks can frame their own Board approved policy for compromise settlement of the Non-Performing Assets based on RBI's extant guidelines. Considering all available ways and means, the bank has tried to ensure to recover its dues to the maximum extent possible at minimum expense/sacrifice on the part of the bank.

Vacancies of Assistant Commissioners of Income-Tax

2461. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies in the cadre of Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and West Bengal;

(b) what actions are proposed by the Income Tax Department to fill up above vacancies and also vacancies in other cadre; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Department Promotion Committee (DPC) for the post of Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax for the year 2009-10 is overdue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The number of vacancies of Assistant Commissioners of Income Tax/Deputy Commissioners of Income Tax is as under:-

Name of the Region	Vacancies
Gujarat	25
Maharashtra	79
Karnataka	21
West Bengal	61

(b) Necessary action to fill up the above vacancies and in other cadres have been taken in accordance with the Government instructions.

(c) The Departmental Promotion Committee (DPC) Meeting for promoting Income Tax Officers as ACsIT for the vacancy year 2009-10 has since been held.

Foreign Funding for Infrastructure Projects

2462. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the companies which have received foreign funds to the tune of Rs. 100 crore or above during the past three years for infrastructure projects, state-wise;

(b) the names of the foreign funding agency/ entity and the Indian banks which issued certificate of the re-payment and those where these funds have been parked; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure utilization of these funds for the declared objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The details of the Indian companies which have received foreign funds of Rs. 100 crore or above during the past three years for infrastructure projects by way of FDI and borrowings along with the details of foreign funding agencies/ entities are given at in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (See below). However, state wise data is not available.

As per information received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the data base on ECB/FFFB does not capture either the information relating to parking of ECB proceeds abroad, or the repayments of ECBs, bank-wise.

(c) In terms of the extant guidelines, ECB proceeds are permitted to be used for foreign currency/rupee capital expenditure for permissible end uses. The primary responsibility to ensure that ECBs raised/ utilized are in conformity with the ECB guidelines issued by the RBI is that of the borrower concerned and the designated Authorized Dealer bank is also required to ensure that raising/ utilization of ECB is in compliance with ECB guidelines at the time of certification.

In terms of FDI, the investee company has to report to the Reserve Bank the amount received towards investment and the number of equity

shares / fully & mandatorily convertible preference shares fully & mandatorily debentures issued to the foreign investor. However, no post investment monitoring of FDI is done by the RBI under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.

Statement - I

*Details of Indian companies which have received FDI of 100 crores and above
along with the details of foreign funding agencies/entities*

Sl. No.	Company Name	Investor Name	Investor Country	(Rs Crores)	Year	Sector	Route
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andrew Telecommunications India Pvt. Ltd.	M/s Andrew Corporation	U.S.A.	136	2007-08	Construction/Erection and Maintenance of Power, Telecommunication and Transmission Lines	Auto
2	M/s SEW Infrastructure Limited	Nylim Jacob Ballas India (FVCI) III LLC	Mauritius	120	2010-11	Construction/Erection and Maintenance of Power, Telecommunication and Transmission Lines	Auto
3	M/s Gangavaram Port Ltd	Danspar Limited	Cyprus	124	2008-09	Construction and Maintenance of Roads, Railways, Bridges, Tunnels, Pipelines, Ropeways, Ports, Harbo	Auto

4	DSC Ltd	Elsingham-DSC Mauritius Pvt Ltd	Mauritius	156	2009-10	Construction and Maintenance of Roads, Railways, Bridges, Tunnels, Pipelines, Ropeways, Ports, Harbo	Auto	
5	DSC Ltd	Elsingham-DSC Mauritius Pvt Ltd	Mauritius	343	2009-10	Construction and Maintenance of Roads, Railways, Bridges, Tunnels, Pipelines, Ropeways, Ports, Harbo	Auto	
6	Gammon India Ltd	Master Fund Singapore Pvt Ltd	Singapore	304	2009-10	Construction and Maintenance of Roads, Railways, Bridges, Tunnels, Pipelines, Ropeways, Ports, Harbo	Auto	
7	Idea Cellular Limited Ltd		TMI Mauritius	Mauritius	7294	2008-09	Telephone Communication Services	Auto
8	M/s Shyam Telelink Ltd	Sistema Joint Stock Financial Corporation	Russia	1482	2008-09	Telephone Communication Services	Auto	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	180	2009-10	Telephone Communication Services	Auto
10	Unitech Wirless (East) Pvt Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	199	2009-10	Telephone Communication Services	Auto
11	Unitech Wirless (South) Pvt. Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	205	2009-10	Telephone Communication Services	Auto
12	Unitech Wirless (West) Pvt. Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	205	2009-10	Telephone Communication Services	Auto
13	Unitech Wirless (North) Pvt. Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	213	2009-10	Telephone Communication Services	Auto
14	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	226	2009-10	Telephone Communication Services	Auto
15	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	226	2009-10	Telephone Communication Services	Auto
16	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	236	2009-10	Telephone Communication Services	Auto
17	Etisalat DB, Telecom Pvt Ltd	Etisalat Mauritius Ltd		Mauritius	3228	2009-10 Telephone Communication Services	Auto

18	Hughes Telecom (I) Ltd	First HNS (Mauritius)	Mauritius	131	2008-09	Construction/Erection and Maintenance of Power	Govt
19	Bhaik Infotel Pvt Ltd	M/s Vodafone Mauritius Ltd	Mauritius	3268	2007-08	Telephone Communication Services	Govt
20	Tikona Digital Networks Pvt Ltd Govt	G S Investment Partners Mauritius Ltd	Mauritius	129	2009-10	Telephone Communication Services	Govt
21	Aditya Birla Telecom Ltd	P S Asia Holding Investment (Mauritius)	Mauritius	2098	2009-10	Telephone Communication Services	Govt
22	Unitech Wireless (Kolkata) Pvt Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	104	2010-11	Telephone Communication Services	Govt
23	Unitech Wireless Tamil Nadu Pvt Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	109	2010-11	Telephone Communication Services	Govt
24	Unitech Wireless (Delhi) Pvt Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	112	2010-11	Telephone Communication Services	Govt
25	Unitech Wireless (Mumbai) Pvt. Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	116	2010-11	Telephone Communication Services	Govt
26	Unitech Wireless Tamil Nadu Pvt Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	121	2010-11	Telephone Communication Services	Govt

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	124	2010-11	Telephone Communication Services	Govt
28	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	138	2010-11	Telephone Communication Services	Govt
29	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	218	2010-11	Telephone Communication Services	Govt
30	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	219	2010-11	Telephone Communication Services	Govt
31	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	248	2010-11	Telephone Communication Services	Govt
32	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	248	2010-11	Telephone Communication Services	Govt
33	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	258	2010-11	Telephone Communication Services	Govt
34	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	272	2010-11	Telephone Communication Services	Govt
35	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	274	2010-11	Telephone Communication Services	Govt
36	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore	275	2010-11	Telephone Communication Services	Govt

Statement - II

Details of Indian companies (registered with Reserve Bank) which have received ECBs / FCCBs of Rs. 100 crore and above along with the details of foreign funding agencies/entities

During 2008-09

Borrower	Lender	Sector	Amount in Rs. Crore
1	2	3	4
Reliance Communications Ltd	China Development Bank	Telecommunications	3212
Aircel Limited	Global Communication Services Hol. Ltd.	Telecommunications	2561
Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd	JSFC	Telecommunications	1127
IDEA Cellular Ltd	International Finance Corporation	Telecommunications	899
Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd	BNP Paribas, Singapore Branch	Telecommunications	887
Vodafone Essar South Ltd	BNP Paribas, Singapore Branch	Telecommunications	760
Reliance Communications Ltd.	Export Development Canada	Telecommunications	735
Reliance Communications Ltd.	Export Development Canada	Telecommunications	693
GTL Infrastructure Ltd.	Asian Development Bank, Manila	Telecommunications	643
Reliance Communications Ltd.	Export Development Canada	Telecommunications	600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Reliance Telecom Ltd		H.S.B.C. France			Telecommunications	600
	Bharti Airtel Limited		Finnish Fund for Indus. Co Op Ltd			Telecommunications	593
	Vodafone Essar Cellular Ltd		BNP Paribas, Singapore Branch			Telecommunications	462
	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.		Sistema JSFC			Telecommunications	389
	Reliance Communications Ltd.		H.S.B.C. France			Telecommunications	200
	Tulip Telecom Ltd.		Standard Chartered Bank Singapore			Telecommunications	195
	Aditya Birla Telecom Ltd.		International Finance Corporation			Telecommunications	171
	Vodafone Essar Digilink Ltd.		BNP Paribas, Singapore Branch			Telecommunications	168
	Vodafone Essar Ltd.		BNP Paribas, Singapore Branch			Telecommunications	119
	Vodafone Essar Gujarat Ltd.		BNP Paribas, Singapore Branch			Telecommunications	113
	GTL Infrastructure Ltd.		DEG-Deutsche Investitions-Und Germany			Telecommunications	107
						TOTAL	15234
	Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.		The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, UFJ Ltd			Railways	490
						TOTAL	490

Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd.	The Export - Import Bank of Korea	Power	2001
Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd.	International Finance Corporation	Power	1801
Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd.	BNP Paribas, Singapore Branch	Power	1307
Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd.	Asian Development Bank, Manila	Power	1001
Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd.	Asian Development Bank, Manila	Power	800
Aryan Coal Beneficiations Pvt. Ltd.	Indian Overseas Bank, Hong Kong	Power	343
Gujarat Paguthan Energy Corporation Ltd.		Asian Development Bank, Manila	
	Power	219	
Rosa Power Supply Company Ltd.	Axis Bank Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Power	204
Saravana Global Energy Ltd	HSBC Bank Plc	Power	114
		TOTAL	7791
Gateway Terminals India Pvt. Ltd	EKSPORT Kredit Financiering A/S	Port Development	524
Gateway Terminals India Pvt. Ltd	EKSPORT Kredit Financiering A/S	Port Development	153
Punj Lloyd Upstream Ltd.	International Finance Corporation	Port Development	107
		TOTAL	783
Phillips Carbon Black Ltd.	ICICI Bank Ltd. Hongkong	Mining and Quarrying	228
		TOTAL	228

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mumbai Metro One Pvt. Ltd.			India Infrastructure Finance Co. (U.K.) Lt			Infrastructure Project	341
Dharti Dredging & Infrastructure Ltd.			Jung Hsing Marine Construction Co. Ltd.			Infrastructure Project	178
Sterlite Energy Ltd.			India Infrastructure Finance Co. (U.K.) Lt			Power	669
Jhajjar Power Ltd.			India Infrastructure Finance Co. (U.K.) Lt			Power	543
Adani Power Ltd.			ICICI Bank Ltd. Hongkong			Power	462
Suzlon Energy Ltd.			A Group of Bond Holders			Power	436
CLP Wind Farms (India) Pvt. Ltd.			Asian Development Bank, Manila			Power	291
Raj West power Ltd.			ICICI Bank Ltd. Hongkong			Power	277
CESC Ltd.			Standard Chartered Bank Singapore			Power	164
Abhijeet MADC Nagpur Energy Pvt. Ltd.			India Infrastructure Finance Co. (U.K.) Lt			Power	140
AD Hydro Power Ltd.			International Finance Corporation			Power	128
						TOTAL	8,317
Mundra Port & Special Economic Zone Ltd. Development		161				ICICI Bank Ltd. Hongkong	Port
Mundra Port & Special Economic Zone Ltd. Development		145				ICICI Bank Ltd. Hongkong	Port

Kakinada Seaports Ltd.	KBC Bank N.V. Brussels.	Port Development	109
		TOTAL	415
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	DBS Bank Ltd., Singapore	Mining and Quarrying	121
		TOTAL	121
DLF Ltd	Standard Chartered Bank UK	Housing & Urban Develop.	1,433

During 2010-11

Borrower	Lender	Sector	Amount in Rs. Crore
Infotel Broadband Services Pvt. Ltd.	The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc	Telecommunications	2,328
Vodafone Essar Cellular Ltd.	Vodafone Overseas Finance Ltd.	Telecommunications	1,665
		TOTAL	519

During 2009-10

Borrower	Lender	Sector	Amount in Rs. Crore
Aircel Limited	Global Communication Services Hol. Ltd.	Telecommunications	2,275
Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Global Communication Services Hol. Ltd.	Telecommunications	1,621
Tata Teleservices Ltd.	China Development Bank	Telecommunications	1,450

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Idea Cellular Ltd.			Finnish Export Credit Ltd.			Telecommunications	1,259
Reliance Infratel Ltd.			Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.			Telecommunications	1,137
IDEA Cellular Ltd.			Ab Svensk Export Kredit (SEK)			Telecommunications	933
Tata Teleservices Ltd.			Finnish Export Credit Ltd.			Telecommunications	931
Aircel Cellular Ltd.			Global Communication Services Hol. Ltd.			Telecommunications	463
Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.			Bank of China Ltd.			Telecommunications	334
Reliance Infratel Ltd.			DBS Bank Ltd., Singapore			Telecommunications	232
Reliance Infratel Ltd.			HSBC Bank (Mauritius), Ltd.			Telecommunications	227
Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.			Bank of China Ltd.			Telecommunications	205
						TOTAL	11,068
Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.			The Bank Of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.			Railways	2,180
Delhi Airport Metro Express Pvt. Ltd.			Axis Bank Ltd.			Railways	116
						TOTAL	2,296
Sasan Power Ltd.			India Infrastructure Finance Co. (U.K.) Lt			Power	2,433

The Tata Power Company Ltd.	A Group of Bond Holders	Power	1,397
Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd.	A Group of Bond Holders	Power	1,379
Vodafone Essar South Ltd.	Vodafone Overseas Finance Ltd.	Telecommunications	1,570
Vodafone Essar Ltd.	Vodafone Overseas Finance Ltd.	Telecommunications	856
Vodafone Essar Gujarat Ltd.	Vodafone Overseas Finance Ltd.	Telecommunications	765
Vodafone Essar Mobile Services Ltd.	Vodafone Overseas Finance Ltd.	Telecommunications	712
Vodafone Essar Digilink Ltd.	Vodafone Overseas Finance Ltd.	Telecommunications	539
Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd.	Vodafone Overseas Finance Ltd.	Telecommunications	490
Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd.	Ab Svensk Exportkredit (SEK)	Telecommunications	350
Vodafone Essar East Ltd.	Vodafone Overseas Finance Ltd.	Telecommunications	331
Tata Teleservices Ltd.	Finnish Export Credit Ltd.	Telecommunications	253
Vodafone Essar South Ltd.	Ab Svensk Exportkredit (SEK)	Telecommunications	235
Vodafone Essar Mobile Services Ltd.	Ab Svensk Exportkredit (SEK)	Telecommunications	221
Vodafone Essar Cellular Ltd.	Ab Svensk Exportkredit (SEK)	Telecommunications	187
Vodafone Essar Digilink Ltd.	Ab Svensk Exportkredit (SEK)	Telecommunications	187
Vodafone Essar East Ltd.	Ab Svensk Exportkredit (SEK)	Telecommunications	163

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Vodafone Essar Ltd.			Ab Svensk Exportkredit (SEK)			Telecommunications	149
						TOTAL	11,002
Adani Power Ltd.			Axis Bank Ltd.			Power	699
Maharashtra State Ele. Tran. Com. Ltd.			International Finance Corporation			Power	245
Gujarat State Petronet Ltd.			ICICI Bank Ltd. Hongkong			Power	113
						TOTAL	1,056

Increase in Tax Collections

2463. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of indirect tax collections till 31 December, 2009;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the collections over the similar period last year, i.e. till 31 December, 2008;

(c) whether the global meltdown and recessionary trends affected the direct tax collections when Indian economy was broadly insulated from onslaughts; and

(d) what are the projections of direct tax collections for 2009-10 and efforts being made to achieve that target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The quantum of Indirect tax collections till 31st December, 2009 was as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Indirect Tax	2009-10 (upto December)
Custom Duty	59402
Central Excise	69747
Service Tax	36785
Total (Indirect Tax)	165934

(b) No, Sir.

(c) During the year 2008-09, the Budget Estimates in respect of direct taxes were fixed at Rs. 3,64,675 crore. However, considering the shortfall in the collection of direct taxes, the Revised Estimates were reduced to Rs. 3,44,600 crore. Actual collection for the year 2008-09 in respect of direct taxes were Rs. 3,33,988 crore which indicate that the global meltdown and recessionary trends affected the collection of direct taxes during the year 2008-09.

(d) Projections of direct tax collections during the year 2009-10 was fixed as Rs. 3,70,000 crore which was subsequently revised to Rs. 3,87,000 crore. The Income Tax Department during the year 2009-10 collected an amount of Rs. 3,77,982 crore. The efforts made to achieve the target inter alia included:-

- a) Monitoring of the recovery of arrears by a Task Force;
- b) Monitoring of advance tax payments by the senior officers of the Income Tax Department;

c) Detection of new areas of violation/avoidance of the provisions of TDS and taking action for proper deduction and deposit of TDS.

d) Cross-verification of data collected through Annual Information Return with the return of income and issuance of notices in suitable cases.

e) Multi Media Campaign to encourage voluntary compliance of tax laws.

Printing of CST declaration by security press

2464. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of printing Central Sales Tax (CST) declaration by security press upto 31 March, 2005 when there was a system of annual declaration;

(b) the administrative cost of single declaration incurred by sales tax department of each State;

(c) the cost of printing of such declaration as on 31 March, 2010; and

(d) the details of benefit derived by Government in terms of value in money by introducing quarterly deduction with effect from 1 October, 2005?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the information furnished by India Security Press, Nashik (ISP), the cost of printing Central Sales Tax (CST) Declaration by Security Press upto 31st March, 2005 are as follows:

Year	Unit	(Rate in Rs.)
2002-03	Per 1500 Forms	2615.38
2003-04	Per 1500 Forms	3020.57
2004-05	Per 1500 Forms	3171.60

(b) and (d) Such information is not maintained centrally.

(c) As per the information furnished by ISP, the cost of printing of single declaration as on 31st March, 2010 was Rs.2.70 per form.

Unspent Financial Allocations

2465. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it had come to the notice of Prime Minister that during

2005-06 and 2006-07 funds around rupees one lakh crores remained unspent out of the financial allocations made to various Ministries;

(b) if so, whether such Ministries or Departments were identified;

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

(d) whether any conscious decisions were taken embodying collective efforts against recurrence of such situations in view of continuing annual huge fiscal deficits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir. The net savings as reported in Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG)'s Report on Union Government Appropriation Accounts for the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 in respect of Civil Ministries, Defence, Posts and Railways are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Net Savings (S)/Net Excess (E)
2005-06	63034 (E)
2006-07	5946 (S)

(b) and (c) The details of savings as reported in C&AG's Report for the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 in respect of Civil Ministries, Defence, Posts and Railways are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Ministries	Net Savings(S)/Net Excess (E)	
	2005-06	2006-07
Civil	66896 (E)	1034 (E)
Defence	2639 (S)	3602 (S)
Posts	1 (S)	221 (S)
Railways	1222 (S)	3157 (S)
Total (Net)	63034 (E)	5946 (S)

Details showing Ministry-wise indication are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) Each Ministry/ Department is required to explain in the reasons for any savings/ excesses occurred in the Appropriations/ Grants controlled by them in the head wise Appropriation Accounts. Separately, suitable explanation in the form of Action Taken Notes and Explanatory

Notes is also required to be furnished by the Ministries/ Departments to the Public Accounts Committee on the unspent provisions pointed out by the C&AG in his report.

Statement

Ministry-wise details of unspent provisions in 2005-2006 and 2006-2007.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry / Department	2005-2006			2006-2007		
		Savings(-)	Excess(+)	Net(-)/(+)	Savings(-)	Excess(+)	Net(-)/(+)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Civil Ministries						
1	Ministry of Agriculture	550.70		-550.70	-299.36		-299.36
2	Ministry of Agro and Rural industries	-3.75		-3.75	-82.28		-82.28
3	Atomic Energy	-317.66		-317.66	-273.26		-273.26
4	Nuclear Power Schemes	-1018.19		-1018.19	-919.22		-919.22
5	Ministry of Chemicals & Petrochemicals	-158.73	167.44	8.71	-130.16		-130.16
6	Ministry of Civil Aviation	-5.59		-5.59	-52.04		-52.04
7	Ministry of Coal	-29.07		-29.07	-35.51		-35.51
8	Ministry of Mines	-44.79	0.02	-44.77	.79.44	0.03	-79.41

9	Ministry of Commerce & Industry	-274.36		-274.36	-213.60		-213.60
10	Ministry of Communications * IT (excluding Department of Posts)	-214.47		-214.47	-159.79		-159.79
11	Ministry of Company Affairs	-44.69		-44.69	-49.23		-49.23
12	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	-3542.50		-3542.50	-408.03		-408.03
13	Ministry of Culture	-194.40		-194.40	-129.50		-129.50
14	Ministry of Defence	-15859.59		-1589.59	-1356.28		-1356.28
15	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region-25.13			-25.13	-16.07		-16.07
16	Ministry of Environment & Forests	-152.17		-152.17	-152.68		-152.68
17	Ministry of External Affairs	-180.33		-180.33	-173.37		-173.37
18	Ministry of Finance	-9551.29	96874.09	87322.80	-13162.95	36637.17	23474.22
19	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	-65.17		-65.17	-40.83		-40.83
20	Ministry of Health and Family welfare	-1555.34		-1555.34	-2482.03		-2482.03
21	Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	-1200.85		-1200.85	-257.20		-257.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22	Ministry of Home Affairs	-823.50		-823.50	-1393.11		-1393.11
23	Ministry of Human Resources Development	-536.13		-536.13	-693.66		-693.66
24	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	-158.97		-158.97	-253.66		-253.66
25	Ministry of Labour & Employment	-0.02	17.27	17.25	-105.42		-105.42
26	Ministry of Law & Justice	-219.41		-219.41	-203.17		-203.17
27	Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources	-306.53		-306.53	-218.07		-218.07
28	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	-17.54		-17.54	-15.99		-15.99
29	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	-1.43		-1.43	-1826.07		-1826.07
30	Department of Ocean Development	-106.78		-106.78	-80.10		-80.10
31	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	-10.00		-1.00	-1.30		-1.30
32	Ministry of Personnel Public Grievances & Pensions	-52.69		-52.69	-65.61		-65.61
33	Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas	-973.63		-973.63	-368.24		-368.24
34	Ministry of Planning	-13.52		-13.52	-37.97		-37.97

35	Ministry of Power	-1421.06	-1421.06	-1294.11	-1294.11
36	President, Vice-President, Parliament etc.	-25.31	-25.31	-55.30	-55.30
37	Ministry of Rural Development	-35.12	-35.12	-3339.16	-3339.16
38	Ministry of Science & Technology	-388.08	-388.08	-893.13	-893.13
39	Ministry of Road Transport, Highways and Shipping	-2162.93	-2162.93	-1039.81	-1039.81
40	Ministry of Small Scale Industries	-20.38	-20.38	-77.71	-77.71
41	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	-42.59	-42.59	-151.40	-151.40
42	Department of Space	-480.82	-480.82	-621.86	-621.86
43	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation	-168.78	-168.78	-156.181	-156.81
44	Ministry of steel	-7.36	-7.36	-13.57	-13.57
45	Ministry of Textiles	-125.54	-125.54	-981.80	-981.80
46	Ministry of Tourism	-39.94	-39.94	-38.51	-38.51
47	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	-109.83	-109.83	-46.44	-46.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
48	UTs without Legislature	-86.19	3.87	-82.32	-279.36		-279.36
49	Ministry of Urban Development	-830.60		-830.60	-447.59		-447.59
50	Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation	-117.91		-117.91	-72.88		-72.98
51	Ministry of Water Resources	-117.90		-117.90	-204.72		-204.72
52	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports	-56.44		-56.44	-142.26		-142.26
53	Ministry of Minority Affairs				-11.49		-11.49
	Total Civil Ministries (A)	-30166.70	97062.69	66895.99	-35603.11	36637.20	1034.09
	Non Civil Ministries						
54	Posts	-98.31		97.65	-0.66	-221.24	-221.24
55	Defence Services	-2638.65		-2638.65	-3602.31		-3602.31
56	Railways	-1222.64		-1222.64	-3157.00		-3157.00
57	Total Non Civil Ministries (B)	-3959.60	97.65	-3861.95	-6980.55	0.00	-6980.55
	Grand Total (A) + (B)	-34126.30	97160.34	63034.04	-42583.66	36637.20	-5946.46

Setting up of technology advisory group

2466. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has set up a 7 Member Committee headed by the Chairman, Unique identification Authority of India (UIDAI), Shri Nandan Nilekani to advise Government on host of information Technology (IT) initiatives in various areas such as income-tax, New Pension System and the proposed Goods and Services Tax;

(b) whether this Committee has been given a time-frame to submit its report and make recommendations on road map to roll out 5 projects i.e. Extension Information Network (EIN), NPC etc.; and

(c) if so, what are the main recommendations made and how many of its recommendations have been accepted by Government and what are the steps being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has constituted a seven member Technology Advisory Group for Unique Projects (TAGUP) on June 1, 2010, headed by the Chairman, Unique identification Authority of India (UIDAI), Shri Nandan Nilekani to address various technological and systemic issues relating to the reliable, secure and efficient functioning of IT intensive systems in Government such as Tax Information Network (TIN), New Pension Scheme (NPS), National Treasury Management Agency (NTMA), Expenditure Information Network (EIN) and Goods and Service Tax (GST) and to make appropriate recommendations thereon.

(b) and (c) The Group has been tasked to address and make appropriate recommendations, within six months of the date of its constitution, on various issues related to the effective implementation of these projects including human resources issues, legal, regulatory and security issues, technology design and architecture, contractual requirements, monitoring systems, dispute settlement frameworks, etc.

Opposition to appointment of Super Regulator on ULIPs

2467. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) has opposed move of Government on appointing a super regulator for Unit Linked Insurance Plan (ULIPs) with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI);

(b) if so, whether it has also been pointed out by them that they are not in favour of formation of joint committee as it would have statutory powers and its decisions binding on all regulators; and

(c) if so, what are their other main objections and to what extent their doubts have been cleared by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In order to bring an end to the jurisdictional dispute between Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) on Unit Linked Insurance Policies, the Government had promulgated an Ordinance viz. 'The Securities and insurance Laws (Amendment & Validation) Ordinance, 2010' on 18th June, 2010. This Ordinance clarified that the life insurance business also includes any unit linked insurance business. Further, a Joint Mechanism was also set up to resolve jurisdictional dispute on hybrid products which may arise in future among the various financial sector regulators i.e. the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), IRDA, SEBI and Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA). A bill to replace the Ordinance has already been introduced in both the Houses of Parliament and the same was passed by Lok Sabha on 2.8.2010 and Rajya Sabha on 9.8.2010. The IRDA had not objected to the Government's move to resolve the conflict between IRDA and SEBI.

ADB Funds for Arunachal Pradesh

2468. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China was using its clout with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to stall funds for Arunachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of action already taken and proposed to be taken by the Ministry of finance for release of funds from the Asian Development Bank for Arunachal Pradesh, and also for release of alternate funds for watershed development projects in Arunachal Pradesh in the absence of the same from the Asian Development Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No project, including for the State of Arunachal Pradesh, taken up for consideration for assistance by the Board of Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been rejected. In 2009, China had raised objections to the India Country Partnership Strategy (CPS: 2009-12) due to inclusion of Arunachal Pradesh in it; however ADB Board endorsed the CPS document.

Forecasting of inflation by RBI

2469. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has raised repo rates for the fourth time this year in a bid to control inflation;

(b) whether it is a fact that, during last year, the RBI forecasts of inflation had to be periodically revised upwards;

(c) the reasons for poor forecasting abilities of the RBI;

(d) to what extent has the technical skills of RBI been below par to meet the needs of a growing economy like India; and

(e) the steps proposed to reduce the negative Impact of policies of RBI on the working classes and farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir. With a view to containing inflation and anchoring inflationary expectations, the repo and reverse repo rates under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) have been increased by RBI on four occasions cumulatively by 100 basis points and 125 basis points, respectively, since March 2010 as given below:

Increase (Percent)

Effective date	Repo Rate	Reverse Repo Rate
March 19, 2010	0.25	0.25
April 20, 2010	0.25	0.25
July 2, 2010	0.25	0.25
July 27, 2010	0.25	0.50

(b) to (d) During 2009-10, RBI's projections for inflation had to be revised four times - from 4.0% in April, 2009 to 8.5% in January, 2010. Inflation forecasts, including those by RBI, are based on scientific methodologies in a dynamic scenario, incorporating the movements in demand and supply side factors in the Indian economy as also the emerging external scenario. A major factor behind periodic revision in inflation was failure of South West monsoon in 2009 and movements in international commodity prices which are difficult to forecast. Enhancement of excise duty and restoration of basic custom duty on crude petroleum and petroleum products and increase in prices of iron ore and coal also had a significant impact on WPI inflation. Furthermore, demand side pressures re-emerged as reflected in sharp increase in non-food manufactured products inflation.

(e) In addition to the monetary measures taken by the RBI to control inflation, the Government also has taken measures to reduce the negative impact of inflation by allowing freer import of essential commodities such as pulses & vegetable oils and increasing the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for farmers.

Theft of diamonds from Customs safe vault

2470. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that in a major security breach, diamonds worth crores of rupees seized by Customs officers ten years ago have been found missing from a Customs safe vault used to store seized contraband in Chennai; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) In two cases diamonds have been reported to be missing from the strong room of Chennai Customs House.

In one case diamonds, valued at Rs. 50 lakhs (approx), were detected to be missing in 2007. These diamonds, were seized at Chennai airport in 1990. The officer responsible is under suspension. Case was investigated by CBI and chargesheet against the officer has been filed in the designated court. Chargesheet under CCS (CCA) Rules has also been issued.

In another case diamonds, valued at Rs.2.25 crores (approx), were detected to be missing in May 2010. These diamonds were seized at Chennai Airport on 1996.

Allocation of units of beneficiaries under NPS

2471. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees under New Pension Scheme (NPS) are not being informed about units allocated to them under various funds, nor about price at which those units were purchased;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any directive to National Securities Depository Ltd. (NSDL) to not display/provide above information;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether such lack of transparency in absence of legislation will not lead to big scam as money contributed will be withdrawn at least after 2030; and

(f) the details of action taken/to be taken to provide statement of transaction including units allocated and their Net Asset Values (NAVs) at the time of allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) Under the New Pension System (NPS), subscribers have access to their Permanent

Retirement Account (PRA) through Internet Personal Identification Number (I-Pin) and Central Recordkeeping and Accounting Agency (CRA) Call Centre Tele-query Personal Identification Number (T-Pin). Further, w.e.f. 1st December, 2009, daily Net Asset Values (NAVs) for each Pension Fund Manager (PFM) are being posted on the website of CRA the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL). Presently, 4.80 lakh out of 6.60 lakh Central Government subscribers can access their Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs) through I-Pin and T-Pin. In September, 2009, NSDL issued a provisional Statement of Contributions in respect of all subscribers to the concerned Pay and Accounts Offices (PAOs).

Further, to enhance transparency, the Interim Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has taken the following steps to provide Statement of Transactions (SoT) including units allocated and their NAVs:

(i) The investment of NPS contributions received upto 31.03.2010 has been done on pooled basis. CRA has prepared a SoT showing matched and booked status @ NAV of Re. 1/- for funds received upto 31.03.2010 and units based on daily NAV in respect of funds received w.e.f. 01.04.2010.

(ii) From 01.04.2010, the NPS contribution in respect of Central Government subscribers has been unitized at the NAVs on the date of receipt of funds by the PFMs.

(iii) Daily NAV is displayed on the website of CRA the NSDL and the PFMs for purpose of information of all concerned.

Norms regarding taking national currency abroad

2472. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Indians are arrested at the Indian airports by Customs authorities for trying to take with them Indian currency;

(b) if so, how many such cases have been reported during the past six months at various airports;

(c) what are the rules for Indian nationals to take with them Indian currency abroad and whether these rules are advertised in leading newspapers from time-to-time; and

(d) the rules governing the quantum of foreign currency Indian tourists are allowed to take abroad on the pleasure trips?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Three persons have been arrested at the Indian airports by Customs authorities for trying to take with them Indian currency during the past six months.

(c) in terms of Foreign Exchange management (Export and Import of Currency) Regulations, 2000, as amended from time to time, any person resident in India, save as otherwise provided in these regulations., may take outside India (Other than to Nepal and Bhutan) currency notes of Government of India and Reserve Bank of India notes upto an amount not exceeding Rs.7,500/- per person. The rules and regulations are available on the website of RBI, viz. www.rbi.org.in.

(d) As per Foreign Exchange Management (Current Account Transactions) Rules 2000, as amended from time to time an Indian resident can export US\$ 10,000/- or its equivalent in one calendar year for one or more private visits to any country, except Nepal and Bhutan. The rules and regulations are available on the website of RBI, viz, www.rbi.org.in.

World Bank Aid

2473. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total World Bank aid received by India at the end of this fiscal year ending March, 2010 and how much of amount is interest free; and

(b) the details of investment of this aid, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) US\$ 2759 million (approximately) has been received by India in 2009-10 (April 09-March 10) from the World Bank as International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loan and International Development Association (IDA) credit. Out of this amount, US\$ 1183 million (approximately) has been received from IDA. The IDA credit is interest free.

(b) Sector-wise details of fund received are as under:

(Figures in US\$ million)

Sector	IBRD	IDA	Total
Agriculture	-	105.4	105.4
Education	-	384.1	384.1
Emergency Relief	50.3	50.3	
Energy	600.3	-	600.3
Environment	0.5	6.8	7.3
Finance and Economic Management	352.3	148.2	500.5
Health	-	228.5	228.5
Irrigation / Water	127.3	86.7	214
Rural Development	-	90.9	90.9
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	-	38.6	38.6
Transport	427.3	43.6	470.9
Urban Development	68.3	-	68.3

FDI in insurance sector

2474. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing provisions for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in insurance sector;

(b) whether the performance of insurance sector has been reviewed after FDI was allowed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what benefit insurance sector has derived after FDI was allowed in insurance sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) Section 2(7A) of the Insurance Act, 1938 provides for foreign equity in the insurance sector. As per this Section the aggregate holding of equity shares by a foreign company, either by itself or through its subsidiary companies or its nominees, shall not exceed twenty six percent paid-up equity capital of such Indian insurance company.

(b) and (c) The performance of the insurance sector is reviewed quarterly, half-yearly and annually. The insurance companies are mandated to furnish detailed statistical information on all critical aspects of their operations. The broad areas of the reviews are: (i) growth in capital (both foreign and domestic), (ii) growth in premium, (iii) assets under management, and (iv) claims settled and paid out etc.

(d) The major benefits derived by the insurance sector after foreign equity was allowed in the financial year 2000-01 are as under:

- i. Increase in number of players - 37 insurance companies are operating in private sector at the year ending 2009-10 in collaboration with foreign insurance companies from across the globe.
- ii. Growth in the insurance sector - the insurance industry has grown at a very healthy rate. The life sector has registered provisional Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 36.11% and non-life sector a provisional CAGR of 15.02% since liberalization up to the financial year 2009-10.
- iii. Increase in insurance penetration (ratio of premium to Gross Domestic Product) from 1.93% in the year 2000 to 5.20% in 2009.
- iv. The insurance density (insurance premium per capita in USD) has increased from USD 9.90 in the year 2000 to USD 54.30 in the year 2009.

Decision taken during G-20 Summit at Busan

†2475. SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI, MP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the euro crises was discussed in the G-20 Finance Minister's meeting held in Busan, South Korea in June, 2010; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of other important decisions made in this meeting and the one concerning India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) G-20 Finance Ministers and Central bank Governors building on progress of G-20 commitments affirmed to intensify their efforts and to accelerate financial repair and reform and inter alia agreed on:

- The importance of sustainable public finance and the need for G-20 countries to put in place credible, growth friendly measures to deliver fiscal sustainability, differentiated for and tailored to national circumstances.
- The Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth as a key mechanism by which the member countries will work together to meet the immediate challenges of supporting the global recovery and achieving the medium-term shared Framework objectives.
- Intensifying their efforts to accelerate financial repair and reform, and building on progress achieved till then.
- An acceleration of the substantial work still needed for the IMF to complete the quota reform by the Seoul Summit and in parallel deliver on other governance reforms, in line with commitments made in Pittsburgh.
- Encouraging progress on financial safety nets and acknowledging the need for national, regional and multilateral efforts to deal with capital volatility and prevent crisis contagion.

The G-20 decisions and commitments are taken collectively and as such all of them concern India also.

Export of Medical Plants and Import of finished products

2476. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is exporting medicinal and aromatic plants and spices and importing the finished products in the form of medicines at enhanced costs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the medicines for which permission has been granted to be imported from the foreign countries;

(d) whether Government proposes to produce such medicines in the country at cheaper costs instead of importing them at a high cost; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) Office of Drugs Controller General (India), Directorate General of Health Services have informed that they were not aware of any imports of finished products in the form of medicines in the country made from medicinal or aromatic plants exported from India at enhanced costs.

(d) and (e) There are 10,088 Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani (ASU) Pharmacies producing cheaper cost medicines in the country. Details are available in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise List of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Pharmacies

S. No.	Name of the State	Total Number of Units
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	593
2.	Assam	62
3.	Chhattisgarh	31
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	05
5.	Delhi	110
6.	Goa	09
7.	Gujarat	460
8.	Haryana	254

1	2	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	151
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	16
11.	Karnataka	167
12.	Kerala	1271
13.	Madhya Pradesh	672
14.	Maharashtra	675
15.	Manipur	05
16.	Orissa	329
17.	Punjab	270
18.	Rajasthan	285
19.	Sikkim	03
20.	Tamil Nadu	668
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3683
22.	Uttarakhand	156
23.	West Bengal	213
Total		10,088

Use of expired stents on poor cancer patients

2477. DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that expired stents are being used for poor cancer patients in various hospitals of the country, as reported by the print media recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details of the action taken by Government against the erring hospitals; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to stop recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

(a) to (e) No such cases have been reported from the Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Harding Medical College and its associated hospitals.

With reference to a recent news item in this connection regarding the Lok Nayak Jayprakash Narayan Hospital, New Delhi, it has been informed by the LNJP Hospital that stents are permanent devices fitted in the patients' bodies. Thus, they have life-long function and do not expire. However, they have a fixed sterility period after which they can be resterilised and used with total safety. It is common practice to use such devices after resterilisation with ethylene oxide for which equipments are available in LNJP Hospital.

Shortage of Asha and ANM workers

2478. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any norm regarding availability of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) and Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wife (ANM) in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is a huge shortage of ASHA and ANM workers in the country;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of steps taken by Government to address the existing shortage of ASHA and ANM workers?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

(a) Yes.

(b) The general norm is 'One ASHA per 1000 population'. However in tribal, hilly, desert areas, the norm could be relaxed to one ASHA per habitation.

ANM is a female paramedical worker posted at the Sub-Centre and the population norm are one ANM for 5000 population in Plain Area, 3000 population in Hilly/Tribal Area. Case load and distances has also to be taken into account.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) i. No, There is no shortage of ASHA workers, the states have revised their targets. Presently in country 8,20,585 (94.01%) ASHAs are selected against the proposed targets of 8,72,807 ASHAs by the states.

ii. There is a shortage of second ANMs for Sub centres.

(e) The increase in ASHA Target in current year (2010-11), Project Implementation Plan has been projected. Selection process for remaining ASHA is going on in the states.

The appointment of doctors and paramedical staff is done by respective State/UT Governments. The reasons of shortage of trained manpower is less development of basic infrastructure i.e. roads, connectivity, banks etc.

(f) Government of India is monitoring the ASHA selection and pursuing the States for completing the targeted ASHA selection in current year. Human resource engagement is a major thrust area under NRHM and is a priority being pursued with the States/UT Governments. The Staff strength in rural areas has improved significantly after the launch of NRHM. 48248 ANMs have been appointed on contractual basis across the nation under NRHM.

Filing of corruption charges against Chairman, Indian Nursing Council

2479. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of establishment of corruption charges in a CBI enquiry against the Chairman of Indian

Nursing Council, the Ministry is yet to give permission to initiate legal proceeding against him;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an FIR was filed against him in 2007 after being found guilty in a CBI inquiry; and

(c) if so, the reasons due to which Ministry is not giving permission to initiate legal proceeding against him?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) to (c) An Expert Committee has been constituted by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) to examine the issue of sanction for prosecution of President of Indian Nursing Council and give its recommendations.

Financial Assistance for upgradation of Goa Medical College

2480. SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Goa has approached the Central Government for financial assistance to upgrade Goa Medical College;

(b) is so, whether Government has agreed to give the assistance;

(c) the quantum of assistance proposed to be given, pattern of assistance, and the components of the package; and

(d) the details of services proposed to be upgraded with the financial assistance to be given by the Central Governments to the State?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Measures to tackle JE in Uttar Pradesh

2481. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

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

(a) whether Japanese Encephalitis (JE) is taking epidemic form in some districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh and large number of people are dying of it.

(b) whether the vaccines made available by the Central Government against this disease have been found of poor quality added to that arrangement of vaccines was not made timely and the responsibility for this has also not been fixed so far;

(c) whether Government will provide vaccine as per need of the State for permanent eradication of Japanese Encephalitis; and

(d) if so, by when and whether any action plan has been made in this regard:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No. Japanese Encephalitis (JE) is not taking an epidemic form in the districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES)/Japanese Encephalitis (JE) cases and deaths reported in Uttar Pradesh during the last two years and the current year are given below:

Year	Cases	Deaths
2008	3839	684
2009	4482	774
2010 (as on 31st July, 2010)	0618	103

(b) to (d) Government of India has been providing JE vaccine and logistic support for the JE vaccination in the high disease burden districts of Uttar Pradesh since 2006. AS per the JE Coverage Evaluation Survey Report, 2008, the JE vaccination coverage in Gorakhpur was 52.3%. Subsequently, in consultation with the Government of Uttar Pradesh, a re-vaccination drive was decided to be conducted in seven districts of Gorakhpur and Basti Divisions.

As the annual JE vaccine procurement was in progress, Uttar Pradesh Government was offered available stock of vaccine and 15.47 lakh doses of JE vaccines were mobilized to the State before the scheduled JE vaccination drive from 31st May, 2010. Even before the supply of the vaccines for the campaign commenced, the Director General of Medical & Health Services expressed doubts about the quality of the vaccines. Therefore, Government of India also arranged for optical densitometry testing by M/s. Lisa Line Life sciences Pvt. Ltd. to test the vaccine quality. Except for a small quantity stocked at Maharajganj, the vaccines

were found to be usable. It may be noted that part of the same lot of vaccines were used successfully in Kaithal district of Haryana in May, 2010.

However, State of Uttar Pradesh deferred the JE vaccination drive.

In 2010-11, the State of Uttar Pradesh has been supplied 5,53,350 doses of JE vaccine for routine immunization and quantities required in future for immunization would also be supplied.

Students living in barracks at Safdarjung Hospital Medical College

2482. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

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

(a) the total number of students studying in Safdarjung Medical College, New Delhi and how many of them are in the first year;

(b) the number of students living in barracks and those sharing a single room;

(c) whether it is a fact that the barracks where students are living are in dilapidated condition and there is only one water cooler for all the students;

(d) the time interval after which water tank is cleaned; and

(e) the arrangements made so that the students may not have any inconvenience during the rainy season?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

(a) to (e) Total number of students studying in Vardhman Mahavir Medical College at Safdarjung Hospital Medical College is 615 and number of students in the first year in 2010-11 will be 150. However, so far 132 first year students have joined and remaining 18 students will be joining after completion of second round counseling.

At present, no student is living in barracks. All have been shifted to the newly constructed hostel blocks in West Kidwai Nagar. The new Hostel blocks are having Reverse Osmosis (R.O.) systems for drinking water purposes.

Steps to prevent consumption of Tobacco by children

2483. SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of children who are consuming tobacco in one form or the other; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to prevent the children from falling into this bad habit and to protect them in terms of the directive of Article 39 (f) of the Constitution of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) As per Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS), 2006, 14.1% of students in the 13-15 age groups are consuming tobacco in some form or the other.

(b) (i) In order to protect the youth and masses from adverse harm effects of tobacco use, Government of India has enacted "The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA) 2003" wherein section-6 provides that no person shall sell, offer for sale, or permit sale of, cigarette or any other tobacco product to any person who is under eighteen year of age and in an area within a radius of one hundred yards of any educational institutions.

The violation of the said provision is punishable with a fine extending upto Rs. 200/-.

(ii) Government of India has launched the National Tobacco Control Program (NTCP) in 42 districts of 121 States in the country to facilitate implementation of the tobacco control laws and bring about greater awareness about the health effects associated with tobacco consumption. The programme envisages the following objectives:-

National level

- i. Public awareness/mass media campaigns for awareness building & for behavioral change.
- ii. Establishment of tobacco product testing laboratories, to build regulatory capacity, as required under COTPA, 2003.
- iii. Mainstreaming the program components as a part of the health delivery mechanism under the NRHM framework.

- iv. Mainstream Research & Training - on alternate crops and livelihoods with other nodal Ministries.
- v. Monitoring and Evaluation including surveillance e.g. Adult Tobacco Survey.

State level

- i. Dedicated tobacco control cells for effective implementation and monitoring of Anti Tobacco Initiatives.

District level

- i. Training of health and social workers, NGOs, school teachers etc.
- ii. Local IEC activities.
- iii. School Programme
- iv. Provision of tobacco cessation facilities.

(iii) The new specified health warning on all tobacco products has been notified vide GSR No. 176 (E), dated 5th March, 2010, effective from 1st December, 2010.

Goals for health sector under eleventh five year plan

2484. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the goals of Eleventh Five Year Plan for the health sector;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the mid-term appraisal by the Planning Commission has pointed out slow progress on this front;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the response of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

(a) The goals for the Eleventh Plan related to health sector are as under:

- Reducing Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 28 per 1000 live births.
- Reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 100 per 1,00,000 live births.

- Reducing Total Fertility Rate (TFR) to 2.1.
- Reducing malnutrition among children of age group 0-3 to half its present level.
- Reducing anemia among women and girls by 50 percent.
- Raising the sex ratio for age group 0-6 to 935 by 2011-12 and 950 by 2016-17.
- Providing clean drinking water for all by 2009 and ensuring no slip-backs.

(b) and (c) The Mid-Term Appraisal of Eleventh Plan document indicates that infant mortality rate in the country was 53 in 2008 (SRS) and Total Fertility Rate was 2.6 in 2008 (SRS). Information relating to Maternal Mortality Ratio, sex ratio for the age 0-6 years, malnutrition and anemia for the Eleventh Plan period is not available. On the goal relating to clean drinking water, the progress is slightly behind schedule.

The reasons for variation between goals and achievements include limited availability of financial resources, infrastructure and human resources.

(d) The major steps taken by the Government *inter-alia* include the following:

- Effective implementation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) through Reproductive and Child Health services. These include strengthening of infrastructure, training of doctors in management of emergency obstetric care and skilled birth attendance, promoting institutional deliveries and providing ante-natal and post-natal care services.
- Family Planning services are strengthened through fixed day/place services at village level, increasing the basket of contraceptives and encouraging male participation in family planning services.
- Vitamin A, Iron and Folic Acid supplements are provided to children in the selected age groups for improving the nutritional status. For achieving greater convergence, a sector-wise approach is followed under NRHM by linking health with nutrition, hygiene, sanitation and safe drinking water.

Cases of Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis in India

2485. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost half of the estimated 4,40,000 cases of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis in 2008 were reported from India and China as per World Health Organisation (WHO) report;

(b) if so, the other main points mentioned in the WHO report;

(c) whether Government has examined this report and the steps Government proposed to take to meet the situation; and

(d) if so, the lead points in the report which called for urgent action by Government and to what extent Government has taken steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) As per Multi-drug and Extensively drug Resistant TB-2010 Global Report on Surveillance and Response, India and China together accounted for 45% of estimated multi-drug resistant TB cases globally in 2008.

(b) The main points of the report of WHO on multi-drug resistant tuberculosis are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Yes. Government is taking several steps to meet the situation. Firstly, Since the drug resistance TB is essentially a man-made phenomenon which can be prevented by early detection and effective Treatment of TB patients and for that reason the good quality. Directly Observed Short Course (DOTS) strategy is being implemented under revised national tuberculosis programme (RNTCP). Secondly, advocacy for rational use of anti-TB drugs has been taken up with the healthcare providers.

Thirdly, the programme has initiated DOTS Plus services for the management of MDR-TB in the entire Country in a phased manner.

Fourthly, the programme is establishing a network of 43 quality assured laboratories, equipped with rapid diagnostics, for diagnosis and follow-up of MDR TB patients across the country.

Statement

Cases of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis in India

- The Multi-drug and Extensively drug Resistant TB-2010 Global Report on Surveillance and Response provides the latest estimates of the global burden of drug resistant TB and also highlights the challenges faced and progress made by countries in diagnosing and treating multi-drug resistant TB cases.
- Though India has the second highest number of multi-drug resistant (MDR) cases globally, after China, the prevalence of the (MDR-TB) in the country remains low (less than 3% amongst new TB cases and 14-17% in re-treatment TB cases).
- The report estimates that globally 3.6% of all incident TB cases had multi-drug resistant (MDR-TB) resulting in an estimated 150,000 deaths in 2008.
- The report emphasizes that the treatment of MDR-TB is a cost effective intervention despite the high costs of drugs and care and reiterates the resolution of the 62nd World Health Assembly in May 2009 urging member countries to take steps to achieve universal access to diagnosis and treatment of multi-drug resistant TB.
- The report identifies establishing laboratory capacity as one of the most important challenges the countries face in scaling-up care for MDR-TB.
- The report appreciates that most of the high MDR-TB burden countries, including India, have taken steps to include scale up of MDR services in their national TB control programmes.

Drug trials on poor patients

2486. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some doctors are suspected to have been paid by multinational drug companies to test the strength of their drugs on poor patients;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has asked the State Governments to submit a report in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Clinical trials are required to be carried out in accordance with the requirements and guidelines specified in Schedule Y of Drugs & Cosmetic Rules, 1945. Schedule Y also mandates that clinical trial are conducted as per Good Clinical Practices (GCP) Guidelines issued by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO). Payment to the investigator / institution by sponsor for conducting clinical trials is permitted as per GCP guidelines. However the sponsor / pharmaceutical should enter a formal / legal contract with the Investigator (s) / Institution (s) on various terms of clinical trial including defining the relationship between the investigator and the sponsor in matters such as financial support, fees, honorarium, payments in kind etc.

(b) and (c) The CDSCO has not asked any State Government to submit a report on any such issue.

Non-Update of Drugs Controller General's website

2487. PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the website of the Drugs Controller General of India has not been updated in respect of new drugs, registration of bulk drugs etc. Since 2008; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure timely availability of correct information and regular updation of the website?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The Office of the Drugs Controller General of India has informed that the website of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) is updated at regular intervals. The information in respect of the new drugs and the registration of bulk drugs up to 30th June, 2010 are available on the website.

Projects under NRHM in Maharashtra

2488. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects undertaken under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in Maharashtra;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of doctors and paramedical staff in various District Health Centres in Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the number of vacancies in the State; and

(d) the steps to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

(a) National Rural Health Mission resources have been used for infrastructural development, human resources and other health sector interventions.

(b) and (c) As per the information available in Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India, updated upto March, 2009, the number of posts lying vacant in Community Health Centres [CHCs] and Primary Health Centres [PHCs] in State of Maharashtra are as under:

Name of Posts and Centre	No of posts lying vacant
Specialists at CHCs	Surplus
Radiographers at CHCs	113
Doctors at PHCs	Surplus
Pharmacists at PHCs and CHCs	391
Laboratory Technicians at PHCs and CHCs	988
Nurse Midwife / Staff Nurse at PHCs and CHCs	1376
Health Asstt [F]/LHV at PHCs	Surplus
Health Asstt[M] at PHCs	1035

(d) Human resource engagement is a major thrust area under NRHM and is a priority being pursued with the States/UT Governments including State of Maharashtra. This include multi-skilling of doctors and paramedics, provision of incentives, to serve in rural areas like blended payments,

difficult areas allowances. PG allowance, case based payments, improved accommodation arrangements provision of AYUSH doctors and paramedics in PHCs and CHCs as additional doctors in rural areas, block pooling of doctors in underserved areas, engaging with the non-government sector for underserved areas, provisioning of untied and flexible funds etc. As per the information available in State Data Sheet updated upto 31st March, 2010, the staff hired on contractual basis under NRHM is as under:

Name of Post and Centre	No of staff on contractual basis
Specialists at CHCs	502
Staff Nurses	830
Paramedics at various levels	36

Growing cases of surrogacy in the Country

2489. DR. T.N. SEEMA:

SHRI N. BALAGANGA:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that the surrogacy is a blooming business in India, making the country a destination for 'reproductive outsourcing' or 'surrogate forming';

(b) if so, how many cases of surrogacy has been reported in the country in the last three years;

(c) the existing system to regulate the functioning of clinics, hospitals and organizations which promote surrogacy; and

(d) whether Government has any plans to bring new legislation to handle this growing practice and ensure the rights of poor surrogate mother in India as well as the clients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

(a) and (b) Specific data in this regard is not available.

(c) "National Guidelines for Accreditation, Supervision and Regulation of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) Clinics in India (2005)" describe possible minimum standards at clinics, hospital and organization dealing In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) in India.

(d) A Draft Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) (Regulation) Bill & Rules, 2010 has been prepared which addresses the issue related to surrogacy in context of ART Clinics.

Child Mortality due to Pneumonia and Diarrhoea

2490. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI:

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE:

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

(a) whether as per the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) the State of World's Children Report, 2008, 5753 children below five years die every day in India due to Pneumonia and Diarrhoea;

(b) if so, the measures taken to check this high mortality rate;

(c) whether 46 percent children in India are malnourished; and

(d) the details of programmes formulated for the improvement of mother and child health and the details of achievements made through these programmes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

(a) As per United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) State of World's Children report, 2008, 2067000 under five children die annually in India. The major causes of death are Pneumonia and Diarrhoea, Measles, Malaria and Malnutrition besides Neonatal causes.

(b) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) (2005-2012), the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase-II comprehensively integrates interventions that improve child health and addresses factors contributing to morbidity and mortality. The interventions under the Child health are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) As per the report of National family Health Survey-3, 2005-06, the prevalence of underweight, stunting and wasting among children under 5 years was 43.5%, 48% and 19.8% respectively.

(d) The details of the program for improvement of mothers' health is given in the Statement - II (See below). The details of about improvement in terms of infant mortality rate & maternal mortality rate State-wise is given in the Statement - III and IV.

Statement - I

Child Health Strategies

Under the RCH Programme Phase-II within the overarching umbrella of NRHM (2005-2012), the Government of India is actively pursuing the goal of reduction in Infant Mortality Ratio by focusing on the following technical strategies and interventions:

- Training of health personnel in Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Pre-Service Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness.
- Training in Facility Based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (F-IMNCI).
- Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrhoea disease.
- Early detection and appropriate management of Acute respiratory Infections and other infections.
- Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), a programme for training health care providers on Basic newborn care resuscitation.
- Infant and young child feeding.
- Immunization against six vaccine preventable disease.
- Vitamin A supplementation and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation.
- Establishment of Sick New Born Care units at District Hospitals, Sterilization Units at Community Health Centres (CHCs) and New Born Care Corner at 24x7 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) to provide new born and child care services.
- Establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres to address severe and acute malnutrition.

Statement - II

Child Health Strategies

Under the RCH Programme Phase-II within the overarching umbrella of NRHM (2005-2012), the Government of India is actively pursuing the goal of reduction in Maternal Mortality Ratio by focusing on the following technical strategies and interventions:

- Essential Obstetric Care
- Skilled attendance at Birth
- Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care at First Referral Units (FRUs)
- Referral Services
- Demand Promotion : Janani Suraksha Yojana
- Safe Abortion Services/Medical termination of Pregnancy
- Reproductive Tract Infections (RTIs) and Sexually Transmitted Infection (STIs) services at all CHCs/FRUs and at 24x7 PHCs
- Setting up of Blood Storage Centres (BSC) at FRUs.

Statement - III

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Sl. No.	States	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	All India	58	58	57	55	53
1	Andhra Pradesh	59	57	56	54	52
2	Assam	66	68	67	66	64
3	Bihar	61	61	60	58	56
4	Chhattisgarh	60	63	61	59	57
5	Gujarat	53	54	53	52	50
6	Haryana	61	60	57	55	54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Jharkhand	49	50	49	48	46
8	Karnataka	49	50	48	47	45
9	Kerala	12	14	15	13	12
10	Madhya Pradesh	79	76	74	72	70
11	Maharashtra	36	36	35	34	33
12	Orissa	77	75	73	71	69
13	Punjab	45	44	44	43	41
14	Rajasthan	67	68	67	65	63
15	Tamil Nadu	41	37	37	35	31
16	Uttar Pradesh	72	73	71	69	67
17	West Bengal	40	38	38	37	35
18	Arunachal Pradesh	38	37	40	37	32
19	Delhi	32	35	37	36	35
20	Goa	17	16	15	13	10
21	Himachal Pradesh	51	49	50	47	44
22	J & K	49	50	52	51	49
23	Manipur	14	13	11	12	14
24	Meghalaya	54	49	53	56	58
25	Mizoram	19	20	25	23	37
26	Nagaland	17	18	20	21	26
27	Sikkim	32	30	33	34	33
28	Tripura	32	31	36	39	34
29	Uttarakhand	42	42	43	48	44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30	A&N Islands	19	27	31	34	31
31	Chandigarh	21	19	23	27	28
32	D&N Haveli	48	42	35	34	34
33	Daman & Diu	37	28	28	27	31
34	Lakshadweep	30	22	25	24	31
35	Puducherry	24	28	28	25	25

Source: Sample Registration System, Registrar General, India, M/o Home Affairs

Statement - IV

Maternal Mortality Ratio (India and State-wise)

Major State	MMR (1997-98)	MMR (1999-01)	MMR (2001-03)	MMR (2004-06)
1	2	3	4	5
India Total *	398	327	301	254
Assam	568	398	490	480
Bihar / Jharkhand	531	400	371	312
Madhya Pradesh/ Chhattisgarh	441	407	379	335
Orissa	346	424	358	303
Rajasthan	508	501	445	388
Uttar Pradesh / Uttarakhand	606	539	517	440
Andhra Pradesh	197	220	195	154
Karnataka	245	266	228	213
Kerala	150	149	110	95
Tamil Nadu	131	167	134	111

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	46	202	172	160
Haryana	136	176	162	186
Maharashtra	166	169	149	130
Punjab	280	177	178	192
West Bengal	303	218	194	141
Others	-	276	235	206

(Source: RGI, (SRS), 1997-98, 1999-01, 2001-03, 2004-06)

*Includes Others

Spreading of Swine Flu in the Country

2491. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of swine flu cases registered in the country with the onset of monsoon, State-wise; and

(b) the number of persons died throughout the country due to swine flu, so far, during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

(a) State-wise list of the number of swine flu cases registered in the country with the onset of monsoon is given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The first case in our country was reported on 16th May, 2009. Since then 1926 persons have died due to Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 (as on 14th August, 2010).

Statement

Swine flow cases in the country from after onset of monsoon

(From 1st May-2010 to 15th August-2010)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of cases
1	2	3
1.	Delhi	324
2.	Andhra Pradesh	380

1	2	3
3.	Karnataka	767
4.	Tamil Nadu	267
5.	Maharashtra	1912
6.	Kerala	1397
7.	Punjab	5
8.	Haryana	17
9.	Chandigarh (UT)	2
10.	Goa	35
11.	West Bengal	113
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	3
13.	Gujarat	60
14.	Rajasthan	19
15.	Uttar Pradesh	38
16.	Madhya Pradesh	11
17.	Orissa	25
18.	Andaman & Nicobar	2
19.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
Cumulative Total		5379

Sub-standard bottled water

2492. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the bottled water being sold all over the country do not adhere to the stipulated standard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the machines being used in this billion rupees trade with claims of purification of water are ineffective to a great extent;

(d) whether it is a fact that many times bottled water is more dangerous than ordinary water; and

(e) the action taken by Government to rein in these companies producing bottled water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (e) The packaged bottled drinking water are mandatorily required to be sold under the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Certification mark and as per the standards prescribed in the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955. The packaged drinking water conforming to the requirements/standards of the BIS and the PFA Rules, 1955 is considered safe for human consumption. The implementation of the PFA Act, 1954 and PFA Rules, 1955 is entrusted to the State/ UT Governments which take action in case of any violation of the Provisions as laid down therein.

Cases of Malnutrition in the Country

2493. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

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

(a) whether according to a report of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) 22 per cent of total population of the country is suffering from malnutrition;

(b) whether according to National Family Health Survey data 48 per cent children below 5 years of age are not gaining proper height and 42 per cent of children are below the average weight due to malnutrition;

(c) whether Madhya Pradesh is the worst sufferer of malnutrition among all the States of the country; and

(d) the number of States in the country besides Madhya Pradesh where 20 to 29 per cent of population is suffering from malnutrition and the steps taken to save them from malnutrition?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
(a) as per Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)'s State of Food Insecurity in the World 2009 report, the proportion of undernourished of the country was 22 per cent in 2004-2006.

(b) As per National Family Health Survey-III (2005-06) report, 48% children of age under five are stunted (Height-for-age) and 42.5% children of age under five are underweight (Weight-for-age).

(c) and (d) The prevalence of underweight in children under age five years in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya and Gujarat are higher as compared to National level under NFHS-III (2005-06).

The Government has initiated various measures to improve the health and nutritional status of vulnerable population *i.e.* infants, children, pregnant and lactating mothers of the country. The important measures are given in the Statement.

Statement

The measures taken to improve the health and nutritional status of population

1. A National Nutrition Policy has been adopted in 1993 and a National Plan of Action for Nutrition (1995) is being implemented through various Departments of Government. The National Nutrition Mission has been set up.
2. Reproductive Child Health Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) includes:
 - Emphasis on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding.
 - Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to promote institutional deliveries for better birth outcomes.
 - Focus on Maternal Health by promoting institutional deliveries improved coverage and quality of ANC skilled care to Pregnant women, Post-partum care at community level.

- Immunization.
- Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood illness and malnutrition.

- Treatment of severe acute malnutrition through Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs) set up at public health facilities.
 - Specific Programme to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A and Iron & Folic Acid through Vitamin A supplementation for Preschool Children, pregnant and lactating women. Iron and folic acid syrup has been added in the programme for children 6 to 60 months.
3. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP).
 4. Nutrition Education to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification.
 5. Integrated Child Development Service Schemes (ICDS) including supplementary nutrition.
 6. National Programme of Nutritional support to Primary Education (Mid-day Meal Programme).
 7. Improving agricultural and horticultural produce.
 8. Improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating scheme and availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System.

Rise in Dengue/Malaria cases

2494. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dengue, malaria, etc. were on the rise in all parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed by Government to tackle these diseases;

(c) whether it is also a fact that platelet shortage hits dengue treatment across the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage of platelets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) No. During the last three years, the number of reported cases of Malaria in the country have remained at around 1.5 million. The number of reported cases of Dengue have increased in some States whereas many States have reported no cases of Dengue. The total number of cases of Malaria and Dengue reported in the country, State-wise, during the last three years are given in the Statement (See below). For prevention, treatment and control of vector-borne diseases including Dengue and Malaria in the country, Government of India is implementing National Vector borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the overarching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The main components of the strategy for NVBDCP are integrated vector control, early case detection & complete treatment, and behavior change communication.

Government of India provides technical support and also supplements the States by providing funds and commodities as per their annual requirements approved under NRHM. However, the programme is primarily being implemented through the State Governments.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Number of cases of Malaria and Dengue reported in the country during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Malaria Cases			Dengue Cases		
		2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	27,803	26,424	25,152	587	313	1,190
2	Arunachal Pradesh	32,072	29,146	22,066	0	0	0
3	Assam	94,853	83,939	91,413	0	0	0
4	Bihar	1,595	2,541	3,255	0	1	1
5	Chhattisgarh	1,47,525	1,23,495	1,29,397	0	0	26
6	Goa	9,755	9,822	5,056	36	43	277
7	Gujarat	71,121	51,161	45,902	570	1,065	2,461

8	Haryana	30,895	35,683	30,168	365	1,137	125
9	Himachal Pradesh	104	146	192	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Jammu & Kashmir	240	217	346	0	0	2
11	Jharkhand	1,84,878	2,14,299	2,30,683	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	49,355	47,344	36,859	230	339	1,764
13	Kerala	1,927	1,804	2,046	603	733	1,425
14	Madhya Pradesh	90,829	1,05,312	87,628	51	3	1,467
15	Maharashtra	67,850	67,333	93,818	614	743	2,255
16	Manipur	1,194	708	1,069	51	0	0
17	Meghalaya	36,337	39,616	76,759	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	6,081	7,361	9,399	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	4,976	5,078	8,489	0	0	25
20	Orissa	3,71,879	3,75,430	3,80,904	4	0	0
21	Punjab	2,017	2,494	2,955	28	4,349	245
22	Rajasthan	55,043	57,482	32,709	540	682	1,389
23	Sikkim	48	38	42	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	22,389	21,046	14,988	707	530	1,072
25	Tripura	18,474	25,894	24,430	0	0	0
26	Uttarakhand	953	1,059	1,264	0	20	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	82,538	93,383	55,437	132	51	168
28	West Bengal	87,754	89,443	1,41,211	95	1,038	399
29	A&N Islands	3,973	4,688	5,760	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	340	347	430	99	167	25
31	D & N Haveli	3,780	3,037	3,408	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	99	115	97	0	0	0
33	Delhi	182	253	169	548	1,312	1,153
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	8	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	68	72	65	274	35	66
Total		15,08,927	15,26,210	15,63,574	5,534	12,561	15,535

Expenditure of NRHM

2495. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Rural Health Statistics 2009, the recent report of the Ministry, Government is spending Rs. 10 thousand crore per year on the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

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

(c) whether inspite of huge expenditure only 3674 MBBS doctors have been appointed in rural areas during last three years under NRHM:

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such a grim scenario; and

(e) the number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) under NRHM where no doctor has been posted as yet in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

(a) Yes.

(b) An amount of Rs. 10380.25 crore was released during 2007-08, Rs.11200.52 crore during 2008-09 and Rs.13261.90 crore during 2009-10 as grants-in-aid to the States/UTs under the National Rural Health Mission.

(c) and (d) As per information available with the Ministry (updated up to 31.03.2010), 8771 General Duty Medical Officers are in position on contract basis at various levels. Besides this, 2434 Specialists have been appointed on contractual basis at CHCs across the country under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The appointment of Doctors is made by respective State / UT Governments. The reasons of shortage may vary from State to State like shortage of trained manpower, less development of basic infrastructure i.e. roads, connectivity, banks etc. However, after launch of NRHM there has been a significant increase in the number of medical and paramedical staff appointed on contractual basis.

(e) A statement showing the number of PHCs with and without Doctors (updated up to March, 2009) is enclosed.

Statement

Number of PHCs with Doctors and without doctor/lab Technician/Pharmacist

(As on March, 2009)

S.No.	State/UT	Number of PHCs functioning								
		Total PHCs functioning	with 4+ doctors	with 3 doctors	with 2 doctors	with 1 doctor	without doctor	without lab tech.	without pharma.	with lady doctor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	1570	0	105	656	809	0	251	314	56
2	Arunachal Pradesh	116	0	0	25	30	61	53	46	0
3	Assam	844	15	68	248	513	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	1776	469	43	18	3	1243	719	241	116
5	Chhattisgarh	715	NA	NA	Na	Na	NA	367	166	79
6	Goa	19	0	13	0	6	0	0	0	12
7	Gujarat	1084	0	0	380	657	47	312	498	345
8	Haryana	437	1	29	195	202	10	167	41	125

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	Himachal Pradesh	449	0	5	60	334	50	270	180	70
10	Jammu & Kashmir	375	28	85	182	78	2	150	32	147
11	Jharkhand	321	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12	Karnataka	2193	0	34	399	1760	0	968	375	360
13	Kerala	697	38	60	94	505	0	NA	17	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	1155	0	20	109	815	211	506	515	82
15	Maharashtra	1816	0	0	699	1117	0	988	181	609
16	Manipur	72	3	23	42	4	0	38	5	25
17	Meghalaya	105	2	0	15	88	0	5	26	48
18	Mizoram	57	0	0	0	52	5	16	4	17
19	Nagaland	123	0	1	19	80	23	72	27	10
20	Orissa	1279	98	26	117	881	157	1162	103	46
21	Punjab	394	0	16	50	251	77	96	12	105
22	Rajasthan	1503	0	3	174	1326	0	0	0	188

23	Sikkim	24	0	0	24	0	0	0	16	18
24	Tamil Nadu	1277	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	Tripura	76	8	3	56	9	0	19	12	17
26	Uttarakhand	239	0	5	43	100	91	130	3	26
27	Uttar Pradesh	3690	24	67	538	2864	197	603	459	164
28	West Bengal	922	0	0	129	649	144	919	357	5
29	A & N Islands	19	2	1	12	2	2	1	0	11
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N Haveli	6	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	5
32	Daman & Diu	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
33	Delhi	8	1	0	1	6	0	4	5	7
34	Lakshadweep	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3
35	Puducherry	24	3	0	13	8	0	0	0	12
All India		23391	693	607	4306	13152	2320	7816	3635	2710

Note: NA: Not Available.

For calculating the overall percentages, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded.

Establishment of AIIMS like institutions

2496. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of AIIMS like institutions to be set up as approved by Government along with the names of places, where they will be set up, the criteria fixed thereof for setting them up and the nodal agency thereof; and

(b) the details of architect consultant appointed by Government, the criteria fixed for their appointment, the amount of their fees and the basis of its fixation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

(a) The Government has approved setting up of six AIIMS-like institutions in the States of Bihar (Patna), Chhattisgarh (Raipur), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), Orissa (Bhubaneswar), Rajasthan (Jodhpur) and Uttarakhand (Rishikesh) under the first phase of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). It is also proposed to set up two more institutions, one each in the State of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal in the second phase of PMSSY. These States have been identified on the basis of various socio-economic indicators like human development index, literacy rate, population below poverty line and per capital income and health indicators like population to bed ratio, prevalence rate of serious communicable diseases, infant mortality rate etc.

The implementation of the AIIMS-like institutions is being carried out by the Ministry directly.

(b) The details of architect consultant appointed and fees payable to them are given in the Statement (See below). The criteria laid down for selecting the architectural designs consisted of parameters such as suitability of design conforming to functionality requirements, energy efficiency, organization/team strength of the firm, cost of construction

and maintenance etc.

Statement

Details of Architect Consultant appointed and fees payable

Sl. No.	Name of architecture consultant	Name of site	Fee payable to Design DPR Consultant (Rs. in Crore)	Basis for Fixation of fee
1.	M/s. Prem Caudhery & Associates	Bhopal	7.50 (including Rs.1 Crore for designs & DPR for residential complex)	Fixation of fee based on the quantum of work involved in preparation of architectural drawings.
2.	M/s. Surender Sawhney Associates	Rishikesh	6.50	Structural development of master plan preparation of detailed Report etc.
3.	M/s. Hospitech Management Consultants (P) Ltd.	Raipur	7.00 (Including hostels)	Structural development of master plan preparation of detailed Report etc.
4.	M/s. Hospitech Project Management Consultants (P) Ltd.	Patna	7.00 (Including hostels)	Structural development of master plan preparation of detailed Report etc.
5.	M/s. Consulting Engineering Services (I) Ltd.	Bhubaneswar	6.50	
6.	M/s. Mathur & Kapre Associates	Jodhpur	6.50	

Fund for discovery of drugs

2497. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans Rs. 3000 crore fund for discovery of drugs;

(b) if so, the details worked out so far, rural and urban areas-wise; and

(c) the involvement of public and private industries in this regard in the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) The Department of Pharmaceuticals is in the process of examining a proposal to set up a Venture Fund for promoting drug discovery and innovation. Details including size, etc. are being worked out with the help of National Institute of Public Finance and Policy.

Ayurvedic colleges

2498. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ayurvedic colleges which were given recognition during last year; and

(b) the number of Ayurvedic colleges decided to be opened in Madhya Pradesh and by when these colleges would be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Government had accorded permission for starting five new Ayurveda colleges in the country during the last year under Section 13A of the Indian Medicine Central Council (IMCC) Act, 1970.

(b) The Department of AYUSH has received a proposal from a private organization seeking permission in terms of Section 13A of the IMCC Act 1970 for starting a new Ayurvedic Medical College in the State of Madhya Pradesh. However, the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) has not recommended the application for approval by Government.

Approval for pharma products

2499. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to seek time-bound Japanese nod for pharma products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the response of Japan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (d) The Department of Commerce has stated that the time bound approval of pharma products is one of the issues in India-Japan negotiations for a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA).

Rising cases of breast cancer in the country

2500. SHRIMATI RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with nearly 100,000 new breast cancer cases are reported every year in India and it has overtaken cervical cancer as the number one cancer afflicting among women;

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

(c) the steps being taken to control this situation in our country; and

(d) the funds allocated and used for this purpose during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) and (b) According to National Cancer Registry Programme Report on Time Trends in Cancer Incidence Rates 1982-2005 of Indian Council of Medical Research, the estimated number of breast cancers in India in 2010 is 90,659 and of cervical cancer is 1,03,821.

By 2020, it is expected that breast cancer will overtake cervical cancer at the current rate of increase in cancer cases.

(c) and (d) The National Programme for Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) has been approved with an outlay of Rs. 731.52 crore for Cancer for the remaining two years of the 11th Five Year Plan (2010-11 and 2011-12) for strengthening cancer care facilities in the country. There are several activities envisaged under this programme for increasing awareness, prevention, early detection and treatment for cancer cases besides strengthening the health care delivery system.

Renewal of Health Cards for Weavers

2501. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of weavers and their families who have been issued health cards across Uttar Pradesh, including Varanasi and Chandauli districts;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that Rs. 180 is charged as for the renewal of these health cards and the poor weavers are unable to pay even this amount; and

(c) if so, whether Government would direct the concerned authorities to renew the health cards without charging money from the poor weavers so that proper arrangements could be made for their treatment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

(a) During 2009-10, 191714 handloom weavers have been enrolled (new plus renewal) from Uttar Pradesh including Varanasi and Chandauli districts under Health Insurance Scheme.

(b) As per approved guidelines, contribution by Handloom Weaver/State Government has been fixed as Rs.179.20 per weaver family per annum. The minimum contribution by weaver is Rs.50/- per family in cases where the State Governments are making contribution on his behalf.

(c) The Health Insurance Policy cover is only for one year. However, the Health Cards are renewed on payment of premium for the subsequent year, for eligible beneficiaries.

Prevention of maternal mortality in the country

2502. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the maternity mortality rate in the country is high due to non-availability or in-accessibility of maternal health facilities, especially in rural areas;

(b) if so, the initiatives taken by Government to bring down and even prevent increasing maternity mortality rate in the country; and

(c) the details of fiscal allocation made by Government in connection with maternal health during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

(a) to (c) As per the Sample Registration System of the Registrar General of India (RGI-SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has shown a decline from 301 per 100,000 live births during the period 2001-03 to 254 per 100,000 live births during the period 2004-06.

As per the Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics (RHS) 2009, there are 145894 Sub- Centers, 23391 PHCs and 4510 CHCs functioning in the country. These centres are provided untied funds and Annual Maintenance Grants to upgrade their facilities which includes facilities to provide services for maternal care. However, some shortage of manpower, including specialists in Obstetrics & Gynecology and Anesthetists to provide emergency obstetric care services in these centres continues to exist.

Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the steps taken to provide maternal care services and accelerate the pace of reduction of maternal mortality in the country are:

1. Upgrading and operationalizing the Primary Health Centres (PHCs) as 24x7 facilities for providing basic medical facilities including basic obstetric and new-born care; and Community Health Centers (CHCs) as First Referral Units (FRUs) for providing comprehensive obstetric and new-born care services.
2. Augmenting the availability of skilled manpower by means of different skill- based trainings such as Skilled Birth Attendance for Auxiliary Nurse Midwives/Staff Nurses/Lady Health Visitors; training of MBBS Doctors in Life Saving Anesthetic Skills and Emergency Obstetric Care including Caesarean Section.
3. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a cash benefit scheme to promote Institutional Delivery with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) and SC/ST pregnant women. This has resulted in significant increases in institutional delivery.
4. Provision of Ante-natal and Post Natal Care services including prevention and treatment of Anemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation.

5. Organizing Village Health and Nutrition day in rural area every month at Anganwadi centers for provision of maternal and child health services.
6. Engagement of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) for every 1000 population to facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
7. Establishing Referral systems including emergency referral transport, for which the states have been given flexibility to use different models.

Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) flexible pool funds, the allocation approved by the Government of India for activities in connection with Maternal Health in the last 3 years are:

Year	Allocation (in crores)
2007-08	Rs.283.72
2008-09	Rs.1528.79
2009-10	Rs.1622.83

Progress of centrally sponsored schemes in Bihar

2503. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted under Centrally sponsored schemes under the Ministry especially the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to Bihar during the last three financial years, scheme-wise, year-wise;

(b) the amount released against the allotment made during this period scheme-wise, year-wise; and

(c) the amount which has already been spent by the State Government of Bihar against the funds allotted and released?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):
 (a) to (c) Details showing the Allocation, Release and Expenditure under National Rural Health Mission in respect of Bihar for F. Ys. 2007-08 to 2009-10 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Allocation, Release and Expenditure under National Rural Health Mission for the F. Ys. 2007-08 to 2009-10. Bihar

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Programme	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	RCH-II	49.75	0.00	179.84	251.17	351.17	258.21	266.36	266.36	331.91
2	Additionalities under NRHM	256.31	137.63	14.83	216.20	216.20	106.24	284.92	48.15	142.97
3	Routine Immunization	13.01	20.85	11.15	12.00	14.47	16.37	20.24	0.99	12.57
4	P.P.I.	62.33	62.33	53.64	75.61	75.61	37.71	76.98	96.67	75.26
5	Infrastructure Maintenance	145.26	89.80	124.04	156.87	117.66	323.97	157.22	197.22	209.05
6.	National Disease Control Programmes									
a	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme	14.02	1.25	0.00	1.36	0.00	0.00	1.30	0.10	0.01
b	National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
b	National Leprosy Eradication Programme*	2.91	1.88	1.35	3.00	0.00	0.13	2.61	0.00	0.58
c	National Programme for Control of Blindness*	3.39	1.38	2.27	4.20	4.20	1.28	2.79	2.79	0.00
d	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme*	20.67	20.20	20.20	34.48	26.81	26.81	33.07	22.32	27.02
e	Revised National TB Control Programme*	22.90	14.93	15.94	22.62	15.05	12.48	14.44	14.17	16.59
GRAND TOTAL		590.66	350.24	423.25	777.70	821.18	783.19	860.11	648.77	815.96

Note: * denotes inclusive of kind grants.

MCI's vision document

2504. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Medical Council of India (MCI) is preparing a Vision Document;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 43 Working Groups have been constituted for revamping medical education in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the reports of the working Groups which were to be submitted by June 16 have already been submitted; and

(e) if so, the recommendations thereof and action taken by the Ministry on those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The objective of the Vision Document 2015 is to generate a road map for medical education, training, research and ethics in the country in order to bring them in line with the global standards and trends. In order to prepare the Vision Document 2015, the Medical Council of India has constituted several Working Groups and engaged a large number of eminent medical specialists from around the country.

(d) and (e) Medical Council of India informed that some of the Working Groups have submitted their reports and the Board of Governors are evaluating them.

Sale of spurious drugs

2505. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to reply to Starred Question 458 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 27 April, 2010 and state:

(a) whether 255 persons involved in sale of spurious drugs were arrested and the value of drugs recovered from them over nearby past three years is estimated at Rs. 171001667/-;

(b) if so, the penalty and punishment awarded to all the nabbed persons and whether their licences were also cancelled;

(c) whether the Ministry has set up a special team or committee to check such incidents so that sale of spurious/substandard drugs could be curbed in future; and

(d) if so, the details of the committee/team constituted, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes.

(b) In case licensed manufacturer are found to be involved in activities relating to the manufacture of spurious drugs their licenses are immediately suspended for further investigations and if necessary, prosecutions are launched in various courts of law. The punishments are awarded by the courts only after completing the legal procedures in each case.

(c) and (d) The manufacture of spurious drugs is an undercover activity and can only be curbed through vigilance, raids and following the leads available in such cases. There is already a well laid mechanism/ set up in the country in the form of the Drugs Control Departments of the State Governments and the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation under the Drugs Controller General (India) whereby an effective check/vigilance is maintained to curb such activities. The Government has also announced a Whistle Blower Scheme to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. Under the policy the informers would be suitably rewarded for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs to the regulatory authorities.

Use of Oxytocin for increasing size of vegetables

2506. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the size of vegetables like bottle gourd, pumpkin, cucumber is being increased by using poisonous injection like oxytocin;

(b) is so, the steps being taken to check it;

(c) whether an agricultural scientist had died due to the juice of poisonous bottle gourd;

(d) if so, the method to identify poisonous bottle gourd;

(e) whether despite Government's ban on the poisonous injections like oxytocin, they are being sold in the open market;

(f) if so, the steps taken to stop their sale;

(g) whether there is any provision to ban those companies who are producing such poisonous substances inspite of the ban; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) As per study carried out by Punjab Agriculture University in 2008-2009 on effect of oxytocin on the yield and quality of the bottle gourd it revealed that the number of fruits and their weight were unaltered with the injection of oxytocin. It had no effect on crop yield. In addition, oxytocin injection did not influence the quality of the fruits as the dry matter, protein, carbohydrates and fat contents were similar to those of the non-injected plants. The study also revealed that oxytocin (injection or spray) did not cause any anatomical changes.

(b) Oxytocin is a schedule - H drugs which cannot be sold without the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner. Further, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has made it mandatory since April 2001 itself to market oxytocin injection in single unit blister packs only.

(c) and (d) As per some media reports, an agricultural scientist had died due to the juice of poisonous bottle gourd. These have, however, not been confirmed.

(e) to (h) Oxytocin is categorized as a schedule-H drug under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act. To prevent misuse of this drug several measures have been initiated by the Government. Oxytocin can be sold only against the prescription of the Registered Medical / Veterinary Practitioner Doctor. The Government has made it mandatory to market Oxytocin injection in single unit blister packs only. Instructions have also been issued by Drugs Controller General (India) to all State Drugs Controller to regulate and monitor manufacture and distribution of Oxytocin.

Steps for population stabilization

2507. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a strict implementation of laws on marriageable age and delayed first child birth could help in population stabilization;

(b) whether Government wants to promote population stabilization by making people aware about the benefit of small families;

(c) whether spread of education especially among girls will help a great deal in addressing the problem; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(d) The Government has passed a Child Marriage Restraint Act for prohibition of child marriages.

Government is communicating the message of benefits of small families to the people through Electronic and Print media. Measures are being taken to increase female literacy as states where the rate of female literacy is high are seen to have a low fertility rate.

Government has also taken initiatives which promote delaying age of marriage and first child through schemes such as Prerna Award (responsible Parenthood Practices) of Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK). This promotes population stabilization by encouraging delayed marriage (after the legal age) among girls, by rewarding and publically honoring the women who marry after the legal age and ensure proper spacing in the birth of their children. The Santushti strategy provides private sector gynecologists and vasectomy surgeons an opportunity to conduct sterilization operations in Public Private Partnership (PPP).

DMA'S proposal on cashless hospitalization policy

2508. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Medical Association (DMA) has sought clear guidelines from Government on cashless hospitalization policy;

(b) whether lack of proper guidelines discourage people from opting health insurance;

(c) whether Government has received suggestions from the DMA that all nursing homes registered in Delhi should be given cashless facilities to enable insured persons to choose any nursing home of his choice; and

(d) whether Government is going to issue necessary guidelines to all nursing homes/hospitals to follow uniformity in charging the patients for a particular disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

(a) to (d) No such guidelines have been sought by Delhi Medical Association (DMA) from the Public Sector General insurance Companies. However, on account of heavy outgo of claims and the health insurance portfolio becoming loss making, effort has been made by the Public Sector Insurance Companies to curtail/reduce the claims outgo. For control over cost of claims, elaborate discussions were held with the medical experts and a standardization of these procedures was done. Historical data of past hospitalization in the selected cities was analyzed and hospitals with maximum volume of traffic were identified.

Data on cost for procedures too was analyzed. The cost component for each procedure in terms of length of stay, type of intervention, cost and nature of implants etc. were studied. Hospitals were also categorized on the basis of facilities and infrastructure available. Depending upon the categorization of hospitals, the rates were also standardized.

The third Party Administrators (TPAs), thereafter, approached the hospitals with high volume of traffic and offered them to be part of the network at the appropriate rates. The cashless service is thus, now available only in a network of 449 hospitals that have agreed to work at given rates for specified procedures in the four cities (Delhi -163, Mumbai - 121, Bangalore - 81 & Chennai - 84).

Simultaneously the settlement of claims on reimbursement basis continues to be available in non-network hospitals. The list of Hospitals in the Network in these cities is available on the websites of TPAs / Insurance Companies. In the rest of India the earlier process of rendering cashless facility is still continuing.

**Request for inclusion of Rajendra Medical Hospital,
Patiala, under PMSSY**

2509. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajendra Medical Hospital at Patiala was inaugurated by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru the first Prime Minister of India in 1954;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government medical college under this hospital has 150 MBBS seats and the State Government of Punjab has been spending crores of rupees for its maintenance and upgradation;

(c) if so, whether Government has received a request from the State Government of Punjab to include this medical college and hospital under Prime Minister Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY);

(d) if so, by when this project will be included in PMSSY; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):

(a) Yes.

(b) The Government Medical College, Patiala has 150 MBBS seats. However, the information on expenditure made by the State Government for maintenance and upgradation of the institute is not centrally maintained.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Prevention of female feticide

2510. DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA:

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

(a) the percentage of decrease or increase reported in female foeticide cases due to laws enacted and measures taken by Government to prevent female foeticide;

(b) the States where female foeticide percentage is minimum and maximum; and

(c) the details of present situation in various States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) As per the information received from National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the NCRB does not provide the data on female foeticide separately. However, the number of reported cases of foeticide were 125, 96, 73 and 107 (provisional) during the year 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively.

Pre-conception & Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act, 1994 prohibits the selection or determination of sex, before or after conception. The efforts taken by the Government under PC&PNDT Act, 1994 for its effective implementation include constitution of a National Inspection & Monitoring Committee (NIMC), creating awareness on the issue through various IEC mechanisms, sensitizing stake holders including the judiciary and public prosecutors, holding of workshops/seminars and community awareness through auxiliary Nursing Midwife (ANM) and Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), as well as facility for on-line filing of Form 'F' by clinics for better implementation of the Act.

(b) and (c) During the year 2008, no case was registered in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, A&N Island, Chandigarh, D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. Punjab registered 24 cases of foeticide during the same period, which was maximum number in the country. State wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Cases Registered(CR), cases chargesheeted(CS), cases convicted(CV), persons arrested(PAR), persons chargesheeted(PCS) & persons convicted(PCV) under foeticide of children (Section 315 and 316 IPC) during 2006-2008

Sl	States	2006						2007						2008					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	5	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	5	1	0	1	1	0	10	4	2	8	7	3	9	6	4	3	4	2
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	8	2	0	5	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
8	Haryana	9	2	0	9	9	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	5	3	0	7	7	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	5	1	0	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

11	Jharkhand	1	0	0	15	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	13	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	1
13	Kerala	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	14	4	2	6	6	1	10	7	0	11	11	0	8	4	3	12	12
15	Maharashtra	10	5	0	11	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	22	2	0	7	2	0	35	8	0	9	8	0	24	3	2	8	4
22	Rajasthan	25	3	1	8	8	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	1	5	5	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	0	5	5	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Total State	118	30	5	77	73	5	92	26	3	40	39	4	71	23	10	44	37	10
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	7	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT	7	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	125	35	5	77	73	5	96	27	3	41	40	4	73	23	10	44	37	10

Source: Crime in India Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

Guidelines for standardization of ingredients of pan masala/gutakha

2511. DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA:

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

(a) whether any guidelines regarding standardization and certification of the constituents of pan masala and pan gutakha are issued by the concerned ministries;

(b) whether the State and the Central Governments have taken measures for prevention of ill effect of chewing pan masala and pan gutakha which affects health advisement;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any agency has been constituted for testing of constituents shown on the packings of pan masala and pan gutakha;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The Standards of pan masala have been prescribed under Appendix- B, item A. 30 of "The Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955".

(b) and (c) The Government of India has notified "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA) 2003, to protect citizens, with special attention to groups at risk such as pregnant women and children, from involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke, and to discourage consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products by imposing various regulatory measures. The salient features of the Act are as under:-

i. Ban on smoking in public places (Section-4).

ii. Ban on direct/indirect advertisement of tobacco products (Section-5).

iii. Ban on sale of tobacco products to children below 18 year & ban on sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of educational institutions (Section-6).

iv. Specified health warnings on tobacco products (Section-7).

In order to effectively implement the tobacco control Act/Rules, as also to create awareness about the ill effects of tobacco, the National Tobacco Control Programme has been launched in 42 Districts of 21 States. The programme broadly envisages-

1. Mass media anti-tobacco campaign.
2. Establishing tobacco product testing laboratories.
3. Capacity building at the State and District level by setting up State Tobacco Control Cells and District Tobacco Control Cell in order to:-
 - i. Engage NGOs to carry out school health campaign in schools.
 - ii. Train the health workers, school teachers, etc. on ill effects of tobacco;
 - iii. Monitor the implementation of provisions under COTPA.
 - iv. Provide help to consumers of tobacco for tobacco cessation.

(d) to (f) The implementation of PFA Act 1954 and Rules made thereunder is entrusted to Food (Health) Authorities of States / UTs Government. Random samples are taken by the enforcement staff and in case of samples found not conforming to standards and the general provisions prescribed under PFA Rules, 1955, action is taken by the State Food (Health) Authorities under the PFA Act, 1954.

Registry for sex workers

2512. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there exists a registry for sex workers in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a high proportion of sex workers are found to be infected with HIV;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has taken any steps to provide sex workers with adequate information and guidance to prevent the spread of HIV and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD); and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The dynamics of Sex Workers' operation keeps on changing. Sex Workers move from one place to another and assume different names which makes it difficult to keep a registry. For ensuring preventive services to sex workers and other High risk Groups, NGOs and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) reach out to these population with Peer Educators and Out Reach Workers who are mostly from the community of sex workers.

(c) and (d) As per the HIV Sentinel Surveillance (2008-09), the national prevalence of HIV among FSW is 4.92 percent and it is showing declining trend.

Year wise HIV prevalence among sex workers is as follows: 2003 - 10.33%, 2004 - 9.43%, 2005 - 8.44%, 2006 -4.90%, 2007 -5.06% and in 2008-09 - 4.94%.

(e) and (f) Prevention component of National AIDS Control Program has a component called 'Targeted Intervention' Focusing prevention amongst High Risk Groups, including female sex workers. Targeted Intervention gives information to High Risk Groups including sex workers on sexually transmitted infections and treatment, counseling, education on condom use, testing in Integrated Testing & Counseling Centres (ICTC).

Targeted Intervention projects are working through peer educators and out reach workers using flip charts, story books, flow charts, interactive games and skits.

Purchase of expired vaccines

2513.SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had planned to buy expired vaccines from a lab whose licence was suspended in 2008;

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

(c) what precautionary measures are being taken in such matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Whistle blower policy for the pharmaceutical sector

2514. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposed the whistle blower policy in an attempt to tackle the menace of fake life saving medicines as these spurious drugs not only affect the health of the citizens but also the prestige of the country's pharmaceutical trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of complaints received so far and the raids conducted in this connection during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to put strong penalty for those engaged in the illegal practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Government initiated a whistle blower scheme in 2009 to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. Under this scheme the informers would be suitably rewarded for providing concrete information in respect of movement of spurious drugs to the regulatory authorities. The details of the scheme are posted on the Web-site of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) www.cdscop.nic.in.

(c) So far 30 complaints have been received and 5 raids have been conducted.

(d) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 has been amended under Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act 2008, whereby more stringent penalties for manufacture and trade of spurious and adulterated drugs have been provided. Certain offences have been made cognizable and non-bailable.

Effect of use of mobile phone on health

2515. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study about the effect on health of mobile phone users, kids, in particular;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) to (c) Post Graduate institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh has studied the side effects of use of mobile phone and found that long-term and intensive use of mobile phone may cause inner ear damage.

Reservations of IMA to bachelor of Rural Health Care

2516. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Medical Association (IMA) has opposed the concept of 'Bachelor of Rural Health Care' Course being promoted by Government to meet the shortage of doctors in rural India;

(b) whether the IMA has called for examining other options for meeting the shortage of doctors in rural areas by increasing the retirement age of mainstream doctors to 65 years and allowing reemployment after retirement on attractive salary and perks exclusively to work in rural areas; and

(c) whether the IMA has also suggested that Government should consider offering serving doctors in urban areas more salaries and allowances at par with such facilities granted to defence personnel working in remote areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

Takeover of Indian Pharma Companies by Foreign Companies

2517. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian pharmaceutical companies taken over by foreign companies in the 2009-10;

(b) whether there is any increase in the price of the drug produced by these companies after the takeover; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to control the prices of drugs increased subsequent to these takeovers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Some Indian pharmaceutical companies including M/s Piramal Healthcare have been taken over by foreign companies.

(b) to (c) The National Pharmaceuticals Pricing Authority (NPPA) fixes/revises the prices of 74 bulk drugs, specified in the First Schedule of Drug Prices Control Order (DPCO), 1995 and the formulations containing any of these Scheduled drugs. The prices of Scheduled formulations are fixed or revised in accordance with the paragraph 7 of the DPCO, 1995. No one can sell any Scheduled drug/formulation at a price higher than the price fixed by NPPA. Prices of Non-Scheduled formulations are fixed by the manufacturers themselves keeping in view the various factors like cost of production, marketing/selling expenses, R&D expenses, trade commission, market competition, product innovation, product quality etc. However, NPPA monitors the prices of all formulations based on the reports of ORG IMS and the information furnished by the individual manufacturers. Whenever a price increase beyond 10% per annum is noticed, the manufacturer is asked to bring down the price voluntarily failing which, subject to prescribed conditions action is initiated under paragraph 10(b) of the DPCO, 1995 for fixing the price of formulation in public interest. Monitoring of prices is an on-going process.

Bachelor of Rural Health Care Course

2518. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) by when the proposed Bachelor of Rural Health Care Course is going to be finalized;

(b) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has prepared a syllabus for this course;

(c) if so, the details of the course proposed;

(d) whether the course is to be run by the Central Government or State Government or is to be taken up under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(e) whether it is a fact that Indian Medical Association (IMA) has raised some objections to the proposal; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and whether these objections have been addressed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) In order to tackle acute shortage of doctors in rural areas, the Central Government has been exploring various options, one of which is to introduce a short term rural medical course. The proposed course to be called Bachelor of Rural Health Care will be of 3-years duration with 6-months of internship and is proposed to be taught in the District Hospitals and is especially designed for those who have completed their schooling and passed their qualifying examination from notified rural areas of the district. These professionals will be posted at the Sub-Centers.

(e) Yes.

(f) All concerns including those expressed by Indian Medical Association will be considered by Central Government before finalizing the proposal.

Disinvestment of equity in PSUs

2519. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Maharatna" and "Navratna" Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) are empowered for Disinvestment of equity held by them in their respective subsidiaries;

(b) if so, how many Public Sector undertakings (PSUs) have so far utilized above mentioned power during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether such empowerment is also available in respect of disinvestment of equity in their joint ventures;

(d) if not, whether Government is considering empowering such Navratna/Maharatna (CPSUs) for greater flexibility in resource management; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The Maharatna and Navratna Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are empowered to divest shareholding in subsidiaries subject to certain conditions.

(b) Presently, there are 4 Maharatna and 15 Navratna CPSEs. None of these 19 CPSEs have utilized the above-mentioned power during last three years.

(c) The Maharatna and Navratna CPSEs are presently not empowered to disinvest equity in their joint ventures.

(d) and (e) The Maharatna and Navratna CPSEs have already been empowered to raise debt from domestic capital markets and from international market, subject to certain conditions.

Issue of shares to nominee Directors of JV PSUs

2520. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether nominee directors of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) in their Joint Ventures (JVs) and subsidiaries, are entitled to receive any remunerations and shares issued by JVs or subsidiaries in any form;

(b) if so, the details of such remuneration other than sitting fees and shares received by Maharatna / Navratna's nominee directors during the last three years; and

(c) whether government has issued any guidelines debarring issue of shares to nominee directors of such PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARUN YADAV): (a) to (c) The Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has issued guidelines to the effect that in case any monetary benefits in the form of sitting fee, bonus,

share in profits, stock options etc. are received by the nominee Directors (employees of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and Government officers), the same are required to be deposited with the CPSE/Government that has nominated him/her as part time Director. This guideline is uniformly applicable to all CPSEs including Maharatna and Navratna CPSEs. DPE is the nodal Department for CPSEs, however, each CPSE is under the administrative control of respective Ministry/Department. Information in respect of remunerations received by nominated directors is not centrally maintained.

Discretionary powers for Panchayats

2521. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by Government for providing discretionary power to Panchayats to make them autonomous bodies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a lack of uniformity in the Panchayati Raj System;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, and the reasons thereof;

(e) whether Government had introduced a Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(f) if so, the salient features of this Scheme;

(g) whether the development of villages is not being done in a holistic way under the Panchayati Raj System; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI P.C. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) commissions studies on various aspects related to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) from time to time. A study is also commissioned every year on the Devolution Index (DI) that ranks States for undertaking measures for effective devolution of Funds, Functions and Functionaries to the PRIs.

(c) and (d) The 73rd Constitutional Amendment provides for the following commonalities in the implementation of Panchayati Raj System in all States and Union Territories to which Part-IX of the Constitution applies:- (a) Constitution of Panchayats at Villages, Intermediate and District levels except for States having a population of less than 20 lakhs which may not constitute a Panchayat at the Intermediate level; (b) Regular elections to the Panchayats every five years; (c) Reservation of seats and offices of Chairperson for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women at each level of Panchayats and (d) constitution of State Finance Commission and State Election Commission.

Under Article 243G of the Constitution, State Legislatures are to endow the Panchayats with powers and authority to enable them to function as institutions of self governance. States vary in the extent of powers that they have devolved to the Panchayats to plan, implement and monitor schemes for economic development and social justice. Within the Constitutional framework. Panchayats are a State subject and States pass legislations suitable in their context. The present status of devolution of Funds, Functions and Functionaries to the Panchayati Raj Institutions by various States/UTs is given in the Statement (See below).

(e) and (f) MoPR is implementing the scheme of Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) since 2005-06 with the objective to incentivize States/UTs for undertaking measures for effective devolution of Funds, Functions and Functionaries to the PRIs. Presently, the scheme has an annual allocation of Rs.10 crore. Incentive grants are given to the States/UTs on the basis of independent evaluation and ranking as per the Devolution Index. For the year 2009-10, the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi was engaged for preparation of Devolution Index for ranking the States/UTs.

(g) and (h) For holistic socio-economic development, MoPR has supported decentralized integrated planning. Every district under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme is required to prepare decentralized Plan that is to be consolidated by the District Planning Committees.

Statement

Status of devolution of departments/subjects with funds, functions and functionaries to the Panchayati Raj institutions for Major States/UTs.

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. and names of the Departments/subjects Transferred to Panchayats with respect to		
1	2	3	4	5
		Funds	Functions	Functionaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	<p>1. Zilla and Mandal Panchayats are not empowered to collect taxes. Gram Panchayats (GP) collect taxes such as house, lighting and water tax. GPs also collect a variety of duties and fees and generate revenues through auctions and lease rentals.</p> <p>2. Governments Orders (GOs) issued for devolving funds in 10 departments. 75-80% funds devolved to PRIs are tied. Apart from establishment expenses, PRIs receive grants under TFC, SFC, BRGF and a per capita grant.</p>	<p>Under the State PR Act 23 matters have been transferred to Mandal Panchayats, 21 to GPs and 1 to Zilla Panchayats (ZPs).</p>	<p>Functionaries are under the administrative control of their respective line departments but are partially accountable to PRIs respect of the devolved functions.</p>

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. PRIs do not collect taxes. 2. Transfer of funds by departments has not taken place. The SFC had identified various departments for devolution of funds but a decision has not yet been taken.	29 subjects as per Eleventh Schedule have been devolved. GOs covering 20 departments have been issued, but not	Functionaries have not been transferred. yet implemented.
3.	Assam	1. Though the Assam Panchayat Act 1994 empowers PRIs to collect taxes, such as tax on trade, entertainment, markets, fisheries etc and duties, cess etc the main source of revenue for all PRIs is lease rent from markets, river banks and ponds. PRIs cannot enforce tax collection, which remains poor. 2. PRIs receive funds under NREGS, BRGF, IAY, TFC and DDP.	All 29 functions have been devolved through legislation. The activity-mapping document has been prepared covering 23 subjects and 17 departments. But GOs have been issued 23 by 6 departments.	There has been very minimal devolution of functionaries in a subjects. Officials continue to to departments. only for 7 subjects out of
few report				

4.	Bihar	<p>1. No taxes are collected by PRIs but a proposal regarding the same is under consideration of State Government.</p> <p>2. Funds under TFC, BRGF and NREGS are allotted to PRIs, Apart from these 3 schemes, PRIs do not receive funds under any of the Centrally and State sponsored schemes.</p>	<p>29 subjects as per Eleventh Schedule have been devolved as per the Act and activity mapping has been conducted. 21 line deptts. Have issued GOs, PRIs play an important role in rural development & social welfare programmes, education, health and relief.</p>	<p>Departmental staff answer to departments. Anganwadi workers, teachers are health workers are appointed by PRIs.</p>
5.	Chattisgarh	<p>1. The GP is authorized to collect various types of taxes, including house tax, business tax, livestock registration tax etc.</p> <p>2. Funds for 12 departments have been devolved.</p>	<p>Activity Mapping of 27 matters has been undertaken.</p>	<p>Panchayat make recruitments for 9 departments.</p>
6.	Goa	<p>1. Panchayats levy 11 types of taxes and also have non-tax sources of revenue.</p> <p>Matching grants are given by State Govt. on the basis</p>	<p>Goa Panchayati Raj Act empowers Panchayats with respect to 29 subjects. A detailed activity mapping exercise has been conducted by</p>	<p>PRIs have their own core staff for the execution of works. At the GP level a secretary has been appointed and GPs have also employed own staff such as clerks and peons.</p>

<p>and</p> <p>at</p>	<p>of tax collection in previous year.</p> <p>2. Untied funds are given to Panchayats through the Panchayati Raj Deptt. as well as specific purpose grants such as grant in aid to financially weak PRIs for strengthening administration, rural infrastructure and departmental grants.</p>	<p>the Second SFC and a report has been submitted and is under consideration of the State Government. At present, 18 matters are devolved to GPs, while 7 are devolved to ZPs.</p>	<p>services of Executive, Assistant Junior Engineers have been placed the disposal of ZPs.</p>
<p>7. Gujarat promotion</p>	<p>1. 8 major taxes are collected by PRIs, which form an important source of 'own funds'.</p> <p>2. In 2008-09, 13 departments allocated funds to PRIs.</p>	<p>14 functions have been completely devolved and 5 are partially devolved.</p>	<p>Panchayats have power of appointment, transfer, and etc. of all class III and class IV staff. GOs have been issued for devolution of functionaries for 14 functions.</p>

8.	Haryana	<p>1. GPs generate revenue from lease amount from auctioning of Panchayat land, liquor cess collected on behalf of Panchayats and rental of Panchayat premises to other deptts.</p> <p>2. The 12th FC grant is made available to PRIs and some project specific grants are given to PRIs.</p>	<p>Panchayati Raj Act devolves 29 functions. GOs have been issued for 10 deptts. Five instructions to implement these GOs.</p>	<p>There is no significant devolution of functionaries. departments have issued</p>
9.	Himachal Pradesh	<p>1. Only the GP is empowered to levy taxes such as house tax, tax on shops, mills etc. GPs also levy service charges.</p> <p>Land revenue is transferred by the State Government to the GPs. A portion of the tax on liquor as well as telecommunication towers is also transferred to GPs.</p> <p>2. Funds have not been transferred for any of the 29 subjects. PRIs mainly</p>	<p>Activity Mapping of all 29 subjects has been undertaken vide notification dated 19th October, 2009.</p>	<p>The Panchayats of all 3 levels been empowered to appoint functionaries of many categories contract basis and pay their out of grant-in-aid provided by State Government.</p>

receive TFC grants and
NREGS funds.

1	2	3	4	5
10.	J&K		Elections to PRIs have not been held	
11.	Jharkhand		Elections to PRIs have not been held	
12.	Karnataka	1. PRIs collect 7 types of taxes, GPs also collect fees for various activities.	Karnataka has delegated all 29 subjects to PRI by issuing Activity Mapping Notification	All Panchayat posts barring those the lower level are filled through deputation of Govt. employees who
		2. Panchayati Raj legislation provides the mandatory transfer for untied funds to PRIs. The Govt. makes an untied grant of not less than Rs.5 lakhs to GPs. At the ZP level, funds have been devolved for 19 functions, at the Taluk Panchayat level for 14 functions and at the GP level for 10 functions.	dated 12.8.2003. The activity mapping positions Zilla and Taluka Panchayats as planners and facilitators and owners of common executive machinery, GPs as local service providers as instruments of down ward accountability.	function under dual control of the Deptt. and the PRIs. and Gram and Ward Sabhas
13.	Kerala transferred managerial them.	1. GPs have their own tax domain of 9 types of taxes and several non-tax revenue sources. Block an Zilla Panchayats do not levy taxes.	Detailed activity mapping for all 29 functions has been conducted and activities have	Functionaries have been to PRIs, which have full and part disciplinary control over been devolved to Panchayats.

		2. Untied funds devolved to Panchayats for development purposes to be used as per local prioritization. In addition, funds are transferred for specific purposes by deptts.		
14.	Madhya departments Pradesh grassroot etc.	1. Village Panchayats are empowered to collect taxes such as property tax, mela tax, as well as generate non-tax income from sources such as temporary lease of land, rights for fisheries in ponds etc. District Panchayat does not collect any taxes. 2. Funds for 13 departments covering 19 matters are released to PRIs. 3. There is a Panchayat Window in the budget of Departments.	GOs containing the Activity Mapping in respect of 25 matters pertaining to 22 deptts. have been issued.	1. Functionaries for 13 have been transferred to the PRIs. 2. There is a State Panchayat Service. 3. Panchayats are empowered to recruit own staff as well as workers such as teachers. AWWS, ASHA, Village level workers

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Maharashtra	1. ZP and GP collect taxes. A percentage of taxes collected by the Revenue Department are passed onto the ZP. 2. Grants for 11 departments are transferred to PRIs.	Legislation devolves 16 subjects to PRIs. 11 subjects have been devolved totally to PRIs. For 18 subjects, schemes are implemented by PRIs as implementation agencies from time to time.	Class III and Class IV employees all levels are Zilla Parishad employees. Class I and Class II officers in Line Departments are Government employees but their performance review is initiated at ZP level.
State the				
16.	Manipur	PRIs receive 12th FC grants. State Finance Commission grants and BRGF grants. Additionally, Central and State Govts. Allocate funds for implementation of NREGS, IAY and SGSY schemes.	The Panchayati Raj Act vests all 29 subjects with Panchayats. GOs have been issued across 16 departments. Five of these departments have taken steps to actually operationalise the devolution .	Staff continue to function under direction and control of State Government.
the				
17.	Orissa	1. Panchayats collect 6 types of taxes and fees. 2. Funds are provided for specific activities under NREGS, SGSY, IAY, scholarships, pensions etc covering 12 subjects. There is no clear	11 departments have devolved 21 subjects. The functions devolved to PRIs are basically of monitoring.	Officials of 11 departments are accountable to PRIs as per GOs issued. The PRI control over is in the nature of calling for information, supervision etc.
official				

devolution of untied funds.

18.	Punjab	<p>1. The main source of income of village Panchayats is through auction of Panchayat departments.</p> <p>land.</p> <p>2. There is no clear devolution of funds. Allocations are made by Line Departments for specific projects.</p>	<p>The devolution plan in respect of 7 key departments relating to</p> <p>by the State Govt. wherein of the same has been transferred to the PRIs.</p>	<p>No functionaries have been transferred to PRI by line 13 subjects has been approved</p> <p>crucial village level function</p>
19.	Rajasthan Committees	<p>1. GPs and Panchayat Samitis have own sources of revenue through taxes and the Zilla Panchayats earn revenues through fees etc, which PRIs are empowered</p> <p>to spend.</p> <p>2. Funds are provided to PRIs under schemes such as SGSY, NREGS, IAY, BRGF, TFC etc.</p>	<p>Activity Mapping has been completed in case of 18 subjects and is still in progress.</p>	<p>1. Village level Standing have been set up under the chairmanship of Sarpanch of GP to keep a watch on absence of grassroots functionaries.</p> <p>2. 7 departments have given disciplinary powers over to PRIs.</p> <p>3. DRDAs have been merged with the ZPs.</p>

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Sikkim	<p>1. Panchayats do not collect taxes but levy a few user charges.</p> <p>2. Funds are being transferred by 17 departments. 10% of total fund of each department is given to Panchayats.</p> <p>3. Each Gram Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat receives an untied block grant of Rs.10 lakh & Rs.60 lakh respectively.</p>	<p>1. All 29 subjects are devolved as per legislation.</p> <p>2. Activity Mapping has been conducted for 20 subjects covering 16 departments.</p> <p>3. Each Gram Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat receives an untied block grant of Rs.10 lakh & Rs.60 lakh respectively.</p>	<p>Village level employees have been put under the control of Gram Panchayats and District level employees under the control of district, but Panchayats exercise limited control over them.</p>
21.	Tamil Nadu	<p>1. Only village Panchayats have the power to levy taxes. GPs and the intermediate Panchayats also have income from non-tax revenues and assigned and shared taxes. The only source of revenue of District Panchayat is from grants.</p> <p>2. Panchayats receive Central and SFC grants. The State</p>	<p>Out of 29 subjects in the Eleventh Schedule activities have been devolved to Panchayats in 21.</p>	<p>There is no significant devolution of functionaries.</p>

		Government has issued orders that 9% of the States own tax revenue will be devolved to Local Bodies, of which rural local bodies will receive 58% share.		
22.	Tripura which	<p>1. Panchayats collect non tax revenues, but the amounts are very small. Draft rules prepared for tax collection by Panchayats are under consideration of State Government.</p> <p>2. Part funds related to lift irrigation scheme of the PWD Department, primary schools and Social Welfare and social education department and pension funds have been transferred to the Panchayats. Untied funds are also transferred to PRIs.</p>	All 29 functions are devolved through legislation. So far GOs have been issued devolving irrigation schemes, primary schools and activities related to adult and non-formal education, women and child development and social welfare.	Functionaries of 5 subjects for functions have devolved, have been transferred to Panchayats.
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1. All 3 tiers have the power to collect taxes. But since the functionaries of the subjects	16 subjects relating to 12	PRIs do not have control over departments have been

		tax base is small, there is very limited financial planning independence with PRIs.		devolved to PRIs. devolved.
		2. Funds are received by Panchayats for NREGA, BRGF, SGSY, IAY mid-day meal scheme, total sanitation campaign and distribution of scholarships.		
24.	Uttarakhand	1. ZPs collect taxes. No taxes are collected at Block Panchayat. subjects, giving certain powers of supervision	Activity Mapping of 14	Orders were issued in regard to 14 departments has been done.
		Gram Panchayat can levy property and Panchayat tax.		seeking information and
		2. Funds are made available to PRIs for activities for only 3 functions.		to Panchayats over officials but Panchayats exercise limited over officials.
25.	West Bengal	1. GPs can impose and realize taxes on land and buildings. All 3 tiers can charge fees, tolls and realize charges against employees have been made into different services. Schematic	The State Govt. has devolved all 29 functions included in the 11th Schedule to the 3 tier	The State Govt. has built a cadre of officials and technocrats in devolved functions. The PRIs. Activity Mapping has different district cadres. Other
		different services. Schematic	been completed for 28 subjects.	
		than		

at
till

funds are transferred from the Central and State Govt.
2. Untied funds are allocated under the TFC grant as well

11 departments have so far issued necessary GOs.

the posts created in the Panchayat bodies, 7 departments of the State Govt. have devolved functionaries appropriate level of Panchayat

		as SFC grant. The State Govt. also provides a grant for PRIs to meet establishment costs. Deptts. of the State Govt. transfer fund for devolved/ assigned functions. 5 departments have opened Panchayat Window in their respective departmental budgets.		2008-09.
26.	Daman & Diu Panchayats.	Not available	12 subjects are fully devolved and 10 subjects are partially devolved.	Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to
27.	Puducherry not	1. Panchayats collect taxes such as house tax, profession tax, entertainment tax etc. Panchayats also generate income from fees, lease on rights to sell vegetable, fish etc. 2. Panchayats receive funds from the state budget under the community development sector but PRIs are not able to meet the demands of community development.	22 functions have been devolved to the PRI.	Devolution of functionaries has been done yet.

Note: Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland are exempt.

Delhi has no Panchayats.

Reservation for women in Panchayati Raj system

2522. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether election for three tier system of Panchayat has been completed in all States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether provision of reservation for women has been implemented overall;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether there are such States where there is provision for fifty percent reservation for women in Panchayati Raj system; and

(g) if so, the names of these States?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (c) The Constitution mandates that where the Part IX of the Constitution applies, Panchayat elections be conducted every five years, under the overall superintendence, direction and control of the State Election Commission. The Constitution also empowers the States Legislatures to make laws regarding elections. In Jharkhand, Panchayat elections have not been held for various reasons including litigation. Delhi does not have Panchayats. In Jammu & Kashmir, elections have not been held regularly. In other States where Part IX of the Constitution applies elections are held from time to time.

(d) and (e) As per provisions of Article 243 D of the Constitution, not less than one-third of the seats to be filled up by direct elections in the PRIs at all level shall be reserved for women. This provision is being implemented in all concerned States/UTs.

(f) and (g) According to the information available, in the states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand, provision for fifty percent reservation for women in Panchayati Raj System has been made.

Pilferage of oil from Mathura-Jalandhar pipeline

2523. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case has come to Government's notice of pilfering oil by making hole in the Mathura-Jalandhar pipeline of the Indian Oil Corporation;

(b) if so, since when the oil was being stolen and the quantity of oil which has been stolen, alongwith the prices of oil stolen so far; and

(c) the details of procedure by which protection of oil pipeline is assured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL) has reported that since 16th October 2008, Mathura-Jalandhar Pipeline (MJPL) of IOCL has experienced 20 pilferage cases. Out of these 20 cases, 15 took place in the State of Haryana, 3 in the State of Uttar Pradesh and one each in the State of Uttarakhand and New Delhi. Total quantity of oil stolen from Mathura-Jalandhar Pipeline during this period was around 696 kilo litres amounting to Rs.243.45 lakh.

(c) Following procedures have been taken by IOCL to protect the oil pipelines:

- Patrolling of Right Of Way (ROW), physical walking by line patrolmen.
- Time to time surprise checks by officers to verify the efficacy of patrolling by patrolmen.
- Leak detection system has been installed in MJPL which gives alarm in case of any pressure drop due to leak/pilferage activities.
- Monitoring of operation parameters through Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) system.
- Interaction and sensitizing villagers through awareness programs along the ROW.
- Close and regular interaction with State administration and police authorities.

Apart from the above, keeping in view the increased pilferage activities in MJPL, following additional steps have also been undertaken

to strengthen the surveillance system;

- (i) Intensifying line patrolling by deployment of Director General of Rehabilitation (DGR) sponsored guards for physical patrolling of complete stretch every day.
- (ii) Night patrolling of vulnerable stretches of Right of Way (ROW) and road crossings by DGR armed guards.
- (iii) Occasional joint patrolling of pipeline ROW along with local police at night.
- (iv) Provision of CCTV based surveillance system at repeaters for remote monitoring.
- (v) Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) based surveillance system for ROW integrity management-system is under trial.

Opening of new petrol pumps in Uttar Pradesh

2524. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of districts in Uttar Pradesh where opening of new petrol pumps or LPG agencies are proposed;
- (b) by when these petrol pumps and gas agencies would be opened; and
- (c) the places in Saharanpur where new LPG agencies are proposed to be opened and by when the same would be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) have a proposal to open 610 retail outlets and 321 LPG distributorship in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The districts wise details are available with Director (Marketing) of OMCs.

(b) OMCs have reported that it is difficult to indicate a definite time-frame for commissioning of RO dealership/LPG distributorship as the process of setting up of retail outlet dealerships/LPG distributorships involves various steps such as release of advertisements, scrutiny of applications and documents, holding of interviews of the eligible candidates for selection of dealers/ distributors, release of merit panels, field investigation

in respect of selected candidates,

issue of Letter of Intent, obtaining of various approvals/No Objection Certificates from various statutory authorities, etc.

(c) Locations Behat, Sarsawa, Faizabad, Rankhandi and Chutmalpur in the district of Saharanpur in U.P. have been identified by OMCs for opening of LPG distributorships.

New sources of Hydrocarbons in the country

2525. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has further identified the sources of gas, oil and other hydrocarbon products in in-shore and off-shore locations of the country;

(b) which are the locations already exploited by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Private Sector players out of the areas already identified, product-wise; and

(c) the turnover for the companies from these fields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. During the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 (till date), Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL) and Private JV Companies have made 51 hydrocarbons discoveries in the states of Assam, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura and Eastern and Western Offshore of the country. Out of these discoveries, oil discoveries are 21, gas discoveries are 19 and remaining 11 are oil and gas discoveries.

During 2009-10, oil production was 0.257 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) and gas production was 82.645 Million Standard Cubic Meter (MMSCM) from new discoveries of ONGC.

Further, during 2009-10, oil production was 0.008 MMT from new discoveries of OIL.

IPI Pipeline

2526. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of trilateral negotiations between Iran, Pakistan and India for importing piped gas into India from Iran via Pakistan;

(b) whether the agreement in this regard recently concluded bilaterally between Iran and Pakistan, facilitates or hinders the eventual trilateralization of the project and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is aware of the objections voiced by US authorities to Pakistan over their agreement with Iran; and

(d) whether such objections have also been voiced to India or are deterring India from pursuing the project more vigorously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) India is pursuing the import of natural gas from Iran through Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) Gas Pipeline Project. Various important issues, viz., pricing of gas, delivery point of gas, project structure, payment of transportation tariff and transit fees for passage of natural gas through Pakistan, etc. are under discussion amongst the participating countries.

(b) According to media reports, Heads of Agreement (HoA) and Operational Agreement that would pave the way for construction of a gas pipeline from Iran to Pakistan have been signed between Iran & Pakistan in March 2010. Subsequently, both the countries signed the sovereign guarantee agreement in May 2010 in Islamabad. As informed, the HoA contains provision for transporting Indian gas volume through the Pakistani territory if and when India decides to join the project.

(c) It has been reported that US officials have conveyed to Pakistan the implication of sanctions imposed by United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 1929 of June 9, 2010 and US laws on Projects such as the Iran-Pakistan pipeline agreement.

(d) US officials and others have from time to time drawn the attention of the Government to the implications of sanctions imposed by United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 1929 of June 9, 2010 and US domestic laws on projects, such as the IPI gas pipeline project. However, the Government is pursuing the import of natural gas from Iran in national interest in order to enhance the energy security of the country.

Oil Exploration in Jammu and Kashmir

2527. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of surveys for explorations of oil and natural gas in Jammu and Kashmir (J and K);

(b) the details of any oil and natural gas reserves found in J and K; and

(c) the future programme of survey and exploration of oil and natural gas in J and K?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime no exploration block has been awarded in the state of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K). However, ONGC has been carrying out geological and geophysical surveys in phases in the state of J&K since 1957. As on 01.04.2010 ONGC has acquired a total of 2563 GLK of 2D seismic data and has drilled 4 exploratory wells in the State.

So far no commercial hydrocarbon discoveries have been made in the state of J & K.

(c) Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) has plan to conduct surface geo-chemical survey in Spiti-Zaskar Basin falling in the State of J&K.

Oil exploration in the country

2528. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is not self reliant in petrol and diesel;

(b) whether Government is exploring possibilities of oil sources like Bombay High across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No Sir. The country is not only self reliant in petrol and diesel, it is a net exporter of these petroleum products after meeting its domestic demand. During the year 2009-10, the net exports of petrol and diesel were 9377 thousand metric tonne (TMT) and 15888 TMT respectively.

(b) to (d) Government of India has awarded 263 exploration blocks under pre-New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) and eight rounds of NELP. Out of these, currently 216 blocks are operational under the Production Sharing Contract regime. Exploration activities are currently going on in 105 on land exploration blocks falling in 18 States, and 111 offshore exploration blocks, including deepwater blocks, in east and west coast of the country.

Further, seismic surveys are also being carried out by Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) in several areas to assess hydrocarbon prospectivity. Based on the data acquired during the surveys, block are carved out for offering under NELP bidding rounds. In addition, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) are carrying out exploration activities in the nomination areas.

Money owned by private airlines to public sector oil companies

2529. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of private airlines in the country is owing huge sum of money to public sector oil companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof, with a list of amounts private airlines owe to various oil companies;

(c) whether this holding up of payment by the private airlines adds to losses of oil companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has taken any step to recover the due amounts from these airlines; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Airline-wise detail of outstanding of the private airlines as on 30.06.2010 against the supply of aviation fuel is as under:

Rs. in crores

Sl. No.	Name of Airline	IOCL	BPCL	HPCL	Total
1.	Jet Airways	830.4	129.74	0.01	960.15
2.	Kingfisher	29.9	248.55	536.04	814.49
3.	Spice jet	74.5	0	0	74.5
4.	Go Air	18.8	0	0	18.8
5.	Indigo	0.6	0	0	0.6
6.	Paramount Airways	0	0	19.28	19.28
TOTAL		954.20	378.29	555.33	1887.82

The Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) extend credit on commercial terms against suitable securities to the Airlines and not all outstandings are overdue.

(c) and (d) Holding up of payments by the private airlines do not add to the losses of OMCs as interest is being recovered on overdue payments.

(e) and (f) In case Airlines fail to pay their dues, OMCs take action for recovery of dues in line with the mutually agreed commercial terms between them and the Airlines. The defaulting airlines are also put on 'Cash and Carry' and interest is recovered on all overdue payments. OMCs also encash bank guarantee and post dated cheques for recovery of their outstanding dues wherever applicable as per commercial terms agreed between them and Airlines. However, in case OMCs fail to recover their outstanding dues as per commercial agreement between them and Airlines, OMCs resort to take legal route by filing suit against the defaulting Airline in the Court of law for recovery of same.

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPC) has put Kingfisher Airlines on cash and carry since 1st July, 2010. Bharat Petroleum Corporation (BPC) has also filed a winding up petition in Mumbai High Court against Kingfisher Airlines. Recovery is being made by BPC in line with consent terms between BPC and Kingfisher Airlines before the court in November 2009 whereby the entire dues are to be cleared by November, 2010.

Budgetary provision for subsidising petroleum products

2530. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has to bear a burden of Rs.53,000 crore this year in 2010-11 to subsidise petroleum products;

(b) if so, whether there is a budgetary provision to provide this cash outgo to public sector oil companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The under-recoveries of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for the year 2010-11 on the sale of sensitive petroleum products, *i.e.* Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG after taking into account the decontrol of price of Petrol and revision in the retail selling prices (RSP) of Diesel, PDS kerosene and Domestic LPG *w.e.f.* 26th June, 2010 have been estimated to be around Rs. 53,000 crore at an average price of \$ 75 per barrel for Indian Basket crude oil.

(b) to (d) No provision has been made in the Union Budget 2010-11 towards compensation to the OMCs for meeting their under-recoveries incurred during the year 2010-11.

As per the extant procedure, provision for under-recoveries incurred during the current financial year will be made at the Revised Estimates (R.E.) stage, after receipt of audited accounts of under-recoveries and after a decision on the Government's share under the burden sharing formula. In this context, the Empowered Group of Ministers, in its meeting held on 25.6.2010, has decided that the burden sharing mechanism for 2010-11 would be decided by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Profit margins of oil companies on sale of petro-products

2531. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the margin of profit of oil companies per litre of petrol and diesel; and

(b) the per litre amount of tax duties and excise levied on petrol and diesel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have informed that based on the current price trends in the international oil market, they are incurring under-recoveries by selling Diesel below the desired retail price level, and that they are currently not earning any profit on the sale of Petrol.

(b) The Retail Selling Prices (RSP) of Petrol and Diesel (at Delhi), indicating the amount of taxes and duties presently levied by the Central Government and the State Government, are as below:

(Rs./litre)			
S. No.	Particulars	Petrol	Diesel
1.	Price without duty & tax	26.39	26.58
2.	Central Taxes		
(a)	Customs Duty	1.71	1.87
(b)	Excise Duty	14.78	4.74
(c)	Total	16.49	6.61
3.	State Taxes - VAT	8.57	4.43*
4.	Total amount of duties and taxes (2(c)+3)	25.06	11.04
5.	Retail Selling Price at Delhi (1+4)	51.45	37.62

Note: Central taxes are inclusive of levy of Education Cess at 3%. Custom Duty is based on the Refinery Transfer Prices on Trade Parity prices applicable for the 1st Fortnight of August 2010.

*Includes Re. 0.25 per litre of Pollution cess levied by the Delhi Government.

New mode of selecting LPG dealers

2532. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to do away with the selection of LPG dealers/distributors through short listing and interviews of the applicants for eliminating any scope of influencing the selection committee;

(b) if so, whether LPG dealers/distributors will now be selected through public draw of lots; and

(c) whether the same methodology of draw of lots is being adopted under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) While formulating the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak Yojana (RGGLVY) for the rural/under-covered areas, it was decided that selection of the LPG distributors under this scheme be made through draw of lots. Consequent upon success of the procedure adopted for selection of LPG distributors under the RGGLVY through draw of lots amongst the eligible candidates, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have decided to adopt draw of lots for selection of regular LPG distributorships also.

Allocation of CNG filling stations in State Capitals

2533. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to allocate CNG filling stations in capitals of various States of the country;

(b) whether Government has received proposals from several states in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Government of India has enacted the "Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) Act, 2006' wherein PNGRB has been entrusted with the responsibility of authorizing a particular entity to operate City Gas distribution (CGD) network in a particular

Geographical Area (GA). The authorized entity then opens Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations in the authorized GA.

(b) and (c) Many States have sent proposals for development of CGD networks in various cities & other areas in the State. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas intends to encourage supply of CNG for transport sector and Piped Natural Gas for household sector. PNGRB has envisaged a rollout plan of CGD Network Development in the country on the basis of Expressions of Interest (EOI) submitted to it by CGD entities as also on suo moto basis. CNG stations would be developed as a part of the CGD Network in various cities, including State capitals, by the entity authorized by PNGRB, based upon development of gas transportation infrastructure, availability of gas and commercial viability, keeping in mind the targets laid down by PNGRB.

Profits made by public sector oil companies

2534. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the public sector oil companies in the country have netted profits during the year 2009-10; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The Profit after Tax (PAT) of the major public sector oil companies namely, Oil & Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL), Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) during year 2009-10 is as under:

Name of PSU	(Rs. in Crore) PAT
ONGC	16768
OIL	2611
GAIL	3140
IOCL	10221
BPCL	1538
HPCL	1301

Fire at Gujarat Refinery Dump

2535. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a major fire erupted in the Gujarat refinery backyard where residue being dumped by the refinery in Karchiya village of Vadodara very recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any high level inquiry has been conducted to investigate and find out violation of rules, if any; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A fire incident took place at the Burrow Pit adjoining Karchiya Railway Yard outside the battery area limit of Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOCL), Vadodara Refinery on 22.06.2010. The debris like concrete, refractory, earth etc. which are non hazardous and non flammable are put into the Burrow Pit for filling purpose. The debris were generated from Project / Maintenance activities of Gujarat Refinery. IOC has reported that no oily residue was dumped in the Burrow Pit by Gujarat Refinery. IOC has further reported that Western Railways was using the place adjoining the Burrow Pit for cleaning of wagons with the residue going into the pit. Heavy oil was also drained into the pit from the railway yard through a pipeline.

(c) Yes, Sir, District Collector had constituted a committee to investigate the matter, which had given its report to district authorities on 07.07.2010. IOCL had also constituted an enquiry committee to investigate the incident and the committee has given its recommendations to IOCL management suggesting remedial measures.

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

Opening up of LPG distribution counter in Himachal Pradesh

2536. SHRI RAJNITI PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that LPG cylinders are supplied by the department of civil supplies in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of LPG customers required to set up a counter for supplying LPG by the department;

(c) whether people living in Rausar valley of Chirgaon tehsil of Shimla district are facing huge problems due to non availability of a sub station in the aforesaid valley; and

(d) if so, whether Government would direct the concerned officials of the State Government to open up a distribution centre in Jangla of Shimla district so that people of six Panchayats may be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) M/s. Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited (HPSCSCL), a Public Sector Undertaking under the State Government of Himachal Pradesh have been appointed as LPG distributors by the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) for supplying refills at several locations in the State.

(b) and (c) A focal point for distribution of LPG refills is set up depending upon the demand of the area on the recommendation of District Food & Supplies of the State.

OMCs have reported that Chirgaon is one of the focal point fixed by the District Administration of the state for supply of LPG refills to the customers residing in that area through M/s. HPSCSCL. In addition, Letter of Intent (LoI) has been issued to M/s. HPSCSCL for setting up of an independent LPG distributor at Chirgaon to cater to the need of the area.

OMCs have reported that in the recent past no complaints about problems in getting LPG supply have been received.

(d) OMCs have reported that M/s. HPSCSCL is already having a focal point delivery system at Jangla of Shimla district for smooth supply of LPG refills to the customers.

LPG connections to BPL families

2537. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to distribute LPG connection free of cost or on subsidized rates to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of funds provided for the same;

(c) the steps taken to ensure that ineligible families are not benefited from the scheme; and

(d) the total number of BPL families to be benefited, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) The government is in the process of finalizing a Scheme wherein BPL families who opt for independent LPG connection would be provided with a one-time financial assistance of Rs. 1400 equivalent to security deposit for one LPG cylinder and one pressure regulator. The details / modalities are being finalized. The scheme will be funded partly (50%) from Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) by the Government and partly from the CSR funds of the six oil companies namely IOCL, BPCL, HPCL, OIL, ONGC and GAIL and from the internal resources of three oil marketing companies.

To ensure that the benefits of the scheme are availed off only by the targeted is. BPL families OMCs have devised a detailed procedure for verification of BPL status through the State Government Civil Supplies Department which is the competent authority for issuing BPL ration card.

The proposed year-wise allocation of funds and the number of BPL families expected to be benefited by the scheme are as under:-

Year	Number of BPL families	Total Grant Amount (Rs. in Crore)
2010-11	35 lakh	490
2011-12	35 lakh	490

Sale price of oil

†2538. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 33 percent of crude oil that is being used in the country is extracted from the country, whereas Government is charging international rates on 100 percent oil it sells;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that oil conies companies are continuously running in loss in loss in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The total quantity of indigenous crude oil production and crude oil imports in the country since 2007-08 is as under:

(Qty. in MMT)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Indigenous crude oil production	34.106	33.508	33.505
Crude oil import	121.67	132.78	159.20
TOTAL	155.776	166.288	192.705
% of Indigenous Crude Oil Production to the total	21.9%	20.1%	21%

Government has decided that price of indigenous crude oil of Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) and Oil India Ltd (OIL) will be market determined with effect from 1st April' 2002. Accordingly, ONGC and OIL entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for supply of crude oil with Public Sector Oil Companies. The price of indigenous crude oil is bench marked to internationally traded crude oil.

(c) and (d) The profit after tax of Public sector upstream and downstream oil companies since 2007-08 are as under:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Figures in Crore Rs.)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Upstream Oil Companies			
ONGC	16702	16126	16768
OIL	1789	2162	2611
OIL Marketing Companies			
IOC	6963	2950	10221
HPC	1135	575	1301
BPC	1581	736	1538

Exploration by energy firms

2539. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has granted additional time to energy firms for exploring oil and gas in deep water blocks;

(b) if so, whether the move will benefit energy firms since they could not meet their contractual obligations due to global shortage of deep water rigs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Government has approved a proposal for granting drilling moratorium for 3 years starting 1st January, 2008 to 31st December, 2010 to thirty (30) deepwater blocks under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime signed upto New Exploration & Licensing Policy (NELP) - V, where drilling commitments (except development drilling) remained unfulfilled as on 1st January, 2009.

The drilling moratorium was granted to enable the operators to fulfill the exploratory and appraisal drilling commitments which could not be completed due to global shortages of deepwater drilling rigs during the aforesaid period.

The company-wise number of blocks where Drilling moratorium was

granted are as under.

Operator	No. of blocks granted drilling moratorium
ONGC	16
RIL	13
ENI	1

Investment by insurance companies in bonds issued by OVL

2540. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a bid to secure more funds for overseas oil and gas acquisition, the Ministry has requested the Finance Ministry to allow insurance companies to invest their surplus funds in bonds issued by ONGC Videsh Ltd. (OVL);

(b) if so, the main contents of the proposal and to what extent the proposal has been considered by the Finance Ministry ; and

(c) by what time a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Uniform pricing of Petroleum products

2541. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in pricing of petroleum products, taxes and duties are levied at different levels and points;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government plans to evolve a system of uniform selling prices of petroleum products at one point with taxes and duties to different States/bodies to be paid out by the same one point agency; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The Taxes and Duties levied on the petroleum products at different points are as under:

- i. Custom Duty levied on import of crude oil and petroleum products
- ii. Excise Duty levied on production of petroleum products
- iii. Sales Tax/VAT levied on sale of petroleum products by the State Governments.

The details of the Custom and Excise Duties currently levied on crude oil and sensitive petroleum products i.e. Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG are given below.

Description of Goods	Customs Duty	Excise Duty
Crude Petroleum	5% + Rs. 50/MT as NCCD*	Nil, Rs. 2500/MT as Cess+ Rs. 50/MT as NCCD*
Petrol	7.5%	RS.14.35/litre
Diesel	7.5%	Rs.4.60/litre
Domestic LPG	Nil	Nil
PDS Kerosene	Nil	Nil

Note: In addition to above, Education Cess @2% on aggregate duties is charged w.e.f. 9.7.2004 and additional 1% Cess is charged w.e.f. 1.3.2007.

*NCCD - National Calamity Contingency Duty

The details of the Sales Tax/VAT levied by the State Governments as on 01.08.2010 are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) The basic ex-storage selling prices of sensitive petroleum products are uniform at all refinery locations throughout the country. Beyond this point, the retail selling prices of these products vary from market to market on account of Freight element from refinery to market, and variations in Sales Tax/VAT rates levied by the State Governments.

Statement

Sales Tax/VAT Rates

The current rates of sales tax/VAT as of 01.08.2010 in various states/UTs are as below:

Products	Petrol	Diesel	Kerosene	Domestic LPG
State	Percentage			
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	27.50	16.50	5.00	4.00
Andhra Pradesh	33.00	22.25	4.00	4.00
Bihar	24.50	18.36	4.00	1.00
Chattisgarh	25.00	25.00	4.00	-
Chandigarh	22.43	14.78	4.00	-
Delhi	20.00	12.50	5.00	-
Gujarat	25.46	24.63	-	-
Goa	20.00	18.00	5.00	-
Himachal Pradesh	25.00	14.00	0.00	4.00
Haryana	21.00	9.24	5.25	-
Jharkhand	20.00	18.00	4.00	4.00
Jammu & Kashmir	26.92	14.92	5.00	4.00
Kerala	29.30	24.94	4.04	4.00
Karnataka	25.00	18.00	5.00	1.00
Maharashtra - Mumbai, Thane & Navi Mumbai	28.34	26.00	5.00	-
Maharashtra - Other than Mumbai, Thane & Navi Mumbai	27.33	23.00	5.00	-

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	28.75	23.00	5.00	4.00
Orissa	18.00	18.00	4.00	4.00
Punjab	33.36	9.68	5.50	4.00
Rajasthan	29.21	19.54	5.00	-
Tamil Nadu	30.00	21.43	4.00	4.00
West Bengal	27.35	19.16	4.00	4.00
Uttar Pradesh	26.55	17.23	4.04	-
Uttaranchal	25.00	21.00	4.02	-

Note: Include CST, Cess, Additional Tax & VAT Concession.

Does not include Entry Tax, Irrecoverable Taxes, VAT on dealer commission and VAT on Entry Tax if any.

Delhi Government has reduced Sales Tax on Diesel from 20% to 12.5% effective 20th July 2010.

Goa: Sales Tax on Petrol and Diesel reduced by 2% and on LPG reduced to Nil effective 17th July, 2010.

Bihar: Sales Tax on PDS Kerosene reduced from 12.50% to 4.00% effective 12th July, 2010.

Impact of US sanctions on Indian Oil Companies

2542. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had asked the State-owned oil companies such as Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) etc. to seek legal advice on the impact of the US sanctions on their present and future investments in Iran;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has also expressed that the fresh US sanctions would directly affect Indian companies and India's energy security; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and initiatives proposed by

Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
(SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In June 2010, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas advised ONGC Videsh Ltd to seek legal opinion with regard to the impact of U.S./UN/ other economic sanctions on investment opportunities in Iran. While Iran continues to be India's second biggest crude oil supplier and there is no adverse impact of various economic sanctions on the supply of crude oil from Iran to India, the impact of economic sanctions on investment opportunities pursued in Iran, is being examined. The next India-Iran Joint Working Group meeting to discuss all bilateral issues in the hydrocarbon sector is to be held.

Setting up BNRGSKs equipped with IT

2543. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to set up Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras (BNRGSKs) equipped with information technology in around 2.5 lakh Panchayats of the country under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether expenditure of this scheme has been estimated before implementing the same; and

(d) if so, the amount of expenditure and the time limit fixed for completion of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra (BNRGSK) as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and Gram Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level has been included as a permissible activity in para 1 of Schedule 1 of the Act vide Notification dated 11.11.2009.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has issued guidelines for construction of BNRGSK. As per the guidelines, overall cost of the BNRGSK at Gram Panchayat level should not exceed Rs. 10.00 lakh

and at block level should not exceed Rs. 25.00 lakh under the MGNREGA budget. The Ministry has not fixed any time limit for completion of BNRGSK.

Length of bridges under PMGSY in LWE affected districts

2544. MS. MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for restricting the length of the bridges to 50 meters to be constructed on Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) roads;

(b) whether this restriction will be waived for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts while constructing PMGSY roads;

(c) if so, by when a decision in this regards would be taken; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) guidelines provides for minor bridges, where necessary, on the roads constructed under the programme. There is no ceiling on the length of bridges on these roads. However, pro-rata cost beyond 50 meter and agency charge, if any, will be borne by the State Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Cost of bridges increase geometrically with length. These are low traffic roads and if length of bridges is large, it would be economical to explore alternative routes. Cost sharing mechanism encourages State Governments to search for alternative routes, which may be more economical. Construction of causeways of any length is permitted under PMGSY. As most of the rivers are seasonal in nature, the purpose of providing all weather connectivity would be served if causeways are constructed instead of long bridges, wherever feasible.

Study conducted on MGNREGS

2545. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre for Research in Rural and industrial Development has conducted a study about the success and achievements of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in different States;

(b) if so, the result of such study, Statewise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the light of the study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID) had conducted appraisal of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in selected districts of Himachal Pradesh (Sirmaur), Punjab (Hoshiarpur) and Haryana (Sirsa). The main objective of the study was to identify efficient management practices, procedures, processes, factors for better performance and degeneration and to suggest interventions and strategies for dissemination of positive impact of the Act and suggest strategies for dissemination of those practices and factors that can help to check the shortcomings of the scheme. Main findings are as under;

- i. Economic conditions of the wage earners have improved. Workers need not to go outside the village for work.
- ii. People's faith in Panchayats has increased (reported in Sirmaur). Flow of funds to Panchayats has increased (reported in all the three districts).
- iii. Agricultural productivity has increased due to Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.
- iv. Overall development of the area due to construction of link roads, pulia and bridges etc.
- v. Women belonging to poor strata of the villages are getting jobs and their wages are same as of men.
- vi. Lack of awareness, inadequate staff, need for formation of vigilance committees and more transparency and accountability.

(c) With a view to address the constraints indicated in the report, the following steps have been taken:

- (i) Awareness generation through intensive IEC activities involving print as well as electronic media.
- (ii) States have been directed to appoint adequate dedicated staff with the implementing authorities. Administrative expenses limit under the Act has been enhanced from 4% to 6% from which salary expenses of such dedicated staff is met.
- (iii) Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at State and District level have been set up.
- (iv) The Ministry has accorded utmost importance to the organization of Social Audits by the Gram Panchayats and issued instructions to the States to make necessary arrangements for the purpose.
- (v) Payment through accounts of NREGA workers has been made mandatory to infuse transparency in wage disbursement.

National Rural Livelihood Mission

2546. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken to implement National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what eligibility has been fixed to avail the benefit of the Mission; and

(d) the estimated average annual allocation of fund required under the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. SGSY is being restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) to implement it in a mission mode for targeted and time bound delivery of results. It will be a demand driven approach. The main features of NRLM are as follows:

- * Universal Social Mobilization: This will ensure that at least one member from each rural BPL household, preferably a woman of the household, is brought under the Self Help Group (SHG) net over the next five years (2010-15).
- * Formation of People's Institutions: The people led and people centered organizations such as SHGs/federations are necessary to provide space, voice and resources for the poor and for reducing their dependence on external agencies and as such, NRLM will focus on setting up of federations at various levels.
- * Universal Financial Inclusion: The Mission will also interact with and develop partnership arrangements with banks and financial institutions for improving coverage of rural areas and credit mobilization.
- * Training and Capacity building for Self Employment: Training and capacity building of the poor ensures that they are provided with the requisite technical, marketing and organizational skills for managing their livelihoods and also enhances their credit absorption capacity and credit worthiness.
- * Package of Economic Assistance for setting up of Micro Enterprises: Improved economic assistance by way of increased revolving fund, capital subsidy and introduction of interest subsidy is also provided.
- * Skill Development and Placement for Wage Employment: Bridging the gap at the lower end of skill base through placement linked skill development program with PPP under Special Project component of SGSY shall be an important intervention under NRLM.
- * Convergence with other Government programmes for synergies; and
- * Improved transparency and monitoring.

(c) The NRLM will be implemented in a phased manner. The States are expected to fulfill the following norms, before transiting from SGSY to NRLM:

- i. State level poverty reduction strategy has been formulated.
- ii. State level agencies and the district/sub-district level units are set up

iii. Professional staff has been trained and placed.

(d) Detailed requirement of funds can be worked out only after State poverty reduction action plans have been prepared. During the remaining period of current Five Year Plan i.e. 2010-11 and 2011-2012, Rs.8319 crore is available for utilization under NRLM.

Acceleration of TSC in rural areas

2547. SHRI BALWANT ALIAS BAL APTE:

SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government runs Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) to ensure sanitation facilities in the rural areas;

(b) if so, whether target has been set under this programme to provide toilet facility to all in rural areas by the year 2012;

(c) if so, the State-wise achievements of targets made so far; and

(d) the further action plan of Government to accelerate the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Detail indicating the project objectives and achievements against the same, state wise, as per progress reported by the States through on line data monitoring system maintained by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation is given in the Statement (See below).

(d) To accelerate the sanitation coverage in rural areas, the Information Education and Communication (IEC) and Human Resource Development (HRD), the key components to generate and meet demand for sanitation have been strengthened. In addition, regular reviews are held with the State Governments, State level workshops are held to give district officials more exposure to good practices and encouragement to increased involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions in implementation of TSC.

Statement

Project objectives and achievements under Total Sanitation Campaign, State wise, as reported up to 11.08.2010

Sl.	State/District Name Balwadi	Project Objectives						Project Performance					
		IHHL	IHHL	IHHL	SCW	School	Balwadi	IHHL	IHHL	IHHL	SCW	School	
		BPL	APL	Total		Toilets	Toilets	BPL	APL	Total		Toilets	Toilets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	6636229	3629688	10265917	575	115908	14990	4282471	2158403	6440874	909	100212	5788
2	Arunachal Pradesh	115560	18301	133861	318	3944	1866	41076	7013	48089	54	3749	1463
3	Assam	2220017	1161020	3381037	211	34772	16819	787330	228136	1015466	21	31502	10405
4	Bihar	6195779	4975535	11171314	2362	76581	6595	1877762	634945	2512707	604	43573	1087
5	Chhattisgarh	1568600	1823853	3392453	618	51663	10211	922854	745341	1668195	179	48203	9848
6	D&N Haveli	2480	0	2480	12	0	0	37	0	37	1	0	0
7	Goa	17935	27388	45323	150	731	547	16231	17522	33753	0	446	58
8	Gujarat	2074729	2234140	4308869	1724	24106	22888	1761888	1941248	3703136	1721	24429	22417
9	Haryana	636940	1458494	2095434	1335	9160	7599	554659	1264091	1818750	1089	7289	6028

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10	Himachal Pradesh	218154	632583	850737	1229	17863	10408	190453	617477	807930	253	10069	4241
11	Jammu & Kashmir	687145	760882	1448027	1046	26263	1045	175050	54063	229113	629	13986	92
12	Jharkhand	2327306	1402189	3729495	1203	42687	11472	1200963	158978	1359941	124	36416	5007
13	Karnataka	2581758	3042323	5624081	1305	34714	23059	1473240	1613982	3087222	651	38097	25688
14	Kerala	961831	111911	1073742	1090	3600	4957	956753	142689	1099442	874	3594	4494
15	Madhya Pradesh	3614346	4852847	8467193	1602	137730	27595	2266782	2593843	4860625	726	86662	18642
16	Maharashtra	3518475	6369380	9887855	8210	87452	56082	2179614	3902955	6082569	4122	84184	56610
17	Manipur	194887	68367	263254	386	3919	1201	20559	16793	37352	170	2664	900
18	Meghalaya	216333	85500	301833	290	10331	1851	68890	40193	109083	70	3265	390
19	Mizoram	59679	16861	76540	560	3219	912	59679	16861	76540	462	3219	912
20	Nagaland	180092	31254	211346	275	2972	1302	67944	6038	73982	176	1318	799
21	Orissa	4485050	2571598	7056648	818	70663	25160	2247373	783549	3030922	56	65348	19950
22	Puducherry	18000	0	18000	0	26	16	2191	0	2191	30	0	16

23	Punjab	623198	544370	1167568	411	7464	3274	196139	535175	731314	65	7242	1037
24	Rajasthan	1960903	5023430	6984333	1544	68134	21198	683260	2293797	2977057	398	56662	10842
25	Sikkim	51302	35712	87014	789	1604	340	58104	36496	94600	913	1606	416
26	Tamil Nadu	4400583	4244955	8645538	1438	53678	27970	3476482	2668060	6144542	1546	38946	24028
27	Tripura	454757	169017	623774	226	6833	6024	428074	136423	564497	162	4592	5509
28	Uttar Pradesh	8303794	12372693	20676487	2366	269860	107302	6242671	6794005	13036676	2378	225561	86037
29	Uttarakhand	441631	444670	886301	470	3925	1601	248022	228469	476491	64	2491	298
30	West Bengal	5029415	4104101	9133516	1140	134981	50630	4802267	2170716	6972983	722	76517	20191

Performance of schemes for eradication of poverty

2548. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the report from the recent United Nations-backed Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative stating that poverty in at least eight States of the country is worse than in the 26 poorest countries of sub-Saharan Africa;

(b) if so, whether the various schemes implemented by Government to tackle poverty are not being well implemented and effectively monitored; and

(c) The steps or measures Government proposes to take in this regard to ensure eradication of poverty in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware that the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) of Oxford University with support of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have conducted a research study to develop a new poverty index named Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). The study report indicates that eight Indian States namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and West Bengal with poverty as acute as the 26 poorest African countries, are home to 421 million multidimensional poor persons, more than the 26 poorest African countries combined (410 million).

However, the official estimates of poverty in India are based on the data obtained from a large sample survey of household consumption expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in the country including above eight States. As per the latest available official poverty ratios for the year 2004-05, the total number of persons living below poverty line in these eight States is estimated to be 193.8 million as against a total number of 301.7 million poor people at the all India level.

The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing a number of poverty alleviation programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY),

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Drinking Water Supply (DWS) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). The Ministry of Rural Development has put in place a system of monitoring the implementation of the programmes and utilization of funds through Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at the State/District Level, and National Level Monitors.

Status of different schemes running in Andhra Pradesh

2549. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of demand-driven schemes being implemented in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of Centrally-sponsored schemes being implemented in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of Central schemes where State-Centre share the finances being implemented in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the amount allocated, released and spent on each of the above schemes during the last three years, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(e) whether any physical assessment of these schemes are undertaken by the Ministry; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The demand driven schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development in the state of Andhra Pradesh are Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) which include Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP) and Total Sanitation Campaign Programme (TSC).

(b) and (c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% central financial assistance is Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The Centrally Sponsored Schemes where the Central and the State Governments share finances are: Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).

(d) Scheme-wise central allocation, release and utilization by the Government of Andhra Pradesh during last three years (i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10) is given in the Statement (See below).

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Rural Development undertakes periodic assessment of these schemes through Progress Reports,

Performance Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee at the State/District Level, and National Level Monitors.

Statement

*Scheme-wise allocation, release and Utilisation of funds in respect of Andhra Pradesh
During last three years (2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10)*

(in crore)

Sl. No.	Schemes	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Allocation	Release	**Utilization	Allocation	Release	**Utilization	Allocation	Release	**Utilization
1	SGSY	89.80	89.63	123.77	106.16	106.14	123.87	108.87	114.77	162.22
2	MGNREGA	*	1371.05	2083.75	*	3219.10	2963.90	*	3781.60	4509.18
3	IAY	360.28	362.01	468.39	504.35	820.83	899.38	759.01	856.30	1307.96
4	PMGSY	105.00	316.57	381.89	105.00	470.60	494.47	89.67	877.46	886.37
5	NRDWP	295.30	305.24	388.41	394.53	395.05	398.05	437.09	537.37	389.79
6	TSC	*	8.78	40.91	*	13.92	42.28	*	110.78	39.15
7	DPAP	*	56.24	56.24	*	55.87	55.87	*	37.38	37.38
8	DDP	*	28.30	28.30	*	35.02	35.02	*	8.68	8.68
9	IWDP	*	37.13	37.13	*	44.43	44.43	*	34.15	34.15

*State-wise allocation is not made as demand/project based schemes.

**Utilization of funds is out of total available fund which include opening balance + central release + state release + miscellaneous release.

Complaints regarding employment in MGNREGS

2550. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were concerns raised by the Chief Ministers during the National Development Council Meeting on corruption in employing of individuals in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any complaints pending with the Centre or State Governments regarding employment in the scheme; and

(d) what is Government mechanism to resolve employment disputes in the Central schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the 55th meeting of National Development Council held on 24th July, 2010, Chief Minister of Gujarat, Sh. Narendra Modi had raised the issue of corruption in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

(c) The Ministry has so far received 1396 complaints from various regarding irregularities in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. As implementation of the Act is done by the State Governments/UT administration in accordance with the Employment Guarantee Schemes formulated by them as per the provisions of the Act, all complaints received in the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned States for taking appropriate action. In cases of complaints of serious nature, Ministry deputed National Level Monitors to the concerned districts to enquire into the complaints. Findings of the NLMS are shared with the State Governments for taking action and corrective measures.

(d) The Ministry has put in place the following mechanism for smooth and effective implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

(i) Orders dated 7.9.2009 have been issued directing all State Governments for setting up of the office of Ombudsman at district level for redressal of grievances in a time bound manner.

- (ii) A Web enabled Management Information System (MIS) (www.nrega,nic,in) has been made operational which places all critical parameters such as job cards, muster rolls, wage payments, number of days of employment provided and works under execution online for monitoring and easy public access for information.
- (iii) Wage disbursement to NREGA workers through Banks/Post Office accounts has been made mandatory to ensure proper disbursement of wages to NREGA workers. To cover the gaps in financial services and outreach and also to ensure greater transparency in wage disbursement, Rural ATM, hand held devices, smart cards and biometrics have been initiated.
- (iv) The Ministry has accorded utmost importance to the organization of Social Audits by the Gram Panchayats and issued instructions to the States to make necessary arrangements for the purpose. Modifications have been made in para 13 of Schedule-IO of the Act to provide for procedures on conducting social audits. The Ministry has issued instructions to the State Governments for enforcement of the new social audit provisions under NREGA.
- (v) Scheme of Independent Monitoring by eminent citizens has been introduced.
- (vi) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up for monitoring of rural development programmes including NREGA.
- (vii) In cases of misappropriation and embezzlement of Government funds under MGNREGA, all State Governments have been requested to ensure that not only disciplinary action should be taken against the guilty officials, but simultaneously criminal prosecution should also be initiated under Indian Penal Code and Prevention of Corruption Act, besides recovering the amount involved from the persons concerned in accordance with the Law.
- (viii) Toll free National Helpline No. 1800110707 has been set up in the Ministry. States have also been asked to set up similar Helplines at State and district levels.

Failure of flagship schemes in naxal affected areas

2551. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of Government's flagship social sector schemes have failed to make the desired impact in the Red Corridor of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh further alienating the people in the area;

(b) if so, whether Government has ascertained the causes for the dismal performance of flagship schemes in naxal affected areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of further steps Government proposes to take to better implement these flagship schemes in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) In August, 2009, Central Government decided that Planning Commission would monitor the implementation of major development schemes being implemented in the focus districts affected by Left Wing Extremism. A Management Information System (MIS) was developed for online monitoring of the implementation of the 9 major development schemes and the implementation of Schedule Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. The slow implementation of some of the schemes may be ascribed to factors including inadequacy of manpower in general and trained manpower in particular, difficult geographical terrain, dense forests and disruptions by naxalites.

A multi-pronged approach has been adopted to improve the pace of development in these districts;

(i) Regular video-conferences/meetings have been held by the Planning Commission with the district authorities, State Governments and the Ministries concerned to address the problems in implementation of the development schemes in these districts with the focus on desired outputs and outcomes;

(ii) An Empowered Group of officers has been constituted under the chairpersonship of Member-Secretary, Planning Commission to suggest measures for accelerated development;

(iii) Planning Commission assesses impact of programmes periodically.

Jatropha cultivation in the country

2552. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present scenario of Jatropha cultivation in the country land under cultivation annual yield, State-wise;

(b) whether this venture is profitable for farmers, whether there is no hassle in its marketing and whether the price is remunerative;

(c) the commercial viability of producing bio-diesel by this process; and

(d) how much bio-diesel has been produced thus, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) Various Central Government agencies are involved in the Jatropha cultivation and related activities in the country, such as, Department of Bio-technology has supported a network programme on production and demonstration of superior quality planting material of Jatropha and nearly 5000 ha. area has been brought under demonstration; Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories are pursuing R & D activities pertaining to Jatropha cultivation and development of process for production of bio-diesel and its testing; Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) National Research Centre for Agro-forestry, Jhansi is working on research and development of Jatropha; National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Development Board under Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a scheme on integrated development of Tree Borne Oilseeds and have so far covered 13806.28 ha. area under Jatropha model plantation on government/institutional land; IOC has taken up plantation on 62 ha. on railway land in Gujarat. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has sanctioned pilot project of 20 ha. in each state on demonstration of Jatropha to 5 States (Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu) in March, 2010. In most of the cases the Jatropha plants are only 2-3 years old and the commercial production/yield has hardly started. As per the study conducted by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) in June, 2009 about 9.28 lakh ha. area has been covered under Jatropha plantation in 9 states. Details are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Research & Development and Demonstration of quality planting material of *Jatropha* is being undertaken by various agencies, as mentioned in para (a) above. Profitability and commercial viability of producing diesel depend upon the results of such demonstration/R&D work.

(d) To encourage production of bio-diesel in the country, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has announced a Bio-diesel Purchase Policy in October 2005, which became effective from 1.1.2006. Under this scheme, Oil Marketing Companies will purchase bio-diesel for blending with High Speed Diesel (HSD) to the extent of 5% at identified purchase centres across the country. OMCs would buy bio-diesel at a uniform landed price, which is to be reviewed every six months. At present the purchase price of bio-diesel is at Rs.24.50 per litre w.e.f. 01.09.2009. The Policy has identified 20 purchase centres of the public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) all over the country. The OMCs would purchase bio-diesel meeting the standards prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), from those Bio-diesel manufacturers at a specified delivered price. Depending upon felt need and preparedness, the OMCs could also open more purchase centres. However, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies have not been able to purchase bio-diesel at the identified purchase centres so far. The existing production capacity of bio-diesel from various feedstock available as per the report prepared by Confederation of Indian Industry (CIL), is about 2150 tones per day.

Statement

Area under Jatropha cultivation in the country

Sl.No.	Name of State	Area covered under <i>Jatropha</i> plantation (in ha.)
1	2	3
1	Chhattisgarh	165250.84
2	Madhya Pradesh	429083.00
3	Rajasthan	141620.00
4	Uttar Pradesh	1400.00
5	Uttarakhand	20319.00

1	2	3
6	Orissa	2320.00
7	Andhra Pradesh	136288.00
8	Karnataka	4610.00
9	Tamil Nadu	27673.18
TOTAL Area		928564.02

Bio-metric identification of MGNREGS workers

2553. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India last year reflected several flaws in maintenance of records and wage disbursement;

(b) whether Government has decided to introduce electronic bio-metric card for payment to beneficiaries of MGNREGS through zero-deposit post office savings accounts;

(c) whether Government is also considering a system of bio-metric identification of MGNREGS workers with the help from Unique Identification Authority of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India has not conducted any review of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. The Ministry had requested C&AG to conduct a performance audit of the implementation of the Act. Accordingly, C&AG had conducted the performance audit of implementation of the Act in 68 districts for the period 2006-07.

(b) to (d) It is proposed to collect UIDAI complaint biometric data base which may be used by the Unique Identification Authority in order to give the UID number to the MGNREGA workers.

Access to basic sanitation facilities

2554. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI:

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than half of the rural population does not have access to basic sanitation facilities even after six decades of planned development;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to formulate new initiatives to improve the pace of implementation of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) No Sir. The sanitation coverage in rural areas was 21.9% as per census 2001. With the implementation of TSC, the sanitation coverage in rural areas has increased to approximately 67.35% as of July 2010 as per the progress reported by the States through on line data monitoring system maintained by the Department.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to accelerate the sanitation coverage in rural areas, the Information Education and Communication (IEC) and Human Resource Development (HRD), the key components to generate and meet demand for sanitation have been strengthened. In addition, regular reviews are held with the State Governments. State level workshops are held to give district officials more exposure to good practices and encouragement to increased involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in implementation of TSC.

Relaxation on capital cost limit of Jalmani Programme

2555. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA:

DR. PRABHA THAKUR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to relax the capital cost limit of Jalmani programme; and

(b) if so, the percentage of this relaxation and the outlined of the entire plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of durable assets on SCs/STs land

2556. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether implementation orders have been issued by the Ministry at the national level to put many non-Dalits to work, in developing durable assets on land owned by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs);

(b) if so, the details of such plans to be implemented at national level;

(c) whether implementation of such plans has commenced; and

(d) if so, which are the States where implementation of such plans has commenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The Ministry has not issued any orders regarding working of non-Dalits in developing durable assets on land owned by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based. Adult members of every rural household, irrespective of their caste or status may apply for doing unskilled manual work under the Act subject to a ceiling of 100 days per household in a financial year. As per amendments made in para 1(iv) of Schedule-I of the Act, provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities are permissible on lands owned by households belonging to SC/ST/BPL/IAY and land reforms beneficiaries/small & marginal farmers. As per notification dated 18.6.2008 issued by the Ministry in this regard, conditions for taking up works on individual lands are as under:

(i) the individual land owner shall be a job card holder and also work in the project;

(ii) for each such project, the labour: material ratio of 60:40 shall be maintained at the Gram Panchayat level

(iii) projects shall be approved by the Gram Sabha and the Gram Panchayat and shall be part of the annual shelf of projects

(iv) no contractors or machinery shall be used in the execution of works and

(v) no machinery shall be purchased.

As reported by the States, during 2009-10, out of the total of 46.01 lakh works taken up under the Act, 7.77 lakh works belonging to this category were taken up.

Irregularities in wage payments in MGNREGS

2557. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has received a detailed document from panchayat ward members in Andhra Pradesh, giving names of dead people who are drawing MGNREGS wages and nonexistent people enjoying such benefits;

(b) whether it is a fact that the detailed list includes people who do not even live in the same village or Mandal or Panchayat;

(c) when was the detailed representation received from a concerned Panchayat members;

(d) the reasons for not starting a serious enquiry into such documents frauds in MGNREGS; and

(e) the steps proposed to send a team of experts to control rampant corruption and fraud in such schemes meant for the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Ministry received a complaint on 16.7.2010 from Sh. Kedasu Venkata Lakshmi

Narishma Rao, panchayat ward member, West Godavari in Andhra Pradesh alleging that people who never worked and are not living in the district are drawing pension and MGNREGA wages.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has deputed a team of two National Level Monitors to enquire into the complaint.

Funds of Central sponsored schemes in Bihar

2558. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted under Central sponsored including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) under the Ministry to Bihar during last three financial years, scheme-wise and year-wise;

(b) the amount released against the allotment during the above period, scheme-wise and year-wise;

(c) how much amount have already been spent by the State Government of Bihar against above allotment and released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development implements the major schemes viz., Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)/ National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) as self employment programme. The Ministry also implements Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Programme (TSC) in rural areas through State Governments for overall improvement in living standard of rural households. The fund allocated, released and utilization by the Government of Bihar under these schemes during the last three financial years (i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10) are given in the Statement.

Statement

Programme wise Central Allocation, Central Releases and Utilisation of funds in the state of Bihar during last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10

(Rs. In crore)

SL. No.	Programme Name Utilisation	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Central	Central	Utilisation	Central	Central	Utilisation	Central	Central	
		Allocation	Releases		Allocation	Releases		Allocation	Releases	
1	MGNREGA	*	467.08	1052.23	*	1388.19	1316.48	*	1032.78	1816.88
2	SGSY	213.63	104.34	151.15	252.56	235.86	201.69	258.99	137.27	305.04
3	IAY	1063.44	956.94	1494.29	1488.70	2397.82	2154.36	2240.39	2061.89	2995.94
4	PMGSY	337.00	701.15	580.68	337.00	1022.62	1067.54	287.81	1750.73	1874.51
5	IWMP	*	2.20	2.20	*	7.32	7.32	*	5.71	5.71
6	NRDWP	279.37	169.69	0.00	425.38	452.38	73.30	372.21	186.11	284.87
7	TSC	*	95.55	57.98	*	71.51	71.40	*	120.5	397.69

Not made being demand / project based Schemes.

Enhancement of limit of unit cost of IAY houses

2559. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal from the State Government of Orissa is pending for enhancing the limit of unit cost of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) houses from Rs.45,000/- to Rs.48,500/-in five Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress in construction of IAY houses by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) During the year 2008-09 (February 2009), 28236 houses were sanctioned to the five Naxal affected districts of Orissa as a special package, in addition to their normal quota of IAY houses. Reports received in the Ministry indicate that 21725 houses, out of this additional sanction, have so far been constructed.

Proposals of bridges under PMGSY in Orissa

2560. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by Government for bridges to be constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Orissa;

(b) the present status in respect of such proposals; and

(c) if there has been delay, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The proposals for construction of 60 bridges under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) have been received from the State Government of Orissa.

(b) These proposals are under consideration in the Ministry of Rural Development.

(c) There has been no delay.

Progress of PMGSY

2561. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to connect each and every village to a link road under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of villages connected with link roads in the country so far including the villages specially in Jharkhand;

(d) the number of proposals received so far from States in this regard along with the action taken thereon; and

(e) the State-wise details of the fund allocated, released and utilized, if any, for this purpose during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) envisages to provide all weather road connectivity to all unconnected habitations having population of 500 persons or more in plain areas and 250 persons or more in Hill States (North East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), the tribal (Schedule-V) and the desert (as identified in Desert Development Plan) areas. The unit for the programme is a habitation and not a revenue village or a Panchayat.

(c) Up of June, 2010, 71,977 habitations have been provided all weather road connectivity. In Jharkhand 1,861 habitations have been connected under the programme up to June, 2010.

(d) Proposals received from the States are examined in the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) to ascertain their technical suitability and eligibility as per PMGSY guidelines. After examination, the proposals are placed before the Empowered Committee and after its recommendation, projects are sanctioned with the approval of Competent Authority. Up to June 2010, project proposals valued at Rs.1,14,529 crore for construction of 1,04,060 road works have been sanctioned to States/Union Territories under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

(e) A statement indicating the State-wise details of the funds allocated out of share of cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD) accrued in Central Road Fund (CRF), releases (upto July, 2010) and expenditure reported (up to June, 2010) during the current year is given in the Statement.

Statement

Funds allocated out of share of cess on HSD and CRF

(Rs, in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Allocation (Out of share of cess of HSD)	Release (upto July, 2010)	Expenditure (upto June, 2010)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	36.84	127.71	190.23
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	189.37	119.57
3	Assam	63.50	232.17	358.99
4	Bihar	118.24	602.91	427.41
5	Chhattisgarh	84.20	434.94	67.24
6	Goa	0.70	0.00	0
7	Gujarat	22.80	69.00	121.19
8	Haryana	10.53	46.00	31.24
9	Himachal Pradesh	30.52	75.00	41.88
10	Jammu & Kashmir	22.80	20.00	32.25
11	Jharkhand	61.40	201.11	184.68
12	Karnataka	38.59	226.11	310.74
13	Kerala	10.53	24.00	17.19
14	Madhya Pradesh	154.37	355.45	445.95

1	2	3	4	5
15	Maharashtra	50.87	394.41	362.9
16	Manipur	11.58	33.00	61.78
17	Meghalaya	15.79	0.00	0.33
18	Mizoram	11.23	10.00	21.38
19	Nagaland	10.52	0.00	6.5
20	Orissa	95.78	289.12	565.35
21	Punjab	12.28	73.00	88.8
22	Rajasthan	82.45	128.00	169.53
23	Sikkim	10.53	19.00	32.48
24	Tamil Nadu	31.58	102.63	132.89
25	Tripura	14.03	90.00	80.08
26	Uttar Pradesh	132.97	524.71	396.83
27	Uttarakhand	35.08	62.69	29.98
28	West Bengal	79.29	140.00	167.8
TOTAL :		1269.00	4470.33	4465.19

Note: Releases include the funds released out of fund available for the programme from Plan Assistance also.

Target for providing drinking water in rural and tribal regions

2562. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of such villages in rural and tribal areas of the country which lack quality drinking water;

(b) whether Government has fixed any target to provide clean drinking water in rural and tribal areas;

(c) if so, the funds released and the funds utilized during the last three years and current year, State-wise details along with the achievement made in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken or going to be taken by Government to provide drinking water at the earliest in rural and tribal areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) The remaining number of habitations in rural areas, which inter alia includes tribal areas, reported to have water quality problems in drinking water sources as on 1.4.2010, is given in the Statement - I (See below).

(b) Under Bharat Nirman Phase-II, all remaining uncovered and quality-affected habitations are targeted to be covered with provisions of potable drinking water by the year 2012.

(c) State-wise details of funds released and reported utilization under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) till 31.3.2009 from 1.4.2009 National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing potable drinking water in rural habitations including quality-affected habitations, during the last three years and current year is in the Statement - II (See below). The State-wise achievement during last three years and current year is given in the Statement - III (See below).

(d) To make provision of potable drinking water in all uncovered, slipped-back and quality-affected habitations, rural drinking water was included as a component in the Bharat Nirman launched in the year 2005-06. Since the launch of Bharat Nirman, the allocation of funds for rural drinking water have been increased substantially from RS.2,585 crore in the year 2004-05 i.e. year preceding the launch of Bharat Nirman to Rs.8,000 crore in 2009-10, which has been further enhanced to Rs. 9,000 crore in 2010-11. To ensure that the remaining targeted habitations are covered during the Bharat Nirman Phase-II, State Governments have been requested to prepare Annual Action Plan to cover uncovered, quality-affected habitations, SC dominated and ST dominated habitations on priority and also mark the targeted habitations in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Department.

Statement - I

State-wise number of quality-affected habitations as on 1.4.2010

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Number of quality - affected habitations
1.	Andhra Pradesh	810
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	223
3.	Assam	18,659
4.	Bihar	24,420
5.	Chhattisgarh	8,838
6.	Gujarat	547
7.	Haryana	36
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	5
9.	Jharkhand	1,878
10.	Karnataka	8,791
11.	Kerala	1,018
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3,358
13.	Maharashtra	4,122
14.	Manipur	5
15.	Meghalaya	121
16.	Nagaland	165
17.	Orissa	17,668
18.	Punjab	104
19.	Rajasthan	34,880
20.	Tamil Nadu	972
21.	Tripura	7,002
22.	Uttar Pradesh	2,087
23.	Uttarakhand	17
24.	West Bengal	8,334
25.	Puducherry	4
TOTAL		1,44,064

Statement - II

Year-wise and state-wise amount released and reported utilization of funds under ARWSP/ NRDWP from 2007-08 to 2010-11

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ UT	2007-08*		2008-09*		2009-10*		2010-11**	
		Release	Utilization	Release	Utilization	Release	Utilization	Release	Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	305.24	388.41	395.05	398.05	537.37	389.79	233.23	51.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	112.41	121.31	162.46	160.97	178.20	198.91	58.43	0.00
3.	Assam	189.59	117.26	187.57	265.40	323.50	241.77	206.41	0.10
4.	Bihar	169.69	0.00	452.38	73.30	186.11	284.87	0.00	44.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	95.95	104.16	125.26	112.42	128.22	104.07	61.88	21.57
6.	Goa	1.66	2.31	0.00	0.00	3.32	0.50	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	205.89	219.12	369.44	289.33	482.75	484.38	271.34	82.93

8.	Haryana	93.41	109.54	117.29	117.29	206.89	132.35	111.00	12.11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	130.42	132.45	141.51	141.49	182.85	144.50	66.86	10.64
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	329.92	361.41	396.49	176.67	402.51	383.49	205.88	38.73
11.	Jharkhand	84.46	117.51	80.33	18.85	111.34	86.04	78.82	0.00
12.	Karnataka	283.16	286.57	477.85	449.15	627.86	473.71	306.34	0.00
13.	Kerala	84.25	83.46	106.97	106.56	151.89	150.99	68.53	9.76
14.	Madhya Pradesh	251.62	267.56	380.47	368.61	379.66	347.03	199.52	13.48
15.	Maharashtra	404.40	378.38	648.24	511.06	647.81	618.56	348.30	68.69
16.	Manipur	45.59	34.71	45.23	36.33	38.57	32.19	25.94	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	55.29	56.61	63.38	74.50	79.40	68.57	31.42	1.57
18.	Mizoram	38.88	30.16	54.19	45.48	55.26	51.31	17.86	0.00
19.	Nagaland	39.75	27.39	42.53	39.60	47.06	76.57	24.56	0.00
20.	Orissa	171.95	233.60	298.68	273.12	226.66	198.87	102.44	9.45
21.	Punjab	51.80	40.28	86.56	96.68	88.81	95.35	41.11	18.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Rajasthan	606.72	619.67	971.83	967.95	1,012.16	680.00	553.58	105.10
23.	Sikkim	20.13	15.36	32.45	28.85	20.60	30.58	7.34	1.96
24.	Tamil Nadu	190.90	190.90	287.82	230.58	317.95	364.21	158.46	6.16
25.	Tripura	54.43	54.30	41.01	36.99	77.40	76.51	26.94	3.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	401.51	421.14	615.78	514.54	956.36	974.14	449.56	240.14
27.	Uttarakhand	89.30	114.14	85.87	61.09	124.90	63.83	66.21	8.31
28.	West Bengal	191.37	230.55	389.39	371.62	394.30	390.76	198.56	0.00
29.	A&N Islands	0.00	4.72	0.00	30.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		4,699.67	4,762.96	7,056,.02	5,998.28	7,989.72	7,143.83	920.49	748.78

*Under ARWSP ** Under NRDWP

Statement - III

*Achievement in terms of number of habitations covered with provision of
potable drinking water during 2007-08 to 2010-11*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7,070	15,647	5,553	278
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	464	905	567	10
3.	Assam	5,060	8,703	12,015	792
4.	Bihar	6,171	25,785	27,103	1,311
5.	Chhattisgarh	3,852	8,178	12,212	1,591
6.	Goa	1	4	0	0
7.	Gujarat	3,864	2,374	1,598	221
8.	Haryana	917	965	912	30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4,510	6,390	5,256	596
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	747	2,234	433	59
11.	Jharkhand	6,548	6,832	14,918	475
12.	Karnataka	5,418	5,586	12,538	89
13.	Kerala	906	7,650	254	34
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10,035	5,302	11,414	3,710
15.	Maharashtra	9,612	17,128	7,465	2,005
16.	Manipur	144	115	160	31
17.	Meghalaya	1,205	1,116	407	12
18.	Mizoram	185	46	124	3
19.	Nagaland	69	584	84	29

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Orissa	11,585	13,507	9,777	1,575
21.	Punjab	588	1,523	1,881	250
22.	Rajasthan	5,353	7,434	10,644	221
23.	Sikkim	299	27	110	20
24.	Tamil Nadu	9,832	9,097	8,238	112
25.	Tripura	179	555	843	160
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1,979	1,190	1,877	168
27.	Uttaranchal	2,117	1,351	1,200	162
28.	West Bengal	6,632	2,747	4,806	112
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21	0	0	0
30.	Puducherry	52	15	40	0
TOTAL		1,05,415	1,52,990	1,52,429	14,056

*upto 31.7.2010

Provision for Gram Rojgar Sevak under MGNREGA

2563. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for Gram Rojgar Sevak (GRS) under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA);

(b) if so, the work generally allocated to these sevaks;

(c) the details of the number of these sevaks, State/Union Territory-wise;

(d) the amount as honorarium or salary etc. being paid to these sevaks;

(e) whether any demand for increase payment to them is being raised; and

(f) if so, the increase thereof and by when it will be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Section 22 (3) of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides for payment, by the Central Government, of the administrative expenses, which may include the salary and allowances of the Programme Officers and his supporting staff, the administrative expenses of the Central Council, facilities to be provided under Schedule II and such other items as may be decided by the Central Government. Para 3.1.1 of Operational Guidelines for Mahatma Gandhi NREGA however, provides that there should be one Gram Rojgar Sevak (GRS) dedicated to MGNERGA work in each Gram Panchayat. GRS has been assigned the following responsibilities:

- (i) overseeing the process of registration, distribution of job cards, provision of dated receipts against job applications;
- (ii) overseeing job applications, allocation of work and payment of unemployment allowance;
- (iii) maintaining all accounts/documents at the Gram Panchayat level and ensuring that these are available for public scrutiny;
- (iv) ensuring that the norms of transparency and 'pro active disclosure' are observed in the Gram Panchayat;
- (v) ensuring that requisite Gram Sabha meetings and social audits are held;
- (vi) ensuring smooth and timely flow of information within Gram Panchayat, as well as between the gram Panchayat and programme Officer;
- (vii) providing any information or advice that may be required by Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers or other residents of the Gram Panchayat; and
- (viii) any other duty that may be prescribed by the State Employment Guarantee Council.

(c) Details are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) to (f) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Operational Guidelines provide that the State Government should determine the job description, minimum qualifications and the process through which Gram Rojgar Sevaks should be appointed and evaluated. The salaries of the Gram Rojgar Sevaks, should be met from the funds provided by the Central Governments for

administrative expenses, possibly supplemented with additional contributions from the State Government.

Statement

State-wise number of Gram Rozgar Sahayak

Sl. No.	States	Gram Rozgar Sahayak Appointed
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	21180
2	Arunachal Pradesh	18
3	Assam	1678
4	Bihar	7081
5	Chhattisgarh	8696
6	Gujarat	10292
7	Haryana	1804
8	Himachal Pradesh	1060
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1690
10	Jharkhand	4371
11	Karnataka	3705
12	Kerala	1994
13	Madhya Pradesh	3810
14	Maharashtra	22097
15	Manipur	1868
16	Meghalaya	4293
17	Mizoram	337
18	Nagaland	1139
19	Orissa	6039

1	2	3
20	Punjab	1922
21	Rajasthan	8715
22	Sikkim	163
23	Tamil Nadu	12632
24	Tripura	1578
25	Uttar Pradesh	44297
26	Uttarakhand	653
27	West Bengal	2875
28	Andaman and Nicobar	77
259	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10
30	Daman & Diu	NR
31	Goa	224
32	Lakshadweep	10
33	Puducherry	27
34	Chandigarh	NR
TOTAL		176335

PMGSY roads in Himachal Pradesh

2564. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted to Himachal Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under:-

Year	Funds released (Rs. in crore)
2008-09	268.90
2009-10	124.95

(b) An expenditure of Rs.1424.88 cr. Has been incurred (since beginning of the programme and upto June, 2010) by Himachal Pradesh under PMGSY.

(c) The details of road works for the phases which were cleared five years ago which still remain incomplete are as under:-

Phase	No. of Road Works		
	Cleared	Completed	Balance
II	246	243	3
III	370	337	33
WB-I	130	103	27

Life span of roads constructed under PMGSY

2565. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the per kilometer cost of constructing traditional coal-tar road as well as cemented concrete road under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) the time after which both types of roads need to be repaired, the life span of each type of road, the maintenance cost of each type of road and the period after which maintenance is taken up;

(c) the cost of construction of cemented concrete road of new technique; and

(d) the type of road preferable for construction in terms of cost, maintenance and economy of fuel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The per kilometer cost of constructing traditional coal-tar road as well as cement concrete road is not fixed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). It varies from State to State or within the State depending upon the type of soil, rainfall and temperature variations and also traffic and environmental conditions existing in the location of the proposed road.

(b) Bituminous roads require regular routine maintenance and periodic maintenance normally at 5 year interval. These are designed for

10 year design life as per Indian Road Congress

(IRC) Standards. Cement Concrete road require only routine maintenance and these are generally designed for 20 year design life as per Indian Road Congress (IRC) standards. However, the maintenance cost of Cement concrete roads is less compared to that of tar roads.

(c) Cost of construction of cement concrete roads with conventional method is normally 30-50% more than the cost of conventional Bituminous road. New Techniques like Cement Concrete roads with Cell filled concrete are being taken up on Pilot basis. Therefore, the cost and performance of Cement Concrete roads with new technique is yet to be established.

(d) Bituminous roads have lower initial cost compared to cement concrete roads but require both periodic and routine maintenance. Cement Concrete roads also require routine maintenance but the cost of maintenance is lower compared to bituminous roads. As per available information, reports on specific studies undertaken to assess fuel efficiency of different type of rural roads in India are not available.

Roads proposed under PMGSY in Himachal Pradesh

2566. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of roads constructed in Himachal Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the years 2008-09 and 2010;

(b) whether proposal for construction of new roads under PMGSY has been received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh;

(c) the names of such roads and details thereof; and

(d) the number of roads proposed to be constructed in Himachal Pradesh during Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) the number of roads constructed in Himachal Pradesh are as under:-

Year	No. of road works completed
2008-09	307
2009-10	224

(b) and (c) No proposal for construction of new roads under PMGSY has been received from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh in 2010-2011.

(d) In Eleventh Five Year Plan, no State-wise target for construction of roads has been fixed.

Development of Revas-Aware Port

2567. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to develop Revas-Aware Port (RAP) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is need for grant of right of way to Revas-Aware Port for developing an approach channel through Mumbai Port Trust waters;

(d) if so, whether permission has been granted in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) The matter is being examined in the Ministry.

Classification of major ports

2568. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether classification of major ports are still existing in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps to remove this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal for decategorization of Major Ports is under examination of the Government.

Tonnage handled at Kandla Port

2569. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the total tonnage handled at Kandla Port during the financial years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that total shipping activity in Gujarat ports is increasing every year;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to locate a full-fledged office of the Directorate General of Shipping (DGS) at Gandhinagar; and

(d) the steps proposed to bifurcate the existing DGS office and locate one office in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Total tonnage handled at Kandla Port Trust is as under:-

Year	Tonnage Handled
2008-09	72.22 MMT
2009-10	79.50 MMT
2010-11	26.37 MMT

(upto July, 2010)

(b) Yes Sir, total Shipping activity in Kandla Port is increasing every year.

(c) The Government has already opened a full fledged Mercantile Marine Department (under DG Shipping) located in Kandla, Gujarat headed by Principal Officer and therefore there is no need to locate a full-fledged office of the Directorate General (shipping) at Gandhinagar.

(d) So far, there is no proposal to bi-furcate the existing officer of D.G. Shipping. There is full fledged Mercantile Marine Department Office at Kandla and Jamnagar and there is no proposal to have another office in Gujarat.

Upgradation of Tuticorin Port, Tamil Nadu

2570. SHRI PAUL MANOJ PANDIAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tuticorin Port in Tamil Nadu would be upgraded into a freight transit port; and

(b) whether any proposal to that effect is pending with Government?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal to upgrade Tuticorin Port into a freight transit port.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

12.00 NOON

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have a Short Notice Question today. Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy.

Oil Spill due to collision of ships

3: SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be please to state:

(a) whether collision has been reported between two merchant ships near Mumbai port;

(b) whether oil spill has been reported due to this accident and if so, details thereof;

(c) what is the level of pollution/ damage assessed by the Central and State Pollution Control Boards;

(d) whether and steps have been taken to adequately compensate for the environmental damage; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) There was a collision, off Mumbai Harbour, between two merchant vessels, MSC Chitra and MV Khalijia III, on 7th August, 2010. An enquiry by the DG (Shipping) into the cause of the accident has been ordered and is underway.

MSC Chitra had 2662 tons of heavy oil in its various tanks and 245 tonnes of diesel oil. Leakage of oil from this vessel was reported. The Coast Guard is coordinating action to contain the oil spill. Coast Guard vessels and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) tugs have been spraying dispersant under the directions of the Coast Guard to tackle the oil spill.

The Department of Environment, Government of Maharashtra has drawn up an action plan for clean up operations with Coast Guard. Joint teams have been formed to organize clean up operations wherever oil spill is observed on the coast.

An FIR has been lodged by the MPCB in Yellow Gate Police Station on 8th August, 2010 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and relevant section IPC.

Maharashtra Pollution Control Board has requested the National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) to conduct Environment Impact Assessment to determine damage caused to the marine eco system. Ministry of Environment and Forests has also asked the Bombay Natural History Society to suggest remedial measures.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, almost 10 days have passed since this accident took place, we had a spill of diesel, lubricants and pesticides, and more than 300 hectares of mangroves has been destroyed, and till 15th of August, as per the statement of the Minister, all fishermen were asked to stop their fishing activities. Sir, even a sensitive department like the BARC has been asked not to use water from the sea for their plants, and it was said that a lot of containers which had fallen in the sea, had created a lot of navigational hazard. The question here is a very specific question because possibly, for the first time, such an accident has happened, and the hon. Minister has made a long statement where he said that the DG (Coast Guards) is responsible to contain the oil spill and there is a contingency plan. We do not know what that contingency plan is. But he has talked about the contingency plan. But the most important question which I would like to ask the hon. Minister is that India is a signatory to the MARPOL Convention which is the Maritime Pollution Convention to which India was one of the foremost signatories. I am sure the Minister must have heard about this Convention or must have discussed it with the Ministry where international ships, which spill oil

or cause a hazard in the sea or pollute the sea, there is a recourse with the MARPOL Convention to

seek recourse from the international organization. Now, I would like to ask the Minister whether India, being a signatory to the MARPOL Convention, has sought relief or recourse from this international organization for the spillage which has taken place near Mumbai port.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this question ultimately may be directed at the Minister of Shipping. The question was on the environmental impact of the oil spill, and I can speak if Mr. Rudy stops looking up and starts looking at me and listen to me, I will answer his question. The question was on the environmental impact of the oil spill, and I am prepared to answer any question relating to the environmental impact. The hon. Member has asked a question on whether we can have recourse to an international convention for compensation. I visited the site day before yesterday; I discussed this matter with the DG Shipping, and I am given to understand that India is not a signatory to the Bunker Convention. There are two types of vessels; there is a tanker vessel and there is a dry cargo vessel that is carrying finished oil and diesel. In this incident of Mumbai, it was not a tanker vessel, but there were two dry cargo vessels which collided, for which the Bunker Convention under the International Maritime Organization is the appropriate Convention. I am given to understand that India is not yet a signatory to the Bunker Convention, and that when we become a signatory which we will expedite now, we can take recourse to compensation from this Bunker Convention. Please understand that this is not a tanker, this is a dry cargo vessel.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, India is a signatory to the MARPOL Convention, and maybe, the Minister is not aware or he is to check it up. We are signatory to the MARPOL Convention, and under that Convention, any collision which takes place in the international waters or in your own waters, you are answerable. But, maybe, the Minister is not aware. He is talking of Bunker Convention. He has not talked anything about the MARPOL Convention. We would seek a clarification on this subject, maybe, later. But I think the Minister may not have discussed this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have flagged a point. That is fine. Thank you.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, what I want to say is that recently, an incident took place in Mexico.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Please ask your second supplementary.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, this is related to the oil spill. This is a matter related to the environment. In the case of BP oil spill which took place in Mexico, the Government of the United States, where the insurance was only 460 million dollars, agreed and the BP took out a cash component for 20 billion US dollars. It comes to Rs.90,000 crores and that is the amount which was kept aside. Now, here, whatever environmental concerns are there, the whole thing boils down to the compensation to the fishermen who could not do fishing, the compensation for environmental damages. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the supplementary question?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: My question to the hon. Minister is: Have we initiated any mechanism? Is there any designated agency which is going to look into it and assess the environmental damage? I would like to know whether there is any statutory body which can make these claims from the International Shipping Organisation on the international ships. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, it is all about claiming compensation which you can use to take care of the environmental damages. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Have you put in position any environmental agency which could be responsible for seeking these claims for all those affected because this is the first case of this order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why is the Question Hour being used for speeches? I don't understand it.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, it is important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. It is not. You can make speeches when it is time for speeches. Please ask questions only. Yes, Minister, go ahead.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the hon. Member has asked two questions. One was on the environmental impact assessment and the other was on the fishermen. I will answer both these questions. The Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, which is the designated agency in such matters, has asked the National Institute of Oceanography in Goa and the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute at Nagpur to carry out a comprehensive environmental impact assessment study. This study is being supported and funded by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. We expect to get the first results of this investigation in about four weeks' time, and the detailed study would be available in three months' time. This study will form the basis of the claims that we make for compensation.

As far as the impact on the livelihood of fishermen is concerned, the Central Institute of Marine Fisheries, which is headquartered in Cochin, which has an office in Mumbai, has been asked to carry out a quick assessment of what the impact is on the livelihood of the fishermen. It is also supported by my Ministry. This study is going to be available in about two weeks' time, and this will form the basis of compensation that will be given to the fishermen. The process of filling claims and getting compensation is necessarily a long drawn-out process. It will involve a lot of legal procedures, as the Leader of the Opposition will himself testify. But we can't wait to provide compensation to fishermen and that is why we have carried out this quick study. But I want to assure the hon. Member that the polluter must pay and the polluter will pay.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, मैं उसी इलाके से आता हूँ। जयराम रमेश जी ने कहा कि उन्होंने वहां विज़िट भी की। सारे fishermen आपको मिले। ठाणे से लेकर अलीबाग तक सभी लोगों को तकलीफें हुई हैं, उनकी दस दिन की तो रोज़ी आज ही समाप्त हुई है और आगे भी थोड़ा असर होगा। जो आप compensation की बात कर रहे हैं, वह लम्बा procedure है, इसको shorten करने के लिए जो कर रहे हैं, वह भी लम्बा है। आज न महाराष्ट्र सरकार उनको तुरंत राहत दे रही है और न ही आप दे रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनको तुरंत राहत देने के लिए आप क्या करने वाले हैं?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this is a wrong information. We are not aware of this issue. I want to assure the hon. Member that the issue of providing immediate compensation to fishermen whose

livelihood may be affected by the ban that has been imposed is being considered. I also want to correct one impression that the ban was imposed on fishing following the oil spill. No. The ban existed till 15th August because of the monsoon and because of the weather. It so happened that the spill also intervened. So, we can't say that the spill has destroyed the livelihood of the fishermen, although it was affected. We are aware of the compensation requirements and the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board is working out the precise numbers. I wish to assure the hon. Member that immediate compensation, when identified, will be provided to the fishermen.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, I would just like to know whether any FIR has been filed under the Environment Protection Act in respect of the offence.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board has invoked the Environment Protection Act, 1986 to file FIRs. Three FIRs have been filed and the legal process is on.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, I believe in the honesty of the Minister. But the point is, the whole thing is very academic. I come from Mumbai. I want to have a point-blank answer. Is it safe to eat fish in Mumbai today? If it is not safe, what is the guideline that the Ministry has issued to the fishermen or to the markets? Should they sell the fish or not? When I go to the market, there are rumours. What do I do? When I say, "I", it means Mumbaikers. What should they do? Should they eat fish or not?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, not being a fish-eater, I would not be able to testify to the safety or the efficacy of the fish that is being caught. All I can tell you is that there has been a substantial impact on the fish population in and around the area. The fish population in many parts has been decimated; it has been damaged. The water samples have been taken and tested for contamination. Fish has now started coming into Mumbai from other parts of the country, like Andhra Pradesh. I cannot give a point-blank answer to a point-blank question that whether it is safe to eat fish. Of course, it is safe to eat fish in Mumbai as long as it is not caught from the polluted area.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Reports and Accounts (2007-08) of RIMS, Imphal and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Annul Reports and Accounts of the Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, Manipur, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2955/15/10]

Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, on behalf of Shri G.K. Vasan, I lay on the Table:-

- (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Post Trusts Act, 1963:-
 - (1) G.S.R. 444 (E), dated the 22nd May, 2010, publishing the Mumbai Port Trust Employees' Digest of Pay and Allowances, Leave and Pension (Amendment) Rules, 2010.
 - (2) G.S.R. 387 (E), dated the 7th May, 2010, publishing the Mumbai Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Regulations, 2010.

(3) G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 4th June, 2010, publishing the Mormugao Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Regulations, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2796/15/10]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Shipping Notification No. 38, dated the 1st February, 2010, regarding requirements and procedures to obtain approval from Indian Maritime University for the conduct of Pre-Sea Courses for training for service in the Merchant Navy, under sub-section (2) of Section 47 of the Indian Maritime University Act, 2008, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2862/15/10]

Report (2008-09) of the Commission of Railway Safety and Related Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Sir, I to lay on the Table, under Section 10 of the Railways Act, 1989, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

(a) Annual Report of the Commission of Railway Safety, for the year 2008-09.

(b) Statement by the Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2831/15/10]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II Report and Accounts (2009-10) of the working and activities of various banks and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notification of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:-

(1) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2009-10/30/199044, dated the 19th March, 2010, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Credit Rating Agencies) (Amendment) Regulations, 2010.

(2) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2010-11/05/1110, dated the 13th April, 2010, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2010.

- (3) No. LAD-NRO-GN-2010- 11/07/1100, dated the 13th April, 2010, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Venture Capital Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2010.
- (4) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2010-11/04/1109, dated the 13th April, 2010, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Merchant Bankers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2010.
- (5) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2010- 11/03/1104, dated the 13th April, 2010, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2010.
- (6) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2010- 11/2/1107, dated the 13th April, 2010, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Institutional Investors) (Amendment) Regulations, 2010.
- (7) No. G.S.R. 469 (E), dated the 4th June, 2010, publishing the Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Amendment) Rules, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2846/15/10]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Finance Services), under sub-section (4) of Section 23A of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:-
- (1) S.O. 845 (E), dated the 13th April, 2010, regarding dissolution of the Lucknow Kshetriya Gramin Bank and the Triveni Kshetriya Gramin Bank.
- (2) S.O. 846 (E), dated the 13th April 2010, regarding dissolution of the Ballia Kshetriya Gramin Bank and the Etawah Kshetriya Gramin Bank. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2851/15/10]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. Pension/Misc/2009, dated the 26th June to 2nd July, 2010, publishing the PNB (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2009, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2850/15/10]

II (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 19 and sub-section (5) of Section 24 of the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981:-

(a) Twenty-eight Annual Report and Accounts of the Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Report on the Performance of the Export-Import Bank of India, for the year 2009-10. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2845/15/10]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report on the working and activities of the State Bank of India, for the year 2009-10, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 40 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2975/15/10]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report on the working and activities of the following Banks, for the year 2009-10, together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon, under sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of undertakings) Act, 1970:-

1. Bank of Baroda; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2967/15/10]

2. Dena Bank; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.2961/15/10]

3. Punjab National Bank; and [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2963/15/10]

4. Syndicate Bank [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2972/15/10]

(iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report on the working and activities of the following Banks, for the year 2009-10, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon, under sub-section (3) of Section 43 of State Bank of

India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959:-

1. State Bank of Patiala; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2976/15/10]
2. State Bank of Mysore; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2977/15/10]

3. State Bank of Travancore; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2978/15/10]
 4. State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2979/15/10]
 5. State Bank of Hyderabad; and [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2980/15/10]
 6. State Bank of Indore/ [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2981/15/10]
- (v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Reports and Accounts of the following Regional Rural Banks, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts:-
1. Sarguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Sarguja, Chhattisgarh; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2982/15/10]
 2. Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Cooch Behar; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2983/15/10]
 3. Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank, Papum-pare, Arunachal Pradesh; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2984/15/10]
 4. Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2985/15/10]
 5. Sulej Gramin Bank, Bathinda; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2986/15/10]
 6. Rushikulya Gramya Bank, Berhampur; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2988/15/10]
 7. Punjab Gramin Bank, Kapurthala; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2988/15/10]
 8. MGB Gramin Bank, Pali Marwar, Rajasthan; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2989/15/10]
 9. Jhabua Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh; [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2990/15/10]

10. Vidisha Bhopal Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Vidisha; and [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2991/15/10]
11. Tripura Gramin Bank, Agartala. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2992/15/10]

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I to lay on the Table:-

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:-

- (1) G.S.R. 417 (E), dated the 18th May, 2010, publishing the Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 2010.
 - (2) G.S.R. 416 (E), dated the 18th May, 2010, publishing the CENVAT Credit (Amendment) Rules, 2010.
 - (3) G.S.R. 415 (E), dated the 18th May, 2010, granting rebate of duty on export of pan masala and gutkha.
 - (4) G.S.R. 449 (E), dated the 26th May, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 471 (E), dated the 26th June, 2001, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
 - (5) G.S.R. 640 (E), dated the 28th July, 2010, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 96 (E), dated the 1st March, 2006, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- [Placed in Library. (1) to (5) See No. L.T. 2993/15/10]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, together with Explanatory Memoranda on the Notifications:-

- (1) G.S.R. 632 (E), dated the 26th July, 2010, seeking to impose definitive Anti-dumping duty on the imports of Viscose Staple Fiber excluding Bamboo fiber originating in, or exported from Indonesia and the People's Republic of China.

(2) G.S.R. 633 (E), dated the 26th July, 2010, seeking to impose provisional Anti-dumping duty on the imports of Poly Vinyl Chloride Paste Resin originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, Japan, People's Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Russia, Taiwan and Thailand.

(3) G.S.R. 646 (E), dated the 30th July, 2010, seeking to impose provisional Anti-dumping duty on the imports of PVC Flex Film, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 2849/15/10]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 637 (E), dated the 27th July, 2010, seeking to exempt specified items meant for display and sale in World Philatelic Exhibition (INDIPEX 2011), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with Explanatory Memorandum on the Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2848/15/10]

Notification of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): Sir, on behalf of Shri Jitin Prasada, I lay on the Table, under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 1962, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Notification No. G.S.R. 594 (E), dated the 9th July, 2010, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate or Expand Natural Gas Pipelines) Amendment Regulations, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2836/15/10]

Notification of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Notification no. G.S.R. 63 (E), dated the 8th February, 2010, publishing

the Prevention of Food Adulteration (1st Amendment) Rules, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3120/15/10]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

II Reports and Accounts (2008-09) of the Central Council of Unani Medicine, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI S. GANDHI SELVAN): 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 sub-section (3) of Section 33 of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003:-

- (1) S.O. 1866 (E), dated the 30th July, 2009, notifying the officers competent to act under Section 12 and 13 of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003, along with delay statement.
- (2) S.O. 23 (E), dated the 6th January, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 1866 (E), dated the 30th July, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, along with delay statement.
- (3) G.S.R. 40 (E), dated the 19th January, 2010, publishing the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Display of Board by Educational Institutions) Rules, 2009, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. L.T. 3121/15/10]
- (4) G.S.R. 176 (E), dated the 5th March, 2010, publishing the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) (Amendment) Rules, 2010, along with delay statement.
- (5) G.S.R. 489 (E), dated the 19th June, 2010, regarding reconstitution of Steering Committee.
- (6) G.S.R. 179 (E), dated the 9th March, 2010, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R 176 (E), dated the

5th March, 2010, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. For (4) to (6) See No. L.T. 2861/15/10]

- (7) G.S.R. 411 (E), dated the 17th May, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 176 (E), dated the 5th March, 2010. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2860/15/10]

II A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2859/15/10]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that the following letter has been received from Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi stating that he is unable to attend the House due to personal reasons. He has, therefore, requested for grant of leave of absence from 4th August to 20 August, 2010 of the current Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House to remain absent from 4th August to 20th August, 2010 of the current Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No. Hon. Member dissented)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

Re : REPORTED DIVERSION OF FUND FROM SCHEDULED

CASTE SUB-PLAN MONEY

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, the hon. Minister, Shri Prithviraj Chavan, had assured the House that within one week, he would get back to the House about the earlier issue of diverting the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan money by the Delhi State Government. He had given this assurance two weeks back. We have been waiting for his coming to the House and then informing the House. So far nothing has been heard. It is a very important issue. I may recall that even the House was adjourned

and the Minister was kind enough to given an assurance. So what has happened to that? यह बहुत इंपोर्टेंट और गंभीर मामला है।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : हम लोगों ने इस गंभीर विषय को उठाया था ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : अब इसके ऊपर बहस न हो, यहां मिनिस्टर हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): I have noted it, Sir. I will come back to the House.

श्री उपसभापति : रिमाइंड किया है।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: When?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: I will come back to the House.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : सर, यह क्या है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, आपने रिमाइंड कराया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I have reminded him. But let him assure the House that he would come back in two days or three days. Let him be specific.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has given an assurance that he would come back.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: This is an assurance on the assurance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He would come back as early as possible. I have told him to come back as early as possible.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in first
report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance pertaining to Ministry of Finance.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in seventh report
of Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural
Development**

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI C.P. JOSHI): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventh Report of the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demand for Grants (2010-11) of the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in ninety-eighth
report of Department-related Parliamentary standing Committee
on Transport, Tourism and culture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee contained in the Eighty-third Report on the 'Functioning of Commission of Railway Safety'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Calling Attention Motion. I would like to remind the hon. Members that the discussion on this should be completed within one hour. The time will not be extended, and those names, which we have received, before the beginning of the Calling Attention Motion, will only be called. I have received four names, including that of Shri S.S. Ahluwalia, who is to call the attention of the Minister. No other names will be entertained.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**Situation arising out of the Unilateral revision/withdrawal of Medical
(cashless) insurance products by insurance companies in The Public Sector**

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Sir, I call the attention of the

Government to the situation arising out of the unilateral revision/
withdrawal of the Medical (cashless) Insurance Products by the insurance
Companies in the Public Sector.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, in Public Sector General Insurance Companies, the cashless facility is provided through Third Party Administrators (TPAs). The Insurance Companies are offering this facility in various cities and there are multiple TPAs in each city. Each TPA has its own network of hospitals.

The Public Sector Insurance Companies have a cost ratio of around 140 percent of the premium received under the health portfolio. The mounting losses in this portfolio are a matter of serious concern for them. It was also observed by these Companies that some of the hospitals were charging the patients having health insurance policies at rates which are quite higher than the reasonable cost of treatment. Due to these high charges, the policy holders were left with smaller amounts of sum assured to be used for any other eventuality during the remaining period of the health policy thereby causing undue hardships to them.

The Public Sector General insurance Companies have not revised/withdrawn the product (health insurance policy) or the facility of cashless treatment. However, the Companies have started rationalization of empanelment of hospitals and standardization of rates and specified procedures followed by the hospitals. This has been implemented w.e.f. 1st July, 2010, in the cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore and Chennai. In these cities, a Preferred Provider Network (PPN) has been started by including the names of the hospitals that have agreed to work at given rates for specified procedures. The list of hospitals in the PPN in these cities is available on the websites of TPAs/Insurance Companies. In the rest of India, the earlier process of rendering cashless facility is still continuing.

It may also be noted that the Standard Health Insurance Policy does not provide for any assurance of cashless facility to the insured. However, in cases where a mention of cashless facility has been made, it has been mentioned that the claims in respect of cashless facility will be through the agreed list of Network Hospitals/ Nursing Homes/ Day Care

Centres and is subject to pre-admission authorization. The Network Hospitals are decided through the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) of the TPAs with the hospitals and the list is amended from time to time.

Presently, 449 hospitals are included in the network in the four cities (Delhi - 163, Mumbai - 121, Chennai - 84 and Bangalore - 81). In selection of the hospitals care has been taken to ensure geographical spread of the hospitals for the convenience of the insured.

To minimize inconvenience to the insured, TPAs have been advised that for emergency and trauma cases, cashless facility should be provided not only at hospitals within PPN, but at other hospitals also. Apart from the cashless facility under the PPN, the settlement of claims on reimbursement basis continues to be available for all hospitals (including non-network).

The adoption of the aforesaid PPN system with the package rates and stabilizing the hospitalization costs would benefit the insured by lowering the cost of every hospitalization leaving a larger balance in the sum insured in the policy for future hospitalization. Further, the lower cost will also reduce loading on policy premium at the time of renewal. Thus, this PPN system is in the interest of all insurance policy holders.

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया : उपसभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपना जवाब तो दिया किन्तु उस जवाब में कैशलेस फैसिलिटी विद्वद्ग करने के बाद जो प्रोब्लम्स हो रही हैं, उनको एड्रेस नहीं किया। उन्होंने सीधी सी बात कह दी कि, "The Standard Health Insurance Policy does not provide for any assurance of cashless facility to the insured". Who declared this policy? After all, it has not fallen from the heavens. The policy is prepared by you and, every day, you announce mediclaim facilities and group insurance schemes for the poor, for the middle class and for the service class people. You issue mediclaims; you cut the premium from their salaries; you cut the premium from the policies sponsored by Centrally-sponsored programmes and, then, you say, "The Standard Health Insurance Policy does not provide for any assurance of cashless facility to the insured"! It is a funny situation, Sir.

The point is, now we have the Insurance Regulatory Authority to take care of it. Have you done any work on the guidelines for standard of treatment? You object to small, small things. There should be guidelines

for standard of treatment. For common reasons, these should be listed.
Which are the reasons for which a person should be hospitalized? Then,
there should standard definitions of the 11

critical illnesses. Where are these? How are they not accepting it? Then, there should standardization of billing procedures in hospitals. Now, they are being charged not for the operation, but for nursing and hospitality services provided by hospitals.

This insurance is not meant for that. This insurance is meant for treatment. So, where are the uniform rates? Can you tell me if there are any uniform rates of treatment, a to z, from operation of a cyst to a surgery or an open heart surgery? There is no guideline. There are no fixed uniform rates. You are guided by CGHS rates. CGHS rates are like DGS&D rates for competition. Recently we have seen in some of the States like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat a lot of scams taking place with regard to recognition of these hospitals. Is there any standard procedure for discharge summary format? When they discharge a patient, the summary format should be standardized. There is no standardized summary format. Contents are not mentioned. Without that, one cannot get a legal remedy also.

Then, how about the standardization of TPA vis-à-vis insurance company agreements? Is there any uniform system of TPA and hospital contract? There is no standardization. So, everybody and anybody is charging anything. The TPAs, Third Party Administrators, in America are known as claim settlers. These claim settlers are larger than the insurance companies. Here, TPAs are also larger than the insurance companies some times. They get the reimbursement done.

The four public sector insurance companies have a market share of 65-70 percent in mediclaim policies. You sent a warning signal by saying, 'No, we will not provide.' If you have any grouse against a big 7 - star or 5-star hospital, why should people suffer? There is an agreement between the insured person and the insurance company. If TPA and hospital administration manipulate bills, why should the insured person suffer? That is my point. Moreover, Sir, for what you are paying should be defined in the insurance policy itself- how much is paid for the pre-operative situation, during the operation and post-operation

treatment. But, you are leaving the entire

population at the mercy of these hospitals or touts or these TPA or insurance surveyors or inspectors who would pass the bills. So, the basic concept was to give a help so that anybody who falls sick or anybody who meets with an accident goes directly to the hospital without worrying about the money, if he had a cover, take the treatment and come back home happily. He should not worry about it because there is a cover. For that, he has paid a premium. Now, the point is, if you allow the big hospitals to charge extra money for the unnecessary facility available like TV, sofa-set, five-star food, five-star culture and for that, certainly then the mediclaim premium would go high. The basic concept of mediclaim policy was to give medical facility at the affordable price to the insured person. But that very purpose is defeated.

Now, there are four public sector insurance companies. But, a number of private sector insurance companies are also there. If you do not standardize things, if the Regulatory Authority does not come with such guidelines, then the people would suffer. My point is, as a policy-maker, you simply say, 'This policy does not permit this!' Then, how has it started working? You have preferred provider network. You said that in the entire country you have identified only 449 hospitals including the metros. Now, should I believe that out of one billion population, if 40 percent of the population is covered under the Mediclaim, whether they are being accommodated in these 449 hospitals? Do they get all these facilities there? What is the bed capacity? (Time-bell) Are super-speciality facilities provided there or not? Now, just to attract the eyes and ears of the media, you say that you are allowing it in trauma cases, even the patient can go to any hospital and the TPA will pay that. But, have you identified the list of trauma centres also? I am saying this because trauma cases cannot be dealt by any ordinary emergency ward. Trauma centres are different. So, trauma centres should be identified; their list should also be pasted there. But, that is not there. So, my point is, as a policy maker, the Government should do something more and they should, at least, tell the CMDs of these four PSUs not to push the panic button. They could have come out with the new guidelines; they

could have done it with the TPAs; they could have done it with the hospitals. But, instead of doing that, they have pushed the panic button by issuing a notification and stopping everybody.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Mr. Ahluwalia.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: So, on the 1st July, when this statement came, there was a hue and cry throughout the country. That is my point. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why it was done, who is responsible for this and what remedy you are bringing for this.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, there are some lacunae in the Mediclaim which is being proposed by the hon. Minister. Just now, Mr. Ahluwalia has pointed out certain lapses. We have to do it because it is the need of the hour. It is true that in several cases, the amount which is being taken is in such a huge proportion that second time what the same person will come for another treatment, the insurance amount will be over. So, there is every need that we have to regularize and standardize the things. Then, that way, things can go in a proper fashion. Now, a big racket is also going on in some hospitals. Some persons are admitting themselves in hospitals under some fictitious diseases. Actually, they are not suffering from those diseases for which they admit themselves in hospitals, and the hospitals are charging huge bills from them. When he actually suffers from another disease, then, he is told by the hospital that everything is over. So, I just wanted to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that we should be very much cautious about it. Now, you have selected some 449 hospitals. We have to expand the canvass, and some more cities should be included in it. I think, it should be extended to some of the cities which have been left out. Then, some on-the-spot inspection should also be done so that all these dubious methods can be avoided. So, we have to equip the regulatory body with proper powers and they should have proper arms to deal with such sort of irregularities. It is done, then, I think, things will function properly. That is my submission, Sir.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on this subject. Sir, the recent decision of the health insurance companies to withdraw cashless treatment facility to its policy-holders in all hospitals and empanel only selected hospitals has become a cause of worry to many, especially the middle class people and the lower middle class people.

Because of this, a patient in an emergency has to search or to travel a

long way to reach the hospital where cashless facility is extended, and by the time he would lose the precious time to save his life. Moreover, not all patients could arrange for a huge amount of money at the time of emergency.

This thing should be taken into consideration. The relatively well-off sections in the society are provided cashless health insurance benefits from the companies that hire them. This move, therefore, threatens to hit the relatively poor middle and lower middleclass who have to pay premiums on their own and would now be denied this facility. Sir, the health insurance sector has become the fastest growing sector in general insurance with an annual growth of 35 percent per annum. Over the last decade only 10 percent of the population has been covered so far. In Tamil Nadu our Kalaingnar Health Insurance Scheme is going on very well and people are behind this health insurance scheme. In this context, the withdrawal of the most popular feature of the health insurance plan not only puts the policy holders at a disadvantage but also in a large sense affects the orderly growth of health insurance business. For this, the insurers have alleged, as the Minister has also stated in his statement, a loss of 140 percent or something like that.

The issue concerned is over billing by hospitals for cashless facility is much higher than the facility where cash is paid in advance and reimbursed by the insurance company. This is one of the allegations of the insurance companies that they are charged more for cashless facility and the others are charged less. This meant higher claims for cashless facility and subsequent losses to insurance funds. Sir, at this point I would like to ask the Minister, the reason is given that the hospitals are inflating the bills but the reimbursement of the bills will, however, continue. One fails to understand, Sir, how this would address the problem of inflated bills. When reimbursement of the bills is allowed, the problem of inflated bills has not been tackled. The IRDA Chairman has recently reported to have said that the cost of treatment could vary from hospital to hospital in the coming days and people who want treatment in bigger hospitals should be ready to pay

higher premiums. He has also

reportedly to have said that if there is a violation of contract entered into between the policy holder and insurance company, certainly, the primary function of the IRDA is to oppose the contract, particularly, in favour of the policy holder. The Minister has also replied in an earlier statement and now also has said that in trauma cases and emergency cases, all hospitals will be entitled. I do not know whether the hospitals would admit the patients as emergency cases. Supposing, if they have to get money from a patients, instead of cashless facility extended by the insurer, they may turn out of the patient that the case is not an emergency one. So, what I would like to urge the Minister or rather I would expect him to respond are two things only, Sir. The cashless facility must be made available in all hospitals and nursing homes registered and recognized. Secondly, either the Health Ministry or a medical regulatory body comprising of experts should prescribe the standard of procedure to be followed by the medical centres. Thank you.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in this particular case the Delhi High Court has directed the four general insurance companies to continue this cashless insurance scheme because abruptly they had announced that they were going to withdraw the scheme. Subsequently, there was a meeting among between these three entities, namely, insurers, the third party administrators and hospitals. They sat together and they came to some conclusion that there will be standardization of treatment and the cost will be fixed according to the treatment and other related things. At the same time, on the other side, Sir, the Confederation of Indian Industry, FICCI and others are also organizing different type of meetings and they are going on with this process. Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister there is coordination among the Department of Financial Services, the various Ministries and Departments. The Union Health Secretary is also making announcements and she is also chairing a meeting of experts and representatives of leading private hospitals like Apollo, Fortis and others and said there are 21 diseases where a treatment protocol can be made and formed and it was given to a particular Committee. Therefore, three different sectors are

working in a different way. I would like to know whether there is any coordination and there is a possibility of standardization of the treatment and the Government will make all the four public sector companies to continue the cashless insurance scheme.

Thirdly, Sir, Government of Tamil Nadu, Government of Andhra Pradesh are already having a tie up arrangement with these General Insurance Companies and private insurances companies and they are doing a wonderful job of giving treatment by calling Number 108 and are getting the treatment. I would like to know whether that treatment will be taken as a specimen case and take it at a national level so that this problem of health care and medical care can be properly looked into.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I have seen the statement which the hon. Minister made. In the second paragraph, it is written, "It was also observed by the companies that some of the hospitals were charging the patients having health insurance policy at rates which are much higher than the reasonable rates of treatment." In my opinion, it is one type of malpractice. Why Government allows this type of malpractice? My practical experience is this: When the hospital management knows that this patient is under Mediclaim, at that time, the Bill is inflated. It is between TPA and the hospital management. All tie up in connivance with the hospital management and TPA and they are inflating the Bill of the individual patient. At this juncture, why should the common patient suffer? What is the role of the Government to check this menace and save the common man and the common patients who are going to the hospitals for treatment? This is my first question. My second question is, in para 3 the Minister said that 'the Companies have started rationalization of empanelment of hospitals.' May I know from the hon. Minister when rationalization will be completed and when will Government come out and tell the people that the rationalization has taken place. Another thing is, I have seen in para 4 that in four cities, 449 hospitals have been included. It is mostly inadequate and in the statement he has mentioned about the geographical spread of the hospital. I firmly believe that this is not the geographical consideration of the country. My last point, Sir, is from the 1st of July, it has been started. Now, at present, the situation to some extent has normalized. Some statement has come from the Government openly but it is absolutely correct as mentioned by Mr. Ahluwalia. It was a panic button which was pressed. Who pressed it? Why

was it pressed? Throughout the country people mentally suffer very much.
So, I would like to ask the Government what action they have taken to do
so. Thank you.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, in all, five hon. Members participated in the discussion and raised some valuable observations and gave suggestions. I have noted them. Sir, I would like to tell hon. Member, Shri Ahluwalia, that only 41 surgical procedures have been standardized and their rates are fixed. What prompted the insurance companies to do it, Sir I would like to inform the House and the hon. Members what the hospitals are charging.

For Lapro-Hysterectomy, some of the hospitals are charging Rs. 1,40,000, whereas the reasonable cost is Rs. 60,000. What are they charging from the uninsured patients? It is Rs. 60,000. They are charging from the insured person Rs. 1,40,000, whereas the CGHS rate is only Rs. 19,107. How much the hospitals charging for caesarian delivery from those who are availing cashless facility? It is Rs. 1,35,000, whereas the normal charges are only Rs. 50,000. This is the rate chargeable from those persons who are not insured. And, what is the rate of CGHS? Sir, it is only Rs. 15,000. For hernia, they are charging Rs. 1,23,000 and the charges from uninsured persons is Rs. 50,000. The CGHS rate is Rs. 12,928. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Who is responsible for this? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is our question.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I am telling you that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is coming to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I am coming to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, who is responsible for this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First of all, he is providing you the information. Then he will tell you what steps he is going to take. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I am coming to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know about it. He is informing the House the real situation. Now, he will tell you what he will do. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, I specifically asked. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I am coming to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am coming to that, my dear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Do you have any uniform rate? He is quoting three rates one is CGHS, one is chargeable from the uninsured person and one is charged from the insured person.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not yet completed. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has not yet answered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please allow him to complete. Then, you seek further clarifications if you want. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, certainly, I will allow him ...*(Interruptions)*... I know all those rates mentioned by the hon. Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know. But, the House should also know this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, my point is we want to know what is the uniform rate?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ahluwalia, you have called the attention of the hon. Minister. The Minister is informing not only to the House but to the entire country how they are exploited.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I have every right to explain.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: What action you have taken on those hospitals?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: For normal delivery, they are charging Rs. 98,000, whereas the normal charges are Rs. 50,000 and the CGHS rate is Rs. 9,900.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): In spite of this, you allow FDI. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Now, the companies have decided that they are ready to charge the normal rates which they are charging from the non-issued persons. These are the rates.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What is the yardstick?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute. Mr. Minister ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, what is the yardstick?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute. One minute. Mr. Minister, you have given three rates. Now, the Members want to know some clarification. There are CGHS rates, non-insured rates and the insured rates. Please tell whether you have finalized the final rates for all these. What is the rate fixed? Whether they are CGHS rates or the non-insured rates.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: The companies have now agreed to reasonable rates.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are those reasonable rates?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, these are the reasonable rates which I am telling. For Lapro-Hysterecotomy, it is Rs. 60,000, for hernia, it is Rs. 50,000, for normal delivery it is Rs. 50,000, etc. So, these are the rates fixed by the insurance companies. These are the rates which are on the website. These are the rates for 41 procedures. They are reasonable rates which they are charging from non-insured persons.

We are giving these rates. They are quite high, and they are happy with that.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: That means you are not accepting the CGHS rates. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please listen to me. You have quoted three rates - the CGHS rates, the rates charged from the uninsured people, and the rates charged from the insured people. Now, you are saying that you are accepting the rates which are charged from the uninsured people.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Yes.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Okay. But I would like to know the formula, which you have adopted, on the basis of which you have come to this conclusion, And why cant't you operate under the CGHS rates? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: According to the hon. Minister, they have agreed to charge the same charges for the insured people also that they were charging from the uninsured people; and, the insurance companies have accepted this. Now, what is the criteria, that is for the ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Why can't you operate under the CGHS rates? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is because you have kept the CGHS rates at the lower ebb. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are anyhow covered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, if you keep the CGHS rates at the lower ebb, the hospital facilities will not be up to the mark. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, we are all CGHS-card-holders. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please tell us how did you come to this conclusion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why can't you operate under CGHS rates? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: You want to know how these rates are fixed. Different hospitals have different rates. There are different types of hospitals. It all depends on the locational advantage, the category, the number of beds, availability, in-house doctors, in-house nurses, in-house diagnostic services, infrastructure facilities, ambulance service, accreditation, number of patients visiting hospital, and so on and so forth. These are some of the criteria on which the rates have been settled. There are forty-one types of surgical procedures. The rate between the hospitals and the insurance companies have been fixed as per this agreed list. Now, all the treatments will be available to all the insured people, living in these four cities. As far as other cities are concerned, all cashless facilities and all other things are continuing.

There should be no confusion at all on this court. This is only for four metropolitan cities because almost fifty percent insured people are in these cities and malpractices are also being resorted to only in these four cities. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is why we have come to this agreement. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, instead of denying the treatment facilities to the patients, the corrupt hospitals should be targeted. ...(Interruptions)... The hospitals, which are charging more, should be targeted. The patients should not be targeted. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Patients are not being targeted. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, initially there were as many as 1,223 hospitals in this network. Now, today, there are 449 hospitals. And, day-in-and-day-out new hospitals are joining this network. Negotiations are going on with many hospitals in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Bangalore. More and more hospitals are, now, joining this scheme of the companies. In rest of the cities, the cashless facility is going on.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: What about Kolkata?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: It is going on there. The new scheme is only for four cities - Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Bangalore. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Cashless facility is continuing in rest of the cities.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Is Kolkata not allowed?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Kolkata is allowed. Then , as I mentioned, there are 449 hospitals. This is an on-going process. More and more hospitals are joining this network. Mr. Ahluwalia raised a point about the regulator. Sir, regulators, industry associations and insurers are working together in relation to standardization of billing, re-authorization, discharge summary and contract between TPAs and hospitals. The work is going on. Mr. Pasha also raised certain points. Sir, I would like to tell you that no city is left out. PPN has been implemented only in four cities, namely, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Bangalore. As far as other cities are concerned, this facility is available. Mr. Siva also raised a point about the number. Sir, there are 449 hospitals. This is an on-going process. Rationalisation is going on. Some of the hospitals which have joined recently, if they want, can opt out. But more and more

hospitals are joining this network.

Sir, now, I would like tell you how the hospitals are charging if the base is 100. For Appendicitis, if it is a general ward, the charges are Rs.100/-. If it is twin, the charges are Rs.135/-. If the patient is sent to a single room the charge is Rs.180/-. If he is given a suite, the charge is Rs.145/-. If he is given a deluxe suite, the charges are Rs.335/-. So, you can see how their rates go on increasing. For a general ward, charges are different. For twin, charges are different. For single, charges are different, and for deluxe suites, charges are different. And whenever an insured person comes, they say, "there is no other bed available; only deluxe suite is available." Then, he has to go to a deluxe suite. The same treatment is given but charges are much more than what they are charging for a general ward.

Another thing I would like to tell you is that if a company earns Rs.100/-, in 2009-10, Rs. 105 were given; in 2006-07, Rs.112 were given; in 2005, Rs.121 were given; in 2004, it was Rs.100. If all charges are included, the health portfolio exceeds 140 percent, as I mentioned in my Statement. The loss in the portfolio for PSUs for a year would be nearing Rs.2,000 crores. These are continuous losses. Losses of such magnitude would have serious consequence for the stability and solvency of the insurance companies. As for Trauma Centres, in all the hospitals, cashless facility is available. There is no problem. Sir, I think, I have covered all the points raised by the hon. Members. I have also noted all the points made by them; I have listened to them carefully. Now, regarding what the companies are doing, I would like to say that they are setting procedures where higher charges are being claimed by using this facility. Otherwise, the cashless facilities are available for all other things in the rest of the country. With regard to only these four cities, they have standardized 41 procedures. The other normal charges like for medicines, etc., are being paid through cashless facility. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one

Minute past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch

At three minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation)

Amendment Bill, 2008

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up further discussion on The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2008. Shri Parvez Hashmi.

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : सर, मैं The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2008 जो हाउस में टेबल हुआ है, उसके सपोर्ट में बोलने के लिए यहां पर खड़ा हूँ। जो हमारा 1957 का पुराना ऐक्ट है, उसमें बहुत सी कमियां हैं। जिस तरह से coal blocks के अंदर आजकल यह देखने को मिल रहा है कि कोल के ब्लॉक्स तो सरकार के पास कम हैं लेकिन उसके applicants बहुत ज्यादा होते हैं। जब screening committee कुछ लोगों को ब्लॉक्स allocate कर देती है तो उसके बाद allegations लगने शुरू हो जाते हैं कि इन्होंने मनमानी की है। दूसरा, coal blocks की जो ज्यादा तादाद बढ़ती चली जा रही है, इसको कंट्रोल करने के लिए यह जरूरी हो गया था कि इस तरह का बिल हाउस में लाया जाए। इसके अलावा इस बिल के आने से एक और बड़ी चीज़ होगी। लोग यह कहते थे कि पुरानी बिल के अंदर transparency नहीं थी, जिसको ब्लॉक मिल जाता था, वह खुश हो जाता था और जिसको ब्लॉक्स नहीं मिलते थे, वह सरकार पर allegations लगाने शुरू कर देता था। जो कोल माइन्स थीं, जो एरिया consign था या जहां पर कोल माइनिंग की जाती है, वहां पर लोग कोल माइनिंग करने के बाद इसका ख्याल नहीं रखते थे कि वहां जो लोग रहते हैं, जो वहां के residents हैं या जो वहां लेबर्स हैं, उनकी हैल्थ को क्या नुकसान हो रहा है। उनकी हैल्थ की प्रॉब्लम्स को न देखना, उस एरिया का जो डेवलपमेंट है, उसकी तरफ ध्यान न देना...। और माइन एंवायरमेंट को पॉल्यूट करके छोड़कर चले जाना, यह एक सिस्टम चला जा रहा था। उपसभापति महोदय, इसके लिए माइन की जो रॉयल्टी आती थी वह रॉयल्टी सीधे-सीधे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के जनरल रेवेन्यू के क्रेडिट की जाती थी और इस तरह जनरल रेवेन्यू के अंदर इसको जमा कर दिया जाता था। इस तरह से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट, बजाए इसके कि उस पैसे को जो माइन्स की जा रही है, उस एरिया के डेवलपमेंट में, उन गरीबों की हैल्थ की तरफ लगाए, परन्तु उस पैसे को वहां नहीं लगाया जाता था इसलिए इस बिल को लाने की जरूरत महसूस हुई। दूसरा, इस बिल को लाने के बाद रॉयल्टी का जो फायदा है, उस पार्टिकुलर एरिया को होगा जहां पर माइनिंग की जा रही है। उपसभापति महोदय, माइनिंग करने के बाद लोग उस एरिया को बिना किसी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के प्रोवाइड किए और बिना लेबर को कोई फेसिलिटी

दिए छोड़कर चले जात थे, यही वजह है कि लोकल लोग इस माइनिंग को अपोज करते थे और इस अपोजिशन की वजह सिर्फ यही थी कि उन्हें पता है कि लोग आएंगे, यहां माइनिंग करेंगे, अपना फायदा उठाएंगे और एरिया को डेस्ट्रॉय करके, एंवायरमेंट को डेस्ट्रॉय करके यहां से चले जाएंगे। इस कारण से लोगों में रिसेंट होता था, लोग इसे अपोज करते थे और यही वजह है कि जो आंकड़े अभी हमारे सामने आए कि 165 माइंस ब्लॉक्स गवर्नमेंट ने एलोकेट किए, जिनमें से सिर्फ 13 में काम हो पाया, बाकी जगह एंवायरमेंट प्रोब्लम रही, लोगों का रिसेंटमेंट रहा जिसकी वजह से पूरी तरह से माइनिंग का काम नहीं हो पाया और 165 में से 13 जगहों पर ही माइनिंग स्टार्ट हो पाई। उपसभापति महोदय, अब इस बिल के आने के बाद, इस बिल के पास होने के बाद इसमें ट्रांसप्रेसी आएगी। इसमें दो तरह की बिडिंग होगी, पहले टेक्निकल बिडिंग होगी। टेक्निकल बिडिंग से देखा जाएगा कि जो लोग माइंस ले रहे हैं क्या वे इस लायक भी हैं कि वे माइनिंग कर सकें, उनके पास इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर भी है या नहीं, उनकी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर कैपेसिटी उसके बराबर है या नहीं?

दूसरा, जो सबसे इंपोर्टेंट फैक्टर है कि इसमें टेक्निकल बिड के बाद कम्पटीटिव बिडिंग होगी, जिसमें कोई भी XYZ आदमी जाकर माइंस में बिड करके इसको ले सकता है और लेने के बाद उसकी रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी यह होगी कि जिस क्षेत्र में वह माइनिंग कर रहा है, वहां के एंवायरमेंट का खयाल रखे और वहां जो लोग रह रहे हैं उनकी सेहत का, उनके एरिया के डवलपमेंट का खयाल रखें और जो भी वहां से अर्निंग होगी, उसमें से काफी कुछ पैसा, जैसा कि कल हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि इसके प्रोफिट का 26 परसेंट पैसा, उन लोगों के लिए इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर, उनकी हैल्थ पर और उनके डेवलपमेंट पर लगाया जाएगा। इससे क्या होगा कि जो हमारे ब्लॉक्स एलोकेट हो रहे हैं, उनमें काम ज्यादा होगा, बजाए इसके कि 165 ब्लॉक्स में से 13 ब्लॉक्स में माइनिंग का काम शुरू हुआ हो, जब इस तरह का कंप्टीशन होगा, कम्पनी के पास इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर कायदे का होगा, कम्पनी लोगों को फेसिलिटी प्रोवाइड करेगी तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा माइनिंग का काम उसमें हो जाएगा और इससे एक्सट्रा ऑर्डिनरी इकॉनोमी बूम मिलेगा। उपसभापति महोदय, जितनी ज्यादा माइनिंग होगी उतना ज्यादा हमको इकॉनोमी में बून मिलेगा और इकॉनोमी में ऐनहांसमेंट होगी। कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट की पॉलिसी भी यही रही है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा डवलपमेंट हो, ज्यादा से ज्यादा एरिया का और वहां रहने वालों का अपलिफ्टमेंट हो। इस बिल को लोकल रेजिडेंट्स और लोकल कम्पनीज से सपोर्ट मिलने के बाद, जो हमारी काफी परेशानी चली आ रही थी कि माइनिंग कम हो रही है, उसमें बढ़ोत्तरी होगी और लोकल कम्पनीज वहां के इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर और लोगों के रहन-सहन पर ज्यादा ध्यान देंगी।

उपसभापति महोदय, जैसा कि अभी हमारे सीनियर कुलीग आर.सी. सिंह साहब ने अपनी स्पीच में कहा कि कोयला खैरात में नहीं बंटना चाहिए, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले यह चीज थी, लेकिन इस अमेंडमेंट बिल के पास होने के बाद कोयले के अंदर और ज्यादा ट्रांसप्रेसी आएगी। कोयला या जो दूसरी भी माइंस हैं, उनके अंदर भी ज्यादा ट्रांसप्रेसी आएगी, काम ज्यादा तेजी से होगा। ज्यादा ट्रांसप्रेस होगा, उस एरिया का डेवलपमेंट होगा और जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा कि हमने 28 माइन्स अलोकेट कीं, ब्लॉक्स अलोकेट कीं, उनमें से 7 या 8 में ही काम शुरू हुआ है, ऐसा नहीं है। हमने 65 माइन्स एलोकेट की हैं, उनमें से 13 के अंदर काम शुरू हुआ है।

उपसभापति महोदय, दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे सीनियर कुलीग अहलुवालिया जी ने भी कहा है कि झारखंड के अंदर "ए" ग्रेड का कोयला मौजूद है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस अमेंडमेंट के बाद सरकार "ए" ग्रेड का कोयला या अच्छी क्वालिटी का कोयला बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करने के बजाय, जो झारखंड में हमारे पास स्टॉक है, उसका इस्तेमाल करे। वह उसका सर्वे कराये, उसकी स्टडी कराये और उसकी स्टडी कराने के बाद, वहां के कोल को देखे, स्टील और आयरन जो फैक्ट्रीज को चलाने के लिए सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस नये अमेंडमेंट के एक क्लॉज ऐसी भी है कि अगर आप ब्लॉक का मिसयूज कर रहे हैं या जो माइनिंग आप कर रहे हैं, उसका सही यूज नहीं कर रहे हैं अथवा आप शैड्यूल को अडाप्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो इसको कैंसिल करने की पावर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को होगी। यदि आप रूल्स को वायलेट कर रहे हैं, तो गवर्नमेंट आपके खिलाफ एक्शन ले सकती है और आपके इस एग्रीमेंट को set aside कर सकती है।

उपसभापति महोदय, यह जो अमेंडमेंट आ रहा है, इसको प्लानिंग कमीशन ने सपोर्ट किया है। उसका मानना है कि इस तरह के अमेंडमेंट से देश के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को, उस एरिया के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को और देश की इकनॉमी को बड़ा बूस्ट मिलेगा। जितनी ज्यादा माइनिंग होगी, उतना ही कम इम्पोर्ट हमको करना पड़ेगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, इसके बारे में कुछ स्टेट्स ने अपने आब्जेक्शन दिए हैं। जैसे छत्तीसगढ़ ने कहा है कि स्टील और आयरन इंडस्ट्रीज छत्तीसगढ़ के बाहर चली जाएंगी। जब 165 ब्लाक अलोकेट हो रहे हैं और 13 के अंदर माइनिंग हो रही है तब तो वे बाहर नहीं गए। हम वहां पूरा इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर क्रिएट करेंगे, वहां के लोगों के अंदर एक कांफीडेंस बिल्ड-अप करेंगे कि जहां भी माइनिंग हो रही है, वहां उनको हर तरह की फैसिलिटी प्रोवाइड की

जाएगी, तो इससे माइनिंग ज्यादा होगी, चाहे स्टील फैक्ट्रीज हों, चाहे आयरन फैक्ट्रीज हों, उन्हें वहां पर कोयला ज्यादा मिलेगा और वे बाहर जाने के बजाए वहां पर रहना प्रेफर करेंगी।

उपसभापति महोदय, राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट ने एक आब्जेक्शन यह किया है कि अगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को टोटल पावर होगी, तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को इससे फायदा नहीं होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें होती हैं, जो एक स्टेट में और दूसरे स्टेट में नहीं हैं। एक स्टेट में अनाज हो रहा है और दूसरी स्टेट में नहीं हो रहा है। यह देश की एक सम्पत्ति होती है, चाहे वह माइन्स हो या और कोई चीज हो। वे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की सम्पत्ति हैं, अगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट किसी को अलोकैट कर रही है, तो इससे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पर कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है।

उपसभापति महोदय, एक ऑब्जेक्शन बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने भेजा था, जिसमें उसने कहा कि अगर इस अमेंडमेंट को पास किया गया, तो इसका पावर जेनरेशन पर असर पड़ेगा। महोदय, पावर जेनरेशन में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण फैक्टर यह है कि पावर जेनरेशन के अंदर किसी भी तरह के कोल का इस्तेमाल हो जाता है। दूसरी चीज यह है कि जब कम्पटीशन ज्यादा होगा, ओपन कम्पटीशन होगा, ओपन प्रोडक्शन होगा, तो इससे पावर जेनरेशन कम नहीं होगा, बल्कि कोल आसानी से मिलेगा और जब कोल आसानी से मिलेगा, तब पावर जेनरेशन बढ़ेगा। इससे उसको कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो अमेंडमेंट हाउस के अंदर आया है, यह हमारी कांग्रेस की नीति को, कांग्रेस की प्रोग्रेसिव नीति है या जो गरीबों के अपलिफ्टमेंट की नीति है, कांग्रेस की जो यह नीति है कि अगर गरीब से कोई चीज ली जाए, तो गरीब को भी उसका हक मिलना चाहिए, यह उसके लिए फायदेमंद है। पुराने तरीके से जो कोल ब्लाक्स का मिसयूज कर रहे थे और इसके लिए सरकार पर भी ऐलिगेशन लग रहे थे, वे इससे दूर होंगे और इससे एक बड़ा बूस्ट हमारी इकोनॉमी को मिलेगा। यही कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (BIHAR): Sir, today, we have got together to discuss the Mines Act, 1957, which stands amended by this Bill. There are three basic features as mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons but the whole purpose is to amend Section 11(A), and, the procedure, which is being introduced, is of 'auction'.

महोदय, यदि हम बिल को ध्यान में देखें, तो पता चलेगा कि अभी तक इस बिल का जो प्रावधान था और जो हमारी स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी है, उसके अनुसार इसके तीन प्रमुख उद्देश्य हैं। एक तो इसमें auction की प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाए, दूसरे इस auction की प्रक्रिया में जो coal blocks के लिए bid किए जाएं, वे आयरन और स्टील निर्माण के लिए किए जाएं तथा ये bids for coal bricks, power जनरेशन के लिए किए जाएं। तीसरे, वासिंग ऑफ कोल के उपयोग में अगर होता है, तो उसके लिए किए जाएं। इसमें एग्जेंप्शन्स दे दिए गए हैं कि जो सरकारी कम्पनियां हैं, Government-owned कम्पनियां हैं, इनको इस auction के प्रोसिजर से नहीं जाना है।

महोदय, आज देश में coal blocks का जो आबंटन होता है, उसकी तीन प्रक्रियाएं हैं। पहली प्रक्रिया यह है कि सरकार अपनी कम्पनियों को दे देती है, सरकारी तंत्र को दे देती है, सरकारी कॉरपोरेशन्स को दे देती है और उसको सीधो अलॉटमेंट दे दिया जाता है। दूसरी प्रक्रिया captive dispensation mode है, जिसके बारे में हम विचार-विमर्श कर रहे हैं, जो हम पावर जनरेशन के खिलाफ तय करते हैं कि उसको auction दिया जाए। तीसरी प्रणाली वह है, जिसमें बड़े-बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स आते हैं, जिसमें power bidding होती है, टैरिफ होती है कि हम इतने पैसे में इस पावर को खरीदेंगे और इसके लिए हमें फलां coal blocks दिया जाए। मूल रूप से ये तीन प्रक्रियाएं हैं, जिनके तहत हम coal blocks की bidding करते हैं। यहां पर माननीय मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, इसमें बहुत सारे विषय हैं, लेकिन मैं पहले एक क्लेरिफिकेशन की शुरुआत करूंगा। हम जानते हैं कि स्टील इंडस्ट्री deregulated है। उसमें कोई regulation नहीं है कि स्टील का कितना दाम रखा जाए, लेकिन आज भी, Power is regulated. You have the State Electricity Commissions. When you are trying to put auction for private bidders for coal blocks, then, there is a conflict. और यह conflict है जहां एक तरफ स्टील deregulated है। अब जब पावर दे रहे हैं तो यह पावर captive प्लांट्स को दे रहे हैं, जो पावर जनरेट करेगा। पावर जनरेट करने के बाद वह स्टील प्लांट्स में उपयोग करेगा।

There is a conflict. Has the Government taken into account the conflict between a product, which is not controlled, and, a product, which is power, which is controlled? There is a conflict, which has not been resolved by this Bill. And, how can you have two different streams of policy for a single product. This is one of the things which I want to know.

महोदय, हम जानते हैं कि जब भी हम mining की बात करते हैं, because this is related to coal blocks. And, coal blocks are the source of conventional power generation. Now, when we talk of coal blocks, when we talk about huge mining areas, which have to be excavated, and, coal has to be taken out—earlier it was deep pit mining, now, it is open-cast mining - and, when there is open cast mining, it has major implications. पहले तो आप उस पूरी जमीन को निकालते हैं। वहां के सारे पेड़ काटते हैं और आप जाने से पहले यह तय करते हैं कि इसका घेरा कितना है तथा कितनी दूरी से इसको बनाएंगे। इसलिए coal blocks के mining से पहले एक लम्बी प्रक्रिया है, जिसका पर्यावरण पर इफैक्ट पड़ता है। इसके बाद आद जितनी दूर तक करते हैं, उसमें vegetation समाप्त करते हैं, उसमें पशु-पक्षी, जानवर और कीड़े मकौड़े भी होते हैं। जब आप excavate करके कोयला निकालते हैं, तो सतह पर जो मिट्टी होती है, उसको ले जाकर कहीं पर रखते हैं। उसके कारण डिस्पलेसमेंट उत्पन्न होता है। जो बड़ी मात्रा में कोयला निकालना है, उसके लिए रास्ता बनाते हैं, ताकि वहां पर बड़ी-बड़ी लॉरीज़ जा सकें। इससे उसका अपना एक डिस्पलेसमेंट होता है। जब वहां पर बड़ी-बड़ी लॉरीज़ चलती हैं और जब excavation होता है, तो सस्पेंडेड पार्टिकुलेट मैटर, जिसको हम SPM कहते हैं, वह वातावरण में फैलता है, बढ़ता है और सीधे एयर पॉल्यूशन से जुड़ता है। उसका सीधा प्रभाव पशु-पक्षियों पर पड़ता है और इसके साथ-साथ soil-erosion पर भी पड़ता है। यह अपने आप में एक सबसे बड़ा विषय है। मूल रूप से ऐसी खदानें पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में होती हैं। अगर पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार की खदानें होंगी तो निश्चित रूप से soil erosion होगा, जिसका अपने आप प्रभाव है। इन सबके बाद भी हम इस देश में विकास और पावर जनरेशन आदि सभी विषयों पर बात करते हैं, तो हमारी मंशा यह रहती है कि विकास हो, बिजली का उत्पादन हो और coal blocks का आबंटन हो। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ हम अंग्रेजी के एक शब्द का उपयोग करते हैं, जिसको sustainable development कहते हैं। महोदय, इस sustainable development का आधार बहुत विस्तृत है। अगर इसको पर्यावरण के दृष्टिकोण से केन्द्रित करना चाहें, तो sustainable development की डेफिनेशन इतनी wide है कि हर सरकार अपने तरीके से, अपने नियम के तहत, इसको उलट-पुलट करती रहती है। लेकिन हम सिर्फ यह कहेंगे कि निश्चित रूप से पावर की आवश्यकता है। सरकार की नीतियों को लेकर जब कोल मंत्री जी कोल बॉक्स के आबंटन को लेकर इसके बारे में चर्चा करेंगे, तो दूसरी तरफ पर्यावरण मंत्री हैं, और क्योंकि पर्यावरण मंत्री जी सभी विषयों पर बड़े धड़ल्ले से चर्चा करते हैं, बड़े शौक के साथ सदन में जवाब देते हैं, तो मैं इस विरोधाभास के बारे में ... (व्यवधान) ... राजीव जी। सर, यह मेजर डिस्टर्बेंस है।

श्री उपसभापति : राजीव शुक्ल जी, मिनिस्टर का ध्यान जाता है।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र) : सॉरी।

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: When Mr. Jairam Ramesh was speaking on climate change and global warning, he talked about the year 2020. 2020 की बात करते हैं और कहते हैं क्योटो प्रॉटोकॉल के माध्यम से, बाली ऐक्शन प्लान के माध्यम से हम लोगों ने दुनिया में कोई एग्रीमेंट तो साइन नहीं किया है, लेकिन हम लोगों ने यह जरूरत तय किया है कि 2020 तक डोमेस्टिक प्रॉडक्ट के आधार पर जो एमिशन है, उसको 20 प्रतिशत से 25 प्रतिशत तक कम करेंगे। आप एक तरफ पर्यावरण के मामले में इंटरनेशनल अंडरटेकिंग लेते हैं और कहते हैं कि we are taking an undertaking that we will reduce our emissions by 20-25 percent by 2020. This is an international commitment. The Prime Minister is committed to it. The Government is also committed to it. The House is also committed to it. And the people of this country are committed to it. But, at the same time, you take initiatives to enhance the allotment of coal blocks. This is something which is in contradiction to your stated policy on climate change and development issue which you take up. I am sure the Government must be thinking about it. We have an economist Prime Minister. We have an able Minister here who has looked after many other Ministries earlier. I pointed out this contradiction earlier. Steel is in the deregulated sector and power is in the regulated sector. The Ministry of Environment is speaking about something and the Coal Ministry is talking about development of coal blocks. There is a major clash of policies in this country. For example, the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy इस देश का जो अपारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग है, उसने नीति तय की है कि इस देश में पावर जेनरेशन का पंद्रह फीसदी should be from non-conventional energy. And this is the stated policy of the Government. The Government, the Ministry of Renewable Energy, has decided that fifteen percent of the energy production, electricity production, in this country should be from the non-conventional energy side. What is the situation today? Today, only three and a half percent of electricity generation is from the non-conventional side. You are talking about energy mix and you are talking about atomic energy. We are working on the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, which

we will be discussing in the House shortly. We are talking about hydel power projects which comprise about 37 percent of power generation in the country. We are talking about non-conventional energy. But the major thrust yet today is on coal. As everyone knows, सर, आज से चालीस साल के बाद इस देश में कोयले से उत्पादित होने वाली बिजली पीक पर जाएगी और उसी समय ऐसा भी वक्त आयेगा कि जब इस देश में कोयले के खदानों में कोयले का अभाव हो जाएगा। We know that this is a resource which is exhaustible. Coal is not endless; it is not infinite. Similarly, oil is not infinite. One allotment of coal blocks, there is an aggressive policy as far as the Government of India is concerned. This contradiction has also to be taken into account, because India today stands as the tenth largest country in the world as far as mining operations are concerned. Now these mining operations are not necessarily for the companies located in India. These mining operations are also for the companies located outside India when you want to export iron ore and coal. There are contradictions.

सर, मैं जिस विषय पर आना चाहता हूँ, वह यह है कि यह हमारा सदन है और हम इसमें नियम-कानून बनाते हैं। मैं आपको ऐसे चार, पांच छोटे-छोटे उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा जिनसे कि कई बार लगता है कि जब सदन अपना काम पूरा नहीं करेगा, तो निश्चित रूप से दूसरी संवैधानिक संस्थाएं इसमें हस्तक्षेप करेंगी। यह बार-बार होता है कि जब सदन में नियमों को बनाकर, नियमों के अनुपालन में हम पीछे हटते हैं या हम देश की मंशा के साथ खिलवाड़ कर जाते हैं, तब कहीं न कहीं हस्तक्षेप होता है। ऐसा इस देश में कम से कम दर्जन बार हुआ है कि जब हम लोगों ने अपना उत्तरदायित्व नहीं समझा तब उच्चतम न्यायालय ने हस्तक्षेप किया है।

When the Parliament failed to recognize its own responsibilities, there has been an intervention by the Supreme court, For example, in 1996, अगर आपको याद होगा, the Supreme Court passed a direction and said that mining activities in Garhwal region would be banned because it was affecting the entire forest cover in the Doon Valley. The Supreme Court intervened. The Parliament had no role to play then. Similarly, if you see further, not very far away, दिल्ली से बहुत दूर नहीं, 2002 में अरावली के region में जब खनन का अभियान चल रहा था, जब छोटे-छोटे कांट्रेक्टर्स मिल कर अरावली के region में निरंतर

खनन की कार्रवाई कर रहे थे, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 2002 में यह निर्णय लिया कि हम इस क्षेत्र में खनन समाप्त करेंगे। वहां भी हम सब, जिनके ऊपर सदन में जिम्मेदारी है, कुछ करते हैं, ताकि इस तरह का अवैध खनन न हो, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि खनन की कार्रवाई न हो। उसी प्रकार आप देखेंगे कि कुद्रेमुख खदान की 30 वर्ष की lease थी और 30 वर्ष समाप्त होने के बाद भी वहां खनन का काम चल रहा था। किसने हस्तक्षेप किया? सदन में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई, सरकार ने कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की। किसने हस्तक्षेप किया? सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आकर कहा कि कुद्रेमुख में खनन का कार्य नहीं होगा।

इसके आगे भी कई उदाहरण हैं, जो बड़े interesting हैं। पन्ना टाइगर्स रिज़र्व, इसका वर्ष मुझे ख्याल नहीं है, वहां भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि यहां खनन नहीं होगा, क्योंकि यहां वन्य प्राणियों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। उसी प्रकार आप देखें, अभी हाल-फिलहाल का, वेदान्त, उसमें भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने हस्तक्षेप करके कहा कि यहां mining नहीं होगी। इसी प्रकार गोवा में आयरन ओर के बारे में हम निरंतर सुनते रहते हैं, वहां सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने हस्तक्षेप करके 18 माइंस पर रोक लगाई और कहा कि हम इसकी अनुमति नहीं देंगे।

मेरा यह आग्रह है कि जब हम कानून बना रहे हैं, एक तरफ आप कानून ला रहे हैं कि हम auction की प्रक्रिया को streamline करें और इस auction की प्रक्रिया को streamline करने में नए-नए, बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों को लाएं, जिससे इस देश में खनन का काम हो, विकास का काम हो, बिजली का उत्पादन हो। सुनने में यह बात तो ठीक लगती है, लेकिन इसमें बहुत सारे ऐसे विषय हैं कि जब-जब सरकार aggressive होकर विकास के नाम पर बहुत आगे चलना चाहेगी, तो पर्यावरण का दोहन होता है। जब पर्यावरण का दोहन होता है, तो हम अपनी अपने वाली पीढ़ियों के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हैं। इसलिए संस्था, जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट है या कोई और संस्था है या IPL के माध्यम से इस देश के लोग, जो काम हमें करना चाहिए था, कई बार लोक करते दिखाते हैं। लोगों द्वारा यह काम करने का परिणाम यह होता है कि उसका हस्तक्षेप होता है और तब हमें पीड़ा होती है कि उच्चतम न्यायालय क्यों इसमें हस्तक्षेप कर रहा है। निश्चित रूप से यह सदन को देखना होगा, ताकि उच्चतम न्यायालय को हर बार हस्तक्षेप करके निर्णय न लेना पड़े।

इसके पीछे कुछ और भी विषय हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं कहना चाहूंगा। 3 मार्च, 2010 को इसी हाउस में एक प्रश्न आया था, माननीय मंत्री जी को ख्याल होगा, प्रश्न संख्या था - 100. It was a Starred Question. उसमें सरकार द्वारा कुछ आंकड़े दिए गए थे। यह सदन को जानना बड़ा जरूरी है कि आंकड़े क्या थे। सर, एक screening committee है और हमारे मित्र जानते होंगे कि screening committee 2003 के पहले से गठित थी। मैं यह नहीं कह

रहा हूँ कि पहले नहीं थी। लेकिन 2003 तक screening committee ने इस देश में captive power generation के लिए कितने लोगों को licenses दिए? महोदय, आप ध्यान से सुनेंगे कि वर्ष 2000 से 2003 तक इस देश में public sector undertakings को मात्र 14 coal blocks दिए गए और उसी दौरान प्राइवेट लोगों को 24 दिए गए। यह तो 2003 तक था। अब चलिए, 2003 तक हमने कुछ दिया, हमारी भी सरकार थी, बीजेपी की सरकार थी, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की सरकार थी। 2003 से लेकर 2010 तक की संख्या सुनिए। आप सुन कर दंग रह जायेंगे कि 2003 से लेकर 2010 तक कितनी संख्या है। 2003 से लेकर 2010 तक public sector को 20 कोयले के खदान दिए गए। महोदय, आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि वर्ष 2003 से लेकर 2010 तक प्राइवेट लोगों को कितने खदान दिए गए। आप सुन कर दंग रह जाएंगे कि प्राइवेट लोगों को 90 खदान दिए गए। Out of the total, from 2000 to 2010, the number of coal blocks given to the public sector undertakings was only 24, correction 34, and the number of coal blocks given to the private individuals in this country was 130.

सर, इसमें कहीं भी कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। हम सब जानते हैं और इस सदन में जो भी थोड़े-बहुत जानकार लोग होंगे, वे सब भी स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी के बारे में जानते हैं। लेकिन मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि यह संशोधन लाने की आवश्यकता ही क्यों पड़ी? जिस स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी की अध्यक्षता कोल सचिव करते हैं, उसमें CMPDI के अधिकारी होते हैं, राज्य सरकार के अधिकारी होते हैं, NTPC के अधिकारी होते हैं, मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ स्टील के अधिकारी होते हैं, मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ पावर के अधिकारी होते हैं, मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ रेलवेज के अधिकारी होते हैं और मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ एनवारयरमेंट के अधिकारी होते हैं। जहां-जहां यह संचिका चलती है, उसको चलाने में गति देने के लिए जिसका उपयोग किया जाता है, उस विषय के बारे में अभी यहां चर्चा करना उचित नहीं होगा। लेकिन इसके पीछे उद्देश्य क्या था? कोल ब्लॉक्स का उद्देश्य यह था कि जो कैप्टिव पावर प्लांट्स हैं, That means, all those steel industries which require power in the captive sector for manufacture of steel-this is the point to be noted - all these coal blocks were given to all those enterprises which had to manufacture steel, and this power was to be captively generated, captive power generation for steel plants. Sir, do you know the utilization of that? Only 26 percent of these coal blocks as in March 2010 were utilized. यानी इस देश में जो 114 प्राइवेट और सरकारी सैक्टर में दिए गए हैं, उसमें से मात्र 26 फीसदी का उपयोग हुआ है। बाकी 74 फीसदी पावर जेनरेशन कहां गया? वह प्रोडक्शन कहां गया? और, सर, आप इस बात पर ध्यान दें कि आज भी

इस देश में, इस लॉ के अंतर्गत, लोगों ने कोल ब्लॉक्स का कागज़ ले करके पॉकेट में रखा हुआ है। It is like a post-dated cheques. Every Tom, Dick and Harry in this country, who had access to the Government, who had people in the Government, who were influential, have taken these coal block permits and they are carrying them in their pockets and they are going around the country auctioning them, saying that I have a coal block. What is the amount of money I will get from this? And this is exactly सर, लोग 2G की बात कर रहे हैं? When you are talking about 2G, I think there is much more in this than what you are talking about 2G. It simply had gone out of the eyes of the people. But if you see the allotment of the coal blocks, it is one of the biggest scandals which has been taking place in this country under the very nose of this Parliament, and no one has raised his voice. You can find it everywhere; it is happening; it has happened, and it is fortunate that the Government has woken up; it is fortunate that we have realized, but we have to decide and there should be an amendment brought here right away; this amendment should be decided right away that anyone, who has not operationalized those coal blocks, should forfeit his blocks. जब आप यह प्रावधान लेकर आ रहे हैं कि आगे ऑक्शन करेंगे, तो साथ-साथ इसमें यह प्रोविज़न भी लेकर आइए कि जितने कोल ब्लॉक्स अभी तक ऑपरेशनलाइज़ नहीं हुए हैं, जिनको वे ब्लैंक चेक की तरह लेकर बाज़ार में घूम रहे हैं, अगर उस ब्लैंक चेक को अभी तक आपने भुनाया नहीं है, तो आपको यह अनुमति नहीं है कि आप उसे लें। सरकार उनको ले करके अभी से ऑक्शन करे। All those coal blocks which have not been taken up, which have not been excavated, there has been no power generation, there has been no steel production, all those should be instantly finished and all those should be put back to auction immediately.

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं जानता हूँ कि आदमी जब सरकार में होता है तो राजा हो जाता है, सरकार हो जाता है, लेकिन अगर आप सरकार से बाहर सोचेंगे, तो इस देश का बहुत बड़ा राजस्व इसमें छिपा हुआ है। महोदय, इसीलिए मैं यह सब बता रहा हूँ क्योंकि यह बहुत बड़ा समय है। अगर आप नहीं चाहते हैं कि आने वाले दिनों में इस विषय पर चर्चा हो, यदि आप नहीं चाहते हैं कि इस विषय पर फिर से कोई बड़ी जेपीसी बैठे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विषय को लेकर जब हम इस सदन के भीतर चर्चा कर रहे हैं कि देश में कहां और कौन हैं, उनकी सूची आपको देनी चाहिए। वे कौन-कौन से लोग हैं, जिन लोगों ने इस कोल ब्लॉक को लेकर इस देश में एक बड़ा व्यापार चला रखा है?

महोदय, इस विषय पर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा और मैं चाहूंगा कि जब मंत्री जी जवाब दें, तो निश्चित रूप से इस विषय पर जवाब दें। मैं किसी पर लांछन नहीं लगाना चाहूंगा, लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि किस प्रकार से स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी के सदस्यों के रिकमेंडेशन्स को भेजा जाता था, उस पर ऊपर के स्तर पर पैरवी की जाती थी, और उसके पीछे जो कुछ होता रहा, इस देश के सभी लोगों ने वह देखा है।

दूसरा, जो राज्य सरकार को देने की बात है, आप राज्य सरकारों को आबंटन कर रहे हैं। You are saying that the State Governments have a right. In the case of public sector undertakings we can understand. In the case of public sector corporations we can understand. But when you are talking about the State Governments, the State Governments will get part of the revenue when the coal is extracted. They get a slice, they get the money on that. It is very good. But when you give a licence to the State Government, the State Governments should also be under a binding that it will not further go into a partnership with firms which again use that document to bid around in public. यह भी एक प्रॉब्लम है। The State Governments may also look for partners because they feel that investments can't come. When they do a partnership with those people who are there in the market, the credibility of the State Governments is at stake. All those State Governments which have made a joint partnership with individual vendors to extract coal from coal blocks and have not come back to power generation for manufacture of steel, should also be subjected to the same fate as all other coal blocks which have not been utilized so far.

Sir, this is a very important Bill. This Bill relates to the nation. The Bill relates to the environment. This Bill relates to the wealth of the country. This Bill relates to the people's future. I would also make a very humble request. With all humility, I would request the hon. Minister that he should institute an inquiry; he should find out all those coal block which have not been exploited so far; and in the interest of the nation take a decision. We all will stand by you in that action. Thank you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman. I rise to express my observations on the Mines and Minerals

(Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2008.

While commenting on the Bill, I would like to question the very concept, the very propriety of offering coal blocks to the private sector. It is permissible under law. It was being offered to the private sector through a particular procedure. Now you want to change that procedure. I am not going into the veracity of that. I am challenging the very concept from the experience of coal blocks being handed over to the private players in the country. Coal is a precious natural resource and the country is the owner of it. The Government, a few days ago, while discussing the petroleum and natural gas, had asserted this concept. Taking a cue from that assertion, let me say that coal is a vital mineral resource and it is a national property, and it can be operated, in the best interest of the country, be a Government-owned entity, that is, the public sector. So, I am challenging this very concept. The Coal India must be the nodal agency to handle this precious natural resource and the sectors which are using coal as a vital ingredient or input should have a supply linkage with Coal India. Instead of taking this legislative initiative for introduction of auction and so on and so forth, it should have been in the area of ensuring statutory supply linkage to vital sectors like power, fertilizers, steel, cement, etc. With the Coal India or the designated entity which will be handling this natural resource, the national property, should do it in a people-friendly, in an environment-friendly and in a national interest-friendly manner. The track record of the coal blocks which are handled by the private sector is that they have been offered them for a pretty long time. From the track record we understand the cruel fact that this precious natural resource is not safe in their hands, nor is the national interest safe in their hands. So, I question the very premises.

What is the experience? Sir, just now my friend, Rajiv Pratap Rudyji has spoken about it. According to my information, out of 228 coal blocks that were offered to the private sector for captive use, more than 200 still remain inoperative. That allocation has been utilized as a post-dated cheques in the speculative market for raising unjust money by depriving the small investors and various other investors of that kind.

If you switch over to auction, this situation is not going to change. You don't have the machinery or mechanism to discipline them. It is proven by the spread of reckless illegal mining in this country.

You don't have the machinery to discipline them. You are handing it over. You are strengthening your mechanism; you are suggesting a mechanism, but that is not going to solve the problem. Sir, the hon. Minister, while moving the Bill, said, "This Bill is meant for efficient utilization of coal resources". Out of 228 coal blocks, 200 are inoperative. Does it speak of efficient utilization? That sprang from the very concept of placement of natural resources in the private hands. Sir, coal mines were nationalized in 1972-73 and the whole process was completed in 1976 when the privately leased coal mines were taken back by the Government. But, again, sometime, in 1991, you changed the system and there started the reversal of the nationalization process which was done in 1976 in the best interest of the nation. You have started reversing the whole nationalization process. That has led to more deficiency, more loss of natural resources and that has not been of any use. The record proves it. Out of 228 coal blocks, 200 are inoperative. Still you are pushing through that line. How is the country going to benefit? Leaving exploration or exploitation of country's coal reserves to private players will set in motion the process of reversal of the nationalization of coal mines, besides, inevitably, giving rise to various negative phenomenon and hazards in the area of rehabilitation of the dislodged people, environment problems, conservation of the precious natural resources and minimizing the wastage by ensuring deep mining, mining in depth, appropriate technology in mining, safety of the workers. It is an absolute utopia to expect the private sector to take care of these national and social requirements while mining in the captive blocks. They are more expert in illegal mining, which by itself gained ominous eminence in captivating the enforcement and Government machinery to carry on the loot of precious natural resources in an un hindered manner. This is a matter of serious shame. Sir, there is another important paradox by the private sector orientation policy of the Government, by reversing the process of nationalization. While the virgin coal blocks are being offered to the private exploitation and majority of them are remaining unexploited, unutilized and in many cases mis-utilised by the private

entities, the Coal India, a Navratana Company in the public sector is being made to rush after acquiring coal blocks in Australia. उनको देश में कोई कोल

ब्लॉक नहीं मिला। They are being pushed to take over coal assets in Australia. One of the reasons they are giving is, in our country the kind of quality that is required, we are not getting and for getting that particular quality, we are going to Australia. That is not the fact. Have you ever made a serious stock-taking of the coal reserves in our country? The Standing Committee has specifically recommended that bring out a White Paper. More than one year before, on 19, February, 2009, the Standing Committee has given unanimous recommendation of bringing out a comprehensive White Paper, giving a total picture of our coal reserves, quality-wise, category-wise. Different sectors require different kind of quality of coal. So they have been told to bring out a White Paper. The recommendation of the Standing Committee is very specific that before offering coal mines to private sector, please ascertain in how much water you are standing; what is in your hands; how much you have to keep for the Coal India and how much you have to give for power and cement; and what quality to which sector. Without ascertaining all this and just changing from a particular modality to a different modality, I do not know how it is going to serve the interest of this sector and the economy. It is an absolutely ad hoc measure being taken.

So long, the State was enjoying; now, the Centre must enjoy. That is the basic principle in switching over to an auction procedure. I am sorry; this kind of an approach is not at all accepted.

Secondly, Sir, there is one crucial recommendation of the Standing Committee, and I quote: "The coal blocks in the reserved forest, protected forest, should not be allotted, to save forest, environment and local population." To ensure, rather to prevent such a possibility, this clause should have been incorporated in the Bill. Otherwise, how can you ensure that? You cannot statutorily ensure it, even by putting a condition in the auction document. Rudyji has also reiterated on that aspect. You have not done that. I do not know why you have not accepted this basic recommendation, which was the unanimous recommendation, of the Standing Committee.

Finally, the Bill contains nothing on the rehabilitation and resettlement of the people who will be affected, by way of dislocation because of the handing over of coal blocks to private hands for their exploitation. In this respect also, the Standing Committee was specific in its recommendation. The implementation of this Bill involves multiple agencies, say, the State Governments, the Central Government, your so-called committees, etc. So, when it is being handled by these multiple authorities, if you do not have a concrete clause in the body of the Bill itself, on a matter of rehabilitation, resettlement, livelihood and loss of the project-affected people, how can you ensure this important task? People will be dislodged. For whom are these coal blocks and for whom are these natural resources? These are for the people. How can you ensure that? The Government should have accepted this unanimous recommendation of the Standing Committee and incorporated a suitable clause through an official Amendment in the Bill, if they were really serious about resettlement and rehabilitation of the project-affected people. So, this is also one of the serious shortcomings which needs to be corrected.

The hon. Minister also stated that Government companies will be out of the picture; that is, they will not be included in the auction process. The manner it is projected, it looks as if you are making a special consideration to the public sector. Before me, in fact, Rudyji has exposed the truth. What is the record? When you say that Government companies will not be included, in the present day policy architecture of Neo-liberal economy, when you are hostile to public sector, it means, you are discriminating the public sector. And, that is what the record shows. From 2003 to 2010, only 34 blocks were allotted to PSUs, and 130 were allotted to private players. Out of them, 120 have not yet been made operational. It is being used as a post-dated cheques for minting money in the market. What is this whole exercise meant for?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude.

SHRI TAPN KUMAR SEN: I am just concluding, Sir. This is a matter of record. The Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), Visakhapatnam, in

the last years, has been commissioning and

producing steel profitably for the nation. But since the last ten years, they have been knocking from door-to-door for a captive iron ore. They are entitled for a captive coking coal block. They are knocking from door-to-door, and what they are receiving is only a knock on their face by your Central Government authority, by your State Government authority. So, by keeping out the public sector, you are not making a consideration; by keeping out the public sector, you are institutionalizing a mechanism to promote private, corporate interest at the cost of public sector companies. And, this is quite obvious when you also decide to disinvest in the coal industry; the Coal India Limited is another Navaratna company. These are all inter-linked economic policy decisions, and these cannot be encouraged.

I am on my last point, Sir. The same is the record as far as SAIL is concerned. They have developed Chiria mine; they have spent hundreds of crores to develop that mine. And, their lease was discontinued. Now, they are knocking at your door.

They are not getting back that mine. There are many other examples. That is why SAIL, RINL and NTPC together have formed a joint venture to acquire coal property abroad. The manner in which the Navaratna companies - which are paying back to this Government and contributing to the national economy by way of heavy dividends, taxes and other incomes are being tackled in the matter of offering iron-ore and coal linkage is such that they are being compelled to form joint ventures to find coal assets and mining assets abroad. You are pushing them out and allowing the national soil to be looted by the private sector. This is not supportable.

I would make my last point before concluding, Sir. You are offering coal block to different companies. Who will operate? Those companies will not. They will give it to private contractors for mining. The workers are the worst sufferers. Again, because it is competitive bidding, there will be competitive cuts on wages, social security and their living conditions. This is happening in the entire mining area. That is why the

mining areas are the hotbed of extremist politics. You are provoking that kind of a situation.

So, my suggestion is, even if you do it through auction, in the auction document a condition must be put that workers in those coal blocks must be paid in terms of the benchmark set by the Coal India Limited, through their National Coal Wage Agreement-VII. On that standard, the coal block workers should be paid the wages and that must be a conditionality in the auction document and this Bill must also include a provision like that. Then only, it will look a bit rational, a bit humane and show that you are serious in containing the loot that is going on in the mining industry in our country.

With these few words, I record my strong opposition to this Bill and conclude my remarks.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): * Hon'ble Vice Chairman of Rajya Sabha, on behalf of my party DMK, I support this amendment bill which seeks to amend the principal Act, that is, Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 with the insertion of a new section in clause 11. Accordingly I would like to express my views in this august House. This amendment should have been brought twenty years ago. Because, some private institutions which are involved in mining activities of Indian mines are paying very low amount to the Government as licensing fee and are selling valuable mineral resources to foreign countries at a high price. Those minerals are resold at expensive prices in Indian markets for manufacturing electrical and electronic materials. For instance, iron ore which was exported from India during the period between nineteen forties and nineteen fifties, was sold as cars and machinery in nineteen seventies and nineteen eighties with hundred percent to tow hundred percent increase in prices. Taking all these points into consideration, the Union Government under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh in which we are also a part, have come forward to regulate mining activity in India by bringing an amendment in this bill.

I heartily welcome this amendment. It would strengthen Indian economy in future. When auctioning is introduced for allocating mining and acquisition of mineral rights, it has been decided to provide some

special relief to power generating companies. This is a welcome measure.

*English version of the Original Speech in Tamil.

Sir, at the same time, I think that it is not right to consider all organizations at equal measure. There are three kinds of organizations such as Government organizations, Non Government organizations or private sector organizations run by Indians, and foreign institutions. All these three institutions should not be treated alike by the Government. Some special concessions have to be given to power generating Government organizations and private sector organizations run by Indians. For providing acquisition of mining rights and coal to power generating Indian companies, the Government of India have to fix a nominal licensing fee during the first five years of power generation. Such special concessions should not be given to foreign institutions. Because, if such special concessions are given to foreign institutions also, we have to depend more on them for our power requirements. Moreover, in the next forty to fifty years, they would grow to the extent of influencing our economy. Therefore, I would like to warn that special concessions should not be given to foreign companies. Our industrial sector have to be protected. We should not assume that foreign institutions are more capable than indigenous institutions. Our Tamil poet Marudha Kasi expressed the same point fifty years ago.

"What is the resource that is lacking in this country;

Why should we depend on foreigners".

It has been mentioned in the explanation to this Act that the minerals obtained from Indian mines are not enough for our needs. I cannot accept this view. There is no mineral that is not found in India. India has very rich deposits of mineral resources. But, I would like to point out that the Government of India is not showing much interest in exploring those mineral resources in various states of India and is very lethargic in this respect.

When our DMK party came to power in Tamil Nadu in the year 1967, our founder leader Perarisingar Anna, the Great Genius demanded the Union Government that an iron industry should be established in Tamil Nadu in order to explore the iron ore present in Tamil Nadu. He gave a call to

the people of Tamil Nadu to observe an awareness day on 23rd July, 1967 in order to draw the attention of the Government to establish an iron industry in Tamil Nadu. So many struggles took place throughout Tamil Nadu.

Our incumbent Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and our leader Dr. Kalaignar, also led various struggles then. On 21st March, 1970, the National Development Council Meeting was held. Our leader Dr. Kalaignar declared that he would participate in the National Development Council Meeting if the Union Government give assurance in the fourth five year plan that an iron industry would be established in Tamil Nadu. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India, accepted his demand and announced in Parliament on 17th April, 1970 that his demand for the establishment of iron industry in Tamil Nadu would be included in the draft of fourth Five year Plan.

After a gap of five months, on 16th September, 1970, foundation stone of Salem Steel Plant was laid in Salem, Tamil Nadu, by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India. Our leader Dr. Kalaignar presided over the function.

Second stage expansion of the plant has been recently considered and accordingly 1,750 crores of rupees have been allocated for modernization of the plant. On 5th June, 2008, Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India and Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, the UPA chairperson inaugurated this modernization plant. It has to be observed that only after forty years of its establishment, steps have been taken to modernize the Salem Steel one. Still, the plant is not a full-fledged plant. Three thousand seven hundred fifty three acres of land had been acquired when Salem Steel Plant was established. More than one thousand eight hundred farmers had been displaced. But they have not yet been given any employment.

This steel plant is used for manufacturing stainless steel, minting coins and polishing iron plates to manufacture household utensils. When Salem Steel plant is converted into a full-fledged plant, only then could the demands of India be fulfilled. Though this project was established forty years ago, the main objective behind its establishment is not yet fulfilled.

Whenever a new mining activity is undertaken, wherever a new resource is explored, the inhabitants have to face many difficulties during land

acquisition. Therefore, during such exploration

of mining resources and mining activity, people should be paid proper compensation. They could be given a share of the profit. If faith is instilled in their heart that they would also be benefited by the project, they would not approach courts for their rights. At least fifteen percent of the profit has to be given to the landowners. Only then will they agree for land acquisition without any opposition.

Sir, I would like to say a few words about Namakkal district of Tamil Nadu. Geological Survey of India had conducted a survey in twenty three villages of Paramatti Taluk of Namakkal district in Tamil Nadu. It covers an area of three thousand acres of land. When they drilled bore wells at fourteen places of the above said twenty three villages, they discovered Platinum, the costliest metal. Many layers of platinum ores are found at thirty metres depth in these villages. We should make some more efforts to find more minerals. ...(*Interruptions*)...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, many layers of Platinum are found in Namakkal district of Tamil Nadu. Similarly, at Sivaganga district of Tamil Nadu, mineral resources of carbide are found. Six to seven private sector companies are acquiring those resources now. The Government should take steps to acquire those resources by establishing many Government owned organizations. Not only in Tamil Nadu, but also in other states, mineral resources are abundant. It is appropriate that mining activity should be allocated to Government organizations only. If mining activity is given to private companies, proper care has to be taken. One hundred to thousands acres of land has to be acquired for a mining project. If such a large area is allotted to private companies, many problems arise due to encroachment of neighbouring villages and forest areas. Therefore, I would like to emphasize that the Government's participation in mining should be expanded. Law alone is not enough. If all the mineral resources of India are explored, I am sure that India will become the only superpower in the world.

3.00 P.M.

Sir, I request the Government that two lakh crores of rupees may be allocated for the Department of Mines and Minerals every year to explore all mineral resources present in various states of India. If that is done, India will become a superpower. Once again, I would like to submit that I welcome this Bill.

Whatever initiative is taken by the Government, it would be usually opposed by my colleagues in the opposition parties. I request them not to oppose this bill and also request them to support this bill like me. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Dr. Ramalingam, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, on that day, he sought only clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Sir, on that day, I was in the Chair. I am saying this only for information. At that time, the Calling Attention Motion was being discussed. So, I myself gave a ruling that on a Calling Attention that rule prevails. Therefore, you could speak only for five minutes. So, that cannot be treated as a maiden speech. This should be the maiden speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Okay. Please continue.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: *

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa): Thank you, Sir. I was listening to my friend, Mr. Rudy. He talks about selling of licences, selling of coal blocks, etc. Shri Sen says that the Centre is trying to take away the wealth of the State Governments. One feels sad. All my friends sitting there - I do not see Ms. Mabel now - from Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, in poorer State and in Bihar coal is abundantly available besides other minerals. Mr. Handique is there. Why is

*Spoke in Tamil

a policy being adopted to impoverish the States and enrich the mine owners? In the case of public sector company, Coal India, whose role was being lauded by A. Tapanbabu from the CPM, I do not consider Coal India as sacrosanct because incompetence, inefficiency and corruption in Coal India are of tremendous proportions. We cannot just hold it up as a Navratna or Maharatna public sector, to argue that privatization by itself is bad. But the way huge number of coal blocks have been given and the way and the manner in which these people have been able to access all those blocks, all this leaves a bitter taste in the mouth. I wish the Government looks at giving us back a part of the wealth. Consistently it has refused to increase royalty on coal on a sound basis. When in a State like Rajasthan or Gujarat or Andhra Pradesh oil is discovered, the Government knows pretty well that it is going to get 20 percent advalorem royalty. We are given a piddling amount. Mr. Handique also never bothered about the boom in the price of iron ore. When the boom was there, the royalty remained at Rs.5000 to Rs.7000 per tonne on iron ore, the States were getting royalty between Rs.4 and Rs.27 per tonne for the best possible ore, which is a price of 0.4 percent, at the most. They never thought of anything except imposing an Export Duty to mop up some of the huge profits of the mine owners. Sir, 30 percent was the royalty that five States' Chief Ministers came and demanded repeatedly, knocked at the doors of the Centre but got absolutely nothing. Meanwhile, the mine owners reaped lakhs of crores. Had we got even 20 percent, Orissa would have got Rs.50,000 crores, Jharkhand would have got another Rs.30,000 crores, Chhattisgarh would have got around Rs.25,000 to Rs.30,000 crores and the same would have been the case with Bihar, Bengal, etc. Why did you deny all this? Why did you enrich them? What are your motives? After seeing that people did not vote for you, you realized the importance and imposed a 10 percent ad valorem. Too little too late.

Why can't you make it 30 percent? Why Can't you make it 30 percent on coal? You will say, 'Oh! no, the power tariff will increase.' Tariff increases it tomorrow you use gas. Tariff is not uniform throughout the country. Tariff increases even if you take coal from Orissa and give

it to Maha-Guj,

(Maharashtra-Gujarat), the two corporations along with Adani to produce power in Maharashtra and Gujarat. But you deny. You deny us the opportunity, then, talk of tax, wind fall tax. The Minister of Mines has been talking about wind fall tax to be taken away by the Centre. Who is going to take this bid money? Nothing is there in the bill. Shri Tapan Sen perhaps was right when he thought that you wanted to take up some wealth out of this. This is the greed. If you wanted to do it, why didn't you follow up this NELP principle, NELP 1, NELP 2, NELP 3, NELP 3, NELP 4 etc. The bidding has been going on for oil blocks, hydrocarbon blocks. You could have done the same and between the Centre and the State the proceeds would have been shared, though I am not a votary of sharing that with the Centre but something would have been worked out. Please increase royalty. Least you can do it is at 20 percent ad valorem. If you don't do it, maybe a stage will come pretty soon when people in these States will not allow a single ton of coal to go out. Please mark my words, to a question of mine: "Are there any parameters which you have decided on how to bid?", the reply given was: No parameters. You have allotted to PSUs 34 blocks. For some States you have given more proportionately and some States you have given less. In case of Orissa it has been less. But the basic issue is, are you going to take away the huge profits or are you going to allow the States to get the money or fight over it? Please try to amend this. Why do you want to give to the companies engaged in washing of coal, i.e. to coal washeries? What is the value addition that they do? This is not for, as far as power is concerned, as far as steel is concerned, not iron and steel or any other metal. It is fine but not for coal washeries which is just at the intermediary stage and not for such other end use as the Central Government may by notification prescribe. Why do you keep this with yourself. May I suggest to the Minister to have a total re-look at this? Please remove these two clauses. You can go ahead with your bidding. Whole money be given to the States and royalty be increased to 20 percent ad valorem. This is the least you can do and, then, we can support this Bill.

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I support the attitude

of the Government in bringing this legislation which aims for selection process for auction/ bidding for the allocation of coal. But, the action of the Government is like willing to wound, but afraid to strike. By introducing

provisos (a) and (b) to Section 11A, it has watered-down the letter and spirit of this Amendment Bill.

Regarding Proviso (a), my colleague, Mr. Rudy, dealt it extensively. So, I don't want to repeat it. But, during these days, the Government corporations are forming joint ventures with private partners in the name of equity, investment, technology, etc. So, this will lead to backdoor entry of private people to get coal blocks without participating in competitive bidding process. It breeds corruption, nepotism and also favoritism. That is why I am requesting the hon. Minister, through you, to bring an official amendment to delete proviso (a) as well, so that there will be some sanctity, because now the Government has woken up and decided to allot blocks through competitive bidding. Through this method, people will get something out of the coal blocks.

The second is regarding proviso (b). Under this, the Ultra Mega Power Projects are excluded. Sir, the UMPP have already been allotted, in the name of captive power generation, 3.7 billion tones reserves of coal blocks.

I wish to quote a reply given to a query raised in the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. It says, 'Imported coal-based thermal power stations, particularly at coastal locations would be encouraged based on their economic viability.' With regard to UMPP, it mentioned about the shelf of imported coal-based projects and likely benefits during the Twelfth Plan. They are: Ultra Mega Mundra Unit 3, 4 and 5, Gujarat, Ultra Mega Krishnapatnam, A.P., Ultra Mega T.N., Essar Power Salia, Gujarat. Already they garnered 3.7 billion tones.

In the same way, there is also a list of imported coal-based projects for likely benefits during the Eleventh Plan. They are: Sikka Ext., Adani Power Pvt., Ltd., Mundra, Trombay TPS, JSW Energy, Ratnagiri, Torangallu U1, U2, Lanco Nagarjuna, Adani Power Pvt. Ltd., Mundra, Ultra Mega Mundra U1, 2. All these plants have already got their coal blocks in the name of captive generation.

Now, you are making a provision exempting the UMPPP. And, I want to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister a query raised by power sector in the Standing Committee. It says, '...power sector, therefore, cannot pay a higher price that the steel and the cement sector can afford to...Viewed in this context, competitive bidding would lead to a sectoral imbalance.' This is the query from the power sector. The Government reply says and I quote, 'For efficient allocation of resources, inter se priority has to be decided not on subjective considerations but on objective parameters.' If it is so, why this Amendment Bill has been brought? When the Government itself has given such reply to a query by power sector, there is no need of giving any priority or exemption. Why should the UMPP get the benefit? The same UMPP got the coal blocks with reserves of 3.7 billion tones. The unit cost of UMPP is also not cost-effective. They are taking into account on the basis of coal imported to calculate the cost of a unit. Also, if you look into already allocated blocks, as my friend mentioned, as per my information, it is not 130. It is only after 2005, when the UPA-II Government formed, 168 coal blocks were allotted to private companies - either individuals or companies.

About 50 blocks were allotted to individuals and 180 blocks were allotted to joint ventures, in the name of sponge iron or steel or cement or private power projects. One thing I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is, Jindal was allotted coal blocks which have the reserves of 3,300 million tonnes whereas he required just about 22 million tonnes per annum. What is the rationale in allotting those coal blocks when he required just 22 million tones. This was for iron, power and steel projects. About 3,300 millions tonnes of reserves were allocated to this company alone. This is people's wealth. If it goes to only one individual or one corporate sector, if the entire wealth is acquired by one individual, it will not be a right thing in a democratic society. Another glaring example is this. So many things are there, Sir, I am having a list with me. Many coal blocks were allotted to private people, public sector people in the name of sponge iron and also in the name of steel, power. In 2005, Jaiswal Naco Limited was allotted in North Karanpura in

Jharkhand 215 million tonnes of coal blocks whereas he required only 1 million tonnes per annum. It was allotted for sponge iron ore projects.

As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the rich people, want to grab wherever they find wealth. When it comes to Navbharat and Lanco, these people got 112 million tonnes. But I do not think these companies have even started capital generation. ...(Interruptions)... So, the Minister has to take cognizance of this.

Then, one GVK was allotted 69 million tones of reserves for power generation. They wanted to start one gas-based power station, but I do not know whether these people are having any thermal power project or not. Till now, that has not started.

Sir, squandering of coal wealth to all these people is not advisable. What I want to suggest to the hon. Minister is that the licences/allocations of those private people who got allotment of coal blocks but have not yet started exploration be deallocated immediately. Also, some inquiry in the matter should be instituted. It is a big scandal. It has happened from 2005 to 2010. Some inquiry by the CBI should be instituted. When this Bill is passed, when the coal blocks re auctioned, the amount that will be collected, based on that amount just like TRAI has given a proposal in 3-G spectrum case, whatever rates apply to 3-G should be applicable to 2-G spectrum something should be collected from the old blocks also either in the form of tax or something else. So, something should be collected from the old blocks also. It is nation's wealth, it is people's wealth. We are the custodians of the people's wealth. We cannot squander the people's wealth at our whims and fancies. With this, I am concluding. I am supporting the Bill, but I am opposing the provisions (a) and (b) to clause 11A.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, कुछ बोलना है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : वह तो बाद में बोलेंगे।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, अमेंडमेंट है, अभी बोल सकता हूं या बाद में बोल सकता हूं?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : बोल दीजिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बहुत सारे सदस्यों ने कोयला खदान के बारे में सब कुछ कहा है, लेकिन कोयला इतना काला होगा, यह पता नहीं था। स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी द्वारा 200 से ज्यादा कोयले के खदान बांटे गए। सर, हमारे देश के पास कुल मिला कर 270 बिलियन टन का coal reserve है। यह 200 जगहों पर 49 बिलियन टन बांटा गया। देश के खदान का 20 फीसदी रिज़र्व बांटा गया। इसकी आज की कीमत क्या है? अगर average price लगाएंगे, तो 50 लाख करोड़ यानी 1 ट्रिलियन डॉलर्स के खदान का आबंटन हुआ है। उसमें निजी लोगों को 23 बिलियन टन दिया गया है और राज्य सरकारों को यानी उनके कार्पोरेशंस को 26 बिलियन टन दिया है, यानी आधा-आधा दिया गया है। लगभग 25 लाख करोड़ के कोयले के खदान निजी कम्पनियों को दिए गए हैं, जिसके एवज में सरकार को कुछ नहीं मिला है। ये मुफ्त में बांटे गए। वैसे तो सरकार मुफ्त में कोई चीज़ बांटती नहीं। लेकिन जो पैसा सरकारी खजाने में जमा होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ, यह मुद्दा है। इसलिए इसमें क्या हुआ है, मैं उदाहरण के तौर पर बताता हूँ। मैं लम्बा भाषण नहीं करना चाहता। महाराष्ट्र मिनरल कार्पोरेशन, यह तो सरकार की संस्था है। इसको 4 ब्लॉक्स दिए गए। मिनरल कार्पोरेशन खुद खनन करने वाली नहीं थी, क्योंकि इसका नाम तो मिनरल कार्पोरेशन है, उसने 3 ब्लॉक्स में प्राइवेट लोगों के साथ joint venture किया और 750 करोड़ upfront ले लिया। 200 से ज्यादा ब्लॉक्स बांटे गए हैं। इनमें 3 ब्लॉक्स में एक राज्य सरकार का निगम 51 फीसदी मिलिक्यत अपने पास रख कर 750 करोड़ upfront ले रहा है। अगर 200 लोगों को उसी समय यह auction से किया गया होता, तो कितना पैसा मिला होता! Auction के निर्णय में बहुत देरी हुई है। We are too late. इसमें अनेक लोगों ने अभी काम शुरू भी नहीं किया है, जिनके बारे में वर्णन किया गया कि वे post dated cheque लेकर घूम रहे हैं, क्योंकि उनके पास लाइसेंस हैं।

इसलिए मेरी पहली मांग है, जिसको मैं दोहरा रहा हूँ, जिसकी अनेक लोगों ने मांग की है कि यह वापस ले लिया जाए। जिन्होंने काम शुरू नहीं किया, ऐसे सारे coal blocks वापस ले लिए जाएं और उनको भी नीलाम किया जाए। इससे सरकारी खजाने में पैसा आएगा। The Government treasury will be full. One trillion dollars of coal was allotted without any credit to the treasury. यह तो windfall है, for the private companies. उनके conditions ऐसे थे कि इसमें कुछ चंद कंपनियां ही बैठेंगी। उसमें coal washeries भी बैठेंगी। बाकी सब जो बताया, वह तो सही है। इसीलिए मैंने amendment दिया है। मैंने इसमें 11(b) introduce करने के लिए कहा है। मैंने यह कहा है, "The old allottees of coal blocks shall be charged at the average price of the different type of

coal through competitive bidding." अभी जो नीलामी होगी, उसमें जो प्रति टन औसत कीमत आएगी, वही average price, जिनको पहले से दिया गया है, उन पर भी charge करना चाहिए, तभी level playing field होगा। अन्यथा जिनको पिछले 4-5-6 सालों से खदान मिला है, उनको तो windfall profit है। उसमें एक अपवाद है। जिन्होंने बिजली के लिए price competition किया है और Ultra Mega Power Project लिया है या दूसरा कोई प्रोजेक्ट लिया है, चूंकि कोयला लगभग मुफ्त मिला है, क्योंकि रॉयल्टी कुछ है ही नहीं, आप रॉयल्टी के लिए 10 फीसदी कीमत भी नहीं ले रहे हैं, जो आज बाजार में है, इसलिए अगर 2000 का कोयला निकलता है, तो केवल 160-170 रुपए की रॉयल्टी आ जाए।

मेरी दूसरी मांग है कि रॉयल्टी के रेजीम पर भी पुनर्विचार किया जाए। पहले इतनी कम रॉयल्टी इसलिए रखी गई थी, क्योंकि उस समय सभी खदानें सरकार की ही होती थीं। जब खदानें ही सरकार की होती थीं, तो सरकार कम रॉयल्टी लगाती थी, ताकि उनसे जो मेटल और बाकी प्रोडक्ट्स बनेंगे, वे सस्ते हो जाएंगे। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए रॉयल्टी कम थी, लेकिन अब रॉयल्टी कम रखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, इसलिए अब आपको सबके लिए रॉयल्टी का रेट बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। लेकिन जिनको पहले 218 ब्लॉक इंस्टॉल हुए हैं, उनमें से 134, जो निजी कंपनियों को दिए गए हैं और फिर अब जिनको दिए जाएंगे, अगर आपको उनका level playing field तैयार करना है, तो उनसे भी वही कीमत चार्ज की जानी चाहिए। यह अमेंडमेंट इसलिए दिया गया है और मंत्री महोदय को यह करना पड़ेगा। नये खदानों को बेचते समय या एलॉट करते समय जो खुद नीलामी स्वीकार करेंगे कि आगे कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं आएगी, वह तो ठीक है, लेकिन अगर आप संसद से पूछेंगे, तो सभी हां कहेंगे।

स्क्रीनिंग कमेटी काम कैसे कर रही थी? हमारे सीपीएम के एक मित्र हैं, जो अभी यहां नहीं हैं, लेकिन परसों हमारी Committee on Public Undertakings की एक मीटिंग हुई थी, जिसमें राष्ट्रीय इस्पात के लोग आए थे। राष्ट्रीय इस्पात ने वहां प्रेजेंटेशन दिया, उनको कोल चाहिए, खदान चाहिए, लेकिन उनको कोल नहीं दिया जा रहा है। जो खदान उनको देते भी हैं, वह इतनी दिक्कत भरी जगह पर होती है कि वहां आप खदान खोद ही नहीं सकते। You cannot mine. ऊपर से रेल जा रही है, बाजू से नदी जा रही है, इसलिए असलियत में वहां खदान खोदना संभव है, लेकिन कागज़ पर खदान है, इसलिए राष्ट्रीय इस्पात को आप वह खदान एलॉट कर रहे हैं। यह तो सरकार की नीयत पर निर्भर है कि वह इस तरह की बात कर रही है। अभी कोल गैसिफिकेशन के पांच ब्लॉक्स दिए गए, पांचों ब्लॉक्स को सरकारी कंपनियों ने मांगा था, लेकिन उनको नहीं दिया गया, वह ब्लॉक्स निजी कंपनियों को दे दिए गए। सर, यह लूट है। इतना बड़ा स्कैंडल आज तक नहीं हुआ है।

सर, मैं केवल पांच मांगों के साथ अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा। मेरी पहली मांग है, पिछले छः साल में, एलॉटमेंट में जो 200 से ज्यादा धांधलियां हुई हैं, निजी कंपनियों को 120 से ज्यादा ब्लॉक्स दिए गए हैं, इस स्क्रीनिंग प्रोसेस पर जेपीसी बैठा कर पूरी जांच होनी चाहिए।

मेरी दूसरी मांग है कि कोल वॉशरीज़ और बाकी कंपनियों ने, जिन्होंने अभी खदान शुरू नहीं किए हैं, उनके ब्लॉक्स वापस लिए जाएं।

मेरी तीसरी मांग है कि रॉयल्टी रेजिम के नियम और दरों में बदलाव किया जाए और उन्हें ठीक किया जाए, ताकि सरकारी खजाने में पैसा आए। मेरी अगली मांग है कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने जो कहा है कि transparent auction process होना चाहिए, जो कि बिल में नहीं दिया गया है।

अंत में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि मैंने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उनके ऊपर मुझे जवाब चाहिए। अभी आप दो काम एक साथ कैसे कर सकते हैं? अभी आप जो नीलामी करेंगे, उनको तो competitive bidding में बहुत भारी कीमत चुकानी पड़ेगी। इस तरह एक दर से कोयले की निर्मिति कैसे होगी? इनका कोयला निर्मिति का खर्चा इतना अधिक होगा, मान लीजिए कि 1000 रुपये होगा, लेकिन जिनको आपने पहले खदानें आबंटित की हैं, उनका खर्चा केवल 170 रुपए हो रहा है। इसलिए अभी नीलामी में जो एवरेज प्राइस आएगा, जिनको पहले ब्लॉक्स बांटे गए हैं, उनको भी वही कीमत लगाई जानी चाहिए, मेरी यह विनती स्वीकार की जाए। इन्हीं मांगों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I would like to say something here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All right. You may take two-three minutes.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका कृतज्ञ हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, पहले से इस पर बोलने के लिए मेरा नाम तो नहीं था, लेकिन अभी मैंने कुछ प्रावधानों को पढ़ा और उनको पढ़ने के बाद मेरे मन में कुछ सवाल उठ रहे हैं, अगर आपके द्वारा इन सवालों का निराकरण होगा, तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।

आपका जो Coal Mine (Nationalisation) Act है, उसके अंतर्गत या तो भारत सरकार या भारत सरकार का कॉर्पोरेशन या कोई ऐसी गवर्नमेंट कंपनी, जिसका कोल माइनिंग के मैमोरैंडम में प्रावधान है, माइनिंग कर सकते हैं।

आपके एक नोटिफिकेशन के माध्यम से यह निर्णय किया था कि आप captive mine कब देंगे। आपने पावर, स्टील इत्यादि को एक कोर सेक्टर बनाकर रखा हुआ था, नोटिफिकेशन करके। मुझे इस एक्ट में और Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act में थोड़ा-सा अंतर्विरोध दिखाई पड़ रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर आप उसे स्पष्ट करेंगे तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।

आज की तारीख में आप Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act के अंतर्गत जब किसी को माइनिंग के लिए दिया करते थे, तो माइनिंग की प्रक्रिया किस प्रकार से होगी, वह Mines and Minerals Development Act के अंतर्गत होता था, लेकिन power to allot आप Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act के अंतर्गत exercise किया करते थे। आपने Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act में कोई परिवर्तन करने का निर्णय नहीं किया है। आपको मालूम है कि काफी पहले स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की एक अनुशंसा भी आई थी कि Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act में यह संशोधन किया जाए कि उसमें प्राइवेट कम्पनीज़, जो core sector में काम करना चाहती है, उनको coal mining और reconnaissance की अनुमति दी जाए। इस पर बहुत चर्चा हुई थी। आपने Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act में परिवर्तन की अनुशंसा नहीं मानी और आप Mines and Minerals Development Act में परिवर्तन करके इस बात का प्रावधान कर रहे हैं कि प्राइवेट कम्पनीज़, जो लोहा बनाती है, जो power sector में हैं और जो coal washing में हैं, उनको आप reconnaissance permit या mining lease देंगे। यह आप उनको bidding auctions से देंगे, जिसके बारे में अभी प्रकाश जावड़ेकर जी ने कुछ बातें कहीं। उसमें transparency की व्यवस्था क्या होगी, यह आप बताएंगे। लेकिन, इन दोनों कानूनों में एक अंतर्विरोध दिखाई पड़ रहा है, जिसके लिए मैंने इस विषय को उठाया है। The Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act does not permit a private player.

आपको याद होगा कि आपने एक रास्ता निकाला था 1999 में, 2001 में और 2005 में, जिसमें आपने प्रदेशों को कहा था कि आपकी जो mining corporations हैं, अगर वे कोल की mining lease देंगी तो हम दे देंगे और अगर वे चाहें तो private sector के साथ MOU कर सकती हैं। राज्यों को भी आपने यह कहा था कि उनकी जो

Government mining corporations हैं वे ही coal mines ले सकती हैं। अगर यह पाबंदी आपके Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act में अभी भी है, तो इसका मतलब है कि आप इसमें private players को परमिट कर रहे हैं। इस तरह इन दोनों में थोड़ा अंतर्विरोध हो रहा है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, अभी भी कोल की माइनिंग के संबंध में Section 3 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act प्रभावी है। यह जो Mines and Minerals Development Act है वह एक general Act है और यह सब में लागू होता है, लेकिन जहां तक कोयला का सवाल है, that is governed by the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act and under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, there is no provision for any private sector to get a coal mine in terms of Sector 3. ये जो दोनों अंतर्विरोध हैं, इनको आप कैसे स्पष्ट करेंगे? माननीय मंत्री जी, हम आपसे इसका उत्तर जानना चाहेंगे। धन्यवाद।

कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री और सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे खुशी है कि The Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill पर हमारी राज्य सभा के लगभग सारे दलों के सम्मानित सदस्यों ने सिद्धांत रूप में सहमति व्यक्त की है। उन्होंने छोटे-छोटे संशोधनों को हमारी सामने परस्त किया, सदन में प्रस्तुत किया। स्वाभाविक है कि प्रत्येक माननीय सदस्य अपने-अपने angle से और अपने-अपने चिंतन के अनुसार यह चाहते हैं कि जब यह amendment हो ही रहा है तो यह भी हो जाए। मैं उन सभी का स्वागत करता हूं।

माननीय अहलुवालिया जी, आदरणीय आर.सी. सिंह जी, परवेज़ हाशमी साहब, राजीव प्रताप रूडी जी, तपन कुमार सेन जी, के.पी. रामालिंगम जी, श्री प्यारीमोहन महापात्र, श्री एम.वी. मैसूरा रेड्डी, प्रकाश जावडेकर जी ने अपनी बातें कही हैं और अन्त में हमारे पूर्व कोयला मंत्री श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद ने हमें वैधानिक बातें बतलायी हैं। मैं उनकी तरह वकील तो नहीं हूँ कि विधान और संविधान की व्यापक व्याख्या कर सकूँ, लेकिन मैं इतनी व्याख्या जरूर कर सकता हूँ कि जो कुछ भी किया जा रहा है, वह हमारे जेठमलानी जी सरीखे किसी बड़े कानूनविद् की राय से ही किया जा रहा है। इस संशोधन के माध्यम से हम जो कुछ करना चाहते हैं, उसका सबसे बड़ा पहलु यह है कि हम पूरी पारदर्शिता के साथ कोल ब्लॉक्स का अलॉटमेंट करना चाहते हैं। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि इसमें गवर्नमेंट रूट को अलग कर दिया गया है। मेरा उनसे इतना ही अनुरोध है कि क्या राज्य सरकारें भी बिडिंग प्रोसेस के माध्यम से आएंगी? क्या पीएसयूज की बिडिंग प्रोसेस के माध्यम से ही आएंगे? उनके लिए तो पृथक व्यवस्था करनी ही पड़ेगी यह कहना कि राज्य सरकारों के लिए जो अलग चैनल खोला गया है, गवर्नमेंट रूट के लिए जो अलग चैनल खोला गया है, वह चैनल भी नहीं खोला जाना चाहिए, मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि यह कोई उचित बात होगी।

माननीय प्रकाश जावडेकर जी ने बड़ी तगड़ी पेनल्टी इम्पोज़ करने की वकालत की है कि जिन लोगों को पहले ब्लॉक्स दिये गये थे, अब वर्तमान समय में बिडिंग प्रोसेस के माध्यम से ब्लॉक की जो कीमत आये, उसको उन अलॉटीज पर भी इम्पोज़ किया जाए, जिनको पहले कोल ब्लॉक्स अलॉट किये गये थे। जावडेकर जी, ऐसा संभव नहीं होगा। सिद्धांत रूप से हमारे दिल में कहीं न कहीं यह दर्द है, जो आपके दिल में है कि वे मुफ्त में ब्लॉक ले गये। अगर अब इस प्रक्रिया को शुरू किया जायेगा तो 10-20 साल, रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी जैसे वकील पूरे देश में उपलब्ध हैं, ये सारी चीजें फिर से कोर्ट में लटक जाएंगी। ... (व्यवधान) ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : ये लटका भी देंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : ये लटका भी देंगे। सदन के बाहर ये यही करते भी हैं।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : आपके जैसे मंत्री अगर ऐसे आदेश पारित करेंगे तो समस्या जरूर होगी। देश में यह भी तो अधिकार है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : आपको तो पूरा अधिकार है। मेरा इस सदन से एक ही अनुरोध है कि जैसे-जैसे समय बीतता है, एक कानून बनाया जाता है और उस कानून को इम्पोज़ किया जाता है। जब देश की पावर रिक्वायरमेंट तेजी के साथ बढ़ रही थी और तत्कालीन सरकारों के पास कोई विकल्प नहीं था कि हम कोयले से ही पावर का उत्पादन करें तो उन्होंने यह सोचा कि क्यों न हम इसमें प्राइवेट प्लेयर्स को भी उतारें, जो जल्दी से जल्दी कोल माइनिंग करके हमारे देश की कोयले की कमी को पूरा करें। इसी उद्देश्य से कोल ब्लॉक्स आबंटित भी किये गये। इसके लिए कोल सेक्रेट्री की अध्यक्षता में बाकायदा एक कमेटी बनायी गई, जिसमें बहुत सारी मिनिस्ट्रीज़ के आफिसर्स शामिल किये गये। उन लोगों ने कोल ब्लॉक्स का आबंटन किया। आबंटन करने के बाद जब 7-8 साल लग रहे हैं और केवल 10 से 20 परसेंट कोल ब्लॉक्स ही उत्पादन में आ पाये तब यह प्रश्न उठा कि क्या कारण है कि इन ब्लॉक्स का उत्पादन तेजी के साथ नहीं बढ़ पा रहा है? मैं आपको यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि आधे से ज्यादा कारण हमारे देश की बदलती हुई परिस्थितियां हैं।

किसी ज़माने में land acquisition करना आसान हुआ करता था, लेकिन आज के युग में land acquisition करना कोई साधारण काम नहीं है। Land acquisition के अलावा किसी ज़माने में forestry clearance, environmental clearance उतना difficult नहीं होता था, जितना difficult आज के ज़माने में है। मैं मानता हूँ कि

यह difficult होना भी चाहिए। हमारा काम है कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा coal की mining करें और Ministry of Environment का काम है कि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा पर्यावरण पर्यावरण की रक्षा करें। मैं इसको गलत कतई नहीं मानता हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सारी प्रक्रिया में 5 से 7 वर्षों का समय लगता है। अभी हमारे बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने काह कि 7 साल हो गए हैं, 6 साल हो गए हैं, 5 साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन उन coal blocks में अभी तक production शुरू नहीं हुआ है। यह लंबी प्रक्रिया है और लंबे समय में ही इन coal blocks में production शुरू हो सकता है, फिर भी ऐसे बहुत से लोग चिन्हित किए जा रहे हैं, जिन्होंने इन coal blocks को किसी जमीन-जायदाद की तरह आबंटित कराया है और अब वे इसे नहीं चाहते हैं। उनकी मंशा ठीक नहीं है, उनकी नीयत ठीक नहीं है। इसी वजह से भारत सरकार को मजबूर होकर यह अमेंडमेंट लाना पड़ रहा है। हम genuine players को लाना चाहते हैं। हम प्राइवेट सैक्टर का उपयोग तो करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जो genuine private players हों, उन्हीं को हम लाना चाहते हैं। जो bidding process के माध्यम से ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा लगाएगा, उसको हमें genuine ही मानना चाहिए। जब तक यूँ ही मिल रहे थे, तब तक genuine भी आए और false भी आए, लेकिन अब जब पैसे के माध्यम से मिलेंगे, bidding के माध्यम से मिलेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा genuine लोग ही आएंगे, false की गुंजाइश नहीं होगी।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : करीब-करीब 100 से ज्यादा coal blocks, पिछले 5 सालों से ज्यादा समय से बैठे हुए हैं, उनके लिए तो मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं कहा है।

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : मैंने आपको सारी बातें बताई हैं और जो स्पष्ट करना रह गया है, वह भी मैं बताऊंगा। मैंने कहा कि यह प्रक्रिया 3 साल से लेकर 7 साल तक की है, लेकिन मैं इस बात से इंकार नहीं करता हूँ कि कुछ लोगों ने इस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की है। जैसा मैंने अभी स्पष्ट रूप में कह दिया है कि उन्होंने जमीन-जायदाद की तरह उसका आबंटन करा लिया और लेकर बैठे हैं। ऐसे लोगों का मुकाबला करने के लिए ही यह अमेंडमेंट लाया जा रहा है कि आखिर इसका तरीका क्या है - कैसे हम private players का भी सदुपयोग करें, कोयले का उत्पादन भी बढ़ाएं, राज्य सरकारों और PSUs को इस bidding process में न लाएं, उन्हें सीधा आबंटन करें और देश की कोयले की कमी को भी पूरा करें। हमारा उद्देश्य यही है और इसी उद्देश्य की वजह से लगभग सारे राजनीतिक दलों ने सिद्धांत रूप में इस अमेंडमेंट का स्वागत किया है।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Are you going to de-notify those who are not mining since last ten or fifteen years after getting the block? This is not clear in the Bill.

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : एक साल पहले मैंने अपनी मिनिस्ट्री में एक कमेटी बनाई थी, जो जितने भी coal blocks आर्बाटित किए गए हैं, उनका बड़ी बारीकी से अध्ययन कर रही है कि कौन से coal block holders ऐसे हैं, जो forestry clearance न मिलने के कारण उत्पादन शुरू नहीं कर पाए हैं, कौन से coal block holders ऐसे हैं, जो environmental clearance न मिलने की वजह से production शुरू नहीं कर पाए हैं, कौन से coal block holders ऐसे हैं, जो land acquisition न हो पाने के कारण production शुरू नहीं कर पाए हैं, कौन से coal block holders ऐसे हैं, जो वास्तव में किसी genuine कारण की वजह से production शुरू नहीं कर पाए हैं?

मैंने उसका आकलन करके आपको बताया कि लगभग 25 से लेकर 30 परसेंट तक कोल ब्लॉक होल्डर्स ऐसे हैं, जिनको हम false मानते हैं। लेकिन हम अध्ययन बहुत बारीकी के साथ कर रहे हैं ताकि जल्दबाजी में हम कोई काम न करें, जिससे माननीय रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी जैसे वकील हमारे द्वारा किए गए फैसले को 10-20 साल के लिए कोर्ट में अटका दें, इसलिए हम जल्दबाजी में कोई काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन हमने दस कोल ब्लॉक्स रद्द भी किए हैं। जो सरसरी तौर पर समझ में आए ... (व्यवधान) ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : दस नहीं आठ।

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : दस रद्द किए गए थे, बाद में फिर दो और दिए गए थे। जो सरसरी तौर पर नजर आए, उन कोल ब्लॉक्स को रद्द करने की प्रक्रिया जारी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आने वाले समय में जो false कोल ब्लॉक होल्डर्स हैं, उनको चिन्हित करने के बाद हम ऐसे ब्लॉकों को रद्द करने की पूरी कोशिश करेंगे। जावडेकर जी, हम आपको आश्वस्त करना चाहते हैं, आपकी भावनाओं से हम सिद्धांत रूप से सहमत हैं, आप जो कहना चाहते हैं, हम भी उसको महसूस करते हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश में डेमोक्रेसी है, हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि यह प्रक्रिया लंबे समय तक लटक जाए। लेकिन हम आपको यह आश्वस्त करना चाहते हैं कि हमारी कोशिश यह होगी कि ज्यादातर फर्जी लोगों के कोल ब्लॉक्स को हम रद्द कर दें।

कोल सैक्टर के इतिहास के बारे में मैं आपको थोड़ा बताना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ आयरन और स्टील producers के कोल माइन्स को छोड़कर देश में अधिकांश मेजर कोल माइन्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण 1972-73 में हुआ था। 1976 में 'Coal Mines Nationalisation Amendment Act, 1976' अस्तित्व में आने के बाद आयरन और स्टील

producers के कोल माइन्स को छोड़कर अन्य सभी प्राइवेट लीज होल्डर्स के माइनिंग लीजेज़ को टरमिनेट कर दिया गया था। जून, 1993 में Coal Mines Nationalisation Amendment Act, 1993 पारित किया गया, जिसके अंतर्गत आयरन और स्टील producers के अलावा पावर जनरेशन और कोल माइनिंग करने की स्वीकृति दी गई थी। पुनः इसी एक्ट में सीमेंट producers को भी end users मानते हुए कैप्टिव कोल माइनिंग के लिए प्रावधान को 15 मार्च, 1996 को notify किया गया। इसके बाद कोल गैसिफिकेशन, underground and surface both, के माध्यम से सिमगैस का उत्पादन और coal liquefaction को भी end users मानते हुए कैप्टिव कोल माइनिंग के लिए प्रावधान को 12 जुलाई, 2007 को notify किया गया।

मैं यहां स्पष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि वर्तमान बिल के माध्यम से कोल सैक्टर का privatisation करने का कोई इरादा नहीं है। कुछ माननीय सदस्य और हमारे वामपंथी साथियों को शायद यह भय लग रहा था कि हम इसको privatise करना चाहते हैं। इसको privatise करने का कोई इरादा नहीं है। कोल इंडिया तेजी के साथ flourish करेगी, निवेली लिग्नाइट तेजी के साथ flourish करेगी और हम कोल इंडिया, सिंग्रेली और निवेली लिग्नाइट को भारी मदद देंगे। ये कंपनियां हमारे देश की सर्वोत्तम कंपनियों के रूप में उभरें, हमारा यह प्रयास होगा। लेकिन आज की कोल requirement को देखते हुए हम genuine private players को जरूर आमंत्रित करना चाहेंगे। अगर हम अपनी ग्थ को, देश की ग्थ को दस परसेंट की दर पर ले जाना चाहते हैं, तो तेजी के साथ industrialization करना होगा और अगर तेजी के साथ industrialization करना चाहते हैं, तो आज की तारीख में कोल सबसे बड़ा factor है, जिसका उत्पादन हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा करना होगा और उसी का प्रयास कोल मिनिस्ट्री कर रही है। उसी प्रयास की एक कड़ी के रूप में हम इस amendment को भी लेकर आए हैं। इसके माध्यम से देश में कोयले की उपलब्धि बढ़ाने, growing coal demand को पूरा करने के लिए transparent manner में कैप्टिव माइनिंग के लिए कोल ब्लॉक्स का आबंटन करने के लिए यह बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

Nationalized coal sector देश में कोयले की उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए dominant role play करता रहेगा, ऐसा हम आपको आश्वस्त करते हैं। वांछित गति से नए coal mines का विकास करने की क्षमता में कमी तथा इसके लिए त्वरित गति से नई technology, skilled manpower और state of the art equipment प्राप्त करने में लगने वाले लंबे समय को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार द्वारा captive end user को captive mining के लिए coal blocks आबंटित करने के संबंध में यह पॉलिसी तैयार की गई है।

में समझता हूँ कि सदन में हमारे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात की जानकारी दे ही दी है कि 215 coal blocks का आबंटन पहले किया गया था, जिनमें से 10 को निरस्त किया गया और 10 में से 2 coal blocks को ... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Minister, how much time will you need?

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : सर, 10-15 मिनट ... (व्यवधान) ... क्या मैं अभी conclude कर दूँ? रवि शंकर जी, क्या मैं conclude कर दूँ? आप तो तैयार ही हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... चलिए, मैं जल्दी conclude करता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): People have raised so many points.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is answering every question.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: No. ... (Interruptions) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is doing that. He has answered in brief.

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : चलिए, मैं balance स्थापित करता हूँ। सर, टोटल 207 coal blocks adopt किए गए थे। रूडी साहब ने फिगर्स कुछ गलत दिए थे, इसलिए मैं उसको clear करना चाहता हूँ, तो Government sector में 96 coal blocks दिए गए थे। शायद उनका कहना था कि 36 या 46 थे, ऐसा कुछ वे बता रहे थे। Private sector में 99 दिए गए थे और UMPD को 12 coal blocks दिए गए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : आपके तथ्य सटीक नहीं लग रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have already asked one question.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : क्योंकि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की मीटिंग में उन्होंने कहा है कि 138 blocks को हमें रिटर्न कर दिया जाए, कोल इंडिया ने मांगा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : ठीक है, बैठिए।

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : मेरा माननीय सदन से इतना ही अनुरोध है कि एक बात, जिस पर शायद लोगों में अभी भ्रम है, वह मैं जरूर और clear कर देना चाहता हूँ कि इस bidding process से, competitive bidding से

प्राप्त प्रीमियम की समस्त धनराशि संबंधित State Governments को दे दी जाएगी। इसका कोई भी अंश भारत सरकार नहीं लेगी। यह एक सबसे विशेष बात है, जिसकी इस competitive bidding system में व्यवस्था की जा रही है। यह भी स्पष्ट किया जाता है कि power, iron, steel, cement sector से blocks की bidding अलग-अलग कराई जाएगी, ताकि किसी प्रकार का sectoral imbalance न बने। यह हम सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहते हैं। अलग-अलग bidding से उसी sector में engaged companies में ही competition होगा।

सर, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि करीब-करीब सारी आशंकाओं को हल करने की हमने कोशिश की है। माननीय सदन से मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस अमेंडमेंट को सर्वसम्मति से पास करे और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि इस अमेंडमेंट के बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Ultra Mega Power Project got licence ...**(Interruptions)**... Again, you allotted the blocks.

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : सर, UMPP के लिए हमने अलग से व्यवस्था की है, वह हमारे देश के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य : रॉयल्टी के बारे में कुछ कहिए।

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : रॉयल्टी के संबंध में अभी 2010 में ही हमने एक उच्च स्तरीय कमेटी बनाई है, जो इस बात का अध्ययन कर रही है कि स्टेट्स को और रॉयल्टी कैसे दी जा सकती है? थोड़ा सा इंतज़ार कीजिए, उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद रॉयल्टी के संबंध में शायद आप लोगों को कोई शिकायत न रहे। सर, मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इसे पास किया जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay, Thank you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

No, no. No time is left. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, he has not replied to a very important question which is very relevant to this Bill. The public sector companies are kept outside the competitive bidding. I would given a specific example of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Visakhapatnam.

4.00 P.M.

The are knocking from door to door to get captive coking coal blocks and they are given the most uneconomic mines, whereas, the private sector is being allotted the economic mines. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, the Minister state that the genuine private players come and give proper bids and how bid amounts will be appropriate when they are unsure of crossing the Jairam Ramesh hurdle. That is a big hurdle.

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्चस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस बिल के पास हो जाने के बाद captive coal mining के लिए जो भी पब्लिक सैक्टर की यूनिट्स की हमारे पास applications हैं, उन सबको entertain किया जाएगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J.KURIEN): Now, the question is:

That the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2008 be taken into consideration.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. Clause 2. There is one amendment No. 3 by Shri Prakash Javadekar.

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, मेरे अमेंडमेंट के बारे में जो मैंने सवाल उठाया, उसका तो जवाब दिया ही नहीं है। He has not replied. He said, 'inability'.

वह penalty नहीं लगा सकते। It is not a matter of penalty. See, you cannot create two distorted regimes wherein one set of people will get the mines by auction and the others who have got it free, they should be charged. I asked Jethmalaniji and he also confirmed because he was referring to his name. It is legally possible. You must assure that you will look into this.

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : सर, मैंने माननीय जावडेकर जी की शंका का समाधान करने की कोशिश की है। जावडेकर जी, यह लीगली possible नहीं है। मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इसको आप withdraw कर लीजिए। इसके लिए अगर कोई और विकल्प नज़र आएगा तो उस विकल्प को लाने की हम कोशिश करेंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Prakash Javadekar is not pressing his amendment.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Clause 1. There is one amendment No.2 by Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal.

Clause 1- Short Title and Commencement

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Sir, I move:-

2. That at page 1, line 4, for the figure "2008:", the figure "2010" be **substituted**.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Enacting Formula. There is one amendment No. 1 by Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal.

Enacting Formula

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Sir, I move:-

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Fifty-ninth", the word "Sixty-first" be **substituted**.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Sir, I move"

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri P. Chidambaram to make a statement on the situation caused by cloudburst in Leh in Jammu and Kashmir. You lay it on the Table of the House.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Situation Caused by

Cloud Burst in Leh in Jammu And Kashmir

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I made a statement on the situation caused by the cloud burst in Leh in the Lok Sabha yesterday. I could not lay it in the House yesterday. I lay it on the Table of the House.

Hon. Members are aware that a massive cloud burst occurred in Leh after torrential rains lashed Leh and its surrounding areas at about 01.00-02.00 hours on the intervening night of 5th and 6th August, 2010. This triggered flash floods in Leh town and surrounding areas of Choglumsar, Pathar Sahib, Phyang, Hanoyogma and Nimu. Since the tragedy occurred during the night there has been substantial loss of precious human lives. Damage to property and disruption of communication and services have also been widely reported. A full assessment is under way.

As per the Government of Jammu and Kashmir's latest assessment, 179 persons including 6 foreign nationals have lost their lives and approximately 400 persons have been injured and treated in various Army and other medical facilities.

There has also been extensive damage to public utilities, viz., BSNL exchange, civil hospital, airport, drinking water supply works, National Highways connecting Leh-Manali, Leh-Kargil and also to private properties.

On receipt of the information of the cloud burst, Government of India immediately swung into action and responded to the requirements projected by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir for undertaking rescue and relief operations in the affected areas. More than 6,000 personnel of Army, Air Force, Border Roads Organisation, NDRF and ITBP have been deployed along with rescue equipment to assist the civil administration in relief operations. Large quantities of tents (800), blankets (6,900), tarpaulins (620), Mattresses (1,000), food packets and bottled water have been sent.

Contributions from the charitable organizations and other sources have also been airlifted.

Apart from the medical teams available with Army/CPMFs/State, etc., one medical team consisting of 8 Doctors and 4 Nurses along with 10 Qtls. Of emergent surgical/medical consumables have been deployed in the affected area. Additional medical supplies are being dispatched. Medical equipments have been sent to the affected area.

The Civil Hospital has been made functional and two water purification machines of 4,000 liters per hour capacity have been delivered at Leh. An additional water purification plant has also been sent. Sufficient quantities of chlorine/water purification tablets have been dispatched. Thirty percent water supply has been resumed.

Fifty civil aircrafts were deployed between 8-8-2010 to 15-8-2010 and more than 7,400 passengers have been evacuated from Leh to Delhi/ Jammu. These aircrafts have also carried more than 25 tonnes of relief material to Leh, free of cost since 8-8-2010.

Air Force has carried out 202 sorties and airlifted 269.64 tonnes of relief material and equipment and 789 passengers and 15 dead bodies.

Prime Minister's Office has announced an ex-gratia amount of Rs.1 lakh each to the next of kin of the deceased.

The focus is now on the restoration of road link and telecommunication for which Border Roads Organisation and BSNL are working round the clock. The Leh-Srinagar road link has been resorted and Leh-Manali road is open for light vehicles. Nine BSNL towers have been restored and mobile connectivity established in city area. Landline connectivity to be restored fully by 31.8.2010. Heavy machinery have been airlifted to Leh to expedite restoration of road links. Bailey bridge components are also being airlifted over the last few days. Electricity in Leh town has been restored.

As on date, RS.429.24 crore is available with the State Government in their State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) account for carrying out rescue and relief operations.

A High Level Central Team consisting of Union Ministers, Shri Farooq Abdullah, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and Shri Prithviraj Chavan, visited the affected area on 07.08.2010 to assess the situation.

The situation is also being reviewed continuously and the Ministry of Home Affairs is coordinating with all Ministries/Departments/agencies concerned for convergence of the rescue and relief efforts.

The thrust now will be on the rehabilitation of the affected people. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been requested to assess the damage and submit a detailed memorandum so that necessary assistance is considered by the Government of India for relief operations as well as long-term rehabilitation.

I would like to assure this august House that Government of India would extend all possible help to the government of Jammu and Kashmir for relief and rehabilitation of the affected persons. I would also be happy to receive suggestions of the hon. Members in continuing to provide comprehensive and optimal response to the people in their hour of need.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now we shall take up the Personal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010 for consideration. Shri Veerappa Moily.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Personal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 and the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 be taken into consideration.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, we want to seek clarifications on the statement made by the Home Minister. ... (Interruptions) ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That will be taken up later.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, so many statements are pending.
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We will take it up.
...(Interruptions)... It will be taken up, but not today.
...(Interruptions)... It will be taken up later. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): You fix the time.
Whatever time is fixed, I will come and you can seek clarification.
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Chairman will fix the
time. ...(Interruptions)... It will be taken up. ...(Interruptions)...

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, take your seat, please.
...(Interruptions)... You can't speak from there. ...(Interruptions)...
If you want to say something you, come to your seat.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, यहां सदन की घड़ियों में अलग-अलग टाइम आ रहा है
...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We have taken note of it.
...(Interruptions)... Take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Don't waste
time. ...(Interruptions)... That is taken note of. Ms. Mabel Rebello,
take your seat, please. MR. Moily, please.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, while it is a very simple Bill, it has
far-reaching consequences in so far as it relates to establishing gender
neutrality in our Personal Laws. We have started a series of amendments.
In fact, I constituted a Cell in my Legislative Department to scrutinize
all the existing laws and wherever there is gender bias, we need to bring
about amendments to create gender neutrality. This is one thing which we
have done. In fact, in the National Common Minimum Programme of UPA-I we
have taken initiatives to see that complete equality for women in all
spheres of life will be made a practical reality, especially, by
removing

discriminatory legislations and by enacting new legislations that give women, for instance, equal rights to ownership of assets like houses, land, etc. We have now proposed amendments only to two of the Acts. In fact, many more are to come and we are going to make a series of amendments. Ultimately we will not rest till our Personal Laws are made gender neutral. With these words, I commend this Bill to the House for consideration.

The question was proposed.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I totally agree with the spirit of the Bill. But if I understood the Minister properly, this gender neutrality will apply to all communities irrespective of their faith. That is the direction in which we are moving. I hope it is so because you are subsequently amending the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act of 1956 to provide the mother with the consent of the father and the father with the consent of the mother equal right to give in adoption of their children. This is a big debate which started in the Constituent Assembly itself. It is not only a question of gender justice but also a question of giving equal opportunity, equal protection and equal rights to all people irrespective of caste, creed, sex, religion and region. That was the aim of our Constitutional makers like Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar, Shri Anantasayana Iyenger, etc. Everybody, at that time, opined that we must make a beginning.

When Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru brought the Hindu Code Bill, there was so much opposition, Shri J.B. Kriplani stood up and asked, "Why aren't you bringing codification of other personal laws?" At that time, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said, "The Muslims are not ready for that." My point is, after 63 years of Independence, the country has become so much matured and we have learnt so much by our experience. We have to initiate a dialogue, a debate, a step in that direction. Just now the hon. Minister said that he has set up a Cell. Sir, setting up a Cell is not sufficient. You set up a Committee or a Sub-Committee and then start initiating this debate across the country. I am not saying that you

must rush it through and then you forcefully implement it on other communities. My point is, marriage, divorce, adoption, inheritance, etc., on these matters, there cannot be any difference on the basis of religion. After all, we are one country. Article 44 of the Constitution says that we must strive towards bringing a Uniform Civil Code. This has been enshrined in our Constitution and we have all agreed to that. But we have not moved, so far, in that direction. This is the right opportune time to initiate a discussion and also identify the areas where we can make forward movement and then show to the world that we have really matured and there is no discrimination on the basis of caste or religion. Sir, even many of the Muslim countries across the world, have common laws. We are a forward looking country; we are a secular country. We believe in equal justice to all sects of the people. But we are not able to move forward simply because of the vote bank politics. I do not want to make any criticism against political party on this issue because I want some concrete steps to be initiated towards the issue of bringing a Common Civil Code for the entire country. Common Civil Code or Uniform Civil Code does not mean a Hindu Civil Code. It has to be acceptable to all people. We have to take the good things from every personal law, codify them and then move on. This is my submission. The Supreme Court, a number of times, umpteen times, at least 20 times, has advised that the country must go in for a Common civil Code. The 1995 Sarla Mugal's case; the 2001 Daniel Latifi's case; the 2003 John Vallamattom's case; the 2007 Iqbal Bano's case; then the famous or infamous Shah Bano's case are there before us. Late Rajiv Gandhi had moved in the right direction. But subsequently, as I said just now, because of the political situation at that time, he had backtracked. Thereafter, even the thought process was not initiated properly. Unless we, the law-makers of the country, cutting across the party line, speak about the need for enacting a Common Civil Code, we cannot expect ordinary people of the country to fall in line. My point is, a woman is a woman. Whether she is a Christian, or a Muslim or a Hindu, how does it make any difference? Divorce is divorce. If you divorce somebody, then you have to give maintenance. It is a human

activity. Religion has nothing to do with it. Religion, mostly, is a way of worship. We are not supposed to interfere in the way of worship. We should not do it. It is their personal belief, personal liking. There are so many sub-sects even among the Hindus also who adopt various facets of worship. We are not supposed to interfere in that. But the question is about the common things, as I mentioned earlier, about marriage, divorce, adoption, maintenance, inheritance, etc. These are the major issues where the country needs to move forward. The hon. Minister just now gave an indication that they are trying to identify such things and then they would move forward. You concretize it. I am not saying that you bring a law tomorrow or a day after tomorrow or in the next Session. But you have to move in that direction with a concrete agenda for discussion across the country. Let there be a national debate, an enlightened national debate started by the Law Minister of the country, who himself has got knowledge on the subject, who is also aware of the feelings of the people of the country.

Common men, irrespective of their affiliations and beliefs, feel that a Common Civil Code is the need of the hour. But, unfortunately, political parties are shying away from it; they are not brave enough. They are not able to muster the courage to bring a Common Civil Code thinking that it may affect their votes. We have the Common Civil Code in the State of Goa. We have so many examples where common laws are there across the world, where different communities are living together; the Muslims and the Christians are living together. They are governed by one common law. There are no different laws for different sections of the people. Before the Constitution was adopted, the situation was different. But, today, we are an independent country; we are a sovereign country; we are a matured country. After so much of experience, if we are not able to even initiate the steps, our future generation will not forgive us. I hope the Minister has gone through an article which appeared in the Times of India on 16th, that is, yesterday. It read: "Is the Government ready for a Uniform Civil Code after 63 years?" A question has been raised. I hope the Minister will respond to it, and take

necessary steps in that direction. Sir, people are adopting dubious methods to escape from the laws. Some people convert to another religion, to simply divorce their first wife and go in for a second marriage. This is what they do to circumvent the law. We had the famous Sarla Mudgal case in 1995, where the gentleman converted to another religion. Similarly, we had the case of John Vallamattom in 2003. The Supreme Court, from time to time, has highlighted the desirability of achieving the goal set by article 44 of the Constitution. Nehruji, at that time, said, "People are not yet ready." Today, with all the advancements, scientific temper, technological advancements as well as the maturity which the country has achieved through democratic practices, we must really muster the courage and be brave enough to move in the direction of bringing in the Common Civil Code. This step is a small step, but a small step in the right direction. I appreciate the initiative taken by the Minister. The Constitution of India guarantees equality of status and equality of opportunity to all citizens, irrespective of the fact whether they are men or women. It provides that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of laws, within the territory of India, and prohibits discrimination solely on the ground of sex. My point is, it should be said, 'solely on the ground sex of any community, of any religion'. What is the sin committed by the Muslim women? What is the sin committed by women of other religions? There will be resistance. I can tell you, Mr. Minister. When the Hindu Code Bill was brought, there was resistance, at that time, from the highest quarters. I do not want to mention those names. Still the Government of the day, our forefathers at that time, mustered the courage and started codifying all these. That is why you have the present situation. I want to see a situation where there is only one Personal Law for everybody, be it, the Hindus, the Muslims, the Christians or even those who do not believe in any of the religions. They must be governed by common laws, at least, on those four factors, as I told you, on matters of marriage, adoption, divorce and maintenance and inheritance. These are the areas where people would not like to see one law for one person and another law for another

person simply because they

profess different religions. What has religion got to do with all these things? As I told you, my simple conviction is that religion is a way of worship. You believe in a certain path. You profess your religion. There is absolute freedom in our country. Some people say, "अहं ब्रह्मस्य"। He feels that he is God, or, that God is there in him. Even with him, nobody is quarreling in the country. That is the great freedom India has given to the people. That being the case, why should there be any discrimination? This is the second point which I wanted to make. And, this was included in the National Common Minimum Programme of the previous Government, that complete legal equality of women in all spheres of life would be made a practical reality, especially, by removing discriminatory legislation, by enacting a new legislation that gives women, for instance, equal rights of ownership of assets, like house and land. What are the steps, concrete steps, which you have taken in that direction? Mere pronouncement or appreciation from this side is not going to suffice. We need concrete steps. The Government must move in that direction of making the commitment, that they have given to the people of the country, a reality.

And whatever mandate the Constitution has given us through article 44 should be really practiced in principle, and then, we will be able to really hold our heads high and tell the world that here is a country which has got a common law, where there is no discrimination on the basis of religion, there is no discrimination on the basis of gender, there is no discrimination on the basis of any other factor. All are equal. I will be happy to see that day, and I hope, the hon. Minister who has taken this small step in the right direction would take further steps to take this forward. I would earnestly urge upon him to assure this House that he would take steps, appoint a commission, ask the Law Commission, or, appoint a sub-committee to study all these aspects, come back to Parliament within a period of six months, by the time the Budget Session meets here. And, then, let us all join together and move forward. Then, there should be an enlightened debate. This is not aimed against any religion. And amongst friends from different communities, including minorities, there are a lot of well-meaning people, in all sections, who

will be happy to join that debate and conduct it in a proper manner, leaving the fundamentalists way behind. That is my only appeal to the hon. Minister. I request him to assure the House that he would take the needed steps in this direction.

I once again compliment him for bringing forward this legislation.

श्री राशिद अल्वी (आंध्र प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आगरा में गोली चल रही है, किसान मारे गए हैं, मेरी यूपीए सरकार से सिर्फ इतनी दरखास्त है कि पूरी इन्फॉर्मेशन लेकर इस हाउस को बताए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J.KURIEN): Shrimati Prabha Thakur.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी धन्यवाद। मैं विद्वान विधि मंत्री माननीय श्री एम. वीरप्पा मोइली और इस सरकार को इस बात के लिए, इस भावना के लिए और इस संवेदनशीलता के लिए बधाई देना चाहती हूँ कि महिलाओं को समानता दिलाने के विषय में वे निरंतर कदम उठा रहे हैं कि किस प्रकार महिलाओं को समानता मिले। सर, जो समाज में कहीं पीछे रह गए हैं, कमजोर स्थिति में हैं, उन्हें आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, उनके लिए अलग से प्रयास किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। समाज में आज यह स्थिति महिलाओं की है। आज भी, पढ़ने-लिखने के बावजूद भी, गांव से शहरों तक कुछ परंपरागत सोच के कारण, पीढ़ियों से चली आई सोच के कारण समाज में काफी असमानताएं हैं। सबसे बड़ी असमानता तो इसी विचारधारा की है कि कुलदीपक जो है, वह पुत्र है, पुत्री को कुलदीपक नहीं कहा जाता है। समाज में यह मान्यता रहती है कि अगर पुत्र नहीं हुआ तो उस व्यक्ति की गति मुक्ति नहीं होगी। अगर किसी पुत्र ने चिता को अग्नि नहीं दी तो कैसे गति मुक्ति होगी, जब इस तरह की धारणाएं बन जाती हैं तो आप सोचिए कि उस समाज में पुत्री का स्थान कहां रह जाता है? इसी भावना के तहत आज स्थिति यहां तक पहुंची कि कन्या भ्रूण हत्या इसी की देन है। ये हत्याएं शिक्षित समाज में ज्यादा हो रही हैं, क्योंकि वहां एक तरफ, जहां यह जागरूकता आ गई है कि लड़कियों को पढ़ाओ, यह जाग्रति आ गई है कि परिवार नियोजन हो, वहीं साथ ही यह जाग्रति भी आ गई है कि दो बेटे हों, तो मंजूर है, लेकिन दो बेटियां हो जाएं, यह मंजूर नहीं है। एक बेटा जरूर होना चाहिए, वरना कुल का नाम आगे कैसे चलेगा?

सर, इस देश में ऐसी-ऐसी बेटियां हुई हैं, जबकि कहा यह जाता है कि बेटे तो दो कुलों का नाम रोशन करती हैं, पीहर का भी और ससुराल का भी, ऐसी-ऐसी बेटियां हुई हैं, जैसे झांसी की रानी लक्ष्मीबाई, अहिल्याबाई, इंदिरा गांधी, कस्तूरबा गांधी सरोजिनी नायडु ... (व्यवधान)... और भी कई, आप सुषमा जी का नाम भी ले सकते हैं, इसी श्रृंखला में उनका नाम ले लीजिए। जब आपकी बारी आएगी, तब आप बोलिएगा। ... (व्यवधान)... जब आपकी बारी आएगी, तब आप बोलिएगा। मैं बता रही हूँ कि ऐसी बेटियां हुई हैं। आज भी कोई टेनिस के क्षेत्र में प्रसिद्ध खिलाड़ी हो रही है, सानिया मिर्जा, कोई वैज्ञानिक होकर अंतरिक्ष में जा रही हैं, लड़कियां वहां तक पहुंच रही हैं।

विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में, तकनीक में, उद्योग में, राजनीति में, पत्रकारिता में, हर क्षेत्र में, जहां भी लड़कियों को अवसर मिला है, उन्होंने नाम किया है। सर, आज कल हर फैकल्टी में जब परीक्षाओं के परिणाम आते हैं, तो हम देखते हैं कि लड़कियों का प्रतिशत लड़कों से कहीं बेहतर होता है, कम नहीं होता। इससे यह प्रमाणित होता है कि अगर बेटियों को बेटों के बराबर अवसर मिले, तो वे अपनी श्रेष्ठता प्रमाणित कर सकती हैं।

पहले महिलाएं बहुत मजाक बनी थीं, जब राजीव गांधी जी ने यह महसूस किया कि महिलाएं समाज में कमजोर स्थिति में हैं, इसलिए उनको आरक्षण की आवश्यकता है और पंचायती राज, नगरपालिका, नगर निगमों में, grassroots से इसे आरम्भ किया। जब उनको पद मिला, तो लोग मजाक बनाने लगे कि अब नए पद बने हैं - सरपंचपति, प्रधानपति, प्रमुखपति, क्योंकि पत्नियों को, स्त्रियों को क्या आता है, उनके पति, उनके भाई, उनके पिता ही चलाएंगे। लेकिन महोदय, मजाक उड़ाने वालों ने यह नहीं सोचा कि इन सबने जो जन्म लिया है, तो किसी जननी, किसी स्त्री की कोख से ही जन्म लिया है। इसीलिए स्त्री को समाज में माता और मातृशक्ति कहते हैं। देवी भी कहते हैं, लेकिन कभी देवी, कभी दासी। सर, उन्हीं महिलाओं ने, जिन्होंने पंचायतों में काम कर लिया, कोई मां के पेट से सीख कर नहीं आता, जिन्होंने दो वर्ष-तीन वर्ष काम किया, जिनका एक कार्यकाल बीता, वे अपना काम समझने में सक्षम हो गईं, वे अच्छी तरह से अपने काम को पहचान गईं, क्योंकि अनुभव से ही तो सीखा जाता है। जब अवसर मिला, तो उन्होंने सीखा। यह राजीव गांधी जी की एक बहुत बड़ी देन है, जिसे इस देश की महिलाएं कभी नहीं भुला पाएंगी। वे आज भी प्रतीक्षा कर रही हैं कि उनका अधूरा सपना पूरा हो। महिला आरक्षण विधेयक, जिसके लिए यूपीए की अध्यक्ष, सोनिया गांधी जी, पूरी तरह संकल्पबद्ध हैं, मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार संकल्पबद्ध है कि पंचायत से संसद तक पहुंचने का महिलाओं के आरक्षण का सपना पूरा हो, ताकि जो महिलाएं पंचायतों तक पहुंच गईं, नगर निगमों तक पहुंच गईं, उनका रास्ता आगे खुले और वे संसद और विधान सभा तक पहुंच सकें।

महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी समान अधिकार के ही तहत यह संशोधन लाए हैं कि दत्तक के लिए माता-पिता, दोनों ही सहमति आवश्यक है और अगर पिता न रहे, तो माता को अभिभावक माना जाए, किसी और को नहीं। सर, इसी हिन्दू समाज में यह जमाना था, जब पुत्र को मां के नाम से जाना जाता था। कुन्तीपुत्र, यशोदानन्दन कृष्ण। इस तरह से मां के नाम से पुत्र को जाना जाता था, वह समय था। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : माता और पत्नी के नाम पर, जैसे राधा-कृष्ण।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : पता नहीं राधा के नाम से कृष्ण को जाना जाता है या कृष्ण के नाम से ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु : राधा-कृष्ण, उमा-महेश्वर, पार्वती-परमेश्वर, सीता-राम।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : महोदय, यहां पर मैं दूसरी बात कह रही हूँ, तब एक स्त्री को, एक मां को वह सम्मान प्राप्त था कि उसकी सन्तान को उसके नाम से जाना जाता था। यह उसके अपने अस्तित्व का सम्मान था। लेकिन आज जब स्कूल में बच्चे का नाम लिखवाने जाते हैं, तो सबसे पहले वे पूछते हैं कि पिता का नाम बताइए। क्या वहां पर केवल माता का नाम बताना पर्याप्त नहीं है? पासपोर्ट बनवाना हो, तो कहा जाता है कि पिता का नाम बताइए। क्यों? वे ऐसा क्यों नहीं कहते कि माता या पिता में से एक का नाम बताइए अथवा दोनों का नाम बताइए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : पिता या हस्बैंड का नाम पूछते हैं।

डॉ. प्रभा ठाकुर : मेरा मतलब बच्चों से है, बच्चे के लिए माता-पिता दोनों का नाम हो या दोनों में से एक का नाम हो या फिर दोनों में से किसी का भी नाम न हो। वहां पर सिर्फ पिता के नाम को ही मान्यता क्यों दी जाती है?

हमारे यहां पर शिव का स्वरूप अर्द्ध-नारीश्वर का बनाया गया है। उस अर्द्धनारीश्वर का सांकेतिक अर्थ ही यही है कि स्त्री-पुरुष अथवा प्रकृति-पुरुष, समाज में दोनों एक समान हैं। स्त्री को पैनांगिनी नहीं कहा गया, अर्द्धांगिनी कहा गया है। कहने को तो पत्नी को जीवन संगिनी कहते हैं, दुःख-सुख की साथी कहते हैं, लेकिन वह संपत्ति की साथी नहीं थी। यह तो भला हो इस सरकार का, मैं इसे बधाई देती हूँ कि वे Hindu Succession Amendment Act लाए और पुत्री को भी पैत्रिक संपत्ति में पुत्र के बराबर भागीदारी दी। यह सरकार Domestic Violence Act लाई Right to Information Act लाई और भी कई तरह के कार्यक्रम और योजनाएं इस सरकार ने बनाईं। Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act लाया गया, जिसमें 33 फीसदी महिलाओं को मजदूरी मिली, काम मिला। इस सरकार के द्वारा ऐसे काम भी हुए, जिनमें महिलाओं को पेंशन के जरिए आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक, संवैधानिक, राजनैतिक हर दृष्टि से सशक्त बनाया गया। यह सरकार इतना काम कर रही है, इसीलिए चल रही है।

मैं दो विशेष बातों की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी। समानता लाने के लिए यह भी जरूरी है कि दत्तक पर भी माता-पिता, दोनों का समान अधिकार हो, दोनों की स्वीकृति और सहमति हो। यह संशोधन इस बात को रेखांकित करता है कि पिता न रहे तो माता के अधिकार को प्राथमिकता दी जाए।

महोदय, आपके माध्यम से इस संदर्भ में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दो विशेष बातें कहना चाहूंगी, जो बहुत समय से मेरे मन में हैं। सर, एक ऐसा कानून बना दीजिए, कि दस कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता ही न रहे। कानून का क्या है, यहां पर रोज कानून बनाए जाते हैं, कितने ही कानून हैं, लेकिन उन कानूनों का लाभ इस देश में कितने लोगों को मिलता है? शायद एक प्रतिशत को भी नहीं मिलता होगा। कानून इतना महंगा है और कानून की लड़ाई इतनी लम्बी है, कितने लोगों के पास इतना सब्र, समय और धन मिलेगा? वकीलों को देने के लिए इतना पैसा कितने लोगों के पास होगा? कानून कितने ही हैं, लेकिन उन कानूनों का क्या अर्थ, अगर पूरे समाज को और जरूरतमंद लोगों को उनका लाभ नहीं मिलता है। कानून बहुत बने हैं और बहुत बनेंगे। यहां से कानून जन्म लेते हैं, लेकिन न्याय कितने लोगों को मिलता है? बहुत देर से न्याय मिलना भी तो अन्याय ही है, फिर हरेक को न्याय मिल भी नहीं पाता, क्योंकि सभी लोग उसे एफोर्ड भी नहीं कर पाते। वकीलों तक, अदालतों तक और कानूनों तक उनकी पहुंच ही नहीं होती है। ऐसे लोग न्याय लेने कहां जाएं? उनके लिए क्या व्यवस्था है?

महोदय, यहां मैं महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण के लिए विशेष रूप से दो बातें कहना चाहूंगी। एक बार जब मैं गोवा गई थी, तो मुझे जानकारी मिली कि वहां पुर्तगाली कानून के तहत पत्नी को स्वाभाविक रूप से यह अधिकार है कि पति की हर चल-अचल और पैतृक संपत्ति में वह बराबर की भागीदार है।

वहां कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि अलग से एक पट्टा पत्नी के नाम हो, एक ही पट्टे में पति-पत्नी दोनों का नाम लिखा जाए या मकान के कागजात में दोनों का नाम लिखा जाए। यह डिवीजन क्यों? एक साथ ही यह कानून क्यों नहीं बन जाता? क्या पत्नी पर विश्वास नहीं है? कई लोग कहते हैं कि नहीं, अगर ऐसा कानून बन गया तो कई तलाक हो जाएंगे, बीवी अपना आधा हिस्सा लेकर पति को छोड़ जाएगी। सर, इस देश में कितनी ऐसी पत्नियां होंगी जो अपना घर, परिवार और बच्चे सिर्फ पैसे के कारण छोड़ देंगी? एक तरफ तो लोग भारतीय नारी और भारतीय संस्कृति का गुणगान करते हैं और जब उसको अधिकार देने की बात आती है या जब उसको सशक्त करने की बात आती है, तो ऐसी संभावनाएं और ऐसी शंकाएं दिखाते हैं! आप गोवा का उदाहरण ले लें। वहां कोई सर्वे करा लें। वहां तो ये कानून हैं, तो इनके कारण वहां पर कितने तलाक हो गए हैं, कितनी पत्नियां धन या सम्पत्ति लेकर बच्चों और घर को छोड़कर चली गई हैं? यह कहना ठीक नहीं है, इसलिए उनको अलग-अलग टुकड़ों-टुकड़ों में हम मत दीजिए, बल्कि सम्पूर्ण हक दीजिए। हम जिसे अर्द्धांगिनी, दुख-सुख की साथी या जीवनसंगिनी कहते हैं, उनको पूरा हक दीजिए। समाज ऐसा क्यों चाहता है कि पत्नी को तो मुट्ठी में रखो? औरतें भी कितनी भोली हैं! वे सारे घर का

काम-काज करती हैं, बीस तरह के काम करती हैं, वे काम भी, जिन्हें कोई पुरुष कर ही नहीं सकता, वे बच्चों को जन्म देती हैं, उनका पालन करती हैं, ससुराल वालों का ध्यान रखती हैं, आए-गए का भी ध्यान रखती हैं और जरूरत पड़ने पर नौकरी भी करती हैं। वे बाहर से कमाकर भी लाती हैं। अगर कोई स्त्री नौकरी नहीं करती या कमाकर नहीं लाती और उनसे कोई पूछे कि बहन जी, आप क्या करती हैं, तो वे बड़े भोलेपन से कह देंगे कि जी, हम कुछ नहीं करतीं, घर में बैठी हैं। कौन बैठी हैं? कौन उनको बैठने देता है? वे सुबह से लेकर शाम तक काम करती हैं, वे काम भी, जिन्हें कोई पुरुष नहीं कर सकता। पुरुष जो काम कर सकता है, वह काम स्त्री भी कर सकती है। वह भी बाहर जाकर जॉब कर के कमाकर ला सकती है। उसके बावजूद उसके साथ यह अन्याय क्यों? क्यों नहीं सरकार की ओर से उसको एकबारगी ही यह अधिकार दे दिया जाता कि उसके पति के नाम की जो भी चल-अचल पैतृत् सम्पत्ति होगी, उसमें उसकी पत्नी बराबर की भागीदार होनी चाहिए।

सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि जब हम महिलाओं के लिए रिजर्वेशन की बात करते हैं तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि यह बात यू.पी.ए. के एजेंडे में है। यह बात महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में भी थी। मैं याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि हर स्टेट में सरकारी नौकरियों में महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण सुनिश्चित कर देना चाहिए। आज हर घर में लड़कियां पढ़ रही हैं। हर कोई आगे जाकर आत्मनिर्भर होना चाहती है। मां भी चाहती है, सास भी चाहती है कि उसकी बेटी या उसकी बहू नौकरी करे, कमाए, क्योंकि वह भी अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना चाहती है, स्वाभिमान से जीना चाहती है। मैंने गोवा में देखा है कि वहां स्त्रियां कितनी स्वाभिमान से जीती हैं। उन पर domestic violence भी इसी कारण से कम है, क्योंकि वे आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त हैं। ऐसे में वहां पर घरेलु हिंसा की समस्या अपने आप समाप्त हो जाती है। सर, आप कुछ भी कहिए, आज का समाज पुरुष-प्रधान समाज है। यदि ऐसा न होता तो ऐसी नौबत क्यों आती? मैंने कई लोगों से बात की है। नौकरियां प्राप्त करने के समय और प्रमोशन मिलने के समय लड़कियों को कितनी तरह की परेशानियों से, अग्निपरीक्षाओं से गुजरना होता है। क्यों नहीं उनके लिए कोई ऐसा ट्रांस्पैरेंट नियम बनता, जिसके तहत वे बॉस की मुट्ठी में न रहें, वे उसकी दया और कृपा पर निर्भर न रहें कि वह जिसका चाहे डिमोशन और जिसका चाहे प्रमोशन कर दे? महिलाएं कब तक इस तरह से जकड़ी रहेंगी और बोल भी नहीं पाएंगी? वे न्याय के लिए कहां जाएंगी? इसलिए, मैं आपके माध्यम से हमारे विद्वान और संदेवनीय माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान चाहती हूँ, इस सरकार का और सदन का ध्यान चाहती हूँ कि महिलाओं को न्याय दें, टुकड़ों-टुकड़ों में नहीं, पूरा न्याय दें और समान अधिकार दें, क्योंकि आपने इसमें समान अधिकार की बात कही है।

आप उनको आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त बनाएं। इससे वे अपने आप सामाजिक रूप से सशक्त बन जाएंगी तथा वे अपने आप घरेलू हिंसा से भी बचेंगी। ये स्थितियां अपने आप पैदा हो जाएंगी। वरना, यह हो जाएगा कि जैसे महिलाओं का अपना कोई वजूद ही नहीं। अगर वे वोट भी डालेंगी, तो अपने पति के इशारे पर। अगर पति ऑफिस से घर आ गया तो उसे पत्नी घर में मिलनी ही चाहिए। ये कई बातें हैं। हमारी जो भारतीय नारी है, वह खुद सेवा, कर्तव्य, त्याग और ममता की प्रतिमूर्ति है। उसने बहुत सेवा की है और त्याग किया है, इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि उसे कुछ अधिकार भी मिलें।

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

उसे ये अधिकार आधे-अधूरे न मिलें, बल्कि सम्पूर्ण मिलें, ताकि वह इतनी सशक्त बने कि पुरुष और स्त्री दोनों इस समाज के मजबूत पहिये बनकर एक साथ आगे बढ़ें और हमारा यह समाज चौगुनी गति से विकास की तरफ उन्नत हो सके, आगे बढ़ सके। आपने इतना समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री शान्ताराम लक्ष्मण नायक (गोवा) : सर, मैं प्रभा जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने गोवा की महिलाओं के बारे में बहुत अच्छी बातें कही हैं जो कि सही हैं।

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Respected Deputy Chairman, before going to the Bill I have a simple request. Hon. Minister has stated in the beginning that the UPA Government is committed to gender equality. If it is a sincere statement please show your political will to bring the Women's Reservation Bill in the Lok Sabha as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Our House has already passed it. You cannot ask here.

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, it is for Lok Sabha. I would like to appreciate the hon. Minister for bringing these amendments. These are very important amendments to the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 and Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. These three amendments which give inclusion for women in the legal system will definitely ensure the dignity and the right to be equal partners in parenthood. Sir, these were the demands raised by different movements, women movements, intellectuals and legal experts for the last several years in our country and hon. Supreme

Court had also intervened many times and made very important judgments which might have inspired the Government for bringing these amendments. So, I heartily welcome these amendments and support the Bill. But, Sir, I am not fully satisfied with what Government had done in this regard. I have two points. My first question is: Why only Hindu women? We know our Constitution provides for all women in the country equal rights and we know there are Personal Laws and we fully respect the feelings of the people in the minority communities who believe in Personal Laws. But, can we neglect the increasing demand from women and reformists from the minority communities for reforms in the Personal Law? I am working in an organization called All India Democratic Women's Association.

As an activist, I can say from my own experience that there are more and more women wanting reforms in the Personal Laws in the last few years. So, we request the Government to take steps to implement the spirit of the Constitutional provision for gender equality for women from all spheres of our society. Equal rights for all women should be the central focus. But, at the same time, we are totally against and condemn any attempt to communalize the demand for reforms in the Personal Laws and we are against the fundamentalists and their ideologies, as they unite against women's equality, regardless of their religion they claim to represent. So, my second point is, the major issue of gender discrimination regarding guardianship still remains. Sir, who is the natural guardian of a minor? There is another law which you may know, the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956. In this Act, there is Section 6. It states that in the case of a boy or unmarried girl, the father and after him, the mother. Can the mother be a natural guardian?

Yes. This Act says, 'provided that custody of a minor who has not completed the age of five years shall ordinarily be with the mother.' That means, the major responsibility of raising a child up to five years - which are crucial years-is woman. In the case of an illegitimate boy or an illegitimate unmarried girl, it is mother, but only after the father. It is a cruel joke. What does it mean? If it is an illegitimate child, then mother needs more support, because father can easily wash off his

hands and

abscond. But, the responsibility will fall on woman and we call it as right for that guardianship. If father has become a *sanyasi*, then mother will become a natural guardian. Either me or any woman in this country wants to be a natural guardian of my child or any other's child, we have to be the natural guardian. Otherwise, we have to declare that the child is illegitimate or husband has gone in for *Vanaprastha*. Actually, it is like a joke in our legal system. I am not a legal expert. But, I know that many eminent lawyers are sitting in this House. I have a simple question. The question is: Section 6 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, protect the rights of woman in our country. I also ask whether it protects the interest of our Constitutional spirit for gender equality. Section 6 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, is totally defected and also discriminatory. It is framed in the background of the century old patriarchal norms existing in our country. The Supreme Court judgment in Geeta Hariharan Vs. Reserve Bank of India, in 1999, gave clear judgment on Section 6. The judgment says, 'It is an axiomatic truth that both mother and father of a minor child are duty bound to take due care of the person and property of their child.' Sir, this historical judgment and observation of the hon. Supreme Court might have influenced the Government to bring this Amendment Bill. But, that case was on Section 6 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956. Why this Bill is silent on Section 6 and the judgement of the Supreme Court. It is my simple question.

Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons the hon. Minister says that the amendments are on the basis of recommendations of the Law Commission of India in its 83rd Report. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the recommendations of the Law Commission of India in its 135th Report in 1989 on the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890. It clearly stats that two legal provisions-Clause (b) of Section 19 of the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, and Section 6 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956-are unconstitutional. That is what has been recommended by the Law Commission of India. It said that Clause (b) of Section 19 of the Guardians and Wards Act and

Section 6 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act unconstitutional. It recommended that both mother and father be declared as natural guardians with equal right over the child. It is surprising and unfortunate that the Bill missed these important recommendations of the Law Commission of India made in its 135th Report. Sir, we know these Acts deal with marriage, guardianship, succession, adoption, etc. Those are inter-linked. Actually, the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 was meant to enhance the Guardians and Wardship Act 1890. Now, we are amending one Section of the Guardians and Wards Act. So, why cannot you change the discriminatory clause of Section 6 of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956?

Sir, we all know that our society is changing. The women are asserting more and more rights and duties as equal partners and equal citizens in our society.

We know that more than one-third of our families, in India, are headed by women. That means women are the main bread earners in those families. The law and the Government policies must reflect this reality and make necessary changes accordingly. (Time-bell)

Sir, through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister, while bringing these kinds of new amendments, he should consider and change the existing discriminatory clauses in other related Acts; otherwise, these amendments will be contradictory to the existing laws.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to support this Bill, which seeks to remove the offending clause from the earlier Guardian and Wards act, 1890 and the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act. As per the Census, held in 2001, the population of the women constitutes 48.26 percent. And, to bring complete equality for them in all spheres of life, this Government has got an objective and policies, which had been emphasized by the President herself in her Address to both the House of Parliament. ...(*Interruptions*)... In this process, this Government realizes that it is imminent on its part to remove the discriminatory legislations. The laws, today, are not gender equal.

I would like to appreciate our Law Minister that during his regime he is bringing in so many radical and progressive amendments in the laws, which are most welcome from all quarters of the country. It has taken so many years for us to legislate a law that can appoint a minor kid's mother, besides father, as a guardian. A society, which ill-treats women has never been in the fore-front, history tells us. Deep study of anthropology or sociology or even a very fantastic book written by Rahulji 'Volga to Ganges', will clearly say that once mother used to be the head of the society. When evolution took place, instead of progress, there was retrogression. Women were taken to the backseat. The men became dominant. The rights of the women were curtailed and they were confined to home and hearth. They were deprived of education. They were deprived of any social importance. Days change. When the monarchy disappeared and democracy emerged, many progressive and radical leaders came forward. They created an awakening. Especially we, from Tamil Nadu, are very proud. I am personally very much privileged to support this Bill for we originate from a movement that had fought for the downtrodden people, especially the women folk. Our founder leader, our mentor and our Periyar, who is a recognized and reputed leader across the country used to say that you cannot differentiate between your right eye and your left eye. So, also you cannot afford discrimination between women and men. Both are equal. All along his course of life and his path of progress, he has fought for the rights of women. And, our party DMK, its founder leader Ana, and, now, the incumbent Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar, have done very remarkable things. And, one such thing is that first we legislated that women should have a right to their ancestral property. It was in 1990, which hailed to be one of the very progressive achievements of our Government. There are, now, women self-help groups. Other than that, we encourage widow marriages. If a woman got married before attaining puberty and if her husband happened to die before that stage she was made to lead a life of widow and she was made to suffer. But we changed all those things. Instead of just preaching socially, we made legislations. In fact, the DMK became a political party to contest

elections only to legislate the progressive laws. Only if we have power to legislate, we can bring a

change in the society. So, that was not just in theory. To be in letter and spirit, we have enacted very, very progressive laws. And, women in Tamil Nadu are enjoying that privilege. I am saying all these things not just to support the Bill, but to emphasize that we not only preach, we also practice what we preach. So, from the initial day, till today, and even in the days to come, though our women have been given so much of privilege and rights, nowadays, we have to go many more miles. And, this is a milestone. The Standing Committee has passed a unanimous recommendation with regard to this Bill, which seeks to amend this Guardian and Wards Act and the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act. And, I am proud to say that I was one of the Members of that Committee. We all supported that in the Committee. And, I also find it my bounden duty to support this Bill again to re-emphasize, as a Member of party, which has always fought for the rights of women and to create gender equality. We place our appreciation, on record, of the UPA-II Government, the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, and our Law Minister, who have done so many things. This is a day which has to be hailed in the progressive path and achievements of the women folk in this country. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, I fully support this Bill with all my heart. Our culture or tradition has not seen any distinction in the genders. And, as it has been stated, we have an old saying in Sanskrit यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवता, where there ladies are worshiped, God remains there. But when it comes to our legislation, it is very surprising that it always refers to the male gender. Maybe it is the Indian Penal Code, maybe it is the Evidence Act, maybe it is the Contract Act, or, maybe so many legislations, which are pending today, there is always a reference to 'he'. It does not talk of 'he or she'. And, to obviate that, the courts have said that an argument was advanced that this is only reference to the male; the courts have said that 'he' includes 'she'. That is what the courts have said. Otherwise, there is always a reference, like, 'he' doing this; the Comptroller and Auditor shall do this, if 'he' has not done so, then, this will happen. So, there

is always a reference to male gender. I don't agree totally that the women have always been on the back side. If you look at the Hindu Succession Act, the women are, probably, better than men because a married woman gets a share in the husband's ancestral property as well as from her father's ancestral property. But a man does not get a share in his father-in-law's ancestral property. ...(*Interruptions*)...

5.00 P.M.

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): What is this, Sir?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is his opinion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: This is not my demand, but it is a fact. It is a fact that, at some places, the law is biased in favour of women. ...(Interruptions)... Well, I have no resentment against it, I appreciate that and I welcome it. I am just stating the fact of law. ...(Interruptions)... The only one thing, which I am saying is that the Minister has stated that he might bring in more legislations by which the gender bias will be totally removed. I am suggesting that instead of bringing so many legislations, from time to time, you can bring in one legislation, saying that wherever there is a reference to male gender, it would automatically include the female gender, in the context in which it is appropriately fixed. I think, that will be sufficient. So, several legislations may not be necessary. That is my suggestion. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Half-an-Hour Discussion. Then, we will proceed with the Bill. ...(Interruptions)... It is not concluded. Half-an-Hour Discussion is listed at 5 o'clock. It has to be taken up at 5 o'clock. Shri Syed Azeez Pasha.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Multi-Sectoral Development Programme

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, how much time have you allotted, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are three persons who have given the notice. Don't make speeches. Put your question and get the answers.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, on 9th August, there were so many Supplementaries to this question, but due to time-limitation, Chairman could not permit all those who were desirous of putting their questions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you straightaway put your questions because there are three speakers.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, MSDP is a very important Programme which has now become a part of the 15 point Programme. We know that the MSDP has been allotted 50 percent of the total allocation of the Ministry of Minority Affairs. In MSDP, only 90 districts have been covered. That means, 37.90 percent of the total population of minorities has been covered, whereas 62.10 remains uncovered. As the MSDP is, mainly, covering rural and semi-rural areas, only 29.25 percent of minorities who are living in these rural and semi-rural areas have been covered and, 15 States and Union Territories are being overlooked. There are several towns where a sizeable population of minorities is residing. That is, near about 338 towns are there where sizeable population of minorities is residing. There is a need for some other scheme which can cover the towns which have not been covered by the MSDP. The selection criteria counts literacy rate and work population ratio s parameters. Actually, the parameter should have been per capita income, expenditure and agricultural land households. But it has been restricted only to literacy rate and work population ratio. Now, coming to various facilities which are being accrued by MSDP, banking is one of the important sectors. The Planning Commission, in the financial sector reforms under Professor Raghuram Rajan, noticed the lack of financial infrastructure for industry, banking and finance is an important sector for financial inclusion of Muslims and other minorities, but what they are observing is that financial inclusion has become financial exclusion. So, even today, there are several things where the banking sector is not coming forward. So, the officials are not sensitized properly to reach the minority section.

Another point is about priority sector lending which RBI is taking care of. My suggestion is that it should be bifurcated so that we can know the availability of funds for minorities and, particularly, muslim minorities. Sirbb, the RBI also has powers to penalize those who do not fulfil the obligations. So, monitoring is also not done properly. There

is no link up with DRDA Scheme. Sir, I am finishing in another five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. This is Half-an-Hour Discussion. There are three speakers and the Minister has to give reply.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Okay, Sir. In regard to education, it is good that the Government has allocated a considerable amount for scholarships. But due to some hurdles in the banks because of zero bank account opening, in so many States, the people faced a lot of problems. The other day, we were told that this problem was there in Bihar. Previously, it was there in Andhra also, but when our task force and some voluntary organizations fought against this, the Chief Secretary intervened. So, the monitoring is not done properly by the RBI. This is my personal grievance in regard to scholarship, even though it is a very good scheme.

Now, as per the MSDP, in Assam, 984 new primary schools are being opened. But, unfortunately, there are no teachers. Only schools are being opened, but it is not backed by proper teaching staff. In our State, Andhra Pradesh, out of a target of opening of 100 schools, only 74 schools are being opened. But, on the other hand, in Hyderabad old city, more than 300 schools are being closed. This aspect also needs to be looked into.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, only two more points. Regarding *Anganwadis*, near about 35,972 *anganwadis* or mini-*anganwadis* are there. It is nothing but a drop in the ocean. I am told that in Bihar and M.P., they have not even given any sort of target,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, you have to conclude. आप कांक्लूड कीजिए, प्लीज़।

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Finally, Sir, I would like to say that the 15 Point Programme also deals with the recruitment. As we are living in a transparent society, I am concluding by saying that in military, only 1.64 percent people are being recruited from Muslim minorities. When a question was asked by the...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This question relates to Multi Sectoral

Development Programme. You cannot cover everything in this.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, the Multi Sectoral Development Programme is a part of 15 Point Programme.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, this is not a discussion on this. I agree with what you are saying. But you have to restrict only to Multi Sectoral Development Programme.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, the issue of providing employment opportunity is also one of the important factors. (Time-bell rings). But, unfortunately, only 1.64 percent people from the Muslim minority is there in the military service.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But this has nothing to do with this question.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: So, the Government should see that sufficient number of people should be recruited from the minority communities, particularly, the Muslims. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next is, Mr. Mohammed Adeb. Mr. Adeb, you have to restrict yourself only to Multi Sectoral Development Programme.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, यह सवाल जिसका जवाब हम लोगों को मिला था, जिसकी वजह से यह क्वेश्चन डाला है, हम लोगों को यह बताया गया था कि 15 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम में माइनोंरटी स्पेशली, मुसलमानों के लिए बहुत सी स्कीम्स आई हैं। लेकिन उस दिन मंत्री जी का यह जवाब आया था कि 90 बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट के अपलिफ्टमेंट की बात है, जबकि सवाल यह था कि 90 डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जहां बैकवर्ड मुस्लिम की पॉपुलेशन है उनके लिए क्या बेनिफिट दिया गया? इसीलिए मैंने यह दरखास्त आपके पास दी थी, इसमें कुछ कंप्यूजंस हैं। माइनोंरटी डिपार्टमेंट के सवालाल मेरे पास हैं, मैं अभी भी इससे मुतमईन नहीं हूं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप मुझे पांच मिनट का मौका दे दें।

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं-नहीं, आप बोलिए।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, 15 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम में यह कहा गया था कि बैंक खोले जाएंगे। मैंने एक सवाल किया था जिसके जवाब में दिनांक 9-8-2010 को यह बताया गया कि 2008-2009 में 537 बैंक खुले, 2009-2010 में 699 बैंक खुले, इसमें 2008-2009 में 82 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया और 2009-2010 में 108 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया।

लेकिन यह अभी तक नहीं बताया गया कि माइनोंरटी में मुसलमान, जिसकी आबादी 87 परसेंट है, उनको कितना लोन दिया गया? यह आज तक हम लोगों को मालूम नहीं हुआ है। माइनोंरटी में जिसको सबसे ज्यादा हक है, वह मुस्लिम माइनोंरटी है, जो 87 परसेंट है। इस बारे में हम एक साल से क्वेश्चन के जरिए पूछ रहे हैं लेकिन हमको बताया नहीं जाता। दूसरे, इसी सवाल के मुताबिक यह कहा गया कि उर्दू के लिए भी हम प्रमोशन कर रहे हैं और उर्दू के लिए बहुत से स्कूल खोले जा रहे हैं। देहली के अंदर पिछले दस साल में एक भी उर्दू टीचर का अप्वाइंटमेंट नहीं हुआ है। यह एक रिकार्ड है। लेकिन कहा यह जा रहा है कि उर्दू की भी तालीम दी जा रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सवालालत का यह पूरा जखीरा है जो मैं आपके सामने लाना चाहता हूँ। मुझे बताया गया था कि माइनोंरटी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में मॉनिटरिंग के लिए एम.पी.जे. को मुकर्रर किया गया है। मुझे यह पता लगा कि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बदायूँ डिस्ट्रिक्ट का मॉनिटर हूँ और कहा गया कि मैं एज ए मॅबर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट उसकी मॉनिटरिंग करूंगा। लेकिन आज तक मेरे पास कोई चिट्ठी नहीं आई। वहां 58 करोड़ रुपए गए, जिनमें से 52 करोड़ रुपए बंट गए।

मैंने रिपोर्ट मंगा ली है और सरकार को भेज दी है कि 52 करोड़ रुपए बंट गए, जहां पर भी स्कूल खोले गए हैं, वे उन जगहों पर खोले गए हैं, जहां पर मुस्लिम पापुलेशन है ही नहीं। असल में क्लस्टर को ब्लॉक बनाने का मसला था। यह 15 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम में तय किया गया था, फिर उसके बाद मौलाना आजाद एजुकेशन फाउंडेशन 1992 में खोली गई थी। उस वक्त सचचर कमेटी नहीं आई थी। यह कहा गया था कि most एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटी को दिया जाएगा। इस मुल्क में एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड क्रिश्चियन्स नहीं हैं, पारसी नहीं हैं, सरदार नहीं हैं, सिर्फ मुसलमान हैं और न्यु बौद्धिष्ठ हैं। लेकिन पिछले साल और उससे पहले साल में मुझे बताया गया कि मौलाना आजाद फाउंडेशन में एक भी इन्सपेक्सन नहीं हुआ, अगर हुआ है, तो मुझे बताया जाए? जब मैं सवाल करता हूँ, तो वर्ष 2008 और 2007 के जवाब आते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : अदीब साहब, यह जो डिस्कशन है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : वर्ष 2009-10 के जवाब नहीं आते हैं। सर, मैं एक मिनट का समय और लूंगा। एक सवाल के जवाब में यह बताया गया है कि 15 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के तहत...।

श्री उपसभापति : यह डिस्कशन माइनोंरटी पर नहीं है; It is on multi-sectoral development programme.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, multi-sectoral development programme में ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Sir, we must have a discussion.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप उसको अलग डिस्कस कीजिए, मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, मंत्री जी से इजाजत ले लीजिए कि आपके बहुत क्वेश्चन्स हैं...।

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, यहां पर इसको इम्पोर्ट्स दी गई है। एक महत्वपूर्ण डिबेट को बीच में रोक कर इसको लिया गया है। We have stopped the debate and taken this up. So, this must be concluded. अगर आप ज्यादा समय लेना चाहते हैं, तो मुझे यह बीच में ही कट करना पड़ेगा। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, मेरा मंत्री जी से सवाल यह है कि जो माइनारिटी से रिलेटिड स्कीम्स हैं, स्पेशली 87 परसेंट माइनारिटी में जो मुसलमान हैं, उनको कितने बेनिफिट अब तक पिछले दो साल में मिले हैं? हम लोग यही समझ रहे हैं कि 15 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के तहत यूपीए सरकार ने हमारे साथ बहुत इनायत की है, उसका रिजल्ट हम देखना चाहते हैं?

جناب محمد ادیب (اثر پردیش) : سر، یہ سوال جس کا جواب ہم لوگوں کو ملا تھا، جس کی وجہ سے یہ کونشن ڈالا ہے، ہم لوگوں کو یہ بتایا گیا تھا کہ 15 نکاتی پروگرام میں ماننارٹی، اسپیشلی مسلمانوں کے لئے بہت سی اسکیمس آئی ہیں۔ لیکن اس دن منتری جی کا یہ جواب آیا تھا کہ 90 بیک-ورڈ ڈسٹرکٹ کے آپ۔ لفٹمینٹ کی بات ہے، جبکہ سوال یہ تھا کہ 90 ڈسٹرکٹ میں جہاں بیک-ورڈ مسلم کی پاپولیشن ہے ان کے لئے کیا بینیفٹ دیا گیا؟ اسی لئے میں نے یہ درخواست آپ کے پاس دی تھی، اس میں کچھ کنفیوژنس ہیں۔ ماننارٹی ڈیپارٹمینٹ کے سوالات میرے پاس ہیں، میں بھی اس سے مطمئن نہیں ہوں۔ اسی لئے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ مجھے پانچ منٹ کا موقع دے دیں۔

شری آپ سیٹھا پتی : نہیں، نہیں، آپ بولئے۔

جناب محمد ادیب : سر، 15 نکاتی پروگرام میں یہ کہا گیا تھا کہ بینک کھولے جائیں گے۔ میں نے ایک سوال کیا تھا جس کے جواب میں بتاریخ 9-8-2010 کو یہ بتایا گیا کہ 2008-2009 میں 537 بینک کھلے، 2009-2010 میں 699 بینک کھلے، ان میں 2008-2009 میں 82 کروڑ روپیہ دیا گیا اور 2009-2010 میں 108 کروڑ روپیہ دیا گیا۔ لیکن یہ ابھی تک نہیں بتایا گیا کہ ماننارٹی میں مسلمان، جس کی آبادی 87 فیصد ہے، ان کو کتنا لون دیا گیا؟ یہ آج تک ہم لوگوں کو معلوم نہیں ہوا ہے۔ ماننارٹی میں جس کی سب سے زیادہ حق ہے، وہ مسلم ماننارٹی ہے، جو 87 فیصد ہے۔ اس بارے میں ہم ایک سال سے کونشن کے ذریعے پوچھ رہے ہیں لیکن ہم کو بتایا نہیں جاتا۔

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

دوسرے، اسی سوال کے مطابق یہ کہا گیا کہ اردو کے لئے بھی ہم پرموشن کر رہے ہیں اور اردو کے لئے بہت سے اسکول کھولے جا رہے ہیں۔ دہلی کے اندر پچھلے دس سال سے ایک بھی اردو ٹیچر کا اپائنٹمنٹ نہیں ہوا ہے۔ یہ ایک ریکارڈ ہے۔ لیکن کہا یہ جا رہا ہے کہ اردو کی بھی تعلیم دی جا رہی ہے۔ میں منتری مہودے سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سوالات کا یہ پورا ذخیرہ ہے جو میں آپ کے سامنے لانا چاہتا ہوں۔ مجھے کو بتایا گیا تھا کہ مائٹرائی ڈسٹرکٹ میں مانیٹرنگ کے لئے ایمپیز۔ کو مقرر کیا گیا ہے۔ مجھے یہ پتہ لگا کہ میں اتر پردیش کے ہدایوں ڈسٹرکٹ کا مانیٹر ہوں اور کہا گیا کہ میں ایز۔ اے ممبر آف پارلیمنٹ اس کی مانیٹرنگ کروں گا۔ لیکن آج تک میرے پاس کوئی چٹھی نہیں آئی۔ وہاں 58 کروڑ روپے گئے، جن میں سے 52 کروڑ بنٹ گئے۔ میں نے رپورٹ مانگ لی ہے اور سرکار کو بھیج دی ہے کہ 52 کروڑ روپے بنٹ گئے، جہاں پر بھی اسکول کھولے گئے ہیں، وہ ان جگہوں پر کھولے گئے ہیں، جہاں پر مسلم پاپولیشن ہے ہی نہیں۔ اصل میں کلسٹر کو بلاک بنانے کا مسئلہ تھا۔ یہ 15 نکاتی پروگرام میں طے کیا گیا تھا، پھر اس کے بعد مولانا آزاد ایجوکیشن فاؤنڈیشن 1992 میں کھولی گئی تھی۔ اس وقت سچر کمیٹی نہیں آئی تھی۔ یہ کہا گیا تھا کہ موسٹ ایجوکیشنل بیک-ورڈ کمیونٹی کو دیا جائے گا۔ اس ملک میں ایجوکیشنل بیک-ورڈ کرشچنس نہیں ہے، پارسی نہیں ہے، سردار نہیں ہے، صرف مسلمان ہیں اور نیو-بڈھشٹ ہیں۔ لیکن پچھلے سال اور اس سے پہلے سال میں مجھ کو یہ بتایا گیا کہ مولانا آزاد فاؤنڈیشن میں ایک بھی انسپیکشن نہیں ہوا، اگر ہوا ہے، تو مجھے بتایا جائے؟ جب میں سوال کرتا ہوں، تو سال 2008 اور 2007 کے جواب آتے ہیں۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی : ادیب صاحب، یہ جو ڈسکشن ہے --- (مداخلت)---

جناب محمد ادیب : سر 2009-2010 کے جواب نہیں آتے ہیں۔ سر، میں ایک منٹ کا وقت اور لوگا۔ ایک سوال کے جواب میں یہ بتایا گیا ہے کہ 15 نکاتی پروگرام کے تحت۔۔۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی : یہ ڈسکشن مائنارٹی پر نہیں ہے؛ it is on multi-sectoral development programme.

جناب محمد ادیب : سر، multi-sectoral development programme میں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری سید عزیز پاشا : Sir, we must have a discussion۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔
شری اپ سبھا پتی : آپ اس کو الگ ڈسکس کیجئے، مجھے اس میں کوئی اپنی نہیں ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب محمد ادیب : سر، منتری جی سے اجازت لے لیجئے کہ آپ کے پاس بہت کوشچنس ہیں۔۔۔

شری اپ سبھا پتی : دیکھئے، یہاں پر اس کو امپورٹینس دی گئی ہے۔ ایک اہم ڈبیٹ کے بیچ میں روک کر اس کو لیا گیا ہے۔ We have stopped the debate and taken this up. So, this must be conclude. چاہتے ہیں، تو مجھے یہ بیچ میں ہی کٹ کرنا پڑے گا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب محمد ادیب : سر، میرا منتری جی سے سوال یہ ہے کہ جو مائنارٹی سے رلیٹڈ اسکیمس ہیں، اسپیشلی 87 فیصد مائنارٹی میں جو مسلمان ہیں، ان کو کتنے بینیفٹ اب تک پچھلے دو سال میں ملے ہیں؟ ہم لوگ یہی سمجھ رہے ہیں کہ 15 نکاتی پروگرام کے تحت یوپی۔اے۔ سرکار نے ہمارے ساتھ بہت عنایت کی ہے، اس کا رزلٹ ہم دیکھنا چاہتے ہیں؟

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (उत्तराखंड) : धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय। सवाल यह है कि हमने यहां पर इस बात के लिए मांग की थी कि माइनारिटीज़ के विकास के लिए जो 15 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम बनाए गए हैं, उन पर जो इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो रहा है, उसकी हालात पर हम यहां चर्चा करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं यहां पर देख रहा हूँ कि आप सिर्फ दो-दो, पांच-पांच मिनट का समय सदस्यों को अपनी बात कहने के लिए, अपनी बात पूछने के लिए मुश्किल से दे रहे हैं। सर, इतने में हमारी बात पूरी नहीं होगी।

श्री उपसभापति : चतुर्वेदी जी, मगर half-an-hour डिस्कशन है। आप short duration discussion के लिए नोटिस दीजिए। इस मामले को आप short duration discussion में ले लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, short duration डिस्कशन के बिना इस पर काम नहीं चलेगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The rule is very clear.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, इतने कम समय में वे तमाम मुद्दे, तमाम मसले नहीं उठ पायेंगे। इसकी बहुत लम्बी कहानी है। जब तक सारे आंकड़ों के साथ इसको बयान नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक असली तस्वीर सामने नहीं आ पायेगी।

श्री उपसभापति : मैं आपसे इत्तफाक रखता हूँ। आप कोशिश कीजिए। आप short duration discussion के लिए नोटिस दीजिए। वह short duration discussion में लिया जाएगा, क्योंकि half-an-hour में scope कम है, आपको half-an-hour में इतना समय नहीं मिल पायेगा।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : अदीब जी, आप क्या चाहते हैं? हम short duration discussion का नोटिस दे दें?

श्री उपसभापति : क्योंकि हमारी मजबूरी है, रूल्स की मजबूरी है, हमने दूसरी डिबेट को stop करके half-an-hour discussion को लिया है और इसको लेना जरूरी है। I have to stop it exactly at 5.30 p.m.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : अगर आप हमें यह विश्वास दिला रहे हैं कि short duration डिस्कशन इस पर हो जाएगा...

श्री उपसभापति : आप नोटिस दे दीजिए। हम इस पर short duration डिस्कशन दिला देंगे।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, ठीक है। हम short duration डिस्कशन पर नोटिस दे देते हैं। सर, इतने कम वक्त में हमारी बात पूरी नहीं हो पाएगी, हमारी बात अधूरी रह जाएगी...।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you but you have to.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, हम short duration डिस्कशन का नोटिस दे रहे हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, my name is there. My party.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is not there. This half-an-hour discussion is not by party; you have to limit yourself to the time allotted for half-an-hour discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, please allow me to speak for two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... I would take only two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to keep the time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, please allow me only two minutes. I shall conclude my speech within two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, short duration. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I need a notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, मैं इसके लिए आपके पास नोटिस पेश करूंगा। आप हमें short duration डिस्कशन के लिए समय दे दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, please allow me only two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question if you want a reply from the Minister. Otherwise, on the questions also I would. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, in the Joint Session the President has mentioned about MSDP by saying that it is a "good start". But I have seen the data. There is a big mismatch between allocation and disbursement so far as the MSDP is concerned. It is only 5 percent. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the real situation at present. Secondly, the MSDP has identified 90 districts which are minority dominated. I mean to say that 25 percent minorities belong to those 90 districts. Is there any idea or opinion to reduce this percentage from 25 percent to 20 percent? ...(*Interruptions*)... Deposits are quite good in the minority dominated districts, but there is no investment for minority people, especially young people who are working in small industries.

...(Interruptions)... Fourthly, I come to education. (Time-bell rings).
Provide new schools, colleges and quality education in those minority dominated areas.

श्री उपसभापति : आर.सी. सिंह जी, आप केवल एक ही क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि Multi Sectoral Development Programme में जो जिलों को आधार बनाया गया है, क्या आप ब्लॉक, तहसील या मंडल को भी आधार बनाएंगे, ताकि जो नीचे तबके के लोग हैं, उनको सुविधा मिल सके?

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : सर, सचचर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बाद यह अहसास किया गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों के हालात आर्थिक रूप से और शैक्षणिक रूप से बहुत खराब हैं। इसके लिए यूपीए गवर्नमेंट ने MSDP स्कीम को लागू किया था और इसके तहत पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में 90 जिलों को चिन्हित किया गया था, जिनमें से बिहार से भी सात से आठ जिलों को चिन्हित किया गया।

महोदय, मैं तत्कालीन मंत्री जी का और जो अभी भी मंत्री हैं, उनका आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने बिहार के उन सात से आठ डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में बहुत गौर फरमाया और आपने वहां के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपए आबंटन करने का काम किया। आपने यह 500 करोड़ रुपया उनके आर्थिक तथा शैक्षणिक विकास के लिए और पूरी तरह से Development के लिए आबंटित किया। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आप पैसा तो दे रहे हैं, लेकिन उसका सदुपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है? यह रुपया आबंटित करके आपने बड़ी कृपा की है, क्या यह पैसा प्रॉपर तरीके से खर्च हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है? अगर खर्च नहीं हुआ है, तो आप कौन सी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं? क्या यह पैसा वहीं जमा रहेगा? आपने यह पैसा दो साल या तीन साल पहले दिया है। ... (समय की घंटी) ... मंत्री जी इसका जवाब देंगे कि अभी तक पैसा खर्च नहीं हुआ है और यूं का यूं पड़ा हुआ है। क्या आपके पास मानिट्रिंग करने का कोई सिस्टम है कि 90 जिलों में जो राशि आप माइनोंरिटीज़ के डेवलपमेंट के लिए, उनके सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए आबंटित कर रहे हैं, वह पैसा खर्च हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है? मैं चाहूंगा कि आप अपने जवाब में निश्चित तौर पर यह बताएं कि बिहार के लिए स्वीकृत 500 करोड़ रुपया किस स्थिति में है, उससे डेवलपमेंट होगा या नहीं होगा? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति : आप रिपीट मत करिए, आप अपनी बात खत्म करिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप फिर रिपीट कर रहे हैं।

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I am going to finish. आज पूरे देश में एजुकेशन के मामले में मुसलमानों की हालत सबसे ज्यादा खराब है और उसी स्कीम के तहत अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी की शाखा खोलने की बात कही गई थी। आपने भी अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी खोलने की बात कही है। सर, मैं इस बारे में आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि उसकी क्या स्थिति है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you. I am grateful also to all the hon. Members who have expressed their concern, and I am conscious of the fact that hon. Member, Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi, felt that half-an-hour discussion was not enough for the large number of questions that are in the minds of hon. Members to elicit information on this issue. But, I can assure the hon. Members that if there is an opportunity for a more comprehensive discussion on the state of welfare of minorities under the UPA Government, we will be very willing to give them a more detailed answer. But, it is important, in this half-an-hour discussion, to establish one or two important features because they lead to some misunderstanding and some misapprehensions.

MSDP is essentially an area-development plan. The area is selected on the basis of how much minority population lives in that area. And also, how much below the national average, in development indices, that particular area is. It is not a plan specifically targeted at any particular community. It is an area-development plan where everybody can benefit, but by the very nature of focus on that area, one assumes, and I am convinced that that is how it works, that more people who live in that area will be able to take full advantage of that particular programme. We have selected 90 districts on the assumption that 25 percent or more, or, 20 percent population with at least 5 lakh actual population of minorities is an adequate figure to be able to seek and address in terms of overall perception and overall delivery. But, as the hon. Member said, this is only about 30 or 32 percent of the total population of minorities in our country. It does not mean that we are

restricted only MSDP. The 15-point programme applies to the whole country. For instance, our scholarships are now almost in the range of 30 lakhs and we have a target of 24 lakhs for this year alone. These scholarships apply to every nook and corner of our country. Children from every nook and corner are getting these scholarships. All minority communities are getting these scholarships. These scholarships are being encashed as well. Therefore, when we hear large-scale complaints that bank accounts are not being opened, we do refer them to the Finance Ministry and the RBI to enquire whether there is any truth in them. Perhaps, to some extent, there is some possible dragging of feet by some banks in some places, but we do know, it could not be on such a large scale because the large number of our scholarships that we give, the cheques that we issue, are being encashed by the children for whose benefit, the scholarships are given.

Sir, there is some disquiet expressed about priority sector loans. There is no doubt that over a lakh crores have been given as far as priority sector loans are concerned. However, there is a constant enquiry whether a particular minority is getting these or not. I must admit that the figures that the Government has today are the figures which are of all minority communities, that are notified as 'national minorities' under the National Minority Commission Act. Today, the break-up for each community is not available with the Government. Wherever break-up is available, as indeed available in the matter of scholarships, that is apparent and available to the public. And, the good news for my learned friends here is that Muslims are taking more than hundred percent of their allocations and we would like to see other communities as well - Parsis, Sikhs, Buddhists and Christians - taking the total allocation for scholarships that we are giving them. They are much below hundred percent. We believe that NGOs working amongst them should encourage and motivate them in order to come forward and avail of these scholarships because they are extremely useful scholarships.

Sir, on the issue of monitoring, it is indeed very important. What we have for monitoring is that the 15-point programme is reviewed by my

Ministry and then, we send the 15-point programme reports to the Committee of Secretaries. Finally, it is sent to the Cabinet. Twice in a year, the Cabinet

actually looks at the entire lay of the land, as far as the delivery of the 15-point programme is concerned. We are there only to monitor and supervise, but actually, the delivery is done by the line Ministries. The MSDP programme, even for the 90 districts, is not a replacement of the line Ministries, but only a top-up. So, wherever something is being done by a line Ministry, if in adequacy is found, local demand based on the local 15-point Committee's perceptions are what we respond to.

We try to ensure that the product goes to an area which is minority dominated area. Sometimes perhaps it happens that land is not available in a minority cluster and, therefore, the school of the ITI or whatever project we are giving goes to some distance away from a minority cluster. We do examine, to the best of our knowledge, whether that is being done for *bona fide* reason or it is a mischief that is being played deliberately by someone. We have not received a large number of complaints, therefore, I would assume that by and large things are going well.

Sir, even in those States about whom questions are raised repeatedly, I have to say that we have no reason to complain about State Governments. There have been State Governments have taken a little bit longer in response to giving us proposals and then giving us utilization certificates. It is not true that only five per cent have been utilized. When we give the money it takes time for the State Governments to actually use the money and then finally send us utilization certificates.

For supervision purposes, we have ensured that all MPs and MLAs of every respective district are on the 15-point programme, so that in that very situation, regarding their home territory, they can actually see for themselves whether the right proposals are being made and how those proposals are being implemented.

I will urge the State Governments in case there is a complaint that State level committees and district level committees are not meeting, and I will request all my hon. colleagues present here that they in turn should impress upon State Governments that this is a very noble thing

that is being done and they should not be tardy in availing the opportunity.

Sir, we have also trained retired officers and other public-minded persons who go as national level monitors to each district and give us reports about how it is being implemented, its impact from the upon community, and the response of the local community.

My friend, the hon. Member, has said that although he has been requested to be the MP in charge of Badaun district, he has not been informed. We will, once again, ask the State Governments to ensure it. We have now decided that we will write directly to the MPs as well. Names of MPs as well as national monitors and their contact numbers have been put on our website. It will be available to everybody. If there is any problem, in any area, we have also established a special help line and telephone numbers are available on our website. If there is any crisis or any complaint about any of these programmes, it can actually be conveyed during daylight hours through the special help line to the person who is holding the position and answering the calls.

Sir, as far as Urdu schools are concerned, as far as the issue of recruitment in military is concerned, as far as monitoring by the RBI is concerned, and as far as the decision to use the Block rather than the district as the unit is concerned, these are all issues that do not necessarily fall within the mandate of my Ministry. Of course, the Planning Commission is involved at one level when the schemes are made. I think if the hon. Members have any interesting ideas that we could actually filter into the next Plan, the 12th Plan as it is prepared, I am sure we will have a better model of MSDP for times to come. At present, there is no proposal to reduce it from 25 per cent. Let us see how it works, and how the scheme is implemented. And when we come to the end of this scheme at the end of the XI Five Year Plan, I am sure the Planning Commission would take a serious look at such proposals as the hon. Members have.

Sir, as the last point that I might make, there is a lot of cynicism in the country for a long time and that cynicism finally found itself reflected in the findings of the Sachar Committee. We are making a very

sincere and honest effort to reach out and reach out in a manner that we
are able to bring the

majority and minority people together, so that they know that we are focusing on those who are disadvantaged and who have felt as if they have not had a voice. We want to do it together not by keeping people apart or by making them drift apart but by bringing together in a total national effort. When the minority and majority move together, our nation will succeed. Sir, I am thankful to you for this opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Last query from the Chair.

I am the only minority Member from Karnataka. But, I have not received any information about monitoring for minority area in Karnataka.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, I will certainly look into it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will explain. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, let me give my difficulty. Wherever there are senior Ministers and wherever there are senior people like you, who hold very high offices, it is difficult to put them under the chairmanship of a District Magistrate. So, we have been a little careful about ensuring it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am asking about the monitoring system.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Yes, Sir, I know. I am grateful to you for the time given to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Satyavrat Chaturvedi is giving a notice for Short Duration Discussion. It will be discussed.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हमने खूबसूरत मंत्री जी का खूबसूरत बयान तो सुन लिया, लेकिन हालात जैसे बताए जा रहे हैं, उतने खूबसूरत हैं नहीं। इसलिए, श्रीमन्, आपकी एशयोरेंस पर मैंने अपना एक फॉर्म दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be considered. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will be discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन के लिए आप वक्त मुकर्रर कर दीजिए, इसके बाद हम इस पर चर्चा करेंगे।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, हमने भी एक क्वेश्चन किया था, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब नहीं दिया।

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Personal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010 Contd.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa): Sir, I rise to support the Bill for the steps which have been taken and express my disappointment for the steps which have not been taken. I thank the Minister for bringing in mother as a guardian along with the father. But, in case of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, now, your new clause 8 provides that any female Hindu who is of sound mind and is not a minor has the capacity to take a son or daughter in adoption, but, she would not be able to adopt unless she gets the consent of the husband. Why this proviso? Who will determine whether she has the capacity or not?

Sir, I happen to be a founder of an orphanage 37 years ago. People come to me. Women who are separated come to me for adoption. They are married but separated from their husband. They are not divorced, but they have been living apart from each other for years together. Such women come to me and ask for adoption. I then explain the law to them saying sorry we can't oblige them and ask them to get the consent of the husband. Now, hon. can she get the consent of the husband when already there is a disharmony between them and for five or ten or fifteen years, they have been living apart? They are professionals, but, they cannot adopt. The hon. Minister may kindly take note of this and do something about it in future.

Sir, Venkaiahji said that we are a mature country. It is indeed surprising that we make such statements in this House when women can be paraded naked in the streets of villages with everybody assaulting and molesting them in public. This is a beastly situation. We just can't call ourselves civilized. With this kind of savagery happening quite often in this country, how can we keep

on saying that women are now educated, they have a place in the Panchayati Raj, Municipality system, etc.? How many women can go and have a safe and sound walk, let's say, at 9 or 10 o'clock at night, on the streets of the National Capital? Not even our MPs can go out. This is the maturity of this country.

We only talk of mothers, Shakti, Durga, all these kinds of things without imbibing the slightest of that spirit of being a mother. And particularly, about the Muslims, to how is it that we have conspired together to keep them like this? Among the Hindus, they are treated like chattels. Among the Muslims also, they are treated like bonded labourers, second class, third class citizens. I support Venkaiahji when he said that we should evolve together a uniform code sit together; we are not doing so. It is all vote bank politics, appeasement. Every political party is indulging in appeasement. For a woman to come out of all this and to be able to fend for herself, she needs recognition, symbolic recognition, status and right to property, which many hon. Members have pointed out. It is not merely saying that Kunti Putra Karma. Biju Patnaik did it. This great national leader and statesman, late Biju Patnaik, when he was the Chief Minister, he said, mother's name should be compulsory, father's name should be optional because fatherhood is a question of conjecture. For school admission, he did it in 1991. He made a provision for joint pattas in the names of husband and wife, and to the then Maharashtra Chief Minister, Shri Sharad Pawar, he advised, I was present there at that time. He said: "Please make it that from father, the property should go to the mother first, and only on the death of mother, the children should get it." What is this sad spectacle we have today that mother is one of the co-sharers? If there are 5 children, mother will get 1/6th share. Why is this? How can the mother be equated with each child? This is atrocious; this must be corrected. Or course, the Maharashtra Succession Act has corrected it, and the equal rights to husband's property which Dr. T.N. Seema and our friend. Prabha Thakur, espoused, one hundred percent. I agree to it that whatever property, landed property, all immoveable property, must be together in joint

names.

Kindly do it. If you do not do it in joint names, a husband can always kick out a wife and the wife will have no remedy. The day property is in her name, still, there will be violence, because with the Domestic Violence Act that we enacted here, today, no Indian woman is safe from her husband. Unless a change of mindset takes place, unless we invest in education and the right education, the educational syllabus is changed to give pre-eminence to womanhood, to show respect to woman, the problem will not be solved. How many people have respect for womanhood in this country? I can't say. But my feeling is, the male chauvinism is so high, the rate would be 90 percent of men don't have respect for women. So, let us have a social movement. Let political parties get together to take this up as a social action programme to ensure that women are respected, children do not learn to treat women as mere sex symbols or object of enjoyment. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja, request Members to be brief because one more Bill has to be taken up.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Now! Now, we will take up one more Bill!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI D. RAJA: I don't think so.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't say that. We have to sit and we have to complete it.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I consider this is a step forward in our collective struggle for emancipating, empowering our women, and it is a step forward in our collective struggle for gender equality.

Those who have studied the classical work of Friedrich Engels, a close associate of Karl Marx, "The Origin of Family, Private Property and State" would understand how women have been downgraded, degraded and deprived of their due place in the society in the course of history. Sir, in the struggle for emancipating our women, Dr. Ambedkar played a very outstanding role. He was one

of the greatest champions of gender equality and women empowerment in our country. It was Dr. Ambedkar who moved the Hindu Code Bill in the Constituent Assembly on 11th April, 1947 and the debate on this Bill continued for more than four years. Dr. Ambedkar, at one point of time, had to resign on this issue saying that this Bill was killed unsung. Through the Hindu Code Bill, Dr. Ambedkar wanted to reform certain things, namely, right to property, order of succession to property, maintenance, marriage, divorce, adoption, minority and guardianship. These are the issues that Dr. Ambedkar tried to deal with in the Hindu Code Bill.

It was Dr. Ambedkar who really initiated the legal battle, the battle for constitutional safeguard for our women. That is why even after he resigned as Law Minister, Dr. Ambedkar continued to play a significant role in getting these issues passed by the Constituent Assembly. That is the reason why newspapers on 26th December, 1950, in fact, claimed that through this Bill Dr. Ambedkar tried to remove the legal obstacles in the social advancement of women. It was followed by a very significant comment by Justice P.B. Gajendragadkar and I quote:

"If Dr. Ambedkar gives us, Hindus, our Code, his achievement would go down in history as an eloquent piece of poetic justice indeed."

That is what Justice Gajendragadkar has said. Now we are trying to take this unfinished task left by Dr. Ambedkar forward. That is what I find in the hon. Law Minister, Shri Veerappa Molly, and the unfinished task of Dr. Ambedkar has to be carried forward in achieving the goal of emancipation of women. So, it is a battle. It is not a battle of one party or the other. It is a collective battle. We will have to carry forward this struggle. But this piecemeal approach will have to be changed and we must strive for a comprehensive reform covering all segments of our society. Here, I think, there is a need to take the help of the Law Commission and the National Commission for Women which can work out a strategy for collective reform, which will finally ensure the gender equality and empowerment of women. Here I would like to say that

the Bill relating to 33 percent reservation for women, which was passed by this House, is pending. I sincerely urge upon the Government not to delay the Bill any further, take it to the other House and get it passed.

While supporting this Bill, I sincerely appeal to all sections, the question of women emancipation and empowerment should not be looked through a narrow partisan prism. It is the collective responsibility of all the parties, the society and the nation, as a whole. If India is to emerge as a really civilized modern nation, we need to give our women their due place and rights in our society. We need legal and constitutional safeguards for that. In this regard, this Bill plays a role.

With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, while I rise to welcome the Bill and congratulate the Law Minister, Shri M. Veerappa

Moily, I also find it my duty to pay a rich tributes to the relentless efforts made, for the uplift of women, by leaders like Mahatma Jotiba Phule, Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj, Bharat Ratna Dr. Ambedkar, and Bharat Ratna Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve. They really fought relentlessly for the uplift of women. Sir, as the Law Minister said, it is a very simple Bill, but it will have a very, very long-lasting impact on the Indian society in general. Therefore, I wish this Bill is passed unanimously and implemented immediately. Sir, while talking on the Bill, I also subscribe to the view expressed by hon. Shri Venkaiah Naidu that why it should be a Hindu Bill. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is mentioned, "There is a growing demand for making laws free from gender bias and to provide legal equality to women in all spheres of life." This is common for all religions. If you are making a law free from gender bias, it should also be made free from religion bias. My humble request to the hon. Minister is that make this Bill encompassing all religions, all faiths, all spheres of Indian life. Having said that, I wish to bring to the notice of the House certain things, which I have in mind. Sir, the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 and the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 are being amended through this Bill. The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 was made 120 years ago and the Hindu

Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 was made 54 years ago. Since then,
the

society has changed; the nation has changed; the aspirations, resolutions and dreams of the society have changed. The working style of the Government has changed. When we look at these laws, how many times are we going to amend or correct these laws? Therefore, we need to give a fresh look to these laws. Particularly, the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, in my opinion, needs to be scrapped and a new law, fitting to the new society, should be brought in. I will give just one example. I will not take much of your time, Sir. I come from Mumbai. There are many asylums and ashrams where you get infants for adoption. There are so many difficulties if a good, young Hindu couple goes for adopting a child. There are so many rules, regulations and hurdles that it becomes very difficult to adopt a baby or an infant. As it is the need of a couple to adopt a child, it is more a need of that infant to get the guardians. But the child cannot cry and say what his needs are. Therefore, you have to take a humanitarian approach and make the law in such a way that adoption becomes easier. Sir, I will make one point and then finish my speech.

My experience is that it is easier for a foreign couple, a couple coming from Europe or the U.S.A., to adopt a child from India rather than an Indian couple, adopting a child in India. This is because the adoption laws, perhaps, are easier in Europe and the U.S., and they are more rigid in India. So, my request to the hon. Minister is that while we are discussing the Adoption Bill, kindly amend the rules in such a way so as to make adoption easier. Unless we do that, the Act will remain only on paper. Yes; you have given more powers to Indian women. I congratulate you on that. At the same time, you should also take care of the grievances that I have put forward. Thank you, Sir.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं "The Personal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010" के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। उपसभापति जी, देश की जनसंख्या में महिलाओं की भागीदारी लगभग आधी होने के बाद भी महिलाओं को अनेक तरह के भेदभावपूर्ण व्यवहार का शिकार होना पड़ रहा है, जिसके चलते उन्हें अनेक जायज़ हकों से वंचित करते हुए शोषण और प्रताड़ना का शिकार बनाया जाता है। महिलाओं की इस स्थिति को देखते हुए इससे उबरने के लिए संसद ने कई विधेयक और कई कानून पारित किए हैं और उसी कड़ी में आज का यह विधेयक है।

विधि आयोग ने अपनी सिफारिशें दी हैं, जिनके आधार पर यह विधेयक लाया गया है। महिलाओं को बराबरी का दर्जा देते हुए उन्हें वैधानिक अधिकार प्रदान करने की दिशा में संसद का गंभीर होना बहुत अच्छी बात है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बिल को लाकर जो कदम उठाया है, वह बहुत ही अच्छा कदम है, लेकिन उनकी इस गंभीरता पर प्रश्नचिन्ह तब लग जाता है, जब महिला आरक्षण विधेयक को पारित करने की बात आती है।

उपसभापति जी, राज्य सभा में तो महिला आरक्षण बिल बड़े कशमकश और बड़े जद्दोजहद के बाद सम्माननीय सांसदों के सहयोग से पास हो गया, लेकिन लोक सभा में जहां तमाम बिल चर्चा के लिए लाए जा रहे हैं, अभी तक यह बिल नदारद है और लाया नहीं गया है। यह बिल वर्षों से लंबित है और शीघ्र पारित होने की सूरत नजर नहीं आ रही है। लोगों के मन में यह सवाल उठता है कि यदि वैधानिक अधिकार देने के प्रति संसद इतनी गंभीर है, तो फिर महिला आरक्षण विधेयक को लेकर इतनी गंभीरता क्यों नहीं है? यहीं पर संसद की विश्वसनीयता पर प्रश्न उठ खड़ा होता है। महिलाओं को वैधानिक अधिकारों से सुसज्जित करने की संसद की जो नीयत है, उस नीयत पर महिलाओं और आम लोगों का भरोसा तभी मजबूत होगा, जब महिला आरक्षण विधेयक पारित होगा।

इस बिल के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो संशोधन लाया मैं, मैं इसके लिए उनको बधाई देना चाहूंगी। हालांकि यह बहुत छोटा सा संशोधन है, लेकिन इस संशोधन के माध्यम से महिलाओं की मानसिकता पर और समाज की स्थिति पर बहुत दूरगामी परिणाम होंगे, इसलिए इस बिल का मैं स्वागत करती हूँ और इसका समर्थन करती हूँ। लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह करना चाहूंगी कि महिलाओं को वैधानिक अधिकार प्रदान करने वाले विधेयकों को पारित करने के साथ ही यह भी सुनिश्चित करने की जरूरत है कि इन विधेयकों का सही ढंग से अमल हो। सिर्फ पारित करके उन्हें हम ऐसे ही न छोड़ दें, बल्कि उनका अमल सही ढंग से हो, ताकि संसद की मंशा के अनुसार महिलाओं को भी वैधानिक अधिकार मिलें और वे बराबरी के साथ समाज की मुख्य धार से जुड़ें तथा वे निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया में भी हिस्सेदार बन सकें।

उपसभापति जी, मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आती हूँ और मुझे इस बात का गर्व है कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने निर्णय प्रक्रिया में महिलाओं की भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पंचायतों और स्वायत्त संस्थाओं में पचास प्रतिशत आरक्षण दिया और उसके सुखद परिणाम आज हमें देखने को मिल रहे हैं। महिलाएं घर की जिम्मेदारियां संभाल रही हैं और घर के बाहर की जिम्मेदारी भी वे बखूबी संभाल रही हैं। इसके अलावा वहां पर "कन्या दान योजना" और "लाडली लक्ष्मी योजना" के जो परिणाम सामने दिख रहे हैं, उनसे कन्या भ्रूण हत्या में कमी आई है और "कन्या दान योजना" के तहत दहेज जैसी कुप्रथा पर अंकुश लगा है।

महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह करना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे देश में जितने भी महिला संबंधी कानून बने हैं, उन सभी में महिलाओं को पुरुषों की बराबरी का अधिकार मिले, मंत्री जी यह सुनिश्चित करें। इसके साथ ही मैं इस विधेयक का तहे दिल से समर्थन करती हूँ और आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं हृदय से आपकी आभारी हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर चर्चा करने का अवसर प्रदान किया है। साथ ही साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के प्रति भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, जिन्होंने आज एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल के माध्यम से उस कड़ी में...

श्री उपसभापति : आप अपनी सीट से नहीं बोल रहे हैं। आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सॉरी सर..... वैसे permission लेकर मैं वहां से भी बात कर सकता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : Permission लेनी थी, क्योंकि आपका नाम स्क्रीन पर गलत आ रहा था। आप दुआ जी की सीट से बात कर रहे थे, इसलिए उनका नाम आ रहा था।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं चर्चा कर रहा था कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत ही उत्तर कदम उठाया है और जो महिलाओं को सशक्तिकरण देने की बात की जा रही है, उसमें एक कड़ी जोड़ने का काम किया है और वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी है।

महोदय, हमारी भारतीय संस्कृति में, खासकर मेरे जैसा व्यक्ति यह एहसास करता रहा है कि आज़ादी के पहले और आज़ादी के बाद से ही महिलाओं को उनके हक और अधिकार नहीं मिल सके हैं। जिस दिन मां के गर्भ से बच्ची पैदा होती है, उसी दिन से मातम जैसा छा जाता है। यह ऐसी एक सामाजिक सोच है, जो हमारे देश के लिए चिंता का विषय है। महोदय, जिस देश में लगभग आधी आबादी महिलाओं की हो, वहां अगर महिलाओं को अधिकार न मिलें, महिलाओं को इतना हक न मिले कि वे समाज के हर तबके, हर वर्ग और हर जगह अपनी उपस्थिति दर्ज करें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आज जब देश को आज़ाद हुए 63 वर्ष हो गए और देश आज़ादी के 64वें वर्ष में प्रवेश कर गया, तो यह आज़ादी कहीं न कहीं छलावा है, क्योंकि जब तक देश का हर तबका, हर वर्ग आगे नहीं बढ़ता है,

6.00 P.M.

आज़ादी का सही मतलब नहीं निकलता है। हमारे पुरखों ने हिंदुस्तान की आज़ादी के लिए शहादत देने का काम किया था और सोचा था कि एक समतामूलक समाज की स्थापना होगी, सम्यक समाज बनेगा, पुरुष और नारी बराबर के अधिकार ले पाएंगे, जैसा कि कई पूर्व वक्ताओं ने अपने भाषण के दरमियान कई महापुरुषों की चर्चा भी की। डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर, ज्योतिराव फुले जैसे कई महात्माओं ने नारी मुक्ति के लिए, नारी आगे बढ़े, उसके लिए कई महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किये। महोदय, अभी समय नहीं है कि मैं उस पर विस्तार से चर्चा करूं, लेकिन डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने जिस सोच को सोचा था, माननीय मंत्री जी ने आज उसी तर्ज पर इस बिल के माध्यम से योगदान देने का काम किया है। ज्योतिराव फुले की जो सोच थी, उसको भी योगदान देने का काम किया है।

महोदय, आज हम ऐसा एहसास करते हैं, आपको अच्छी तरह से याद होगा कि हमारे भारतीय समाज में ही सती प्रथा थी, जिसमें पुरुषों के साथ महिलाओं को सती होने की बाध्यता थी

मगर एक परिवर्तन का दौर आया। हमारे महापुरुष राजा राममोहन राय ने इसे एक बड़े आंदोलन का स्वरूप दिया और समाज में जो कुरीतियां थीं, वे समाप्त हुईं। सर, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में अभी भी, यह बहुत पुरानी बात नहीं है, 25-30 साल पहले भी इस तरह की बाध्यता थी, लेकिन कानून बनाकर राजस्थान में भी इस प्रथा को समाप्त कर दिया गया। सर, ऐसे कई examples हैं, लेकिन मैं उनकी चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल का एक मूल उद्देश्य यह है कि नारी और पुरुष में जो असमानता है, उसे दूर कर उनमें समानता लाई जाए। यह एक बहुत बड़ा कदम है। जिस तरह से महिलाओं का शोषण हो रहा है, उस शोषण से मुक्ति लाने के लिए निश्चित तौर पर इस छोटे बिल के माध्यम से समाज के अंदर बहुत बड़ा क्रांतिकारी संदेश जाएगा और महिलाओं को सम्मान मिलेगा, उन्हें उचित अधिकार मिलेगा। निश्चित तौर पर इस छोटे बिल के माध्यम से समाज के अंदर एक बहुत बड़ा क्रांतिकारी संदेश जाएगा और महिलाओं को सम्मान मिलेगा, उन्हें उचित अधिकार मिलेगा। निश्चित तौर पर इस बिल के माध्यम से समाज में बहुत ही जबरदस्त परिवर्तन की धारा बहने का मौका मिलेगा। सर, हमारा देश पुरुष प्रधान देश है और उसी मानसिकता से आज हम ओत-प्रोत हुए हैं। ... (समय की घंटी) ... सर, आज महिलाओं को जिस जगह पर भी आगे बढ़ने का अवसर मिल रहा है, वहां वे अच्छा काम कर रही हैं, अब तो देश की सुरक्षा में भी महिलाओं का योगदान मिल रहा है। आज ऐसा कोई क्षेत्र नहीं है, जहां महिलाओं को यदि अवसर मिले

तो वे अपना caliber न दिखा सकें। अपने उसी caliber के माध्यम से वे अपनी एक पहचान बनाने का काम करती हैं। कई ऐसे स्थान हैं - आप खेल के मैदान में चले जाइए या कहीं भी चले जाइए, अब तो महिलाएं हवाई जहाज तक उड़ाने का काम कर रही हैं और जो भी दायित्व उन्हें मिलते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि पुरुषों से कहीं अधिक उत्तम रूप से अपने उन दायित्वों का निर्वहन करके वे अपनी पहचान बनाने का काम करती हैं। महोदय, मैं ज्यादा वक्त न लेते हुए पुनः इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। इसके साथ-साथ समाज के अंदर जो भी असमानताएं हैं, जब तक उन्हें दूर करके महिलाओं को पूरे तौर पर पुरुषों के समान बराबरी का दर्जा हर तबके, हर वर्ग में नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक समाज और यह देश उन्नति नहीं कर सकता। इसलिए जब यह क्रांतिकारी कानून बन जाएगा, सदन इस पर मुहर लगा देगा, उसके बाद ऐसी अन्य असमानताएं जो आप फील करते हैं, as a Minister, उनको भी लाने का काम कीजिए ताकि इस गैर बराबरी को दूर करके नारी और पुरुष में समानता लाई जा सके और हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सके। इस देश की आधी आबादी जब तक प्रताड़ित होती रहेगी, महिलाएं प्रताड़ित होती रहेंगी, तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की तरक्की की कल्पना करना निरर्थक होगा। इसलिए मैं पुनः इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, क्या मेरा नाम नहीं है?

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं है। आप एक ही पार्टी से दो लोग हैं।

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Setting up of A commission of inquiry on illegal mining

श्री उपसभापति : भूरिया जी, आप स्टेटमेंट ले कर दीजिए।

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कांतिलाल भूरिया) : महोदय, मैं अपने साथी श्री बी.के. हान्डिक की ओर से निम्नलिखित वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

हाल ही में, लौह अयस्क के लिए मांग में वृद्धि के कारण खनन गतिविधि गई गुना, विशेष रूप से उड़ीसा, झारखंड, आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और गोवा में बढ़ गई है।

हाल के वर्षों में मिले-जुले कारणों से अवैध खनन की घटनाओं में काफी अधिक वृद्धि हुई है। यह समस्या संगठित आयाम प्राप्त कर रही है और इससे कुछ राज्यों, जिनमें वामपंथी आतंकवाद द्वारा प्रमाणित राज्य शामिल हैं, में आपराधिक और राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों से संबंध बन सकते हैं।

बहुत सी रिपोर्टें स्पष्ट रूप से इस तथ्य की ओर संकेत करती हैं कि विभिन्न राज्यों में अवैध रूप से अथवा बिना किसी कानूनी प्राधिकार के लौह अयस्क और मैंगनीज अयस्क का खनन, संग्रहण, परिवहन और निर्यात बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहा है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार इस समस्या के प्रति संवेदनशील है और राज्य सरकारों को अपनी विनियामककारी प्रणालियों में सुधार के लिए लगातार सलाह देती रही है। तथापि, देश में अवैध खनन की घटनाएं अभी भी सूचित की जा रही हैं।

अब इस समस्या को नियंत्रित करने के उद्देश्य से केन्द्र सरकार ने जांच आयोग अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 3 के तहत जांच आयोग की स्थापना करने का निर्णय लिया है, जो मुख्यतः निम्न के लिए होगा:

लौह अयस्क और मैंगनीज अयस्क के गैर-कानूनी खनन और व्यापार तथा परिवहन के स्वरूप और सीमा की जांच करना और निर्धारित करना।

संबंधित व्यक्तियों, फर्मों, कंपनियों की पहचान करना।

उस सीमा को निर्धारित और जांच करना जिस तक प्रबंध, विनियामककारी और मानिट्रिंग प्रणालियां विफल हो रही हैं।

भूमि और सीमाओं से संबंधित रिकार्डों सहित सरकारी रिकार्डों में छेड़-छाड़ की जांच करना और ऐसी छेड़-छाड़ के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों, जहां तक संभव हो, की पहचान करना।

आयोग अपने निष्कर्ष 18 महीनों के अंदर प्रस्तुत करेगा।

अपने आदेश के निर्वहन के उद्देश्य से आयोग किसी केन्द्रीय/राज्य एजेन्सी अथवा किसी अन्य प्राधिकरण, जैसा यह ऐसा करने के लिए आवश्यक समझे, से सहायता ले सकता है।

मुझे आशा है कि आयोग की सिफारिश अवैध खनन को रोकने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाने में सरकार को सहायता देगी।

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2010

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2010, as passed by Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th August, 2010."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The personal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010 (Cont.)

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am highly grateful to all the hon. Members for having extended their support to this historical Bill. I find no exception in extending the hand of cooperation. I don't say that this will answer all questions with regard to the gender justice. I do agree with all the hon. Members when they said that law alone is not enough. Between the law and the justice, there is a wide gap. Law is only a vehicle to transform the society to a regime of justice. Basically, it all depends upon the psyche of the society. Whatever the law you make, ultimately it depends upon the environment or psyche which prevails because of the prejudices, sense of discrimination, sense of alienation, sense of low and high. We have a society, of course. It is not that in one religion, there is equality, and in another religion, there are lot of inequalities. And, in the caste to caste, the customs, the rituals which are prevailing, they ultimately target for discrimination, alienation and also women always find the casualty in rendering justice in the society.

I do agree with all the hon. Members when they said that the Constitution is a guarantee that there is equality before the law, but when you see the whole scenario, you find that equality before law, except women. This has to be undone, at any cost. This has to be addressed, at any cost. We need to find the solution. The Constitution of India is one of the most valuable documents in the world, in any democracy, which has provided solution, rather I will call it a conflict-resolution document. The aspirations are contained. That does not mean that we need not amend the Constitution. But, at the same time, we have the solutions in the country. Many, many social reformers' names have come out, like Dr. Ambedkar, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Mahatma Phule. Many many social reformers were born in this country. They injected the social reforms. But, I was just thinking broadly today that let us make study of all these reform measures which have been thought about by social reformers, or, the present thinkers on the social reformers. I do agree that by bringing in this piecemeal legislation, we may not be in a position to do that. I am thinking of referring to all those ideals to create an equal society, particularly with the focus on women, and, you know, to prepare a module or a comprehensive social reform with particular focus on women. We do that exercise. I am also equally not happy that I bring about one-by-one some legislation. You know, the constraints are many. Some of the legislations are in the Concurrent List, and we need to consult the States. Some of them, we have already refereed to. As soon as those recommendations or opinions come from the various State Governments, we will come back to you with the amendments.

Sir, much was talked about the Uniform Civil Code. The debate has gone on. It is a 63 year old debate, or, I must say that many a time it came out with that, and we need to refer back to the Constitution also.

Particularly I refer to article 25 which says, among others, 'write freely, to profess, practice religion,' There are many aspects which we need to address on that, and, of course, that is an issue before the country. Bringing in Uniform Civil Code necessarily involves changes in the personal laws of the minority communities. It is a consistent policy

of the Government of any time not to interfere in

the personal laws of the minority communities unless necessary and initiative comes from the sizeable cross section of the minority communities themselves. This has been the stand. I must tell you that this is an issue, yes, before the country. It requires a lot of dialogue among ourselves, among the communities, among the religions and, then, you know, some decision could be taken.

Much was talked about the women reservation Bill. I am totally for it. That is how it was brought here and we all know the turmoil that took place in this House. Turmoil! We have to prepare ourselves for another great turmoil when it is passed in the Lok Sabha. Anyway, our Government is committed to it, we are committed to it and we will not be lacking in any willpower to push forward this Bill. As a matter of time and we have taken a decision, that is, how we push through the Bill and hope the other House will also consider this.

We now propose to have a compulsory registration of marriages in the country, as directed by the hon. Supreme Court in Seema vs. Ashwani Kumar case. The State Governments are making rules in this regard. We are obtaining the opinion. Women employees have been given child care leave. There are many, many measures about which I do not want to speak.

We are bringing another Report of the Law Commission. It was referred to by the hon. Member- 133rd Report, removal of discrimination against women in relation to matters relating to guardianship of minor children and elaboration of the welfare principle. It is in the Concurrent List, Entry-V. We are consulting the State Governments. As soon as majority of them express their comments on this, we are going to bring a Bill here. Then with regard to 'why consent of the husband is required to be taken in adoption', the principle under this is only this. Section 8 provides the consent of the husband and similar requirement of consent by wife is required under Section 7. So, there is no discrimination as far as consent is concerned. As the child has to come to a family, let us not forget about it. The family has an adoptive child, so it is for cordiality and harmony in the family. We will have to understand this

that it is a matter of social lead and public policy. Natural guardian of a Hindu minor is the father and then the mother. In respect of illegitimate boy or

illegitimate daughter, the mother and after her the father. In the case of the married girl, it is the husband. We have an open mind on this. We will examine whether both mother and father could be considered as natural guardian at a time to act jointly and severally. We have an open mind. It is a welcome suggestion. We are going to address this question.

Ten hon. Members have participated in this discussion. This Bill has generated a lot of enthusiasm, a lot of passion. This demonstrates the fact that this House, the hon. Members, irrespective of the political parties, are for rendering justice to women. It is a common principle. I do not think this kind of atmosphere was there earlier. That means our Parliamentary democracy has matured itself, no doubt about it.

Government used to think hundred times before bringing any progressive legislation which touches upon the social reform. Government of the time can think hundreds times. But it need not think even one time to bring a social reform Bill resulting in legislation. That is a great change which has happened in the psyche of the political parties, in the psyche of the Parliament. I am proud of the democracy. That is how we have developed that kind of absorption capacity for such social reforms. The psyche has changed. So, that is a great thing to be appreciated. So, we need to address all these things. In fact, the identity of women will have to be re-asserted, re-visited not only through our law but many social ethos will have to be developed. Identity of the woman is subjected to identity of the men. It is already addressed by many of the hon. Members that male chauvinism, dominance should disappear. Then, only emancipation of women will be complete. Otherwise, it cannot be complete by mere law alone. We should take a pledge, particularly men, that we should never allow our women to be degraded or to be looked down and it is only when men and women join together in a struggle for emancipation of women our goal will be complete. This is what hon. Member, Shri D. Raja has said. I am totally with you. Lead any movement; I will be with you, Mr. D. Raja. Yes, we have a number of unfinished agenda, the agenda which was unleashed by Dr. B.R.

Ambedkar, the agenda which is left behind us by many social reformers. I can re-assure the House that unfinished agenda will be carried on and we would like to satisfy. We are very serious to target them, to ensure that unfinished agenda particularly with reference to woman's emancipation, woman's empowerment and woman's entitlement will be complete and concrete agenda will be worked out on this by our Government. Yes, unless you make men and women equal, they cannot participate in the great march of democracy and that is the inadequacy in our country. When we are thinking our country to be the youngest in the world for another 25 years, when we have to derive the demographic dividend in the country we have only two options either derive the demographic dividend or perish. When these are the two alternatives, unless women also participants in this process, I don't think our country can definitely transform this kind of a demographic dividend into demographic opportunity in life so that we can come up in life. I don't want to prolong it because there are a number of other Bills. I know my limitations but I must congratulate this House. This will go into the history of the country and the people of the world and the country will realize that here is an Indian Parliament which is mature enough, which addresses the issue of woman's emancipation. I commend the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 and the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

The Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to amend the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, was enacted in 2001, and came into force in March, 2002, to provide for efficient use of energy, its conservation and for the matters connected therewith. The said Act provides for statutory measures to establish statutory authority by the name of Bureau of Energy Efficiency and confer upon the Central Government, State Government and the Bureau of certain powers to enforce the said measures for efficient use of energy and its conservation.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair.]

This has caught the attention of the Central Government for quite some time. As a measures to provide for efficient use of energy and its conservation, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency under the said Act has been taking measures for conservation of energy. The various provisions of the Act have started yielding results and about 5,000 MW power generation capacity has been avoided in the first three years of the Eleventh Plan period.

The said Act was enacted as an enabling act so as to provide for more measures from a future date after infrastructure and institutional mechanism are set in place. Now that the infrastructure and institutional mechanism are in place and the Bureau of Energy Efficiency has started discharging its functions for taking measures for conservation of energy. A need has been felt to make more provisions in the aforesaid Act to undertake effective measures for conservation of energy which, *inter alia*, include the following namely:

(f) certification procedure for energy managers and energy auditors under the Act;

(g) conduct of national examination by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency for capacity building and strengthening of services in the filed of energy conservation;

(h) empower the Central Government to issue energy saving

certificates to the designated consumers whose energy consumption is less than the prescribed norms;

(i) levy of additional penalty for failure to comply with the provisions;

(j) provide for the Appellate Tribunals established under the Electricity Act, 2003, as also the Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals. This Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill seeking these amendments was passed by the Lok Sabha on 4th May, 2010, which provides to accelerate the process of energy efficiency in our country.

These 16 amendments include 17 clauses for substitution, 4 omissions and 11 new clauses, would also operationalize the National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency, which is a part of the National Action Plan on Climate Change. Consequently, they will enhance the progress of energy efficiency in the country and allow for smooth and effective implementation of energy efficiency measures.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, with these words, I commend the Bill for consideration of the House. Thank you.

The question was proposed.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी धन्यवाद। यह बहुत अच्छा काम है, जिसके कारण एनर्जी सेव होने से प्रॉडक्शन बढ़ेगा। अगर हम दस, पन्द्रह प्रतिशत एनर्जी सेव करते हैं, तो इसका मतलब है कि हमारा प्रॉडक्शन भी दस, पंद्रह प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है, लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि आज इस हाउस में, जहां पर हम एनर्जी सेविंग की बात कर रहे हैं, वहीं पर मेरे सामने एक बाक्स है, वहां कोई बैठा नहीं है, लेकिन दो पंखे बिना बात के ही चल रहे हैं। इधर, मेरी तरफ भी एक बाँक्स है, यहां पर भी कोई नहीं बैठा है, लेकिन दो पंखे चल रहे हैं। जिस हाउस में एनर्जी सेविंग की बात हो रही हो, अगर वहीं पर एनर्जी वेस्ट हो रही हो, तो हम जनता को क्या मैसेज देंगे?

मंत्री जी, आपने पहले जो सर्वे किया था, उसमें गवर्नमेंट की 9-10 एजेंसीज थीं, जिन्हें आपने सर्वे में लिया था। उनमें राष्ट्रपति भवन, पीएमओ हाउस, श्रम भवन, रेलवे भवन और पार्लियामेंट भी थी। 3-4 गवर्नमेंट बिल्डिंग्स की सर्वे करके आपने उन्हें energy saving में लिया है।

सर, मैं एक बात मानता हूँ कि अगर सरकार की intention साफ होगी, तभी हम इसको आगे implement कर सकते हैं। इस बिल पर अपनी बात शुरू करने से पहले मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम बचपन में एक कहानी सुनते थे कि गांव में एक साधू आए, तो एक माता अपने बच्चे को लेकर उनके पास गई और कहा कि मेरा बच्चा शक्कर बहुत खाता है, तो साधू ने कहा कि एक हफ्ते बाद आना। वह एक हफ्ते बाद फिर गई, तो उसने फिर वही बात repeat की कि एक हफ्ते के बाद आना। वह माता जब दूसरे हफ्ते गई, तो साधू ने कहा कि बच्चे, शक्कर मत खाया करो। उस माता को बड़ा गुस्सा आया कि अगर यही बात कहनी थी, तो आप पहले हफ्ते कह देते। उसने कहा कि पहले मैं शक्कर खाता था, इसलिए मैं इसको नहीं कर सका। इसलिए पहले सरकार अपनी energy save करने के लिए कदम उठाए, तभी हम लोगों को message दे सकते हैं। आपने energy save करने के लिए बहुत से shortterm, long-term methods adopt किए हैं, measures adopt किए हैं, जिनमें बचत लैंप योजना प्रोग्राम और सीएफएल वगैरह use करने का प्रोग्राम है। काफी लोगों ने इसे सराहा है। आपने Standard and Labelling Programme को भी adopt किया है। Energy Conservation Building Codes, Agricultural DSM, Municipal DSM, energy efficiency, small and medium enterprises, capacity building of State-designated agencies, State Energy Conservation Fund to ensure sustainability, awareness campaign, अगर हम इन सभी प्रोग्रामों को adopt करें, तो ऐसी एक रिपोर्ट है कि हम कम-से-कम 20 से 30 प्रतिशत तक energy save कर सकते हैं।

आप जो यह बिल लाए हैं, उसमें कुछ additions हैं, कुछ deletions हैं। बेशक यह एक्ट 2001 का है, लेकिन इसके सिवाय भी और बहुत कुछ करने की बात है। जिस दिन से यह बिल list हुआ है, उसी दिन से मैंने कुछ experts से बातचीत की। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि हम और क्या कर सकते हैं, ताकि energy ज्यादा से ज्यादा save की जा सके। इसमें लोगों के कई suggestions आए हैं। जैसे अगर energy-saving instruments के ऊपर टैक्स कम कर दिया जाए, तो लोग energy save करने के ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा instruments लगवाएंगे। लेकिन जब टैक्स की बात आती है, तो ज्यादा टैक्स होने के कारण लोग avoid करते हैं। हर आदमी, हर घर में, हर बिल्डिंग में एक instrument लगा सके, जिससे energy save हो सके, तो अच्छा हो। मैं इसको और दूसरे ढंग से मानता हूँ कि यह energy बचाना नहीं, बल्कि production बढ़ाना हो जाता है। हम जितनी energy save करेंगे, उतनी अधिक energy हमारे पास होगी। एक instrument आया था, जिसकी मैंने पंजाब में स्टडी करवाई थी, वह सिर्फ thermal

plants के लिए था। अगर वह instrument किसी thermal plant में, जहां energy बनती है, वहां लग जाए, तो automatically 20 प्रतिशत energy save होती शुरू हो जाती है। इसके ऊपर काफी सर्वे हुआ, काफी experiments हुए। कुछ राज्यों और कुछ प्राइवेट कम्पनीज़ ने, जो electricity पैदा करती हैं, उन्होंने वह instruments लगा दिया। लेकिन अगर सभी thermal plants के ऊपर वह instrument लग जाए, तो 20 परसेंट energy save होनी शुरू हो जाएगी। 20 परसेंट का मतलब यह है कि 20 परसेंट production और बढ़ जाएगा।

इसी तरह energy wastage का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण theft होता है। अफसोस की बात है कि theft में सिर्फ domestic या industrial consumer या और consumers आते हैं। इनमें agricultural consumers नहीं आते। इसमें हमारे सरकारी दफ्तर बहुत आते हैं। जब कभी उन ऑफिसेज में, DC Office, SSP Office, आदि में लोग raid करने जाते हैं, तो पाया जाता है कि वहां पर जो सारी electricity चल रही है, वह सीधी, जिसे पंजाबी में 'कुंडी लगा कर' बोलते हैं, वैसे ही चलती है। हमें उस theft को भी रोकना चाहिए। सही calculation तभी होगी, जब actual consumption और actual production क्या है, वह पता होगी।

जो लोग बिल देते हैं, उसके हिसाब से हम कंज़म्पशन का अंदाज़ा लगाते हैं। लोग चोरी भी तो करते हैं, वह भी तो कंज़म्पशन में आता है, लेकिन उसकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं जाता और इसीलिए हम लोग डिमांड और सप्लाइ के डिफरेंस को पूरा नहीं कर पाते।

दूसरा, एक्युरेट मीटर्स की बाता आती है। प्रत्येक राज्य हर दो-तीन साल के बाद कोई न कोई नया मीटर सिस्टम ले आता है। कभी कोई कंज्यूमर कहता है कि मेरा मीटर तेज़ चलता है और कभी कोई कहता है कि मेरा मीटर स्लो चलता है। इसके लिए कोई एक्युरेट प्रॉपर मीटर रीडिंग होनी चाहिए, ताकि कंज्यूमर को लगे कि जितनी इलेक्ट्रिसिटी में कंज्यूम करता हूँ, उतना ही मीटर का बिल आएगा। इससे कंज्यूमर के मन में सिस्टम के प्रति विश्वास पैदा होगा।

बहुत बार हमने देखा है कि दिन में म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज की लाइट्स जलती रहती हैं, कई बार पत्रकारों ने उसकी फोटो भी छापी है। लाइट्स रात को नहीं जलतीं, लेकिन दिन में जलती हैं। इस संबंध में सरकार की बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी बन जाती है, क्योंकि आपने designated consumer की डेफिनेशन को डिफाइन किया है। मैं अपने राज्य की एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ, हमारे राज्य में पहले जिन कंज्यूमर्स का ऑडिट होता था, उनकी संख्या 14,000 से ऊपर थी, लेकिन जब आपका Energy Conservation Act, 2001 आया, उसके बाद उस डेफिनेशन में सिर्फ 50 कंज्यूमर्स ही रह गए। होना यह चाहिए था कि designated consumer का दायरा और बढ़ता, ताकि ज्यादा लोगों का ऑडिट होता और लोग एनर्जी सेविंग की तरफ बढ़ते। एक उदाहरण में देना चाहता हूँ, कई कंपनीज ने रिटायर्ड एग्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर्स को इस शर्त पर रखा हुआ था कि आप हमारा बिल जितना कम करोगे, उसका 20% हम आपको देंगे। आपने जब designated consumer की डेफिनेशन चेंज की, तो स्कोप को और छोटा कर दिया, जिसके कारण उनकी संख्या कम हो गई। अब तो हमारे एरिया में सिर्फ 40-50 तो ही designated consumer की डेफिनेशन में आते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस डेफिनेशन को भी reconsider किया जाए।

इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई के वायर्स और इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स टाइमली चेंज न होने के कारण इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई में बहुत अधिक नुकसान होता है। इसके लिए किसी अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा अथवा किसी और माध्यम से कोई ऐसा टाइम बाउंड प्रोग्राम बनाया जाए, ताकि जो भी वायर्स और ट्रांसफार्मर्स हैं, वे टाइमली चेंज हों। इससे बहुत अधिक इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सेव होगी।

कुछ मोबाइल कंपनियों ने एक बहुत अच्छी शुरुआत की है, जिसे हम अन्य इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स पर भी लागू कर सकते हैं। जब आपका मोबाइल फुल चार्ज हो जाता है, तो उसमें एक मैसेज आता है, "Battery is full. Please save the energy." इससे कंज्यूमर अपने आप अवेयर होता है कि अब मेरा मोबाइल पूरा चार्ज हो गया है, अगर अब ये और चार्ज होगा तो बैट्री खराब हो जाएगी इसलिए वह अपने आप ही उसे पॉकेट से उतार लेता है। इसी तरह बहुत से ऐसे चार्ज करने वाले इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स हैं, जिनके ऊपर हमें इस प्रकार के मैसेज लगाने चाहिए। अगर इसके लिए अवेयरनेस कैंपेन चले, तो हर व्यक्ति इससे जुड़ सकता है।

आज बिजली एक नैसेसिटी बन गई है। चाहे कोई अमीर है या गरीब, प्रत्येक व्यक्ति उसका कंज्यूमर है। अगर कंज्यूमर से यह अवेयरनेस पैदा की जाए, तो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बचाई जा सकती है। मुझे याद है, जब हम पढ़ते थे, तो

होस्टल या कॉलेज के क्लासरूम में लाइट्स जलती रहती थीं। क्लास रूम में अगर कुछ पंखे बंद भी होते थे तो, क्लास खत्म होने पर बच्चे उन पंखों को भी चला देते थे। वे सोचते थे कि बिल हमें थोड़े ही देना पड़ता है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि बच्चों में इस प्रकार की भावना पैदा की जाए, उनमें अवेयरनेस कैंपेन शुरू की जाए कि इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सेव करके आप देश का फायदा कर रहे हैं और देश के फायदे में ही आपका फायदा है। मान लीजिए आज एक इंस्टीट्यूशन आपसे इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का हजार रुपया लेता है, अगर उसका बिल ज्यादा बढ़ गया, तो वह 1500 रुपये लेना शुरू कर देगा। अगर हम इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सेव करेंगे, तो हो सकता है कि वह उसे कम भी कर दे। एक इसका अवेयरनेस कैंपेन बच्चों में चलना चाहिए।

आपने इस ऐक्ट में Bureau of Energy Efficiency के बारे में जिक्र किया है। मुझे इसमें थोड़ी शंका है कि उसकी रचना कैसी होगी, कैसे वह काम करेगा, उसका सुपरविज़न कैसे होगा और वे किसके प्रति जवाबदेह होंगे? इन सब चीजों को भी इसमें जोड़ा जाना बहुत जरूरी है।

सर, एक प्वाइंट और है, जो आज के समय में बहुत जरूरी है, वह Research and Development Department के संबंध में है। हर जगह एक आर एंड डी डिपार्टमेंट बना रहता है। हम रिसर्च करके पता करें कि ऐसे और कौन-कौन से मैथड ऐडॉप्ट किए जाएं, जिनसे हमारी ज्यादा से ज्यादा एनर्जी सेव हो।

सर, मैंने अभी मोबाइल का उदाहरण दिया। मैंने मीटर का उदाहरण भी दिया। अगर यह रिसर्च शुरू हो जाए कि हम किस ढंग से एनर्जी को सेव कर सकते हैं, तो इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि जिस ढंग से सरकारें यह सोच रही हैं कि हर राज्य अगले दो या तीन सालों में पावर सरप्लस बन जाए, यह तभी होगा जब हम इस एनर्जी को सेव कर पाएंगे। बहुत से सेमिनार्स और कैंपेन, हर डिपार्टमेंट, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी डिपार्टमेंट अलग-अलग ढंग से आयोजित करते हैं। आपने एक अवार्ड भी रखा हुआ है कि जो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी एनर्जी को कन्ज़र्व करेगा उसको अवार्ड भी दिया जायेगा। उसका दायरा आपको बढ़ाना होगा, क्योंकि इसमें आपने सिर्फ इंडस्ट्री को ही रखा है और कुछ इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स ही यह अवार्ड ले पाये हैं। अगर हर इंस्टीट्यूशन को इसमें जोड़ा जायेगा, तो इससे एक अवेयरनेस पैदा होगी और लोग उस अवार्ड के कारण भी एनर्जी को सेव करेंगे।

माननीय मंत्री जी, आपने इसमें कुछ पेनल्टीज़ का भी प्रोविजन किया है। यहां पर मैंने बहुत से एक्ट्स पर बोला है। जब मैं लोक सभा में था, तब भी यह बोलता था कि जब हम एक्ट फ्रेम करते हैं तो उसमें मैक्सिमम लिमिट तो 10 लाख रख दी जाती है, लेकिन मिनिमम लिमिट प्रेसक्राइब नहीं की जाती। जब कोई पेनल्टी इम्पोज करेंगे तो जो पेनल्टी इम्पोजर होगा, वह यह करेगा, उसके पास इतनी बड़ी डिसक्रिशन है कि किसी को वह एक रुपया भी फाइन कर दे और किसी को 10 लाख भी फाइन कर दे। इस प्रकार वह कर्रप्शन का एक कारण बनेगा। कम-से-कम जो मिनिमम और मैक्सिमम पेनल्टी है, उसको थोड़ा-सा ध्यान में रख कर इस एक्ट में संशोधन किया जाए, ताकि पेनल्टी इम्पोजिंग अथॉरिटी के पास कोई ऑप्शन न रहे और डिसाइड करते समय वह कर्रप्शन न करे या इसे डिसाइड करते समय वह किसी की फेवर भी न कर सके, ऐसा प्रोविजन होना चाहिए। एक्ट की भावना बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करते समय जो डिफिकल्टीज़ आएंगी उनको मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैंने आपको इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स के ऊपर टैक्स कम करने, ऐसे मीटर्स लगाने, जिनकी रीडिंग अच्छी हो और थर्मल प्लांट्स के ऊपर पावर सेवर लगाने के सुझाव दिए हैं। मैंने स्टडी करके यह पता लगाया है कि करीब 30 परसेंट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी की चोरी होती है, जबकि राज्यों में कुछ सेक्टर्स को फ्री इलेक्ट्रिसिटी दी गई है, जैसे, पंजाब में फार्मर्स और कुछ एस.सी./बी.सी. को दी गई है। हमें इसके ऊपर भी चेक रखना पड़ेगा कि अगर कोई चीज़ हम फ्री देते हैं, तो क्या वह उसी काम के लिए यूज़ हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है। ऐसे बहुत से केसेज सामने आये हैं कि अगर एक इलेक्ट्रिसिटी कनेक्शन एक फार्मर को दिया गया है तो इससे कई लोगों ने अपने ACs चलाने शुरू कर दिये हैं और यहां तक कि अपने घर का काम भी उसी कनेक्शन से करना शुरू कर दिया है। इसलिए, इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना होगा और इसे बार-बार चेक करना होगा। यह तभी हो सकता है, जब हर employee के मन में यह होगा कि मुझे बिजली सेव करनी है और सरकार की इंटेंशन साफ होगी।

सर, मैं आपको यह उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। एक बार मैं एक मंत्री जी के रूम में गया तो वहां मंत्री जी नहीं थे। वहां पर तीन ACs चल रहे थे। मैंने बाहर आकर peon से पूछा कि मंत्री जी कब आएंगे? उसने बताया कि वह एक घंटे में आएंगे। मैंने फिर पूछा कि तब ये ACs क्यों चला रखे हैं? इस पर उसने बताया कि हमें यह हिदायत है कि जब मंत्री जी आए तो उनका कमरा ठंडा होना चाहिए। अगर वह मंत्री जी अपनी इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सेव करके लोगों को

यह मैसेज दें कि जब मैं अपने कमरे में रहूँ तभी मेरा ए.सी. चलेगा, तभी मेरा पंखा चलेगा या तभी लाइट जलेगी, तो इससे हम सबसे बड़ा मैसेज लोगों को दे सकते हैं। अगर हम सिर्फ एक्ट बनाकर लोगों को कहें कि आप इसको इम्प्लिमेंट करें, हम नहीं करेंगे, तो इस एक्ट की भावना ठीक नहीं होगी।

अब मैं ज्यादा समय न लेता हुआ यह कहूँगा कि जो कुछ भी मेरे अनुभव हैं, उन्हें मैंने आपसे शेयर किया है और यह आशा करता हूँ कि इनमें से जो भी अच्छा लगें, उनको आप इस अमेंडमेंट में कहीं-न-कहीं डालकर लोगों का और इस देश का भला करें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : सर, ... (व्यवधान)... मोरारजी देसाई जी पंखा भी नहीं चलाते थे।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise to support the Bill and compliment the hon. Minister for bringing in a lot of interventions while taking up the energy conservation programme.

As the hon. member has said and as pointed out by my friend, I agree that this is a very vital area. It is not the question only of amendments to the Bill, but of overall interventions and overall strategy to augment our efforts to conserve energy, especially, to increase the efficiency of energy saving, regulating steps to save energy, incentivise those who save energy and punish those who waste energy. I think, some sort of a regulatory mechanism is also being brought in. This is a very positive step, indeed.

Sir, so far as interventions and preparations are concerned, the hon. Member has cited various examples like one of the CDMs, the Bachat Lamp Yojana, promoting high quality CFL lamps, labeling procedures, billing codes, improvement of procedures through retrofitting, agricultural demand side management and the municipal demand side management and energy efficiency in small and medium industries. I think, the process also needs to be efficiently managed. Lot of

innovations are required in the manufacturing process, especially in the small and marginal entrepreneurship wherever it is. Also, the State-designated agencies need a lot of capacity. Though the Government is taking care, a lot more needs to be done for capacity building of the designated agencies. This has resulted in a very, very substantial targeted programmed of avoided capacity. This year alone, around 10,000 megawatts capacity of avoided capacity target has been achieved. I suppose, more and more programmes would be taken up in the days to come.

I now come to the Bureau of Energy Efficiency. We must compliment the work done by the bureau of Energy Efficiency. One of the amendments to the Act relates to delegating some of the powers of the Central Government to the Bureau. I think, the Bureau needs to be given that power. We should support that.

Sir, the earlier Energy Conservation Act also had certain problems. We are trying to increase the efficacy and efficiency of the energy conservation methods. One of the amendments relates to regulation of the trade of energy saving. Sir, I would like to caution the Government. I have listened to the Minister saying that those industries which use more energy would be penalized and those industries or entrepreneurships which reduce energy consumption and conserve energy will be given some credits. I think there is a little problem there, though it is very welcome. You give credits to those who are saving energy but that credit should not be sold to the outside agencies, outside the country, because I may, as an individual, get credit and money for saving energy. But, over all, the country would loose if I am allowed to sell it to persons outside the country. This amendment needs to be added. Probably, the Minister would take care of it. It is very important in the global context at this present juncture because everybody is saving power. Now, the Central Government, by virtue of this amendment, has given powers to determine 'x' amount to be then calibrated energy auditors.

There should be a set of rules on how these auditors are identified and classified. I share the concern of the hon. Member when he says that there should be a parameter to fix up the penalties also. So, this is another aspect.

I am talking about the trading. I was discussing it with my hon. colleague and he was also of the view that thermal power station consumers more energy. You can't avoid it. Definitely, they require more energy. But Hydro power unit is an energy-saving proposition. We can sell the credits of hydro power unit to the thermal power unit. But the credits should not go outside the country. This should not be misused and disused. The country should not be discredited and the country should not be at the disadvantageous position in the comity of nations. That is the main point I would like to state. It is not your amendment which would increase the efficiency, but it is the overall effective implementation by everyone of us that will increase the efficiency. I share the concerns expressed by my friend. Sir, the Electricity Act should be strictly implemented. This is only conservation Act, but it is related to Electricity Act, 2003. There are provisions for conserving energy. Even for production, you bring in a lot of new technologies. Today we have obsolete technologies. Bring a lot of new machines; manufacturing processes should also be modernized and there should be innovative processes which consume less energy. Secondly, there should be efficient use of our natural resources. There are countries which use very less amount of natural resources and produce more energy. I think we should go in for such innovative technologies which consume lesser natural resources and produce more energy. Now I come to distribution. We have seen how distribution system is working in the entire energy sector. Transmission and distribution are big areas. By efficient distribution and transmission, you can save a lot of energy. Saving energy is equivalent to producing energy. It is of no use saving some energy and allowing 30 percent theft through distribution and transmission. That will not be useful. That is why every aspect of energy conservation requires attention and close monitoring is essential. Every citizen

of this country should be educated about

saving energy. Awareness should be created and there should be school curriculum mentioning the importance of energy conservation. The benefits of energy conservation should be made a way of life. I agree with every point which my friend has mentioned. It is not only in the use of household appliances but also in the industrial processes that energy conservation should be made a part and parcel of production, distribution, transmission and consumption. I think this will serve the purpose of efficient energy management in the country and will add to the overall efficiency. I think everyone of us will have more energy per head in the years to come.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J.KURIEN): We have to complete this Bill today. So, I am cutting short the time of every Member.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I agree with you. I close my remarks and once again compliment the hon. Minister for bringing in this progressive legislation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri N.K. Singh, not present. Shri A.A. Jinnah.

SHRI A.A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to point out certain developments going on in Tamil Nadu instead of simply preaching how the energy conservation should be adopted successfully. Our beloved Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar, has allotted 100,000 new pump sets day before yesterday to farmers replacing the old ones.

After taking into consideration the fact that old pump sets were unnecessarily consuming very high levels of electricity, he is giving hundred thousand new pumpsets because we are giving free electricity for the poor and middle-class farmers, weavers, everybody. After consulting the experts, new pumpsets have been given which help in reducing electricity consumption by over 20 percent.

Sir, ours is a growing country and the demand for power and electricity is increasing day by day. With industrial development and rapid urbanization, energy is in greater demand than ever before. Today, we rely on electricity to meet our day-to-day needs and this has put a greater strain on the existing resources. Across the country, many States have reported shortfall in electricity and are forced to practice load-shedding. With Government's keenness on creating more job opportunities through industries, energy has become a scarce and precious resource.

One of the most talked about buildings in recent years is the new Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly building. It was opened in March this year by the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, in the presence of the UPA Chairperson, Madam Soniaji. This is a dream project of our Chief Minister. I would like to inform this august House about the salient features of this magnificent building as it stands like a source of energy conservation norms.

Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly building the LEED Gold (Leadership in Energy and Environment Design) certification. It is gaining gold certification from the IGBC (Indian Green Buildings Council). That is a great speciality achieved in the construction of this building. It is the first and only Government building in India to do so. The building is a highly energy-efficient building incorporating several passive techniques to reduce radiation including external shading in the form of traditional South Indian Kolam (Rangoli) frames, several corridors and ante-spaces that are naturally ventilated to minimize direct exposure to air-conditioned spaces to the exteriors. In addition, the building uses low glazing, insulated and green roofs and thermal mass walls to minimize heat ingress. The HVAC and lighting systems are state of the art, and energy with more than 90 percent of the occupants having control over their lighting and more than 50 percent of the occupants having control over their AC systems as well. Here, I would like to quote one more thing. Very soon, Tamil Nadu will also witness the opening of another building Arignar Anna Centenary Library. This will be

world famous. This too has been built as per the norms of LEED gold certification, making Chennai a leader in the field of energy conservation. With these words, I conclude by saying that I welcome this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I would request every hon. Member to stick to the time allotted to their party. Mr. Rangarajan, your party has seven minutes. Confine to seven minutes only.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): While supporting the Bill, I have a few comments to make for the consideration of Government. As far as the economic development of a country is concerned, it is closely linked to the consumption of energy. Although India ranks sixth in the world, so far as the total energy consumption is concerned, it still lags much behind in per capita consumption.

The per capita energy consumption of primary energy in India is only 277 kg of oil equivalent which is just 3.5 percent of the USA, 6.8 percent of Japan, 37 percent of Asia, and 18.7 percent of the world average. But, energy intensity, which is the energy consumption per unit of GDP and one of the factors which indicate how well the energy is being utilized, is one of the highest in comparison to other developed countries. For example, it is 3.7 times of Japan, 1.55 times of the USA, 1.47 times of Asia, and 1.5 times of the world average. The high primary energy consumption per GDP points towards energy wastage in various sectors of the economy. Substantial amount of energy put into daily use is wasted as a result of losses not only due to deficiency in technology but also because of energy complacency by high energy consumers vis-à-vis inaccessibility of primary energy to majority of population. There is a vulgar consumption of energy by the rich and elite even in the power starved areas for marriages, and social and religious functions. I am not against sports. I am for sports. How much electricity do we waste on IPL games? Forty percent of the Indian population does not have energy. But you lavishly allow the IPL games. I am not against cricket. I watch cricket. I played

7.00 P.M.

cricket when I was young. Most of the members of the board either sit here or that side. Take the case of rooms of officers of the Secretariat. Every Secretary's room has got AC. Its capacity may be of one tonne or 1.5 tonne. Why don't you convert this into centralized AC? By doing this, you can avoid emissions and show the world and to the ordinary people how to consume energy. Unless the political leadership, which runs the Government, the Secretaries and the IPL masters don't show the way, how do you think other people will follow? What is the use of this Act? You have said that the Act of 2001 has provided so many things. I would like the Minister to reply to this question. How much energy has been saved by the textile industry, cement industry and pulp industry in the country? They have followed the Act. What is the result? I am really thankful to the Minister for piloting this Bill. He said 5,000 mw of electricity had been saved. It is a good thing. It is encouraging.

But I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister, through you, Sir, that there is a huge scope for energy conservation in the country. Energy saved is energy gained. While energy conservation aims at reducing the need for energy without reducing the end-use benefit, it provides a range of important personal and societal rewards. First, conservation can save money - in the short run by reducing energy cost to the consumer and in the long run by reducing energy investment needs of the country.

Take the case of electricity theft. According to one question answered in the Rajya Sabha, eighteen States have registered theft cases.

Only 18 States. It's a reply in Rajya Sabha. And still, theft is very high. This is only reported theft. Unreported theft is there. I know in my State, Tamil Nadu, there is theft. You are increasing the rate for common man. Every year, you are increasing the rate per unit from Re.1 to Rs.1.5 to Rs.2 to Rs.3. It has come to Rs.4 in some States. If you save energy, you need not increase the rate for the common man.

Sir, the second point I would like to state here is, in 2001, the Standing Committee had suggested inclusion of certain industries in the Schedule of the Bill. Already, I have mentioned about the textile industry. Then, there are chemical industries, involving electrolysis, distillation, evaporation, Railways, etc. How much have we saved? Then, Port Trusts, all types of power generating stations including coal based thermal, gas, diesel, etc. I would like to know how many of these have been provided with consumer coverage under this Bill.

Sir, here, I would like to quote what is happening in Kerala. In Kerala, they have formed group of 120 women. They go from door to door. They propagate among the people how to save energy. Kerala example is one of the best examples in India. For want of time, I would like to read only one thing. One hundred and twenty trained women volunteers are there throughout the State. Energy clinic in Kerala got an international acceptance. During 2008, the United Nations recognized this model and decided to extend it to other nations also. Now, EMC is working as a nodal agency for training women volunteers from SAF nations. (Time-bell) Apart from that, finally, I also suggest inclusion of mini-steel and mini-cement plants, which are otherwise energy intensive. But, to avoid investment in increased energy efficiency, as a matter of fact, I demand energy audit should be mandatory for all industries and commercial establishments. Along with the financial balance sheet, energy balance sheet should also be an integral part of the monitoring purpose and not only for the incentive and penalty purpose. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is a good suggestion. The Minister can take note of it. Okay, Now, Mr. N. Balaganga.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity to speak on the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

Sir, India has the ambitious plan to give power to all by 2012. India would not be able to achieve this goal if we do not bring down the gap between demand and supply of energy and also if

we do not generate more power. One of the main components in bringing down the gap between demand and supply of power is to promote energy efficiency and energy conservation mechanisms.

Sir, India's total power generation from all sources is only 1,56,000 megawatts per year as per the estimate available as of December 2009 and there is a power shortage of about 12-13 percent. It's also a fact that there is a continuous increase in the gap between demand and supply of power. Energy conservation is potential for the economy, as a whole, and this potential has been estimated at 23 percent and the maximum has been coming from the crucial sectors of our economy, industrial and agricultural.

Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill states that there is a need to make provisions in the Act to undertake effective measures for conservation of energy and prescribe certain measures. But, some time ago, in a reply to a question in Parliament, hon. Minister for Power mentioned that the Bureau of Efficiency formulated an Action Plan through demand-side measures.

He said that the overall target set by the Government for the Eleventh Plan is 10000 megawatts of 'Avoided Capacity Generation'. The initiatives taken so far had resulted in 'Avoided Capacity Generation' of 2127 megawatts during the last two years, and for the years 2009-10, it is 2600 megawatts. I would like to ask the Minister to enlighten us whether this target could be completed within the Eleventh Plan period.

The Bureau of Energy Efficiency has introduced star ratings for air-conditioners, fridges, fluorescent lamps, agricultural pump-sets, ceiling fans, electrical water heaters, televisions etc. But there is a general feeling that awareness among the consuming public is at large not very high in this. The Government should take initiatives to create awareness among the people.

Energy audit studies conducted in several Government establishments, hospitals and in Government buildings in Delhi indicate energy saving potential of 20-30 percent. This potential is largely untapped.

The present Bill provides for legal framework, institutional arrangement and a regulatory mechanism at the Central and State level to embark upon energy efficiency drives in the country.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill further states that it would confer upon the Bureau of Energy Efficiency to appoint its officers and employees instead of by the Central Government as is the case now.

It also states that the power to give accreditation is being given to energy auditors and the energy audit firms. But the Bill fails to prescribe the terms and conditions for such auditors and audit firms. This leaves much for interpretation as to the terms and conditions and the Government should think about this. If the Government specifies the powers that would be vested in them and also specify the terms and conditions of the auditors and the audit firms for such appointments, it would not leave any scope for interpretations. I hope the Government would consider this. With these words, I conclude my speech.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : श्री आर.सी. सिंह, आपके दो मिनट हैं।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : आप हमें हर बार थोड़ा ज्यादा समय देते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : नहीं, आपकी पार्टी का टाइम दो मिनट है, तो मैं चार मिनट दूंगा। चार मिनट में खत्म करें।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : सर, मैं समय पर खत्म करने की कोशिश करूंगा, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेता हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में एनर्जी एफिशिएंसी को बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत बार बहुत सी कमेटियां बनी हैं। लेटेस्ट नेशनल मिशन फॉर एनर्जिसमेंट ऑफ एनर्जी एफिशिएंसी कमेटी बनी और वह कोशिश कर रही है और मंत्री महोदय

भी पॉजिटिव कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि हम जो अपनी एनर्जी जेनरेट करते हैं उसका more than 75% या 70% फर्टिलाइजर में, एल्युमिनियम में, टेक्सटाइल में, ऑयल एंड स्टील में और पेपर्स में, जो बिग इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, इन्वेस्ट हो जाता है। इसमें थोड़ी कमी की जा सकती है अगर प्रॉपर्टी इनको साइंटिफिकली डवलप कर दिया जाए। यहां पर स्कोप भी है अगर वहां पर सोलर सिस्टम को डवलप किया जाए, जिससे उनके डॉमेस्टिक यूज को कम किया जा सकता है। सर, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहूंगा कि 50 से 100 वर्ष के अंदर जमीन के भीतर जो छिपा हुआ एनर्जी का स्रोत है वह समाप्त हो जाएगा। अभी 2001 और 2002 में हमारी प्रति व्यक्ति खपत 374 किलोवाट थी, जो आज हम 602 किलोवाट कर रहे हैं और जो विकसित देश हैं वे 1000 किलोवाट कर रहे हैं। अगर हमें विकसित देशों के लक्ष्य तक पहुंचना है तो हमें और विद्युत चाहिए, इसके लिए जो हमारे कंवेशनल सोर्सेज हैं, उन पर हमको निर्भर करना पड़ेगा। क्योंकि आज भी तीन गांव में बिजली है, तो गांव में बिजली नहीं है। जिन गांवों को विद्युत नहीं मिल पा रही है, उन गांवों तक बिजली देने के लिए हमको जो कंवेशनल रिसोर्सेज हैं, उनकी सहायता लेनी पड़ेगी। सरकार को गोबर गैस प्लांट्स को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए, जटरोपा को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए, सौर ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। सरकार को सौर ऊर्जा के इम्पलिमेंटेशन पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। जैसे पंजाब और हरियाणा की सरकार ने उनको इरिगेशन (सिंचाई) सिस्टम के लिए रिलीफ दी है, पम्प लगाने के लिए दी है, इसी तरह से सौर ऊर्जा तकनीक को डेवलेप करने के लिए सरकार को इसमें 75 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा मदद देनी चाहिए। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में सौर ऊर्जा सिस्टम को लगाना चाहिए, जिससे कि लोग अपने गांव में, अपने घरों में खेती का काम कर सकें। यह इसके लिए जरूरी है।

सर, एक बात और भी है। हम जो इलेक्ट्रिक यूज करते हैं, जो इलेक्ट्रिक हम प्रोड्यूस करते हैं, उसका एंड यूज नहीं हो पाता है, इसके लिए सरकार को एक सिस्टम डेवलेप करना चाहिए। इलेक्ट्रिक जेनरेट होने के बाद बर्बाद नहीं होनी चाहिए, उसको रोका जाना चाहिए, इसके लिए सरकार को रिसर्च सेंटर डेवलेप करना चाहिए। इसकी बर्बादी का एक और कारण है। हम लोग जो नेकेड वायर लेकर जाते हैं, उससे इलेक्ट्रिक में बहुत ज्यादा रिडक्शन होती है। इसलिए नेकेड वायर को चेंज करने की जरूरत है।

सर, हमारे यहां 10600 किलोवाट विद्युत पवन एनर्जी से पैदा की जाती है, एयर से एनर्जी पैदा की जाती है। जो हमारे कोस्टल एरियाज़ हैं, हिमालयन एरियाज़ हैं, इनको हम और ज्यादा डेवलेप कर सकते हैं, इनकी तरफ

मंत्री महोदय को विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि पवन ऊर्जा की तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सर, हमारे साथियों ने कहा है। सर, आप घड़ी देख रहे हैं, इसलिए मेरा भी ध्यान उधर जा रहा है। इसकी टेक्नालाजी को डेवलेप करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय को विशेष रिसर्च सेंटर्स बनाने की जरूरत है। सरकार ग्रामीण इलाकों में बिजली को पहुंचाने की कोशिश करें। आप इसके लिए कोई अच्छा सिस्टम डेवलेप करें। राष्ट्रीय सौर ऊर्जा मिशन में कहा गया था कि हम 2022 तक सौर ऊर्जा से 20000 मेगावाट विद्युत पैदा करेंगे, लेकिन कैसे करेंगे, इसके लिए जो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलेप करना था, वह नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए इसके लिए पूरा इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलेप करने की जरूरत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं एक मिनट का समय लूंगा, इससे ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप डिसप्ले बोर्ड देखिए।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : सर, अमेरिका तो विश्व का सबसे डेवलेप कंट्री है। अमेरिका के बराक ओबामा जी ने कहा है कि 2025 तक 25 परसेंट विद्युत सौर ऊर्जा से डेवलेप करेंगे। सर, अगर वह 25 परसेंट विद्युत सौर ऊर्जा से डेवलेप कर सकते हैं, तो हमारे मुल्क में उससे ज्यादा रिसोर्सेज हैं, हम क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं? प्रोटोटाइप प्रणाली से हम धूप के द्वारा गांव की जरूरत को पूरा कर सकते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : हो गया। अब आप समाप्त करिए।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : इससे हम वहीं पर विद्युत की मांग को पूरा कर सकते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Bharatkumar Raut. You can take five minutes.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I will not take even a minute more than what is required.

Sir, I wish to welcome the Bill and congratulate the hon. Minister. While I say that it is a well-intended Bill definitely it is a well intended Bill I am not very sure how effective it would be for the

basic purpose of conservation of energy because conservation of energy is not a matter of enactment, but it is a matter of social awareness. I am not sure whether there is any clause in this Bill or in the original Bill of 2001 which talks about creating social awareness. Unless there is social awareness, no enactment, no provision, no penalty and no reward would be effective in this regard. As everybody has stated, saving is earning. I believe in that. There are many topics like transmission loss, etc., which have already been discussed.

Sir, our hon. Minister come from Maharashtra. I also come from Maharashtra. The thermal power stations in Vidarbha, the generation sets of 210 megawatts, were installed in 1977 and 1978. Generally, world-wide, the life of any thermal set is between 10 years and 15 years. Now, over 30 years have passed. These sets are not being changed.

If you do not invest in such things, if you do not invest in replacing the sets, they would definitely become inefficient. The generation capacity would get reduced and, therefore, that amounts to deficit in energy. That is one request of mine. The second things is, most of the losses are transmission and distribution losses. One thing is theft and the other thing is old cable. When electricity is transferred from one place to another, which is hundreds of kilometers away, definitely there is a loss. In order to prevent that loss—I am not an electricity expert or an electric engineer you should set up sub stations. Every sub station will enhance the electricity and transmit it further. Yes, we will not be having money for that. But, why don't we have PPP, Public Private Partnership in this? Take the help of private companies, those who have units in respective areas and get the sub-stations readied for them. They would definitely be useful and effective.

There seems to be some confusion. On the one hand, we say that we want to give more teeth and more strength to the Bureau of Energy Efficiency and, on the other hand, the Ministry itself wants to control many things. For example, clause 13(ii) talks about energy saving certificate, which would

be issued by the Central Government. Why should the Ministry do this job? This is not the job of the Ministry. If there is a Bureau; if there is a Tribunal, that job can be done by the Bureau. It means the Ministry of Energy does not want to leave its powers. Then the whole thing becomes only a lip service. There is one more point. There are many agencies. I believe in the decentralization of power and decentralization of decision making. I accept that. But how many agencies are required? More agencies means more confusion. Now we have the Ministry which is strong enough with a strong Minister; we have the Bureau of Energy Efficiency; then we also have a Tribunal which will do the watchdog's job at the Central level, plus there is the Central Electricity Authority. At the State level, we have State Energy Ministries. In addition, there are State Electricity Boards. So, where is the division of power? Where is the division of authority? Where is the division of responsibility? How do they control and cross-control? You will just enter into an era of confusion and more confusion. These are my points. I could speak on the subject of energy for hours. But, Sir, you are also conserving time. Looking at the presence in the House, I think, the Members are also conserving their energy by not attending. With these words. I welcome the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you. You have made very valuable suggestions.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I stand to speak on the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2010. Before I start, I must say that I happened to be on the Standing Committee. About ten years ago. We had debated and put forth a report and in that report, we had said that let us give ten years to the BEE. That is what the Minister was talking about that they put in the infrastructure and the mechanism straight so that they can really start working. There are two issues in this. I am happy to say that the Energy Conservation Bill which became an Act in 2002, came before the Electricity Act, 2003 and that also came up after nearly 50-60 years because the last one

was in 1948. So the Conservation Act came before the Electricity Act which talks about generation and other things, while this talks about the conservation. So we put conservation on such a high pedestal in this country.

And, I must say that it is being put forth now as to how we can really save electricity. We are in a scenario of shortage. India has shortage; Government say, it is 10-15 percent. I think, there is more than 50-60 percent shortage in this country, and even more in the peaking shortages. We had put in a very ambitious rural programme called the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana some 7-8 years back, when we said, "We will electrify all the villages. But what is the condition as of today? It is the shortage that I am talking about. Hundreds and thousands of villages, even today, after more than 60 years of independence, are still not electrified. And, even if they are getting electricity, it is only single-phase power, and they do not get it for more than five or six hours. That is the position in most of the States today. That is the shortage, and they say, "There is a demand which is only ten to fifteen per cent" Actually, the shortage is so much that even if we have, today, a generation capacity of 3 lakh mega watt, we will still not be able to give 24 hour electricity to all the industries that require it, and all the villages which are to be electrified. So, that is the shortage that we are talking about.

Sir, let me give you some interesting facts. In Europe, there are countries where they have extra surplus electricity. They cannot shut down the power plants because shutting down a thermal power plant or a nuclear power plant and starting it again means so much that they have to give electricity free. And, they say, "At nights, let us give electricity free." And, they have a Euro Grid, and they give it out free to a lot of industries. That is the situation in Europe. In the U.S., in 1974, they brought in the Conservation Bill. And, they have not put in any new power plant. They have been conserving energy. That is why they are still in the situation of 'no shortage', and since 1974, they have been saving electricity. Sir, I remember, while I was in Melbourne, and I was

surprised that at

nights, even though no offices were working, but they kept their lights and fans on. I was wondering why they had to keep the fans and lights on, while the offices were closed. But there, they have the same problem that they have surplus electricity. And, electricity is a commodity which, if generated, has to be used immediately. You cannot store it in a refrigerator and say, "We will use it tomorrow." That is the situation there.

Then, there is the BEE which we have created. We must strengthen it. We must say that this Bureau is doing great work. It needs to educate people. It needs to put in certification. It needs to do auditing of electricity which is intensively utilized by industries like cement, fertilizer and all that. This must be audited. That would help even those industries because if they are using old, obsolete technology, they are not viable any more. Hotel industry needs a lot of new methods. The code of buildings needs real changes so that we can save electricity.

Sir, I support this Bill, saying in the end that this must be strengthened. There must be powers to impose penalties, and also incentives introduced, so that we can save electricity. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Chowdary, I know that it is your maiden speech and I would not control you, but you need to exercise self-control!

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Hon. Vice-Chairman and respected Members, I rise to speak on the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2010. Since this is my maiden speech, I would request you to allow me a few minutes to introduce myself before speaking on the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It would be in proportion to the time allotted to your party. You cannot take too much time.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: I understand, Sir.

Sir, I am humbled by the great privilege of being a Member of this august House, which has seen stalwarts among its Members like Prof. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Prof. N.G. Ranga, Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar, hon. Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, and our present Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh. I pay tributes to Shri N.T. Rama Raogaru, founder of the Telugu Desam Party, for providing leadership and identity to the people of Andhra Pradesh. I fondly remember his encouragement to the young people from all sections of the society. I thank Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu, our party President and the legislators of Andhra Pradesh who have elected me to this august House.

Sir, this august body, where Members are drawn from diverse fields of arts, politics, eminent professionals, academics and industry, makes it unique in our great democracy. I come from an industrial background, which I had started at an early age. After doing my Post Graduation in engineering in 1986, I had started a small-scale industry. This grew into a group of industries which presently employs 6000 people, known as the Sujana Group of Companies. The name 'Sujana', I am proud to say, was coined out of the first few letters of the names of my beloved parents. Shrimati Susheela and Shri Janardhana Rao. My grandfather, an IPS officer, retired from the CBI and my father retired as Superintending Engineer in the Government of Andhra Pradesh. My great grandfathers were agriculturists. So, the evolution of my career is in rural areas and, therefore, I am blessed with exposure to all major spheres of the society.

Sir, the Preamble to our Constitution says, "We the people of India give this country to ourselves". To me the word "We" means all the people of India. I stressed on the word "all" because in the nature, the jungle law that rules is the survival of the cleverest; in the organized and civilized society, the law has to protect the meek from the strong. This was stated, over and over

again, by the framers of our Constitution. The Preamble and articles 38(1), 38(2), 39B, 39C and 46 talk about reduction of inequality in income and giving equal access to resources of the country. Just as a blind man cannot thank us for giving him a mirror, the poor man cannot thank us for not implementing the equality, the mandate of the Constitution. Thus, the essence of the Constitution is equality to be achieved through a conscious attempt to help those in society, who cannot help themselves. A fine example of this is the philanthropic efforts of successful business people like Warren Buffet and Bill Gates. I commend the cause of charity in its full sense espoused by them. Perhaps, they believe that what they give, they have, and what they keep, they lose. These kind-hearted men are practicing what Gandhiji said that rich people are the custodians and trustees of their wealth for the benefit of the poor. Since such kind hearts are not many, I would vote for a very visible hand of the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary to make laws and policies of affirmative action and vigorously implement them.

Sir, there is a State sanction behind every citizen's security and legitimate earning. The State, in turn, gets its authority and legitimacy from the citizens through the social contract concept developed by political philosophers like Thomas Hobbes and Locke and Rousseau. In a democratic country like India, periodic elections to State and Centre constitute the social contract and needs to be continuously strengthened.

Sir, while appreciating the efforts that are being made for rationalization of direct and indirect taxes, a time has come to restore estate duty which would be a step towards reducing the gap between the rich and the poor. Sir, for quite some time, I thought, eliminating poverty and creating wealth are the same. But, on being more matured, I realized that the creation of wealth will necessarily not eliminate poverty or reduce the gap between the rich and the poor.

Sir, the Government works for making a difference in the living standard of the people. It means that ensuring *roti, kapda* and *makaan* alone is not sufficient. Ensuring only them implies that we are not

elevating the general.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Chowdary, please speak on the subject. Yours is a maiden speech, but please speak on the subject.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, I will come to it. Sir, while ensuring the above, we should target good health, education and creation of individual opportunity as our objective and guiding principle for governance.

Sir, having dwelt upon my political philosophy, I now move forward to discuss about the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2010. The energy conservation as we all know is a wide topic that most of our hon. Members spoke. It broadly encompasses efficient utilization of electricity and fossil fuels. The current Bill in discussion appears to only cover the energy efficiency measures with a view to conserve power. Although it is important to address this issue, it would be desirable to adopt a holistic approach to include conservation of fuels and ecosystems.

Sir, the current installed capacity of 1,31,000 MW is required to be increased to about 9,50,000 MW by 2030 as stated by the hon. Prime Minister recently. To create this gigantic future electricity generating capacity. It is estimated that a massive Rs.60,000 billion investment is required. However, as the hon. Members are aware, this expenditure can be far from reality considering several Budgetary constraints. Therefore, I am of the opinion that part of this problem can be addressed through strict adherence to the measures proposed to be implemented through this Bill.

Sir, having gone through the proposed amendments, I suggest the following changes. Section 14(C) of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, after the proposed amendment prohibits issuance of notification within six months in normal cases and one year in special circumstances. Even after the proposed amendment, there is no obligation on the part of the Government to issue notification prohibiting the use of energy inefficient equipment after six months or one year, as the case may be. Once a product is notified under section 14 (A), any equipment not conforming to prescribed norms should be automatically prohibited from sale, import, etc., after six months or one year, as the case may be.

A new section 14(A) is proposed to be inserted. As per this proposed section, in case there is a saving of energy by the designated consumer, an energy saving certificate would be issued. This can be sold to a designated consumer who is not complying with the energy consumption norms. There may be a case that for reasons, a designated consumer may not be in a position to encash these certificates. Therefore, a clear mechanism may be put in place to enable immediate encashment of such certificates.

In addition to the above suggestions, I propose the consideration of the following steps to make the initiatives of the Government for energy conservation more effective and meaningful. Firstly, target the sector where there is a scope for energy savings. (2) Accelerate and incentivize indigenous R&D for developing energy efficient appliances and systems and provide fiscal incentives to industries established to absorb such energy efficient technologies; (3) Conversion of inefficient AC agricultural water pumps to either more efficient AC pump sets or DC pumps using permanent magnets; (4) All street, municipal and Government installation to switch to LED lighting mandatorily, in a phased manner, like in the United States of America, which has been following it; (5) To meet rural lighting requirements with solar and LED light combination which is cheaper and more sustainable, and the technology is fully proven, compared to current solar/CFL combinations; (6) include use of LED luminaries in Lamp Bachat Yojana Scheme; (7) Reroute the perennial kerosene, MNRE subsidies towards promotion of sustainable energy efficient systems; (8) Weak aluminum conductors to be recycled/re-conducted or replaced to reduce the transmission and distribution losses; (9) Strictly enforce energy efficient norms and prohibit sale/import of energy inefficient devices; and (10) As is the adage, 'power saved is power generated', there should be a provision to incentivize virtual energy generation system.

Sir, with the above suggestions, I conclude my maiden speech and am grateful to the Chair and the hon. Members of the House for providing me this opportunity. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Kumar Deepak Das, not here. Now, Mr. Minister.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the hon. Members of this august House have made very precious and important suggestions. Hon. Members, Shri Avinash Raiji, Shri Seelamji, Shri Jinnahji, Shri Rangrajanji, Shri Balagangaji, Shri R.C. Singhji, Shri Bharatkumarji, Shri V.P. Singhji and Shri Y.S. Chowdaryji have made very good suggestions while speaking on this Bill.

Sir, on the amendment suggested by Shri Avinash Raiji about Government buildings, I would like to say that the procedure is already going on in the President House, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rail Bhawan and soon, and we wish that others will comply as early as possible. Firstly, many observations were made by the hon. Members regarding the losses in electricity, consumption of electricity, requirements of rural people. Looking at all these things, let me first say that in the Constitution, electricity is in the Concurrent List. The States have to provide sub-transmission, distribution and supply of electricity to the people. The Central Government facilitates and supports the efforts of the States. For that, we have the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. For supporting and improving the system, we have restructured the APDRP Programme by which we would like to bring down our losses from 29 percent, and even lesser. Through this, we will be able to provide electricity to more and more people. As such, under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana, we have targeted about 1,18,000 villages, and 2.46 crore people. Out of that, we have covered about 81,576 villages and 1.18 crore people. The balance we will do as soon as possible, by 2012.

At the same time, we know there is a gap between the demand and supply of electricity in our country. That is why the role of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency and the Energy Conservation Act becomes important. Through this, we would be able to save as much electricity as possible, which will be comparable to the world standards. For that, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency is carrying out different campaign and programmes. Almost 40000 schools and nine lakh children are participating in a Painting Competition on how electricity can be conserved and saved. The other suggestions made by the hon. Members are about thermal plants, etc. I appreciate the suggestion of Shri Avinash Raiji about metering also.

I appreciate his suggestion about metering also. Under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana also even BPL households are connected with a metered electricity connection. About the standby electricity which is used, the meter gives a reading. There were complaints from all over India, including Delhi, that the electricity meters are running faster and all. That was because of standby power. The mechanical meters have been replaced by electronic meters which give very accurate reading. People have understood and appreciated that.

With regard to the suggestion given by Shri Seelamji about new technology and school competitions, lakhs of rupees are given as incentive to the children competitions and PAT is the programme by which new technology will be attracted, suggested that the PAT certificates, the energy certificate should not be sold outside the country. This programme will be carried out only in India and those certificates cannot be sold outside India. So, whatever is his suggestion, it is already taken care of.

Hon. Member, Mr. Jinnah mentioned about Tamil Nadu. I appreciate the efforts of the Tamil Nadu Government. Nearly one lakh new pump sets have been given by the Tamil Nadu Government in the reforms programme by spending so much money. So, I appreciate the efforts of the Tamil Nadu Government.

Hon. Member, Rangarajanji, suggested about consumption and also suggested of having centralized air-conditioning system and all that. That is part of the energy conservation. Whatever way it is possible to conserve electricity, we have to do it. My hon. Minister for Power, Shri Sushil Kumarji, had a conference of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency and FICCI and we had invited people from all sectors like media, NGOs, children, colleges and schools in order to get suggestions how we can conserve energy. They have given their input. That was a very good programme and it will be continued and through this we will have suggestions and we will have a sustained campaign of energy efficiency for another two to three years which will also help in the process of energy conservation.

The suggestion given by Shri Balaganga is also appreciated. Hon. Member, R.C. Singh, suggested about the solar, fossil fuel, etc. in coming times and in future fossil fuels will be a problem. While comparing our electricity supply with the world standard, it is very less. That is why 'Electricity To All By 2012' programme has been carried out and the sanctioned amount is almost Rs.33,000 crores. Even if we require more to connect all the villages and all BPL houses, the hon. Finance Minister has said that there would not be any shortage of funds.

Hon. Bharatkumarji has suggested about creating social awareness and he suggested about the PPP mode. That is why the franchise system at the rural level, in the urban areas at the lower level is suggested. As I have earlier mentioned, about nine lakh children are participating from 40,000 schools in the campaign of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency for saving and conservation of energy. Certain suggestions have been made about Section 14. I have mentioned why these energy conservation certificates are issued by the Government. Under Section 14 of the Electricity Act the Responsibility has been given to Government to ensure, proper functioning. That is why the Ministry of Power is going to issue the energy certificates.

The suggestions made by the hon. Members will be very useful in the

coming times. And the PAT programme will be operative by 2011. Most of the designated sectors will start getting results by 2014.

With regard to conservation steps have been taken and we will also come up with a move, with ideas as schemes in future and we will add to the capacity in future. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): It is his maiden Bill which he has piloted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Very good, very good.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, the question is:

That the Bill to amend the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 16 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA (Contd.)

The Jharkhand Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2010

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Jharkhand Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2010, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th August, 2010."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

The House then adjourned at forty-seven minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 18th August, 2010.