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Tuesday
17 December, 2013
26 Agrahayana. 1935 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, 17th December, 2013/26th Agrahayana, 1935 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

Re. Suspension of Question Hour

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have received a notice for suspension of Question Hour from the Leader of the Opposition to allow the debate on the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इसमें और भी नोटिस हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. रामगोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please. Let me finish ...*(Interruptions)*... Please let me finish ...*(Interruptions)*... नरेश जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, नहीं-नहीं ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसमें हमारा भी नोटिस है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सारे नोटिस पढ़ दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: In view of the importance of the matter, I have accepted the notice. I will call upon the Minister to resume the speech on the Bill. Thereafter, the House will take up discussion on the Bill. Members are requested to adhere to the party-time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Shifting of HMT watch factory, Ranibagh

†*161. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the HMT watch factory situated at Ranibagh, Nainital in Uttarakhand is being shifted to some other place;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if not, whether there is any action plan to improve the performance of HMT factory in Ranibagh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the details of the alternate plan of the Government regarding the rejuvenation of this factory?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Ranibagh watch factory is a unit of HMT Watches Ltd., Bangalore. A revival plan of the Company has been formulated but it could not be finalized for sending it to Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) as in the matter of taking over the Ranibagh unit by the Government of Uttarakhand, no final reply has been received from the State Government.

(d) The question does not arise.

Free electricity to farmers in the country

†*162. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by Government till date to provide free electricity to farmers in the country;

(b) whether Government has formulated any concrete policy to waive the loans and electricity bills of farmers; and

(c) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to address these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity in a State to different categories of consumers/sectors including farmers comes under the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. It is the responsibility of the respective State Government/State Power Utility to provide reliable and quality power supply to all consumers in their area of operation including farmers. The concerned State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) fix the tariff for the sale of electricity to different categories of consumers including farmers. In case the State Government decide to subsidize any consumer or categories of consumers, the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

concerned State Government have to pay to the concerned Utility/licensee the full amount of subsidy required for the purpose. Therefore, formulation of any policy in this regard falls within the mandate of respective State Governments.

The Government of India only supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central sector and allocating power therefrom to the States/UTs to mitigate the power shortage.

Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) and Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) of the Government of India supplement the efforts of the State Governments towards strengthening of the distribution infrastructure to provide access to electricity to every household in the country.

Development of Chennai airport through PPP basis

*163. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Inter-Ministerial Task Force (IMTF) has selected Chennai airport for operation, management and development through Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Task Force on Financing Plan for Twelfth Plan Period, set up by Planning Commission, recommended for implementation of Public Private Partnership (PPP) project at Chennai and other airports of Airports Authority of India for operation and maintenance of the airport to world class standards, commercial exploitation for maximizing the revenue potential, real estate development in the form of hotels, convention centres and related businesses, development and operation of cargo and logistics facilities, and construction of additional facilities specified upfront (based on future traffic growth).

PHCs in Maharashtra

*164. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) functioning in Maharashtra, block-wise;

- (b) whether all the PHCs have adequate infrastructure; and
 (c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Information, as provided by State Government of Maharashtra, is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As per the information provided by the State Government of Maharashtra, adequate infrastructure is available in all PHCs.

Statement

*Total number of Primary Health Centres functioning in
 Maharashtra block-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Block	Number of Functional PHCs
1	2	3	4
1.	Thane	1. Ambemath	4
		2. Bhivandi	8
		3. Dahanu	9
		4. Jawhar	4
		5. Kalyan	4
		6. Mokhada	4
		7. Murbad	7
		8. Palghar	10
		9. Shahapur	9
		10. Talasari	4
		11. Vasai	8
		12. Vikramgad	3
		13. Wada	4
2.	Raigad	14. Alibag	5

1	2	3	4
		15. Karjat-raigad	6
		16. Khalapur	4
		17. Mahad	6
		18. Mangaon	6
		19. Mhasala	3
		20. Murud	2
		21. Panvel	5
		22. Pen	4
		23. Poladpur	2
		24. Roha	3
		25. Shriwardhan	2
		26. Sudhagad-Pali	2
		27. Tala	1
		28. Uran	1
3.	Ratnagiri	29. Chiplun	9
		30. Dapoli	8
		31. Guhagar	5
		32. Khed-ratnagiri	8
		33. Lanja	6
		34. Mandangad	3
		35. Rajapur	9
		36. Ratnagiri	8
		37. Sangmeshwar	11
4.	Sindhudurg	38. Devgad	6
		39. Dodamarg	3

6	Written Answers to	[RAJYA SABHA]	Starred Questions
1	2	3	4
		40. Kankavali	7
		41. Kudal	6
		42. Malvan	5
		43. Sawantwadi	5
		44. Vaibhavwadi	2
		45. Vengurla	4
5	Nasik	46. Chandwad	5
		47. Deola	5
		48. Dindori	10
		49. Igatpuri	8
		50. Kalwan	7
		51. Malegon (Nasik)	9
		52. Nandgaon	5
		53. Nasik phc	3
		54. Niphad	9
		55. Peint	7
		56. Satana	11
		57. Sinnar	6
		58. Surgana	8
		59. Trimbak	6
		60. Yeola	4
6.	Dhule	61. Dhule	11
		62. Sakri	14
		63. Shindkheda	8
		64. Shirpur	8

1	2	3	4
7.	Nandurbar	65. Akkalkuwa	13
	Nandurbar	66. Dhadgaon	13
	Nandurbar	67. Nandurbar	7
	Nandurbar	68. Navapur	9
	Nandurbar	69. Shahada	12
	Nandurbar	70. Taloda	4
8.	Jalgaon	71. Amalner	5
	Jalgaon	72. Jalaon - Bhadgaon	4
	Jalgaon	73. Bhusawal	4
	Jalgaon	74. Bodwad	2
	Jalgaon	75. Chalisgaon	10
	Jalgaon	76. Chopada	7
	Jalgaon	77. Jalaon - Dharangaon	4
	Jalgaon	78. Erandol	3
	Jalgaon	79. Jalgaon	5
	Jalgaon	80. Jamner	7
	Jalgaon	81. Muktainagar	4
	Jalgaon	82. Pachora	5
	Jalgaon	83. Parola	4
	Jalgaon	84. Raver	7
	Jalgaon	85. Yawal	6
9.	Nagar	86. Akola nagar	10
	Nagar	87. Jamkhed	3
	Nagar	88. Karjat nagar	5
	Nagar	89. Kopargaon	6

1	2	3	4
	Nagar	90. Nagar	9
	Nagar	91. Nevasa	9
	Nagar	92. Parner	7
	Nagar	93. Pathardi	6
	Nagar	94. Rahata (Nagar)	6
	Nagar	95. Rahuri	6
	Nagar	96. Sangamner	10
	Nagar	97. Shevgaon	6
	Nagar	98. Shrigonda	7
	Nagar	99. Shirampur	6
10.	Pune	100. Ambegaon	7
	Pune	101. Baramati	9
	Pune	102. Bhore	5
	Pune	103. Daund	8
	Pune	104. Haveli	12
	Pune	105. Indapur	8
	Pune	106. Junnar	12
	Pune	107. Khed pune	10
	Pune	108. Maval	6
	Pune	109. Mulshi	4
	Pune	110. Purandar	5
	Pune	111. Shirur	8
	Pune	112. Velha	2
11.	Solapur	113. Akkalkot	8
	Solapur	114. Barshi	7

1	2	3	4
	Solapur	115. Karmala	5
	Solapur	116. Madha	8
	Solapur	117. Malshiras	12
	Solapur	118. Mangalwedha	5
	Solapur	119. Mohol	8
	Solapur	120. North Solapur	4
	Solapur	121. Pandharpur	8
	Solapur	122. Sangola	6
	Solapur	123. South Solapur	6
12.	Satara	124. Jawali	5
	Satara	125. Karad	11
	Satara	126. Khandala	3 .
	Satara	127. Khatav	7
	Satara	128. Koregaon	6
	Satara	129. Mahabaleshwar	3
	Satara	130. Man	5
	Satara	131. Patan	13
	Satara	132. Phaltan	6
	Satara	133. Satara	8
	Satara	134. Wai	4
13.	Kolhapur	135. Ajara	4
	Kolhapur	136. Bhudargad	5
	Kolhapur	137. Chandgad	6
	Kolhapur	138. Gadhinglaj	6
	Kolhapur	139. Gaganbawada	2

1	2	3	4
	Kolhapur	140. Hatkanangale	9
	Kolhapur	141. Kagal	5
	Kolhapur	142. Karveer	9
	Kolhapur	143. Panhala	6
	Kolhapur	144. Radhanagari	6
	Kolhapur	145. Shahuwadi	8
	Kolhapur	146. Shirol	7
14.	Sangli	147. Atapadi	4
15.	Sangli	148. Jat	8
16.	Sangli	149. Kadegaonsangali	4
17.	Sangli	150. Kavathe M.	4
18.	Sangli	151. Khanapur	3
19.	Sangli	152. Miraj	8
20.	Sangli	153. PALUS	2
21.	Sangli	154. Shirala	7
22.	Sangli	155. Tasgaon	8
23.	Sangli	156. Walwasangli	11
24.	Aurangabad	157. Aurangabad	6
25.	Aurangabad	158. Gangapur	5
26.	Aurangabad	159. Kannad	9
27.	Aurangabad	160. Khultabad	3
28.	Aurangabad	161. Paithan	7
29.	Aurangabad	162. Phulambri	5
30.	Aurangabad	163. Sillod	6
31.	Aurangabad	164. Soygaon	3

1	2	3	4
32.	Aurangabad	165. Vaijapur	6
33.	Jalna	166. Ambad	6
34.	Jalna	167. Badnapur	4
35.	Jalna	168. Bhokardan	8
36.	Jalna	169. Ghansawangi	5
37.	Jalna	170. Jafrabad	4
38.	Jalna	171. Jalna	6
39.	Jalna	172. Mantha	3
40.	Jalna	173. Partur	4
41.	Parbhani	174. Gangakhed	5
42.	Parbhani	175. Jintur	6
43.	Parbhani	176. Manwat	2
44.	Parbhani	177. Palam	2
45.	Parbhani	178. Parbhani	5
46.	Parbhani	179. Pathri	4
47.	Parbhani	180. Purna	4
48.	Parbhani	181. Sailu	2
49.	Parbhani	182. Sonpeth	1
50.	Hingoli	183. Aundha Nagnath	4
51.	Hingoli	184. Basmath	6
52.	Hingoli	185. Hingoli	4
53.	Hingoli	186. Kalamnuri	6
54.	Hingoli	187. Sengaon	4
55.	Latur	188. Ahmedpur	5
56.	Latur	189. Ausa	7

1	2	3	4
57.	Latur	190. Chakur	3
58.	Latur	191. Deoni (BK)	2
59.	Latur	192. Jalkot	2
60.	Latur	193. Latur	8
61.	Latur	194. Nilanga	7
62.	Latur	195. Renapur	5
63.	Latur	196. ShirurAnantpal	2
64.	Latur	197. Udgir	5
65.	Osmanabad	198. Bhoom	5
66.	Osmanabad	199. Kallam (osmanabad)	6
67.	Osmanabad	200. Lohara	4
68.	Osmanabad	201. Omerga	4
69.	Osmanabad	202. Osmanabad	10
70.	Osmanabad	203. Paranda	4
71.	Osmanabad	204. Tuljapur	7
72.	Osmanabad	205. Washiosmanabad	2
73.	Beed	206. Ambejogai	5
74.	Beed	207. Ashti (Beed)	5
75.	Beed	208. Beed	8
76.	Beed	209. Dharur	2
77.	Beed	210. Georai	6
78.	Beed	211. Kaij	6
79.	Beed	212. Majalgaon	5
80.	Beed	213. Parli	5
81.	Beed	214. Patoda	4

1	2	3	4
82.	Beed	215. Shirur (Beed)	2
83.	Beed	216. Wadwani	2
84.	Nanded	217. Ardhapur	2
85.	Nanded	218. Bhokar	3
86.	Nanded	219. Biloli	5
87.	Nanded	220. Degloor	3
88.	Nanded	221. Dharmabad	1
89.	Nanded	222. Hadgaon	6
90.	Nanded	223. Himayat Nagar	2
91.	Nanded	224. Kandhar	5
92.	Nanded	225. Kinwat	9
93.	Nanded	226. Loha	5
94.	Nanded	227. Mahur	5
95.	Nanded	228. Mudkhed	2
96.	Nanded	229. Mukhed	7
97.	Nanded	230. Naigaon	3
98.	Nanded	231. Nanded	6
99.	Nanded	232. Umari	1
100.	Akola	233. Akola-akola	6
101.	Akola	234. Akot	3
102.	Akola	235. Balapur	4
103.	Akola	236. BarshiTakali	4
104.	Akola	237. Murtizapur	4
105.	Akola	238. Patur	5
106.	Akola	239. Telhara	4

1	2	3	4
107.	Washim	240. Karanja-washim	5
108.	Washim	241. Malegaon	4
109.	Washim	242. Mangrulpur	5
110.	Washim	243. Manora	3
111.	Washim	244. Risod	4
112.	Washim	245. Washim	4
113.	Amravati	246. Achalpur	3
114.	Amravati	247. Amravati	4
115.	Amravati	248. AnjangaonSuraji	3
116.	Amravati	249. Bhatkuli	3
117.	Amravati	250. Chandur Bazar	4
118.	Amravati	251. Chandur Railway	2
119.	Amravati	252. Chikhaldara	5
120.	Amravati	253. Daryapur	4
121.	Amravati	254. Dhamangaon Railway	4
122.	Amravati	255. Dharani	6
123.	Amravati	256. Morshi	5
124.	Amravati	257. NandgaonKhandeshwar	5
125.	Amravati	258. Tiosa	3
126.	Amravati	259. Warud	5
127.	Yeotmal	260. Arni	4
128.	Yeotmal	261. Babhulgaon	3
129.	Yeotmal	262. Darwha	4
130.	Yeotmal	263. Digras	2
131.	Yeotmal	264. Ghatanji	4

1	2	3	4
132.	Yeotmal	265. Kalamb	3
133.	Yeotmal	266. Mahagaon	4
134.	Yeotmal	267. Maregaon	2
135.	Yeotmal	268. Ner	3
136.	Yeotmal	269. Pandharkawada	6
137.	Yeotmal	270. Pusad	6
138.	Yeotmal	271. Ralegaon	4
139.	Yeotmal	272. Umarkhed	6
140.	Yeotmal	273. Wani	4
141.	Yeotmal	274. Yeotamal	5
142.	Yeotmal	275. Zarijamani	3
143.	Buldhana	276. Buldhana	5
144.	Buldhana	277. Chikhali	6
145.	Buldhana	278. Deulgaon Raja	2
146.	Buldhana	279. Jalgaon Jamod	3
147.	Buldhana	280. Khamgaon	5
148.	Buldhana	281. Lonar	4
149.	Buldhana	282. Malkapur	2
150.	Buldhana	283. Mehkar	5
151.	Buldhana	284. Motala	4
152.	Buldhana	285. Nandura	4
153.	Buldhana	286. Sangrampur	4
154.	Buldhana	287. Shegaon	4
155.	Buldhana	288. Sindkhed Raja	4
156.	Nagpur	289. Bhivapur	3

1	2	3	4
157.	Nagpur	290. Hingna	4
158.	Nagpur	291. Kalmeshwar	4
159.	Nagpur	292. Kamathi	2
160.	Nagpur	293. Katol	3
161.	Nagpur	294. Kuhi	4
162.	Nagpur	295. Mauda	4
163.	Nagpur	296. Nagpur	2
164.	Nagpur	297. Narkhed	4
165.	Nagpur	298. Parshivani	5
166.	Nagpur	299. Ramtek	5
167.	Nagpur	300. Sawner	5
168.	Nagpur	301. Umred	4
169.	Warha	302. Aashti	2
170.	Warha	303. Arvi	3
171.	Warha	304. Deoli	5
172.	Warha	305. Hinganghat	3
173.	Warha	306. Karanja-wardha	2
174.	Warha	307. Samudrapur	3
175.	Warha	308. Seloo	5
176.	Warha	309. Wardha	4
177.	Bhandara	310. Bhandara	5
178.	Bhandara	311. Lakhandur	4
179.	Bhandara	312. Lakhani	5
180.	Bhandara	313. Mohadi	5
181.	Bhandara	314. Pauni	4

1	2	3	4
182.	Bhandara	315. Sakoli	5
183.	Bhandara	316. Tumsar	5
184.	Gondia	317. Amgaon	4
185.	Gondia	318. ArjuniMorgaon	6
186.	Gondia	319. Deori	4
187.	Gondia	320. Gondia	8
188.	Gondia	321. Goregaon	5
189.	Gondia	322. SadakArjuni	4
190.	Gondia	323. Salekasa	4
191.	Gondia	324. Tirora	4
192.	Chandrapur	325. Ballarpur	3
193.		326. Bhadrawati	5
194.		327. Bramhapuri	5
195.		328. Chandrapur	4
196.	Chandrapur	329. Chimur	6
197.		330. Gondpipari	2
198.		331. Jivati	2
199.		332. Korpana	3
200.		333. Mul	4
201.		334. Nagbhid	5
202.		335. Pombhurna	2
203.		336. Rajura	3
204.		337. Saoli	6
205.		338. Sindewahi	4
206.		339. Warora	4

1	2	3	4
207.	Gadchiroli	340. Aheri	5
208.		341. Armori	4
209.		342. Bhamaragad	3
210.		343. Chamorshi	6
211.		344. Dhanora	5
212.		345. Ettapalli	3
213.		346. Gadchiroli	4
214.		347. Korchi	2
215.		348. Kurkheda	3
216.		349. Mulchera	3
217.		350. Sironcha	4
218.		351. Wadasa	3
TOTAL			1811

Tender system for purchasing Unani medicines

*165. SHRI AHMAD SAEED MALIHABADI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that regular purchase of CGHS Unani medicines through tender system has not been made during the last 6-7 years;

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

(c) the steps taken or being taken to make regular procurement of CGHS Unani medicines through tender system from the reputed and established manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) procures Unani medicines through various sources for its beneficiaries. Most of the Unani medicines are procured from Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Company Limited (IMPCL), a Government of India undertaking under Department of AYUSH. The medicines are also procured through rate contracts from other manufacturers. In addition, there is

also a provision to procure the medicines through Local purchase to ensure their availability to CGHS beneficiaries.

During the last few years, procurement of medicines for Unani system has been done mainly from M/s IMPCL, a Public Sector Undertaking and partly through local purchase. Last tendering process for procurement, of Unani medicines from private manufacturers was successfully completed in 2006-07. The process has already been initiated to finalise the new tender.

Prevalence of water-borne diseases

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

(a) whether Government has taken note of high prevalence of water-borne diseases in the country;

(b) if so, the number of related cases and deaths reported during each of the last three years and the current year, disease-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by Government to check such diseases in the country, particularly in rural, areas along with the achievements made as a result thereof; and

(d) the funds earmarked and allocated to various States to control and create awareness about water-borne diseases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Major water-borne diseases reported in the country are Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid), Cholera, Viral Hepatitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES).

State/UT-wise number of cases and deaths due to Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid), Cholera, Viral Hepatitis and Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES), as reported by State/UT Governments, during the years 2010-2013 are given in Statement-I to V (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Provision of safe drinking water is the main strategy to control spread of water-borne diseases. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation supplements efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe drinking water facilities like hand-pumps, piped water supply schemes, etc. in rural areas. Upto 67% of the NRDWP funds allocated to States can

be utilized for tackling water quality problems in rural areas. In addition, Government of India provides 3% NRDWP funds on 100% central assistance basis to States for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which include taking up works relating to setting up of new or up-gradation of district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, hiring of trained manpower for the laboratories, providing field test kits/refills to Gram Panchayats etc. Under NRDWP-Support component, for which 5% funds are allocated, States can take up awareness generation campaigns on prevention of water borne diseases by keeping drinking water sources free from contamination, ensuring safe storage and handling of drinking water and maintaining safe sanitation and hygiene.

'Health' is a state subject and the responsibility for providing healthcare facilities to patients primarily lies with the respective State Governments. However, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provides financial and technical assistance to State/UT Governments under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for strengthening of primary and secondary health care facilities to effectively respond to health care needs including health problems arising from consumption of contaminated drinking water. The financial assistance for this purpose is provided under NRHM Mission Flexipool as per the needs of States/UTs which are reflected in their annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). State/UT-wise allocation of funds under NRHM Mission Flexipool during the last three financial years and the current financial year (as on 31.10.2013) are given in Statement-VI (*See* below).

Further, National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi, provides technical assistance to State/UT Governments on prevention and control of water-borne diseases in carrying out investigation of outbreaks of such diseases under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP). At the national level, NCDC also coordinates laboratory support for outbreak investigations, besides conducting regular training courses for development of trained manpower.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases and Deaths due to Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases reported during the years 2010 - 2013

Sl. No.	State /U.T	2010		2011		2012		2013 *	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	2291375	214	2235614	107	2092340	100	727847	36
2	Arunachal Pradesh	19104	3	32228	11	44570	7	9014	1
3	Assam	75681	0	96816	16	134295	147	88688	206
4	Bihar	NR	NR	130276	0	493559	8	436560	17
5	Chhattisgarh	51480	2	64575	5	108238	26	81587	47
6	Goa	16417	5	15146	2	13696	1	11341	0
7	Gujarat	357922	3	367450	0	410508	7	328735	8
8	Haryana	215717	43	224223	21	215111	27	138469	26
9	Himachal Pradesh	284548	28	310227	51	338708	58	247077	43
10	Jammu and Kashmir	494138	5	544711	0	550645	2	511620	1
11	Jharkhand	58767	0	98258	1	72170	6	53919	23

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	Karnataka	583103	62	591989	49	582347	84	139819	15
13	Kerala	373945	2	260938	0	360743	10	322889	14
14	Madhya Pradesh	305438	107	290705	92	488743	91	436667	64
15	Maharashtra	813445	12	507046	4	457001	1	357120	0
16	Manipur	13869	12	17605	39	27469	56	17663	32
17	Meghalaya	181411	16	148801	20	201819	19	100652	10
18	Mizoram	16148	12	16192	11	15957	7	11142	6
19	Nagaland	36535	0	30458	1	20939	0	8507	0
20	Odisha	681659	104	632493	143	743493	235	296663	99
21	Punjab	204936	39	190022	15	197059	27	149424	5
22	Rajasthan	223106	11	227571	7	508512	12	349537	7
23	Sikkim	55223	2	44094	2	53516	0	33440	1
24	Tamil Nadu	455668	49	210074	24	199930	17	214887	21
25	Tripura	119945	88	109777	83	98417	22	52253	11
26	Uttarakhand	100065	42	79643	26	101927	21	61971	9

27	Uttar Pradesh	431893	164	554770	185	740328	254	581392	194
28	West Bengal	1970448	398	1854651	288	2033180	280	991631	150
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28028	8	19679	0	33513	3	16453	0
30	Chandigarh	NR	NR	42615	0	38218	0	33916	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	69265	1	81322	1	74007	0	52010	0
32	Daman and Diu	8169	0	12638	0	12559	0	7229	2
33	Delhi	115478	89	102983	62	136567	98	82414	41
34	Lakshadweep	6742	0	4693	0	5461	0	5148	0
35	Puducherry	82659	5	80766	3	96210	21	56097	16
TOTAL		10742327	1526	10231049	1269	11701755	1647	7013781	1105

(Source: 'National Health Profile' published by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India).

Notes 1: NR implies "Not Reported".

2: * The figures of the year 2013 are provisional and for different period upto October, 2013.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Cases and Deaths due to Enteric Fever (Typhoid) reported during the years 2010 - 2013

Sl. No.	State /U.T	2010		2011		2012		2013 *	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	170763	5	180297	6	279816	37	104742	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5715	10	7885	9	11821	10	2628	2
3	Assam	4140	0	4541	5	12016	10	5438	0
4	Bihar	NR	NR	14787	0	142341	3	206754	0
5	Chhattisgarh	38532	0	42115	1	54417	6	21646	2
6	Goa	431	0	285	0	290	0	266	0
7	Gujarat	9778	0	14371	0	24325	0	14881	1
8	Haryana	22361	2	25469	1	34427	1	20710	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	24417	3	28074	2	40041	3	25977	1
10	Jammu and Kashmir	90847	1	82347	0	68157	0	52147	0
11	Jharkhand	35872	0	27009	3	19624	39	16017	11

12	Karnataka	34296	6	38727	2	55163	1	13457	7
13	Kerala	4621	1	3322	0	4670	1	4702	3
14	Madhya Pradesh	33792	25	32490	20	68280	29	73986	20
15	Maharashtra	94363	0	50095	1	71094	2	54904	1
16	Manipur	3859	0	5498	7	13731	5	7342	12
17	Meghalaya	8169	1	9235	2	6916	10	4028	1
18	Mizoram	1115	0	2270	1	2062	1	2146	3
19	Nagaland	19014	0	14962	2	10437	0	4681	0
20	Odisha	45692	29	59903	104	73087	89	27434	16
21	Punjab	28248	6	36263	9	42536	4	28291	1
22	Rajasthan	10575	0	7902	0	27018	4	16782	4
23	Sikkim	689	0	551	0	401	0	100	0
24	Tamil Nadu	112879	51	50185	0	34611	0	24854	0
25	Tripura	2068	5	3553	0	6198	3	6338	1
26	Uttarakhand	16489	2	13760	1	28698	4	18147	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	71037	158	117537	80	143516	65	159148	120

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28	West Bengal	146428	74	127180	34	143179	29	61845	20
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1266	1	1343	1	1340	1	796	0
30	Chandigarh	NR	NR	3190	0	3023	0	1932	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2221	0	2269	0	2559	0	3719	0
32	Daman and Diu	1652	0	964	0	1265	0	867	0
33	Delhi	32542	60	42976	55	47957	71	20847	25
34	Lakshadweep	13	0	14	0	5	0	4	0
35	Puducherry	11001	0	11077	0	2678	0	1640	0
TOTAL		1084885	440	1062446	346	1477699	428	1009196	255

(Source: 'National Health Profile' published by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India)

Notes: 1. NR implies "Not Reported".

2.*The figures of the year 2013 are provisional and for different period upto October, 2013.

Statement-III

State/UT-wise Cases and Deaths due to Viral Hepatitis reported during the years 2010-2013

Sl. No.	State /U.T	2010		2011		2012		2013 *	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	9949	60	11050	61	7955	84	4109	29
2	Arunachal Pradesh	219	6	636	4	1520	4	196	0
3	Assam	312	0	2557	25	419	0	419	0
4	Bihar	NR	NR	202	0	3094	2	5453	2
5	Chhattisgarh	287	4	139	1	914	5	575	4
6	Goa	71	0	118	0	92	0	107	0
7	Gujarat	3190	0	4328	0	4763	6	2262	6
8	Haryana	1583	4	2557	2	2686	1	1011	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	2566	13	1248	10	1310	17	1258	7
10	Jammu and Kashmir	3990	0	5129	2	5967	0	5021	0
11	Jharkhand	358	0	384	2	983	0	1071	0

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	Karnataka	8872	16	6049	8	10789	26	1327	4
13	Kerala	5353	6	5336	7	8212	18	6248	7
14	Madhya Pradesh	5168	15	3851	12	12325	4	7922	5
15	Maharashtra	5446	36	5994	30	6175	21	4339	10
16	Manipur	320	0	229	0	229	4	115	0
17	Meghalaya	438	1	87	3	221	1	277	0
18	Mizoram	571	12	812	14	914	15	367	9
19	Nagaland	119	0	64	0	284	0	20	0
20	Odisha	3328	62	3272	89	5372	100	1776	43
21	Punjab	6546	21	5041	12	3323	0	2605	5
22	Rajasthan	1356	1	967	0	1595	7	1304	5
23	Sikkim	1180	2	484	0	667	6	383	0
24	Tamil Nadu	5732	3	5940	0	10628	0	2445	0
25	Tripura	717	8	404	0	272	2	74	1
26	Uttarakhand	6645	12	3143	19	6499	16	5457	11

27	Uttar Pradesh	2203	9	7749	28	6345	12	7491	14
28	West Bengal	4779	68	5480	105	4097	102	2569	44
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	255	6	208	5	172	9	146	4
30	Chandigarh	NR	NR	1309	0	1751	0	372	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	314	2	269	0	159	0	88	2
32	Daman and Diu	103	0	484	0	192	4	181	7
33	Delhi	6510	61	8347	68	8184	66	4881	76
34	Lakshadweep	20	0	15	1	17	0	5	0
35	Puducherry	650	2	520	12	755	19	401	8
Total		89150	430	94402	520	118880	551	72275	304

(Source: 'National Health Profile' published by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India)

Notes: 1. NR implies "Not Reported".

2. The figures of the year 2013 are provisional and for different period upto October, 2013.

Statement-IV

State/UT-wise Cases and Deaths due to Cholera reported during the years 2010 - 2013

Sl. No.	State /U.T.	2010		2011		2012		2013*	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	178	0	227	0	109	0	4	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	NR	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	12	0	1	0	13	0	7	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	132	1	79	0	71	0	42	0
8	Haryana	105	0	1	0	16	0	14	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2976	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	NR	NR	0	0	0	0	8	0

12	Karnataka	301	3	166	0	175	0	25	0
13	Kerala	2	0	19	1	4	1	22	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	0	0	12	0	8	0
15	Maharashtra	384	1	210	2	317	0	126	1
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	NR	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Punjab	43	1	9	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	37	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	156	0	580	0	523	0	36	1
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttarakhand	NR	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	20	0	9	0	0	0	0	0

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28	West Bengal	570	0	652	0	181	0	51	0
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	NR	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	8	0	33	0	24	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	77	0	380	7	111	0	11	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	15	0	3	0
	TOTAL	5004	9	2341	10	1583	1	382	2

(Source: 'National Health Profile' published by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India)

Notes: 1. NR implies "Not Reported".

2. * The figures of the year 2013 are provisional and for different period upto October, 2013.

32 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

Statement-V

State/UT-wise number of Cases and Deaths due to Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) reported during the years 2010-2013

Sl. No.	State /U.T.	2010		2011		2012		2013 (as on 31.10.2013)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	139	7	73	1	64	0	5	0
2	Assam	469	117	1319	250	1343	229	1341	268
3	Bihar	50	7	821	197	745	275	279	111
4	Delhi	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
5	Goa	80	0	91	1	84	0	35	1
6	Haryana	1	1	90	14	5	0	1	0
7	Jharkhand	18	2	303	19	16	0	188	5
8	Karnataka	143	1	397	0	189	1	162	0
9	Kerala	191	5	88	6	29	6	46	6
10	Maharashtra	34	17	35	9	37	20	0	0
11	Manipur	118	15	11	0	2	0	1	0

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	Nagaland	11	6	44	6	21	2	20	0
13	Punjab	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Tamil Nadu	466	7	762	29	935	64	49	6
15	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	211	0
16	Uttarakhand	7	0	0	0	174	2	0	0
17	Uttar Pradesh	3540	494	3492	579	3484	557	2505	469
18	West Bengal	70	0	714	58	1216	100	670	88
	TOTAL	5167	679	8249	1169	8344	1256	5513	954

(Source: Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme- Delhi, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India)

Note: All reported cases and deaths due to AES are not attributable to intake of contaminated water.

Statement-VI

*State/UT-wise details of funds allocated under NRHM Mission
Flexipool during the Financial Years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	235.73	290.25	321.50	316.99
2	Arunachal Pradesh	30.24	15.26	21.20	21.00
3	Assam	398.23	373.98	477.91	473.38
4	Bihar	335.39	411.1	512.42	505.25
5	Chhattisgarh	97.10	118.9	145.47	143.44
6	Goa	4.18	5.34	5.54	5.46
7	Gujarat	157.50	193.17	229.29	226.08
8	Haryana	65.63	80.57	96.27	94.92
9	Himachal Pradesh	28.38	34.95	39.05	38.51
10	Jammu and Kashmir	47.02	57.76	71.48	70.48
11	Jharkhand	125.65	153.86	187.77	185.14
12	Karnataka	164.15	201.42	232.13	228.88
13	Kerala	99.11	121.34	126.78	125.01
14	Madhya Pradesh	244.36	298.98	358.37	353.35
15	Maharashtra	301.18	368.87	426.71	420.73
16	Manipur	42.36	30.53	41.73	41.34
17	Meghalaya	36.30	32.71	45.45	45.02
18	Mizoram	21.07	12.54	16.73	16.57
19	Nagaland	33.54	27.8	30.37	30.08
20	Orissa	148.54	182.01	207.07	204.17

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Punjab	75.61	92.7	105.20	103.73
22	Rajasthan	228.53	279.57	338.74	334.00
23	Sikkim	15.63	7.64	9.32	9.23
24	Tamil Nadu	193.34	237.83	273.93	270.09
25	Tripura	39.47	44.7	56.29	55.75
26	Uttar Pradesh	671.97	823.17	985.22	971.42
27	Uttarakhand	39.59	48.54	57.62	56.82
28	West Bengal	249.72	305.29	346.87	342.01
29	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1.11	1.46	1.44	1.42
30	Chandigarh	2.80	3.4	4.00	3.95
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.69	0.97	1.30	1.28
32	Daman and Diu	0.49	0.49	0.92	0.91
33	Delhi	42.90	51.93	63.62	62.73
34	Lakshadweep	0.20	0.49	0.26	0.24
35	Pondicherry	3.03	3.88	4.73	4.66
GRAND TOTAL		4180.74	4913.40	5,842.70	5,764.00

Trauma centres at National Highways

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

(a) whether Government is considering setting up of Trauma Centres at National Highways in the country for the accident victims, given the increase in the number of fatal road accidents on highways;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the number of Trauma Centres that are likely to be set up along National Highways passing through Karnataka; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is providing financial assistance to the state Governments for developing Trauma Care facilities in the Government Hospitals located on National Highways. During the Eleventh Plan, 118 hospitals of various categories were identified from 16 states for development of Trauma Care facilities at various levels. However, assistance was provided to 116 Hospitals only. The list of these 116 hospitals is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Karnataka was one of the states which was covered during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and 8 Government Hospitals were funded for development of trauma care facilities in the state. The list of these 8 hospitals is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise and corridor-wise list of 116 Trauma Centres funded during Eleventh Plan

Sl. No.	Corridor-wise	Name of Trauma Centre	Level
1	2	3	4
A - Hospitals under State Government			
Andhra Pradesh			
1	N-S	Rajeev Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Adilabad	II
2		Distt. Hqr. Hospital, Nizamabad	II
3		Area Hospital, Kamareddy	III
4		District Hospital, Mehboobnagar	III
5		Govt. General Hospital & Medical College, Kurnool	II
6		Govt. General Hospital & Medical College, Anantapur	II
7		Community Hospital, Penukonda	III
8	G-Q	Taluka Hospital, Tekkali,	III
9		District Hospital, Srikakulam	II
10		King George Hospital & Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam	II
11		Taluk Hospital, Tuni, East Godavari	III
12		District Hospital, Rajahmundry, East Godavari	II
13		District Hospital, Eluru, West Godavari	III

1	2	3	4
14		Medical College, Guntur	II
15		District Hospital, Ongole,	III
16		Dist. Hospital, Nellore	II
17		Taluk Hospital, Nayadupet	III
		Assam	
18	E-W	Medical College & Hospital, Silchar	II
19		Civil Hospital, Haflong	III
20		Civil Hospital, Diphu	III
21		District Hospital, Naogaon	II
22		Medical College & Hospital, Guwahati	II
23		District Hospital, Nalbari	III
24		Civil Hospital, Bongaigaon	III
		Bihar	
25	E-W	Civil Hospital, Kishanganj	III
26		District Hospital, Purnia	II
27		Civil Hospital, Madhepura	III
28		Darbhanga Medical College Hospital, Darbhanga	II
29		S.K. Medical Coljege Hospital, Muzaffarpur	II
30		Civil Hospital, Gopalgunj	III
31		Civil Hospital, Jhanjarpur	III
32	G-Q	Sadar Hospital, Sasaram, Rohtas	III
33		AN Magadh Medical College Hospital, Gaya	II
		Gujarat	
34	E-W	Civil Hospital, Palanpur	II
35		Civil Hospital, Radhanpur	III
36		S.A. Hospital, Bachau, Kutch	III
37		General Hospital, Morbi	II
38		Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhayaya Hospital, Rajkot	II
39		CHC, Jetpur	III
40		General Hospital, Porbandar	II
41	G-Q	General Hospital, Valsad	II

1	2	3	4
42		Govt. Medical College, Surat	II
43		District Hospital, Bharuch	III
44		SSG Hospital & Medical College, Vadodara	II
45		District Hospital, Himmat Nagar	III
Haryana			
46	N-S	Dist. Hospital, Ambala	II
47		Civil Hospital, Panipat	III
48	G-Q	District Hospital, Rewari	III
Jammu and Kashmir			
49	N-S	MMAM District Hospital, Anantnag	III
50		Trauma Hospital, Batote, Doda	III
51		Govt. District Hospital, Udhampur	II
Jharkhand			
52		Patliputra Medical College, Dhanbad	II
Karnataka			
53	G-Q	Tumkur Dist. Hospital, Tumkur	III
54		Taluk Hospital, Sira	III
55		Civil Hospital, Chitradurga	II
56		Civil Hospital, Devangere	III
57	G-Q	Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli, Dharwad	II
58		District Hospital, Haveri	III
59		District Hospital, Belgaum	III
60	N-S	Medical College, Chickballapur	III
Madhya Pradesh			
61	E-W	Civil Hospital, Shivpuri	II
62		G. R. Medical College Hospital, Gwalior	II
63		District Hospital, Sagar	II
64		District Hospital, Narasimhapur	III
65		Indira Gandhi District Hospital, Seoni	III
Maharashtra			
66	G-Q	Govt. Medical College Hospital, Kolhapur	II

1	2	3	4
67		District Hospital, Satara	III
68		BJ Medical College, Pune	II
69		Municipal Hospital, Vashi	III
70		Sub District Hospital Danau, Thane	III
71	N-S	Sub District Hospital, Hinganghat, Wardha	III
		Orissa	
72	G-Q	District Hospital, Balasore	II
73		District Hospital, Bhadrak	III
74		SCB Medical College, Cuttack	I
75		District Hospital, Khurda	III
76		MKCG Medical College, Behrampur	II
		Punjab	
77	N-S	Sub-District Hospital, Pathankot, Gurdaspur	III
78		Dist. Hospital, Jalandhar	II
79		Dist. Hospital, Khanna	III
		Rajasthan	
80	E-W	Govt. Hospital, Baran	III
81		New Medical College Hospital, Kota	II
82		SS Hospital, Chittorgarh	III
83		Civil Hospital, Dungarpur, Sabarkantha	III
84		RNT Medical College, Udaipur	II
85	G-Q	District Hospital, Bhilwara	III
86		JLN Medical College, Ajmer	II
87		SMS Medical College, Jaipur	II
88		Taluk Hospital, Kotputli, Alwar	III
89		Govt. Hospital, Sirohi	III
		Tamil Nadu	
90		Kilpauk Medical College, Chennai	II
91	G-Q	Government Medical College and Civil Hospital, Vellore	II
92		Taluk Hospital, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri	III
93		Govt. District Hqr. Hospital, Karur	III

1	2	3	4
94		Dist. Hospital, Dindigul	II
95	N-S	Govt. Rajaji Hospital & Medical College, Madurai	II
96		District Hqr. Hospital, Kovilpatti	III
97		Govt. Medical College Hospital, Tirunelveli	II
98	N-S	Kanyakumari Govt. Medical College Hospital, Asaripaliam, Nagarcoil	II
Uttar Pradesh			
99	E-W	BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur	II
100		Distt. Hospital, Faizabad	III
101		KGM College, Lucknow	II
102		Hospital & GSVM Medical College, Kanpur	II
103		District Hospital, Jaluan, Orai	III
104		MLB Medical College, Jhansi	II
105		District Hospital, Basti	III
106	G-Q	SN Medical College, Agra	II
107		Shri B.A. District Hospital, Etawah	III
108		District Hospital, Fatehpur	III
109		MLN Medical College, Allahabad	II
110	N-S	LLRM Medical College, Meerut	II
111		District Hospital, Lalitpur	II
West Bengal			
112		North Bengal Medical College & Hospital, Siliguri	II
113	E-W	Islampur SD Hospital, Uttar Dinajpur	III
114		Sub-Divisional Hospital, Asansol	II
115	GQ	Burdwan Medical College & Hospital, Burdwan	II
116		Sub-District Hospital, Kharagpur	III

Statement-II*Status of Trauma Care Centres in Karnataka*

Sl. No.	Corridor	Name of Trauma Centre	Level	Amount Allotted	Amount released	Status of Funds released	
						Year of sanction	Amount released
Karnataka							
1		Tumkur Dist. Hospital, Tumkur	III	4.8000	1.9474	(07-08) (10-11)	0.6500 1.2974
2		Taluk Hospital, Sira	III	4.8000	1.8114	(07-08) (11-12)	0.6500 1.1614
3		Civil Hospital, Chitradurga	II	9.6500	5.3637	(07-08) (10-11)	0.8000 4.5637
4	G-Q	Civil Hospital, Devangere	III	4.8000	1.9474	(07-08) (10-11)	0.6500 1.2974
5		Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli, Dharwad	II	9.6500	4.1117	(07-08) (10-11)	0.8000 3.3117
6		District Hospital, Haveri	III	4.8000	2.3036	(07-08) (11-12)	0.6500 1.6536
7	G-Q	District Hospital, Belgaum	III	4.8000	12415	(07-08) (10-11)	0.6500 0.5915
8	N-S	District Hospital, Chickballapur	III	4.8000	0.6500	(09-10)	0.6500
		Level-II = 2 and Level-III= 6		48.1000	19.3767	Total=	19.3767

Total identified hospital - 8
 Construction completed - 7
 Construction under progress - 1
 Functional trauma centre - 7
 Amount released Rs. 19.3767 crore

Statement-II*Status of Trauma Care Centres in Karnataka*

(Rs. in crore)

Building	Equipments	Man power	Communi- cation	Legal Services	Remarks	
					UC receive	UCs
0.6500	0.8524	04200	0.0200	0.0050	0.6500 0.9670	R NR Construction Completed Fund released for equipment & other component. Audited UC & SOE awaited. Operational.
0.6500	0.7164	0.4200	0.0200	0.0050	0.0758 0.0000	R Construction Completed, Fund released for equipment & other component. Audited UC & SOE awaited. Operational.
0.8000	3.7737	0.7600	0.0200	0.0000	0.8000 0.0332	R NR Construction Completed, fund released for equipment & other component. Audited UC & SOE awaited. Operational.
0.6500	0.8524	0.4200	0.0200	0.0050	0.6500 1.2284	R NR Construction Completed. Fund released for equipment & other component. Audited UC & SOE awaited. Operational.
0.8000	25217	0.7600	0.0200	0.0100	0.7338 1.9945	R NR Construction Completed. Fund released for equipment & other component. Audited UC & SOE awaited. Operational.
0.6500	1.2086	0.4200	0.0200	0.0050	0.65110 1.4280	R Construction Completed. Fund released for equipment & other component. Audited UC for Rs. 0.5540 crore received. Operational.
0.6500	0.1465	0 4200	0.0200	0.0050	0.6500 0.0000	R NR Construction Completed. Fund released for equipment & other component. Audited UC & SOE awaited. Operational.
0.6500					0.4750	NR Construction under progress. Fund for equipment not released.
5.5000	10.0717	3.6200	0.1400	0.0450	10.3357	

Mandatory rural service for medical students

*168. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government takes a bond from medical students making it mandatory for them to serve one year in rural hospitals and public health centres; and

(b) if so, the number of posts lying vacant in rural hospitals and public health centres all over the country for the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the proposal of Medical Council of India (MCI) to amend the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000, to make one year rural posting at a Public Health Centre (PHC) mandatory for a MBBS student, to apply for admission in a PG medical course, has been approved by this Ministry. This is proposed to be implemented from the academic year 2015-16.

Statements showing the number of posts of doctors and specialists lying vacant in the government health facilities in rural areas of the country are given in Statement-I to VII.

Statement-I*Doctors+ at Primary Health Centres*

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1624	3588	3448	140	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh*	97	NA	92	NA	5
3	Assam	975	NA	1478	NA	*
4	Bihar#	1863	2078	3532	*	*
5	Chhattisgarh	755	1510	435	1075	320
6	Goa	19	46	41	5	*
7	Gujarat*	1158	1123	778	345	380

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Haryana	447	481	342	139	105
9	Himachal Pradesh	472	582	436	146	36
10	Jammu and Kashmir	396	750	845	*	*
11	Jharkhand	330	330	407	*	*
12	Karnataka	2310	2310	2089	221	221
13	Kerala	809	984	1152	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	1156	1238	814	424	342
15	Maharashtra##	1811	3618	2760	858	*
16	Manipur	80	238	170	68	*
17	Meghalaya#	109	127	104	23	5
18	Mizoram##	57	57	49	8	8
19	Nagaland	126	NA	99	NA	27
20	Odisha	1226	1317	1069	248	157
21	Punjab	449	496	457	39	*
22	Rajasthan	1528	1824	1755	69	*
23	Sikkim##	24	48	32	16	*
24	Tamil Nadu	1227	2390	2271	119	*
25	Tripura#	79	NA	119	NA	*
26	Uttarakhand	257	299	205	94	52
27	Uttar Pradesh###	3692	4509	2861	1648	831
28	West Bengal	909	1807	1006	801	*
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	40	33	7	*
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	6	6	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32	Daman and Diu	3	3	5	*	*
33	Delhi	5	22	22	0	*
34	Lakshadweep	4	9	9	0	*
35	Puducherry##	24	37	63	NA	*
ALL INDIA ²		24049	31867	28984	6493	2489

Notes:

#Data for 2011 repeated.

Data for 2010 repeated.

Data for 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned".

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors.

*: Surplus All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

1 One per each Primary Health Centre.

2 For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

Statement-II

Surgeons at CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	281	167	39	128	242
2	Arunachal Pradesh#	48	NA	0	NA	48
3	Assam	109	NA	24	NA	85
4	Bihar#	70	70	41	29	29
5	Chhattisgarh	149	149	18	131	13
6	Goa	5	5	2	3	3
7	Gujarat#	318	278	64	214	254
8	Haryana	109	35	6	29	103

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Himachal Pradesh	76	NA	1	NA	75
10	Jammu and Kashmir	84	77	50	27	34
11	Jharkhand	188	31	23	8	165
12	Karnataka	180	180	118	62	62
13	Kerala#	217	NA	NA	NA	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	333	239	58	181	275
15	Maharashtra##	363	147	96	51	267
16	Manipur#	16	16	0	16	16
17	Meghalaya#	29	2	1	1	28
18	Mizoram	9	NA	0	NA	9
19	Nagaland	21	NA	2	NA	19
20	Odisha	377	133	48	85	329
21	Punjab	132	123	96	27	36
22	Rajasthan	382	116	56	60	326
23	Sikkim	2	NA	0	NA	2
24	Tamil Nadu ³	385	0	0	0	385
25	Tripura	12	NA	0	NA	12
26	Uttarakhand	59	55	9	46	50
27	Uttar Pradesh	515	515	404	111	111
28	West Bengal	348	0	0	0	348
29	A& N Islands	4	4	0	4	4
30	Chandigarh	2	2	1	1	1
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	1
32	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	2
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	0	3
35	Puducherry	4	NA	0	NA	4
ALL INDIA ²		4833	2344	1157	1214	3459

Data for 2011 repeated.

Data for 2010 repeated.

Data for 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned".

NA: Not Available.

*: Surplus All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs

1 One per each Primary Health Centre.

2 For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

3 Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis.

Statement-III

Obstetricians & Gynaecologists at CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	281	167	99	68	182
2	Arunachal Pradesh#	48	NA	0	NA	48
3	Assam	109	NA	69	NA	40
4	Bihar#	70	70	39	31	31
5	Chhattisgarh	149	149	18	131	131
6	Goa	5	5	3	2	2
7	Gujarat#	318	34	9	25	309
8	Haryana	109	34	11	23	98
9	Himachal Pradesh	76	NA	0	NA	76
10	Jammu and Kashmir	84	84	58	26	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Jharkhand	188	31	30	1	158
12	Karnataka	180	180	175	5	5
13	Kerala#	217	NA	NA	NA	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	333	240	73	167	260
15	Maharashtra##	363	205	180	25	183
16	Manipur	16	1	0	1	16
17	Meghalaya#	29	2	5	*	24
18	Mizoram	9	NA	0	NA	9
19	Nagaland	21	NA	2	NA	19
20	Odisha	377	380	152	228	225
21	Punjab	132	123	66	57	66
22	Rajasthan	382	42	14	28	368
23	Sikkim	2	NA	0	NA	2
24	Tamil Nadu ³	385	0	0	0	385
25	Tripura+	12	NA	0	NA	12
26	Uttarakhand	59	55	14	41	45
27	Uttar Pradesh	515	515	475	40	40
28	West Bengal#	348	271	116	155	232
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	0	4	4
30	Chandigarh	2	5	6	*	*
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32	Daman and Diu	2	1	1	0	1
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	0	3
35	Puducherry	4	NA	0	NA	4
ALL INDIA ²		4833	2598	1615	1058	3005

Notes: # Data for 2011 repeated + Data for 2010 repeated.

NA: Not Available.

* Surplus All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of Statewise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

1 One per each Community Health Centre.

2 For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

3 Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis.

Statement-IV

Physicians at CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	281	167	98	69	183
2	Arunachal Pradesh#	48	NA	0	NA	48
3	Assam	109	NA	9	NA	100
4	Bihar#	70	70	28	42	42
5	Chhattisgarh	149	149	16	133	133
6	Goa	5	3	1	2	4
7	Gujarat#	318	0	0	0	318
8	Haryana	109	34	2	32	107
9	Himachal Pradesh	76	NA	2	NA	74
10	Jammu and Kashmir	84	77	35	42	49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Jharkhand	188	31	17	14	171
12	Karnataka	180	180	107	73	73
13	Kerala#	217	NA	NA	NA	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	333	196	69	127	264
15	Maharashtra##	363	119	57	62	306
16	Manipur	16	1	0	1	16
17	Meghalaya#	29	2	2	0	27
18	Mizoram	9	NA	0	NA	9
19	Nagaland	21	NA	1	NA	20
20	Odisha	377	133	41	92	336
21	Punjab	132	123	58	65	74
22	Rajasthan	382	112	67	45	315
23	Sikkim	2	NA	0	NA	2
24	Tamil Nadu ³	385	0	0	0	385
25	Tripura	12	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Uttarakhand	59	55	8	47	51
27	Uttar Pradesh	515	515	314	201	201
28	West Bengal	348	0	0	0	348
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	0	4	4
30	Chandigarh	2	2	1	1	1
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	1
32	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	0	3
35	Puducherry	4	NA	7	NA	*
ALL INDIA ²		4833	1973	940	1052	3667

Notes: #Data for 2011 repeated.

Sanctioned data for 2011 used.

* Surplus All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Short-all ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

1 One per each Community Health Centre.

2 For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

3 Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis.

Statement-V

Paediatricians at CHCs

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	281	167	110	57	171
2	Arunachal Pradesh#	48	NA	1	NA	47
3	Assam	109	NA	20	NA	89
4	Bihar#	70	70	43	27	27
5	Chhattisgarh	149	149	19	130	130
6	Goa	5	3	0	3	5
7	Gujarat#	318	34	3	31	315
8	Haryana	109	34	10	24	99
9	Himachal Pradesh	76	NA	2	NA	74
10	Jammu and Kashmir	84	77	30	47	54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Jharkhand	188	31	16	15	172
12	Karnataka	180	154	95	59	85
13	Kerala#	217	NA	NA	NA	NA
14	Madhya Pradesh	333	160	67	93	266
15	Maharashtra##	363	178	181	*	182
16	Manipur	16	1	1	0	15
17	Meghalaya#	29	2	1	1	28
18	Mizoram	9	NA	0	NA	9
19	Nagaland	21	NA	4	NA	17
20	Odisha	377	262	76	186	301
21	Punjab	132	123	59	64	73
22	Rajasthan	382	28	11	17	371
23	Sikkim	2	NA	0	NA	2
24	Tamil Nadu ³	385	0	0	0	385
25	Tripura+	12	NA	0	NA	12
26	Uttarakhand	59	45	20	25	39
27	Uttar Pradesh	515	515	547	*	*
28	West Bengal#	348	271	59	212	289
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	0	4	4
30	Chandigarh	2	2	3	*	*
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	1
32	Daman and Diu	2	1	1	0	1
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35	Puducherry	4	NA	0	NA	4
	ALL INDIA ²	4833	2311	1379	995	3270

Notes: # Data for 2011 repeated +Data for 2010 repeated.

NA: Not Available.

1 One per each Community Health Centre.

* Surplus. All India figures/or Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

2 For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

3 Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis.

Statement-VI

Total Specialists at CHCs

Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians & Paediatricians]

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1124	668	346	322	778
2	Arunachal Pradesh#	192	NA	1	NA	191
3	Assam	436	NA	122	NA	314
4	Bihar#	280	280	151	129	129
5	Chhattisgarh	596	596	71	525	525
6	Goa	20	16	6	10	14
7	Gujarat#	1272	346	76	270	1196
8	Haryana	436	137	29	108	407
9	Himachal Pradesh	304	NA	5	NA	299
10	Jammu and Kashmir	336	315	173	142	163
11	Jharkhand	752	124	86	38	666

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Karnataka	720	694	495	199	225
13	Kerala#	868	640	774	*	94
14	Madhya Pradesh	1332	835	267	568	1065
15	Maharashtra##	1452	649	514	135	938
16	Manipur###	64	64	1	63	63
17	Meghalaya#	116	8	9	*	107
18	Mizoram	36	NA	0	NA	36
19	Nagaland	84	NA	9	NA	75
20	Odisha	1508	908	317	591	1191
21	Punjab	528	492	279	213	249
22	Rajasthan	1528	298	148	150	1380
23	Sikkim	8	NA	0	NA	8
24	Tamil Nadu ³	1540	0	0	0	1540
25	Tripura+	48	NA	0	NA	48
26	Uttarakhand	236	210	51	159	185
27	Uttar Pradesh	2060	2060	1740	320	320
28	West Bengal	1392	542	175	367	1217
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	16	0	16	16
30	Chandigarh	8	11	11	0	*
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0	0	0	4
32	Daman and Diu	8	2	2	0	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	12	0	0	0	12
35	Puducherry##	16	3	0	NA	16
ALL INDIA ²		19332	9914	5858	4325	13477

Notes: #Data for 2011 repealed +Data for 2010 repeated.

Data for 2011 repeated for "Sanctioned".

NA: Not Available.

1: Four per each Community Health Centre.

* Surplus All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

2 For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.

3 Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis.

Statement-VII

General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) - Allopathic at CHCs

Sl.No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2012)	
		Sanctioned	In Position
		[S]	[P]
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	538	497
2	Arunachal Pradesh#	NA	108
3	Assam	NA	256
4	Bihar#	NA	451
5	Chhattisgarh	596	347
6	Goa	21	20
7	Gujarat#	686	571
8	Haryana	389	253
9	Himachal Pradesh	282	172

1	2	3	4
10	Jammu and Kashmir	539	367
11	Jharkhand	564	757
12	Karnataka	255	240
13	Kerala#	224	264
14	Madhya Pradesh	909	678
15	Maharashtra##	722	379
16	Manipur	97	106
17	Meghalaya#	78	86
18	Mizoram	NA	11
19	Nagaland##	12	48
20	Odisha	449	278
21	Punjab	174	184
22	Rajasthan	281	265
23	Sikkim	NA	4
24	Tamil Nadu	1996	1926
25	Tripura	NA	21
26	Uttarakhand	55	40
27	Uttar Pradesh ⁺	161	167
28	West Bengal	1435	1353
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	15
30	Chandigarh	6	8
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	3
32	Daman and Diu	4	4
33	Delhi	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	8	8

1	2	3	4
35	Puducherry	NA	24
	TOTAL ²	10502	9911

Notes:

Data for 2011 repeated. + Data for 2010 repeated.

NA: Not Available.

Sanctioned data for 2011 used.

² For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.**Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project**

*169. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is undertaking a Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project for Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the names of districts in Tamil Nadu which will be benefited from the proposed project; and

(c) the total outlay for this project?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes. The Government has signed an agreement with World Bank on November 11, 2013 for assistance of International Development Association (IDA) for an amount of US\$ 236 million for undertaking a Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP) in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry to be implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu and Government of Puducherry, of which the assistance for Tamil Nadu is US\$ 191 million. The details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) All 13 Coastal Districts of Tamil Nadu will be benefited by this project, *ie.* Chennai, Cuddalore, Kancheepuram, Kanniyakumari, Nagapattinam, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Thanjavur, Tiruvallur, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Thiruvarur and Villupuram.

(c) The total outlay for this project is US\$ 337.2 million, of which the outlay for Tamil Nadu is US\$ 272.9 million.

Statement

*Details of the components of the Coastal Disaster
Risk Reduction Project (CDRRP)*

- (i) **Vulnerability Reduction:** The objective of this component is to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities through infrastructure such as permanent houses, evacuation shelters, routes and resilient electrical networks.

- (ii) **Sustainable Fisheries:** The objective of this component is to address gaps in the fisheries sector with upgradation of infrastructure and developing an approach for co-management of fisheries as well as addressing safety at sea.
- (iii) **Capacity Building in Disaster Risk Management:** The objective of this component is to focus on strengthening the capacity of Government institutions, civil society, the school education system and coastal communities.
- (iv) **Implementation Support:** The component aims at strengthening the institutional capacity of implementing agencies in Tamil Nadu. This will include consultancies required for the preparation and supervision of specific activities, trainings, exposure visits and knowledge exchange programs; and
- (v) **Contingency Emergency Response:** The objective of this component is to provide immediate response to an eligible crisis or emergency.

Creation of a separate medical service

*170. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Ministry on the fact that super-specialists and talented doctors are not coming forward to join medical colleges and Government services, which has impacted the education process of medical students and also health of common people;

(b) whether a separate cadre such as Indian Medical Services on the line of IAS, IPS, IFS, IRS etc. may be shaped out which can give social reputation and also handsome pay package to attract superspecialists and talented doctors in Government services; and

(c) whether the Ministry is going to approach the Department of Personnel and Training and State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Health is a State subject and doctors employed in State Government Medical Colleges and Hospitals are appointed by the State Governments concerned. Even though there is an overall shortage of doctors, Central Government has taken steps to ensure that enough doctors are available in the super specialty teaching cadre so that education of medical students is not adversely affected.

(b) There is no such proposal to create a separate cadre of Indian Medical Services on the lines of IAS, IPS, IFS, IRS, etc. State Governments concerned have their own cadre for appointing doctors and posting them within the State concerned.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Moratorium period under PMEGP

*171. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state whether the moratorium period will be provided for units financed under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and that the same will be incorporated in the core banking system of banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): Government of India in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment in the country by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. Under PMEGP, District Level Task Force Committees (DLTFCs) select applications and forward the recommended cases to Banks for sanction of loan.

PMEGP guidelines provide for the units financed under the scheme an initial moratorium before commencement of repayment schedule ranging between 3 and 7 years. Period of such moratorium however, has not been specified, and it has been left to the Banks/ Financial institutions concerned to prescribe the same. The Core Banking System supports incorporation of loan details including moratorium period.

Rise in cancer cases in the NER

*172. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidence of deaths due to deadly cancer is increasing in North East Region (NER), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is planning to establish a National level Cancer Institute or upgrade B. Barooah Cancer Institute at Guwahati; and

(c) the details of steps taken to prevent this deadly disease and to enhance the medical facilities in North East Region?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) According to estimates of mortality due to Cancer, based on Cancer Registries under the aegis of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the incidence of deaths due to cancer is increasing in North East Region in the country. The estimated deaths due to cancer cases are 15996, 16198 and 16409 in the year 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively.

(b) and (c) Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI), Kolkata, is a National level Cancer Institute which also caters to cancer patients from the North-East region. This is in addition to Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) in the North East region namely, the Dr. B Barooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati, Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, Civil Hospital, Agartala in North Eastern region.

While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for healthcare including prevention and treatment of cancer. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, Government of India has recently approved a scheme 'Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer Facilities' under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) to enhance the tertiary care cancer facilities by assisting in setting up of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and for setting up/strengthening Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) in different parts of the country. Financial Assistance upto Rs.120 cr. and upto Rs. 45 cr. per SCI and TCCC respectively has been envisaged. The Centre and State share will be in the ratio 75:25 except in North-East and Hill States, where the State share will be 10%. Twenty SCIs in twenty States and fifty TCCCs in different parts of the country can be assisted under the scheme.

Under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) Scheme, from 2013-14 onwards, interventions for prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment of cancer, which can be taken upto District level, have been brought under the umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). State Governments have already been advised to submit their Project Implementation Plans under this programme.

Irregularity in draw of lots for LPG agency

*173. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received from MPs in the Ministry regarding the irregularity in the allotment of LPG gas agency of Gangoh, District Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, along with the details thereof;

(b) the details of action which has been taken on these letters, if not, the reasons therefor:

(c) whether IOCL has decided to allot the LPG agency at Gangoh in favour of an Ex-army man also an eligible applicant; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) has reported that they have received three complaints from the Hon'ble Members of Parliament regarding selection of candidate for LPG distributorship of IOC at Gangoh, District Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, under 'Government Personnel' (GP) category.

These references mention that the candidate selected in draw, Smt. Sushma, is not eligible for an LPG Distributorship under GP category as her husband had expired in road accident but not while on duty. It also mentions that though Smt. Sushma was not eligible, she was considered for draw and got selected and due to this, another applicant Shri Shahdeen, Ex-Serviceman of Indian Air Force was deprived of his legal right and privilege. They also asked to stop the selection for this location immediately and carryout an in-depth enquiry in the matter and take suitable action against the responsible officers as because of their negligence and carelessness an ineligible candidate had got selected.

Another reference was received from another Hon'ble Member of Parliament which mentions that Shri Shahdeen was the only eligible candidate among all and hence there was no need for conducting draw. Further, the Hon'ble Member of Parliament has mentioned that Shri Shahdeen has expired and hence his wife is entitled to get all the benefits and has requested to declare Shri Shahdeen as a selected candidate for the said agency and pass the order to operate the said agency by his wife.

The complaints related to the location Gangoh were handed over to the Field Verification Committee (FVC), for investigation. Investigation in the matter has been completed and the findings have been put-up to competent authority for approval.

(c) and (d) Allotment (Issuance of Letter of Intent) of the distributorship at Gangoh is still pending. Decision in the matter shall be taken according to the approval granted by competent authority of IOC.

Enquiry against offshore Indian entities

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

- (a) whether Government has ordered any enquiry about operations being carried out by offshore Indian entities from tax havens like British Virginia Island, Cox Islands and Cayman Islands;
- (b) if so, the number of such Indian entities against whom enquiry was ordered;
- (c) whether the enquiry has been completed enabling Government to arrive at a finding; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ), a project of Washington DC based Centre for Public Integrity, made revelations about offshore entities held by persons of various nationalities on its website - www.icij.org - in April 2013 and thereafter uploaded information from time to time, *inter-alia*, containing particulars of certain entities created in offshore locations such as British Virgin Islands, Cook Islands, etc. Such information contains 513 Indian addresses indicating 665 persons who, *prima facie*, seem to have connection with some of the offshore entities. The information available on the website of ICIJ, however, does not reveal particulars of financial transactions of the offshore entities or of the persons. ICIJ has also put out a statement in connection with the above information on its website which reads - "*There are legitimate uses for offshore companies and trusts. We do not intend to suggest or imply that any persons, companies or other entities included in the ICIJ Offshore Leaks Database have broken the law or otherwise acted improperly*". Jurisdictional Income-tax Authorities have initiated inquiries under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (the Act) in the cases pertaining to India appearing on the website of ICIJ.

(b) Inquiries have been initiated by jurisdictional Income-tax Authorities in the cases pertaining to India, appearing on the website of ICIJ.

(c) No Sir. Inquiries are in progress.

(d) Inquiries initiated in these cases would require reasonable time to ascertain whether the financial transactions undertaken through such entities, including income arising out of the same, if any, have been duly reported under the Act.

Price determination of LPG/Diesel

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

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to change the modalities/rules of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

determining the prices of diesel and cooking gas LPG in order to reduce subsidy on them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is giving subsidy on cooking gas (LPG) under the new scheme implemented recently; and

(d) if so, the details of the number of the LPG consumers who have received subsidy so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) As per the prevailing pricing policy, the pricing of Diesel and Domestic LPG is based on Trade Parity Price (TPP) and Import Parity Price (IPP) respectively. In order to insulate the common man from impact of rise in international oil prices, the Government continues to modulate the retail selling price of Diesel (to retail consumers) and Subsidized Domestic LPG. At present, there is no proposal before the Government to change the pricing policy for determining the prices of Diesel and Domestic LPG.

(c) Direct Benefit Transfer of LPG Scheme (DBTL) has been implemented in 184 districts covering 6.57 crore LPG consumers. The scheme will cover 291 districts of the country by 1.1.2014 covering a total of 9.22 crore LPG consumers.

Under the Scheme, LPG consumers who join the scheme will be given LPG cylinders at market price and subsidy will be transferred to their Aadhaar Linked Bank Account. A grace period of three months from the date of launch of scheme has been provided to LPG consumers to link their Aadhaar number to LPG and Bank database. During this period, LPG consumers who have not joined the scheme will get LPG cylinders at subsidized Retail Selling Price. After the end of grace period all LPG consumers will get LPG cylinders at market price and subsidy will be transferred to Aadhaar Linked Bank Account of LPG consumers.

Of the 184 districts where DBTL has been launched, grace period has ended in 20 districts in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Daman and Diu, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Puducherry, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh and Aadhaar has become mandatory for getting LPG subsidy in these districts. However, Aadhaar is not required for LPG domestic cylinders at market price.

Under the DBTL scheme as on 01.12.2013, Rs.1429.80 crore has been transferred in the bank accounts of 1.19 crore households.

(d) State-wise details of number of LPG consumers who have received subsidy in their bank accounts under DBTL are given below:

State Name	Number of consumers received subsidy in their bank account till 01.12.2013 (OMCs)
Andhra Pradesh	5510805
Chandigarh	49401
Daman and Diu	7648
Goa	216855
Haryana	87498
Himachal Pradesh	376898
Jharkhand	71876
Karnataka	679327
Kerala	2397052
Madhya Pradesh	312657
Maharashtra	1208352
Odisha	7868
Puducherry	172964
Punjab	653367
Rajasthan	45243
Tamil Nadu	42979
West Bengal	53119
TOTAL	11893909

Source: OMCs

Industrial exploitation of plants/herbs in Himachal Pradesh

†*176. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge reserve of priceless medicinal plants and herbs in the forests of Himachal Pradesh; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government in order to exploit these priceless resources proposes to establish an industry at any appropriate place so that proper utilization of these herbs/plants may be ensured?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. Various important medicinal plants are available in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) The Central Government does not have any proposal to set up any new industry for exploiting these resources in the State of Himachal Pradesh. Information received from Department of Ayurveda, Government of Himachal Pradesh, regarding existing manufacturing units both under the State Government and Private sector is given in Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Information received from Department of Ayurveda, Government of Himachal Pradesh regarding proposed and existing manufacturing units both under the State Government and Private sector

There are already 175 Ayurvedic and 5 Homoeopathic manufacturing units functioning in the state, which also include three Government Ayurvedic Pharmacies at Joginder Nagar (Distt. Mandi), Majra (Distt. Sirmaur) and Paprola (Distt. Kangra), The State Government itself however at present does not have any proposal to set up industry on medicinal plants.

The industries based on Medicinal & Aromatic Plants have been categorized as "Thrust Industry" under the "Rules Regarding Grant of Incentives, Concession & Facilities to the Industrial Units in HP-2004 as amended up to 07.02.2009" and such units are eligible for incentives which includes Medicinal herbs and aromatic herbs processing at Sr. No. 10 of the Statement-II enclosed.

Statement-II

Thrust Industrial Enterprises

(as referred to in rule 15 of "Rules Regarding Grant of Incentives, Concession & Facilities to the Industrial Units in HP-2004 as amended up to 07.02.2009")

(This list will not apply in respect of Industrial Enterprises which may also fall under the category of Industrial Enterprise listed in Annexure-III)

1. Enterprises based directly on horticulture produce including hops and tea.
2. Mineral water bottling.
3. Automobile manufacturing Enterprises including assembly Enterprises which have a minimum of 5 ancillary Enterprises substantially dependent on it.
4. Cold storage Enterprises/Chain.
5. Fruit/Vegetable/Herbs/Honey/Spices based wineries.
6. Production of Ciders/ale/liqueurs.
7. Sericulture/ Handlooms/Khadi industry related manufacturing industrial activities.
8. Electronic Enterprises including computer software and information technology except assembling Enterprises where value addition is less than 15%.
9. Floriculture.
10. Medicinal herbs and aromatic herbs etc. processing.
11. Horticulture, Maize based industries, herbal based industries and agro based industries excluding those included in the negative list.
12. Food processing industry excluding those included in the negative list.
13. Sugar and its by-products.
14. Silk and silk products.
15. Wool and wool products.
16. Woven fabrics (Excisable garments).
17. Sports goods and articles and equipment for general physical exercise and equipment for adventure sports/activities tourism.
18. Paper & Paper products excluding those in negative list (as per excise classification).
19. Pharma products.
20. Information & Communication Technology Industry, Computer hardware, call centers, I.T. Software and services.

21. Eco-tourism-Hotels, resorts in locations other than those located in the Municipal limits/NAC/Nagar Panchayats/Special Area Development Authority limits, as the case may be of Shimla, Dalhousie, Macleodganj and Manali.
22. Spa, entertainment/amusement parks ropeways etc.
23. Industrial gases (Based on atmospheric fraction).
24. Handicrafts.
25. Non-Timber forest product based industries.
26. Precision Industries.
27. Enterprises to manufacture industrial products by any biotechnology process and processing laboratories or Research & Development activity related processing, scale-up, other innovations and products in the field of Biotechnology as approved by State Level Single Window Clearance and Monitoring Authority on the recommendation of the Department of Environment, Science and Technology of the State Government.

Note: Products listed from Serial No. 9 to 24 are as reflected in Government of India, Ministry of Industry and Commerce O.M. dated 7/01/03 and as defined by Government of India from time to time.

Status of Navi Mumbai airport

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

- (a) the present status of Navi Mumbai airport in Maharashtra; and
- (b) by when it will be completed and become operational?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) 'In principle' approval for setting up of a new international airport at Navi Mumbai was granted by Government of India in the year 2007. The project has received necessary clearances from Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Environment and Forests. Mumbai High Court has granted permission for clearance of mangroves in the airport area. In a meeting held on 11.11.2013 between Chief Minister of Maharashtra and project affected persons, a special land acquisition, relief and rehabilitation package was discussed and agreed to. The Prime Minister had a meeting with Chief Minister of Maharashtra and other stakeholders on 13.11.2013 and reviewed the project. The bottlenecks coming in the way of implementation of the project have been removed.

The Government of Maharashtra is in the process of issuing Request for Qualification (RFQ) for selecting a private sector partner for the project.

It is expected that the first phase of the airport project will be commissioned by December, 2017.

Allocation of funds/grants to States

*178. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of formulae adopted for allocation of various types of funds/grants etc. to the State Governments;

(b) the details of funds allocated to State Governments as per recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission;

(c) whether some State Governments including Karnataka have sought more funds; and

(d) if so, the reasons advanced by each such State Government and the reaction of the Central Government on each such request?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Transfer of Plan funds to the State Governments are mainly through Central Assistance to State Plans, Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and Central Sector Scheme (CS) annually determined as per the guidelines of the Scheme/ Programme within the availability of Gross Budgetary Support. Planning Commission allocates State-wise Central Assistance for State Plans, including Normal Central Assistance under the Gadgil-Mukherjee formula, Special Plan Assistance (project linked), Special Central Assistance (untied), National Social Assistance programme, Special Central Assistance for Border Areas, Hill Areas, Tribal Sub Plan, grants under proviso to Article 275(1), North Eastern Council, etc. Central assistance to State Plans also includes Additional Central Assistance for Schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission, Backward Region Grant fund-State component, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, left wing effected districts, etc. which are governed by the guidelines of respective schemes. Different Ministries/ Departments also allocate funds under CSS/CS, based on the scheme specific guidelines. The devolution of taxes to States and transfer of grant- in- aid of the revenues of the States on the Non Plan side takes place as per recommendation of the Finance Commission.

(b) A statement indicating State-wise and sector-wise allocations recommended by the Twelfth Finance Commission, for its award period 2005-10.

(c) and (d) Requests for providing financial assistance received from time to time from various states, including the State of Karnataka, are processed within the ambit of recommendations of the relevant Finance Commission on Non Plan side and State specific developmental needs are considered within the overall availability of Plan resources with due consideration to the inter-state and inter-sectoral priorities factored in at the time of finalisation of Annual Plans in consultation with States.

Clearing of insurance products by IRDA

*179. DR K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has so far cleared 400 renewed life insurance products ahead of December 31 deadline;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the IRDA hopes to clear the balance products well before the deadline, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that it has processed 571 products (which include 451 approved and 120 rejected products) out of 697 products filed as on 30/11/2013.

(c) The IRDA has informed that every effort shall be made to clear the balance products before the deadline, subject to the products having been filed in conformity with the regulations. Disposal of these cases would also depend on timely and satisfactory response by applicants to the concerns, conveyed by IRDA, if any, on the products filed.

Loss making PSUs

*180. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Public Sector Units (PSUs) are reportedly running in loss;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the details of PSUs that are making losses during the last two years and this year, year-wise and PSU-wise;

(c) the details of the PSUs that are closed down; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate such PSUs and their employees?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) As per the latest Public Enterprises Survey 2011-12, laid in both the Houses of Parliament in February 2013, 260 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) comprising 35 Under Construction and 225 operating CPSEs are functioning in the country as on 31.3.2012, out of which 63 CPSEs reported loss in the year 2011-12. Year wise and CPSEs wise list of CPSEs reporting loss in last three years is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The Government has constituted the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in December, 2004, *inter-alia*, for examination of the cases for revival/restructuring of CPSEs and to make appropriate recommendations to the Government. On the recommendation of BRPSE, Government have approved closure of 3 CPSEs:

1. Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd.
2. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
3. STCL Ltd.

On the basis of recommendation of BRPSE, Government have approved revival package for 44 CPSEs with a total assistance of Rs.28,333.10 crore (cash assistance Rs.5,272.62 crore and non-cash assistance Rs.23,060.38 crore). In case of 3 sick CPSEs, namely Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. & Eastern Coal Field Ltd. and Hindustan Fluorocarbon Ltd., their Holding CPSEs, namely Coal India Ltd., and Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., respectively are implementing the revival plan at a total cost of Rs.6923.01 crore (cash assistance Rs. 1362.93 crore and non-cash assistance Rs. 5560.01 crore) as given in Statement-II (*See* below). Revival have benefitted 2,16,000 employees working in these CPSEs. A Plan Scheme, *viz.*, "Counselling, Retraining & Redeployment (CRR)" is also being implemented for CPSEs employees opting for Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) or are separated through Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS).

Statement-I

Details of CPSEs shown losses during last 3 years

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Name of CPSEs	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Isl. Forest & Plant Dev. Corp. Ltd	-3196	-2701	-2393
2	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.	Profit	Profit	-860
3	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-1012	-2132	-1531
4	Sponge Iron India Ltd.	Profit	Profit	-3162
5	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-11	-59	-118
6	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-12881	-8509	-2786
7	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	-867	-999	-908
8	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	-4360	Profit	Profit
9	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	-9520	-6334	-6330
10	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Profit	-1458	Profit
11	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	-410978	-280192	-261097
12	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	-885070	-638426	-182265
13	Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	-1222	Profit	-906
14	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	-8598	Profit	Profit
15	National Research Development Corpn.	-58	-104	Profit

16	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	Profit	-859	-1431
17	Air India Ltd.	-755974	-686517	-555244
18	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	-11474	-2912	-4154
19	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	Profit	-88	-19
20	Food Corpn. of India	Profit	-580	-36462
21	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	-53868	-50916	-58509
22	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-38089	-38228	-38247
23	Central Electronics Ltd.	-1591	-1725	Profit
24	Gail Gas Ltd.	Profit	Profit	-391
25	Prize Petroleum Company Ltd.	-393	Profit	Profit
26	Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.	-1035	Profit	Profit
27	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	-26	-18	-16
28	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	-2378	-2269	-2209
29	Handicrafts & Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	Profit	Profit	-116
30	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-48988	-66844	-51382
31	J & K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	-64	-48	-60
32	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	-4404	-4540	-4994
33	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-58	-55	Profit
34	STCL Ltd.	-28466	-17802	-44398
35	Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation	Profit	Profit	-54

1	2	3	4	5
36	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-2875	-2612	-2577
37	Kiocl Ltd.	Profit	Profit	-17727
38	HMT Ltd.	-8220	-7924	-5291
39	ITI Ltd.	-36980	-35775	-45876
40	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	Profit	-173	Profit
41	HMT Watches Ltd.	-22404	-25373	-16834
42	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-4614	-9306	-4580
43	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	-38	Profit	Profit
44	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	Profit	-4933	-10384
45	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	Profit	Profit	-4803
46	Nepa Ltd.	-7290	-7040	-5533
47	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-1626	-2156	-2738
48	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	-8894	-1898	-3572
49	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-7807	Profit	-8308
50	Millennium Telecom Ltd.	-20	-49	Profit
51	Air India Charters Ltd.	-60250	-39122	-36069
52	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	-17989	-96	0
53	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	Profit	Profit	-713
54	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	-2129	-2671	-2911

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Written Answers to

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55	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	-42821	Profit	Profit
56	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-7210	-5018	-4985
57	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev.Corpn. Ltd.	-151	-174	-182
58	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	-1190	-1344	-1438
59	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-60	-71	-160
60	Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	-38	Profit	Profit
61	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	Profit	-413	Profit
62	Instrumentation Ltd.	-6769	-3656	Profit
63	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	Profit	-49	Profit
64	Idpl (Tamilnadu) Ltd.	-36	-162	-52
65	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-135232	-115666	-100921
66	Scooters India Ltd.	-1994	-1711	-2801
67	Triveni Structural Ltd.	-5233	-5318	-5622
68	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	-91	Profit	Profit
69	British India Corporation Ltd.	-5834	-5294	-4263
70	Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	Profit	-418	-879
71	Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	-686	-545	Profit
72	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	Profit	-6225	-5442
73	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	-1109	-772	-690
74	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	-2086	-1323	-1467

Written Answers to

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Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
75	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-3821	-12944	Profit
76	Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.	Profit	-1147	Profit
77	Biecco Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	-2013	Profit	Profit
78	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-64827	-60739	-45932
79	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1592	-916	-1054
80	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-7610	Profit	-13636
81	Central Inland Water Transport Corpn. Ltd.	-1309	-493	-182
82	Hindustan Steelworks Costn. Ltd.	-2808	-380	9-5459
TOTAL		-2760237	-2181650	-1623123

Statement-II

Cash and Non-cash assistance approved by the Government in respect of BRPSE recommended proposals

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE	Assistance (Rs. in Crore)		
		Cash #	Non-Cash @	Total
Department of Heavy Industries				
1	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	4.28	73.30	77.58
2	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	60.00	42.92	102.92
3	BBJ Construction Co. Ltd.	-	54.61	54.61
4	HMT Bearings Ltd.	7.40	43.97	51.37
5	Praga Tools Ltd.	5.00	209.71	214.71
6	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	102.00	1116.30	1218.30

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7	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	184.29	1267.95	1452.24
8	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	-	-	-
9	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-	-	-
10	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	3.37\$	153.15	156.52S
11	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	723.00	157.80	880.80
12	Bharat Heavy Plate Vessels Ltd.	-	-	\$\$
13	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	87.06	457.14	544.20
14	Instrumentation Ltd.	48.36	549.36	597.72\$\$\$
15	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	-	1018.45	1018.45
16	NEPA Ltd.	234.18	634.94	869.12
17	Scooters India Ltd.	90.38	111.58	201.96
18	HMT Ltd.	447.92	635.56	1083.48
Ministry of Mines				
19	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	-	612.94	612.94
20	Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	-	104.64	104.64
Ministry of Shipping				
21	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	73.60	280.00	353.60
22	Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.	148.08	628.86	776.94
Department of Defence Production				
23	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	452.68	372.22	824.90

Written Answers to

[17 December, 2013]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Steel				
24	MECON Ltd.	93.00*	23.08	116.08
25	Bharat Refractories Ltd.	-	479.16	479.16
Ministry of Textiles				
26	NTC including its subsidiaries	39.23	-	39.23
27	British India Corporation Ltd.	338.04	108.93	446.97
28	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	517.33	6815.06	7332.39
Department of Pharmaceuticals				
29	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	137.59	267.57	405.16
30	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	207.19	233.41	440.60
Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals				
31	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	250.00	110.46	360.46
32	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	-	267.29	267.29
Department of Fertilizers				
33	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-	670.37	670.37
Department of Scientific & Industrial Research				
34	Central Electronics Ltd.	-	16.28	16.28
Department of Agriculture & Co-operation				
35	State Forms Corporation of India Ltd.	21.21	124.42	145.63

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Written Answers to

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Ministry of Railways				
36	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	857.05	3222.46	4079.51
37	Bharat Wagon & Engineering Company Ltd.	49.45	258.73	308.18
38	Braithwaite & Company Ltd.	4.00	280.21	284.21
39	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	75.43	1139.16	1214.59
Ministry of Water Resources				
40	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.	-	219.43	219.43
Ministry of Housing & urban Poverty Alleviation				
41	Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	-	128.00	128.00
Ministry of Information & Broadcasting				
42	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.	3.00	28.40	31.40
Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas				
43	Bienco Lawrie Ltd.	-	59.60	59.60
Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region				
44	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms . Development Corporation Ltd	8.50	83.06	91.56
Department of Commerce				
TOTAL		5272.62	23060.38	28333.10
Implemented by Holding Companies				
Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals				
1	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	12.93	57.31	70.24

Written Answers to

[17 December, 2013]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5
	Ministry of Coal			
2	Eastern Coal Fields Ltd.	-	2470.77	2470.77
3	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1350.00	3032.00	4382.00
	TOTAL	1362.93	5560.08	6923.01

Cash Assistance may involve budgetary support through equity/loan/grants

@ Non-cash Assistance may involve waiver of interest, penal interest, GOI loan, Guarantee fee, conversion of loan into equity/debentures etc.

Government have approved closure/winding up of these CPSEs

\$ In addition ONGC and BHEL would extend cash support to the extent of Rs. 150 crore and Rs. 20 crore respectively.

* Excludes continuation of 50% interest subsidy not exceeding Rs.6.50 crore per annum on VRS loans

\$\$ Cabinet approved "in principle" the takeover of BHPV by BHEL with the direction that the valuation of BHPV be carried out prudently on the basis of established principles and if the takeover is not found feasible, the matter be brought back before the Cabinet.

\$\$\$ Interest free mobilization advance of Rs.30 crore from BHEL for technological up-gradation and diversification which would be repaid through supplies to be made to BHEL against their orders. Interest free advance of Rs. 25 crore from BHEL to ILK at the beginning of each year for the next three years from 2008-09 which will be adjusted against supplies to BHEL in the same year.

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Privatisation of Air India

1241. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India (AI) is going to be privatised in the light of Government's decision to permit FDI in aviation sector;

(b) whether any consultations between Air India employee unions and the Central Government have been held in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what are the reasons for privatising AI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No Sir. No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry.

(b) to (d) Do not arise, in view of (a) above.

Technical glitches of Dreamliner

1242. SHRI JAIPRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Boeing 787 Dreamliner has been facing serious technical glitches;

(b) if so, the details of major and minor glitches faced by Dreamliner so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that according to statement issued by senior official of Boeing the reliability of the Dreamliner aircraft worldwide is just 97 percent; and

(d) if so, the reasons for opting the purchase of such aircraft's which is endangering passenger safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Since gradual induction of B-787 aircraft (Dreamliner) in Air India fleet from September, 2012, there have been 136 minor technical snags on these aircraft till 27.11.2013 and the same were fixed by Boeing/Air India technical teams with alacrity.

(c) The worldwide Despatch Reliability (DR) data for B787 Dreamliner aircraft as available on Boeing site is as below:

Period	Industry	Air India
1st Quarter, 2013	98.07	94.42
IInd Quarter, 2013	96.18	95.94
July, 2013	97.77	97.15

The data available on Boeing site is only upto July, 2013.

(d) As far as technical snags on the B 787 are concerned, these issues do not adversely affect the safety of the airplane due to in-built system redundancy. Air India is constantly in contact with Boeing on the issue of Technical Reliability of the aircraft. Boeing technical team has been involved in root cause analysis and in evolving the remedial measures. Accordingly, a reliability enhancement modification package consisting of upgrades to aircraft software and components has been prepared. A Boeing team has arrived to check at Air India Mumbai facility to undertake these modifications. The modification is being sequentially carried out on each of the Dreamliner aircraft during a 10-day maintenance grounding, with effect from 1st December, 2013.

Further, any new airplane when inducted initially, face teething troubles and regular improvements are incorporated as a part of reliability enhancement process. This is a normal process followed as an intrinsic part of maintenance programme throughout the entire life span of the aircraft during operation.

International status for Raipur airport in Chhattisgarh

†1243. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is contemplating to make Raipur Airport an International airport in Chhattisgarh in view of Chhattisgarh being at the top in the field of industry and minerals;

(b) if so, by when this initiative is likely to be taken; and

(c) whether private airline services are likely to be started between Raipur and Bastar and Sarguja which are at a distance of more than 300 Kms.?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The following steps have been taken for the development of Raipur Airport:

1. The construction of new integrated terminal building complex including two aerobridges to cater 700 passengers (200 international + 500 domestic) has already been inaugurated on 7th November, 2012.
2. Runway has been extended to 2286 m (7500 ft).
3. The construction of new apron suitable for 4 nos. AB-321 type of aircraft alongwith link taxiway for day and night operation has already been completed.

(c) There are no operational airports at Bastar (Jagdalpur) and Sarguja (Ambikapur). Further, the flight operations in the domestic sector have been deregulated and the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issues by the Government. It is upto the airline operators to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability.

Dual Till system at airports

1244. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dual Till system of revenue fixing has been followed at some airports whereas some airports are following a Single Till system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such variation, airport-wise; and

(c) the burden on the passengers from such system airport-wise, particularly in Hyderabad airport?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The rates of Airport charges are fixed based upon the principle of cost recovery from the airport users. Since Dual Till system is not being followed there is no burden on passengers on this account.

Financial problems in civil aviation sector

1245. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Civil Aviation sector in the country is facing financial and liquidity problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the State of financial performance of Air India and other airlines; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government to address the problems in Civil Aviation sector especially Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Financial summary of scheduled domestic airlines for the year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 is given in Statement.

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

As far as Air India is concerned, under the Turn Around Plan approved by the Government, banks have converted short term loans amounting to Rs. 10,500 crores into long term loans. A certain portion of short term loans amounting to Rs.7400 crores have been paid through the proceeds of Non-Convertible Debentures (NCD). This has resulted into reduction in the interest. Besides the above, the Government has taken several steps to turn Air India in to profit making organisation, which include:

- (i) Discontinuation of highly loss making routes where there is no probability of profitability even in remote future.
- (ii) Elimination of route network including parallel operations.
- (iii) Induction of new fuel efficient- aircraft on several domestic and international routes to increase passenger appeal and reduce operational cost.
- (iv) Enhanced utilization in new fleet of new aircraft.
- (v) Phasing out of old fleet and consequential reduction in maintenance cost.
- (vi) Establishment of institutional mechanism to promptly respond to market developments.

Statement*Financial summary of Scheduled Indian Carriers**Operating Results (Rs. in Million)*

Carrier	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
National Carrier			
NACIL (AI+IC Combined)	-37408.0	-51001.8	-29866.5*
AI Express	-3196.1	-3225.3	N/A
Allance Air	-265.3	-1150.2	-1729.5*
Private Scheduled Domestic Airlines			
Jet Airways	6800.1	-6547.7	1225.8
Jet Lite (P) Ltd.	-609.7	-2885.4	-2468.0
Go Air	1481.4	-746.5	850.9
Kingfisher	-2366.9	-	-
Spice Jet	1281.6	-6293.7	-2798.2*
Indigo	6024.9	-876.8	7957.9

Source: ICAO ATR Form-EF furnished by Scheduled Indian Carriers

*Provisional Figures.

New airport a Aranmula in Kerala

1246. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has sanctioned for building a new airport at Aranmula in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the criteria for giving sanction to build a new airport in the country;
- (d) the minimum prescribed distance between airports in the country; and
- (e) the details of distance to the proposed Aranmula airport in Kerala from Thiruvananthapuram and Cochin airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has

granted "in-principle" approval for setting up of new airport at Aranmula, Kerala in Sept., 2012.

(c) As per Greenfield Airport Policy, 2008, Airport Authority of India (AAI), State Government or any other entity can submit application for setting up of a Greenfield airport in the prescribed proforma for consideration of Steering Committee headed by Secretary, Civil Aviation. The proposals are examined in consultation with AAI, Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Defence and concerned State Governments.

(d) There is no prescribed minimum aerial distance between airports in the country. However, in case a Greenfield airport is proposed to be set up within 150 Km of an existing civilian airport, the impact on the existing airport is examined and such cases are decided by the Government on a case to case basis.

(e) The aerial distance of the proposed airport at Aranmula from the existing airports at Thiruvananthapuram and Cochin is approx. 130 Kms.

Development of airport in Tier-II and Tier-III cities

1247. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to develop airports in Tier-II and Tier-III cities, including North Eastern Region (NER);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these airports will be developed by Airports Authority of India (AAI), Private Companies or on Public Private Partnership (PPP) model; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Govt. of India has a vision to establish low cost small airports for providing connectivity to the tier-II and tier-III cities in the country including, North Eastern Region (NER) through Airports Authority of India.

Construction of Navi Mumbai International airport

†1248. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the construction of Navi Mumbai International Airport is now going to be started;

(b) whether all the constraints coming in the way have been removed; and

(c) if so, when and the manner in which these constraints were removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Government of Maharashtra (GoM) is in the process of issuing Request for Qualification (RFQ) for the selection of Concessionaire regarding construction of Navi Mumbai International Airport.

(b) and (c) Necessary clearances from Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Environment & Forest (MoEF) etc. have been obtained. Hon'ble Bombay High Court has permitted the clearance of mangroves in the Airport area. A high level meeting of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra and representatives of the airport project affected persons was held on 11th November, 2013 wherein the Land acquisition model as well as Relief & Rehabilitation Policy was discussed and the same was agreed to. Besides, Hon'ble Prime Minister has also taken a meeting on 13th November, 2013 with all the stakeholders for removal of the bottlenecks with respect to speedy implementation of the Navi Mumbai airport project.

Resumption of flight operations at Tezpur and Lilabari airports in Assam

1249. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures are being taken to resume flight operations upto Tezpur and Lilabari airports in Assam in consideration of subsidy, relaxation, incentives etc. to the flight operators as these two airports along the Indo-Chinese Border are very much necessitated for the people residing on north bank of river Brahmaputra and Arunachal Pradesh in addition to defence purposes;

(b) if so, the time by when flight operation are likely to be started; and

(c) if not, the details of the remaining prospects, to make these two airports operative, as these two airports are identified as the most rural airports of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by airlines concerned on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines. Government has laid down Route

Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including north-east region. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines.

AAI is already providing 25% concession in landing (excluding civil enclaves) and parking charges to the airlines operating in North Eastern Region. Further, AAI is also providing 50% concession for night parking of aircraft between 2200 hrs. to 0600 hrs. at AAI managed airports other than Chennai and Kolkata Airports.

However, there is no air connectivity to/from Lilabari and Tezpur airports in Assam as on date. None of the scheduled domestic carriers had filed their schedule to/from Lilabari and Tezpur airport in winter schedule 2013 for air services.

New airport at Saputara

†1250. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government proposes to set up a new airport at Saputara tourist spot on the Satpura mountains situated in Dang district of Gujarat near Maharashtra-Gujarat border in view of the rising number of tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any demand has been made for establishing an airport at Saputara tourist spot; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Flights between Srinagar to Dubai

1251. PROF SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that the several years ago the flight between Srinagar and Dubai had been inaugurated with great fan-fare;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the flight was suspended soon thereafter; and
- (c) whether the Minister would give some cogent reasons for this inappropriate step?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Air India Express started operations from Srinagar to Dubai from 14th February, 2009 to coincide with the inauguration of the new international terminal at Srinagar Airport, with one weekly flight to tap the tourist and ethnic market segments. It was discontinued from January, 2010 due to mounting losses and poor load factor even after operating for a period of about one year.

Airports as international hubs

1252. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a policy to make some of our airports into international hubs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the airports identified for this purpose?

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

(c) Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Kolkata and Chennai International Airports have been identified for development as international hubs.

Permission to domestic airlines for international services

1253. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry had consultations with the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) about allowing domestic airlines to international services without restrictions in fleet size and operational experience;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the move benefits Go Air and new entrants like Air Asia and Tata-Singapore Airlines (TATA-SIA) which have evinced interest in International operations out of India and also it would improve domestic carriers' aircraft utilization and permit them to compete aggressively with foreign airlines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Consultations have, however, been made with Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to explore possibility to relax eligibility criteria based on international practices.

Free ticket scam in DGCA

1254. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a free ticket scam in the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has recently been unearthed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. DGCA Circular No. AIC 02/1978 authorizes the DGCA to direct the airlines to provide seats including Observer's seats free of charge (excluding taxes and other levies, which are paid by Government) to enable DGCA officers to discharge assigned official responsibilities. Hence there are no completely free tickets.

One case of irregularity regarding fraudulent claim and impersonation to misuse the aforementioned travel facility under the provisions of above said circular has been detected. The same has been reported to Delhi police for further investigation. Apart from that necessary departmental action has also been initiated.

New airports in the country

1255. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has given its approval for establishment of new airports in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any of the existing airports have been considered for upgradation and renovation in this process;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and whether any airports in the State of Jharkhand are identified to upgradation and renovation; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Government of India has granted 'In principle' approval for the setting up of the following Greenfield airports across the country: Mopa in Goa, Navi Mumbai, Shirdi and Sindhudurg in Maharashtra, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hasan and Shimoga in Karanataka, Kannur and Aranmula in Kerala, Durgapur in West Bengal, Dabra in Madhya Pradesh, Pakyong in Sikkim, Karaikal in Pudducherry and Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) to (e) Government of India has a vision to establish low cost small airports which may include existing airports also for providing connectivity to the tier-II and tier-III cities in the country including in the State of Jharkhand.

Expansion of Gaya International Airport

‡1256. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether land of many people was acquired in Bihar in the year 2010 for the expansion of Gaya International Airport;
- (b) whether it is a fact that neither farmers were paid full compensation for their land nor their family members were employed by Government; and
- (c) whether it is also a fact that farmers were not paid the cost of their land as per market rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The matters relating to acquisition of land and payment of compensation thereto are the concern of the State Government. The land is to be handed over to Airports Authority of India (AAI) free of cost and free from all encumbrances.

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

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Unavailability of equipments to measure visibility at airports

1257. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that visibility is a crucial factor for safe landings for pilots;

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

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

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir. However, manual observation of visibility reports are provided by the trained meteorological observers of India Meteorological Department (IMD) for the benefit of pilots.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) IMD has intimated that they are taking action to equip these airports with modern equipments for proper visibility in the current financial five year plan.

Incidents of falling of ceiling panels at Chennai Airport

1258. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been repeated incidents of falling down of ceiling panels at the Chennai airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to ensure the safety of passengers at the airport terminal; and

(d) by when the repair works will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Two incidents of falling of ceiling panels have

been taken place at Chennai Airport. The first instance took place in May 2013 and it was due to the Bus Lounge Gates being kept open on the airside. Heavy winds entered through the door and lifted the false ceiling with the result the gypsum board false ceiling crashed down. The same was since repaired the next day.

The second incident took place on midnight of 10.08.2013, when a small strip of false ceiling behind the check-in counter of the domestic airport got soaked with air conditioner's condense water and a strip came down. The same has since been repaired with non-absorbent material (metal) and the problem of water condensation has also been addressed technically.

(c) Following steps have been taken for safety of passengers at the terminal building:

- (i) Security personnel have been instructed to keep the doors closed at all times when not in use.
 - (ii) At the main entry, instead of direct approach through the automatic sliding doors, movement of passengers has been altered *i.e.* entry through one end and exit through the other end of the vestibule. By this method, direct entry of air into the departure hall is checked to prevent condensation.
- (d) All the repair works have already been completed.

Verification of bank branches involved in loan waiver scheme

1259. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after CAG audit reports about discrepancies in Loan Waiver Scheme for farmers, Government has ordered the implementing agencies/lending institutions to verify all the cases;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as of now only 30 per cent of public sector bank branches, 12 per cent of RRB branches and 6 per cent of DCCBs/SCARDBs branches where discrepancies occurred have been verified; and

(c) if so, by when Government envisages to complete the re-verification of all branches of implementing agencies and lending institutions?

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

(b) and (c) No, Sir. All Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks and Local Area Banks have completed the re-verification exercise. As on 31 October 2013, 97.05% branches of Cooperative Banks & Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) had completed re-verification.

Failure in recovery of defaulted loan

1260. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether provisions for recovery for defaulted loans since several years sanctioned under various schemes have failed badly in the country as it is evident in the case of Allahabad Bank, Mangawan Branch, Rewa and in case of Purvanchal Bank, Ballia even after receipt of complaints/representations from MPs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government would bring a legislation for strong law to recover the defaulted loans and to save banks from becoming bankrupt by holding bank officials directly responsible for non-recovery;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) To improve the health of the financial sector, to reduce the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), to improve asset quality of banks, and to prevent slippages, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions which stipulate that each bank is required to have a robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress including prompt restructuring in the case of all viable accounts; to have a loan recovery policy which sets down the manner of recovery of dues, targeted level of reduction (period-wise), norms for permitted sacrifice/waiver, factors to be taken into account before considering waivers, decision levels, and reporting to higher authorities; monitoring of write-off/waiver cases; valuation of properties including collaterals accepted for their exposures; and taking recourse to legal mechanisms like SARFAESI Act, 2002, DRTs and Lok Adalats. Bank officials make regular follow up and adopt possible recovery measures on case to case basis to recover the defaulted outstanding loans.

Fresh addition of bad loans and recovery thereof are ongoing processes. During the last three years, Mangawan Branch, Allahabad Bank, Rewa and Purvanchal Bank, Ballia have shown the following recovery percentage of NPAs:

Bank-Group	March, 2011	March, 2012	March, 2013
Mangawan Branch, Allahabad Bank, Rewa	53.88%	26.16%	53.94%
Purvanchal Bank, Ballia	18.27%	26.19%	10.34%

Source: Respective Banks

(c) to (e) Government and RBI have introduced and implemented various polices to recover the defaulted loans like issuance of Recovery Certificates, filing of recovery suits at Civil Court and Debts Recovery Tribunals, Lok Adalats and initiation of action under SARFAESI Act, etc. Government of India has emphasized Banks regarding declaration of Willful Defaulters in deserving cases and also emphasized strict punishment to Bank Officials where dereliction of duty towards recovery of defaulted loans is observed.

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

Investigation in Hassan Ali case

1261. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the investigation carried out in Hassan Ali money laundering case and the findings thereof till date;

(b) whether it is a fact that the money in the account was switched to other accounts before the start or during the investigation; and

(c) how Government proposes to bring back his black money into the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) As a result of investigation conducted by Enforcement Directorate against Hassan Ali Khan under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA), movable and immovable properties in the name of Hassan Ali Khan and his wife have been attached. Prosecution proceedings have also been initiated against Hassan Ali Khan.

Besides, Income Tax Department conducted search on 05.01.2007 under Section 132 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 in case of Hassan Ali Khan and connected persons. Evidence gathered during the search/post-search proceedings was utilised in the

assessment of Hassan Ali Khan and connected persons, resulting in substantial tax dues. Hassan Ali Khan has preferred an appeal against the assessment order, which is pending adjudication before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Mumbai.

(b) During the search, certain documents relating to alleged transfers of money were found. The Income Tax Department has no information regarding transfers, if any, post-search. Requests have been made through the designated Competent Authorities to obtain the complete details of overseas bank accounts.

(c) As per the provisions of income Tax Act, 1961, the income of a resident accruing or arising to him outside the country is to be taxed. Subject to the provisions of agreements with other countries, the taxes may be recovered out of such foreign assets.

Sanctioning power under AIBP and FMP

1262. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Water Resources does not have the power to sanction and release grant in aid under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and Fluorosis Mitigation Programme (FMP) and grants-in-aid under these programmes can be sanctioned only by the Department of Expenditure in the Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons for not letting the Central Water Commission to recommend release of grant in aid directly to the Finance Ministry since the Ministry of Water Resources is only to recommend and there being no value addition at that level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) to (c) Under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and Flood Management Programme (FMP), different agencies like Central Water Commission (CWC), Ganga Flood Control Commission and Brahmaputra Board, in their respective jurisdictions, provide necessary technical guidance to the State Governments in preparation and submission of the proposals in time for appraisal and release of Central assistance and recommend proposals to Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) for release of Central assistance. These agencies also carry out monitoring of projects. MoWR ensures fulfillment of conditions of the scheme(s) and signing of Memorandum of Understanding with the respective State Governments for adhering to the conditions of Central assistance and after examining inter-se

availability of funds for States, sanctions projects under AIBP and recommends proposals for release of funds to Department of Expenditure in consultation with their Integrated Finance Unit. Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to State Plans under Demand No. 36 for various programmes/schemes, including AIBP is released by Ministry of Finance. Further, Government, while considering restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in 12th Plan, has decided that for all CSS/ACA schemes, funds will be placed with the administrative Ministries for transfer to the States and this mode of transfer may be implemented in a phased manner in BE 2014-15. However, there is no scheme of Fluorosis Mitigation Programme (FMP) under which funds are released by Ministry of Finance or by Ministry of Water Resources.

Cancellation of Licenses of loss making Co-operative Banks

1263. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently decided to cancel licenses of loss making Co-operative Banks across country;
- (b) if so, the details of the Co-operative Banks continuously incurring losses in the last five years;
- (c) the reasons of incurring losses by those Co-operative Banks and whether any efforts were made to make them out of red; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that there is no proposal to cancel the licences of loss making Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) across the country. Details of the UCBs continuously incurring losses in the last five years are given in Statement-I (*See* below). As regards the Rural Co-operative Banks, National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that no State Co-operative Bank has incurred losses continuously for the last five years. Details of the Districts Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) which have incurred losses for the last five years are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) RBI has reported that some of the Urban Co-operative Banks are incurring losses mostly on account of high level of NPAs, high operating expenses, high staff cost (due to overstaffing), frauds, lack of professional expertise, etc. RBI has advised those UCBs whose financial position is not strong to take steps to improve their financial health by stepping up recovery of NPAs, preventing fresh slippages into NPAs, curtailing operational expenses, exploring ways to increase fee-

based income, etc. RBI closely monitors the financial position of the bank at quarterly/half yearly intervals and initiates supervisory action in the form of pre-emptive action aimed at arresting the deterioration in the financial position of the bank. NABARD has reported that the reasons for loss incurred by some of the DCCBs include impairment of governance and management, low resource base, imbalances, poor business diversifications, poor recoveries, huge accumulated losses, poor internal checks & controls, etc. Government has implemented a revival package for Short Term Co-operative Credit Structure (STCCS) encompassing legal and institutional reforms, initiated measures to improve the quality of management and provided financial assistance as necessary for their democratic, self-reliant and efficient functioning. Under the revival package, Government of India has released Rs. 9,245 crore.

Statement-I

*List of Urban Co-operative Banks that have incurred losses
in the last five years*

Sl. No.	State	Bank Name
1	2	3
1	Gujarat	Parshwanath Co-op Bank Ltd. (merged)
2	Gujarat	Tha Bhadran Peoples Co-operative Bank Ltd.
3	Gujarat	The Halol Mercantile Bank Ltd.
4	Gujarat	The Kheralu Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd.
5	Gujarat	The Mehsana Jilla Panchayat Karmachari Co-operative Bank
6	Gujarat	The Muncipal Co-operative Bank Ltd.
7	Gujarat	Udhana Citizen Co-operative Bank Ltd.
8	Karnataka	Bidar Mahila CBL, Bidar
9	Karnataka	Sahyadri Mahila UCBL, Shimoga
10	Karnataka	Akki Alur UCBL, Haveri
11	Karnataka	Bedkihal UCBL, Bedkihal
12	Karnataka	Jagruthi CBL, Belgaum

1	2	3
13	Karnataka	Sirsi UCBL, Sirsi
14	Karnataka	Laxmi Mahila Sahakara Bank Niyamitha, Bangalore
15	Karnataka	Hangal UCBL
16	Karnataka	Karwar UCBL, Karwar
17	Karnataka	Raichur City CBL, Raichur
18	Karnataka	Amanath CBL, Bangalore
19	Karnataka	Karnataka Rajya Kaigarika Vanijya SBL, Bangalore
20	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal NSBM Bhopal
21	Madhya Pradesh	Indore NSB, Indore
22	Madhya Pradesh	Sadhav NSBM, Chhatrapur
23	Madhya Pradesh	Vayvasayik Evam Audhyogik Sahakari Bank Ltd. Morena
24	Odisha	The Urban Co-operative Bank, Bhubaneswar
25	Rajasthan	Ajmer UCB. Ltd, Ajmer
26	Rajasthan	Rajasthan UCBL, Jaipur
27	Rajasthan	Vaishali UCB Ltd., Jaipur (Licence cancelled 07/06/2013)
28	Jammu	Citizens Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jammu
29	West Bengal	The Suri Friends Union Co-op Bank Ltd.
30	West Bengal	The Panihati Co-operative Bank Ltd.
31	West Bengal	Bally Co operative Bank Ltd.
32	West Bengal	Kasundia Co-op Bank Ltd. (Licence cancelled 29/8/2013)
33	West Bengal	Baranagar Co-operative Bank Ltd.
34	West Bengal	Kolikata Mahila Co-operative Bank Ltd.
35	Uttar Pradesh	Indian Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd.

1	2	3
36	Uttar Pradesh	Mahamedha Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ghaziabad
37	Uttar Pradesh	Mercantile Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Meerut
38	Uttar Pradesh	Mizapur Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Mizapur
39	Uttar Pradesh	National Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Pratapgarh
40	Uttar Pradesh	Pioneer Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Lucknow
41	Uttar Pradesh	United commercial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kanpur
42	Uttar Pradesh	United India Co-operative Bank Ltd., Nagina, bijnor
43	Uttar Pradesh	United Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kanpur
44	Uttar Pradesh	Brahmawart Commercial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kanpur
45	Maharashtra	Abhinav Sahakari Bank Ltd., (Rahuri), Ahmednagar (Licence cancelled 21/02/2013)
46	Maharashtra	Ahilyadevi Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Solapur
47	Maharashtra	Arjun Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Solapur (Licence Cancelled 21/05/2013)
48	Maharashtra	Bajirao Appa Sahakari Bank Ltd., Ankalkhop, Sangli
49	Maharashtra	Bhandari Co-op Bank Ltd. (Licence cancelled 11/11/2011)
50	Maharashtra	Bharat Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Solapur (Licence cancelled 24/11/2013)
51	Maharashtra	Bhusaval People's Co-op Bank Ltd., Bhusaval, Jalgaon (Licence cancelled 21/03/2012)
52	Maharashtra	Birdev Sahakari Bank Ltd., Ichalkaranji, Kolhapur
53	Maharashtra	Chandgad Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Chandgad, Kolhapur

1	2	3
54	Maharashtra	Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu Co-op Bank Ltd., Mumbai
55	Maharashtra	Dadasaheb Gajmal Co-op. Bank Ltd.
56	Maharashtra	Dhule and Nandurbar Jilhs Sarkari Nokranchi Sahakari Bank Ltd.
57	Maharashtra	Jamkhed Merchants Co-op Bank Ltd.
58	Maharashtra	Janalaxmi Co-op Bank Ltd., Nasik
59	Maharashtra	Karad Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd., Karad, Satara
60	Maharashtra	Karamala Urban Co-op Bank Ltd., Solapur
61	Maharashtra	Kavita Urban Co-op Bank Ltd., Solapur
62	Maharashtra	Matoshri Mahila Sahakari Bank Ltd., Parner, Ahmednagar
63	Maharashtra	Nasik jilha Girna Sahakari Bank Ltd.,
64	Maharashtra	Nasik Jilha Mahila Vikas Sahakari Bank Ltd., Nashik
65	Maharashtra	Om-Datta Sahakari Bank Ltd., Wai
66	Maharashtra	R.S. Co-op Bank Ltd., Mumbai
67	Maharashtra	Rupee Co-op Bank Ltd., Pune
68	Maharashtra	Sanmitra Sahakari Bank Maryadit, Mumbai
69	Maharashtra	Sawantwadi Urban Co-op Bank Ltd., Sidhudurg
70	Maharashtra	Shatabdi Mahila Sahakari Bank Ltd., Thane
71	Maharashtra	Shri Ganesh Sahakari Bank Ltd., Nasik
72	Maharashtra	Shri Patneshwar Urban Co-op Bank Ltd., Pen, Raigad
73	Maharashtra	Shri Shivaji Sahakari Bank Ltd., Gadhinglaj, Kolhapur
74	Maharashtra	Solapur Nagrik Audhyogik Sah Bank Niyamt, Solapur (Licence cancelled 04/11/2011))

1	2	3
75	Maharashtra	Solapur Social Urban Co-op Bank Ltd., Solapur
76	Maharashtra	Swami Samarth Sahakari Bank Ltd., Akkalkot, Solapur (Licence cancelled 28/12/2012)
77	Maharashtra	The Amaravati Zilla Mahila Sahakari Bank Ltd., Amaravati
78	Maharashtra	Bhagyodaya Friends Urban Co-op Bank Ltd., Amaravati
79	Maharashtra	Desaiganj Nagri Sahakari Bank Ltd., Gadchiroli
80	Maharashtra	Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Sahakari Bank Ltd., Aurangabad
81	Maharashtra	Samarth Urban Co-op Bank Ltd., Osmanabad
82	Maharashtra	The Aurangabad District Industrial CBL, Aurangabad
83	Maharashtra	The Janata Commercial Co-op Bank Ltd., Khamgaon
84	Maharashtra	Vitthal Nagari Sahakari Bank Ltd., Latur
85	Kerala	Adoor Co-op Bank Ltd.
86	Kerala	Tanur Co-op Bank Ltd.

Source: RBI.

Statement-II

Details of DCCBs continuously incurring losses for the last 5 years

		(Rs. lakh)					
Sl. No.	State	DCCB	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (provisional)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	684.86	721.29	1555.00	1417.11	376.00
2	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	275.78	281.30	877.57	441.80	466.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	524.06	244.73	2129.61	703.69	910.45
4	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	207.19	236.55	349.00	291.18	277.80
5	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	722.89	427.52	639.54	1178.39	1455.39
6	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	694.52	718.83	1171.27	269.87	43.69

Source: NABARD

Growth in bank loans to sensitive sectors

1264. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether growth in loans to sensitive sectors has almost doubled during the previous year on account of credit to real estate sector as per the recently released report of RBI on 'Trend and Progress in Banking';

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

(c) whether RBI has expressed concern over rising bad loans in banks and has raised a red flag over surge in loans to real estate sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of action Government would take to recover bad loans from real estate sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The rate of growth of credit to sensitive sectors in 2011-12 and 2012-13, indicated by Reserve Bank of India, is given below:

Percentage growth in credit to sensitive sectors

Sector	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3
Real estate	10.8	17.3
	(15.7)	(15.9)

1	2	3
Capital market	-9.1 (1.7)	3.4 (1.5)
Commodities	Nil	Nil
All sensitive sectors	8.7 (17.4)	16.0 (17.4)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage share in total bank credit.

Source: RBI, Annual accounts of banks.

(c) and (d) RBI has further informed that while sensitive sectors as a whole accounted for 17.4 per cent of total bank credit in 2012-13, real estate loans alone accounted for 15.9 per cent of the share of total bank credit. This growth of credit in real estate needs to be seen in light of the steep rise in housing prices in all Tier-I cities and several Tier-II cities in 2012-13.

(e) To improve asset quality of banks, and to reduce NPAs, the Government has advised Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to take a number of new initiatives to increase the pace of recovery and manage NPAs, which, *inter-alia*, include appointment of Nodal officers for recovery, to conduct special drives for recovery of kiss assets, to put in place early warning system, and to constitute a Board level Committee for monitoring of recovery.

Further, to ensure effective and expeditious recovery of defaulted loans of Banks and Financial Institutions, the Enforcement of Security interest and Recovery of Debts Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012' (No.1 of 2013) has been enacted bringing out certain amendments in the SARFAESI, Act, 2002 and RDDBFI Act, 1993.

Frauds by Chit Fund and Ponzi Schemes

1265. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the number of chit fund companies and ponzi schemes being operated in the country;

(b) whether regulatory agencies like SEBI and RBI have not been efficient in stopping frauds by these schemes and companies; and

(c) if so, what steps Government plans to take protect the investors of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) regulates Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) as defined under Section 11 AA of the SEBI Act, 1992. Chit Fund does not fall under the regulatory purview of SEBI as the same is specifically exempted under section 11AA (3) (vii) of the SEBI Act, 1992. Chit Funds are classified as miscellaneous Non-Banking Financial Institutions, under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (RBI Act, 1934) and are now governed by the Chit Funds Act, 1982 which is administered by the respective State Governments. A Ponzi Scheme is banned under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978. As per the said Act the State Government is the enforcement agency to implement the provisions of the Act and take action against the defaulting entities/persons.

As per provision of Section 45-I (bb) (vii) of RBI Act, 1934 any amount received by way of subscriptions in respect of a "Chit" is excluded from definition of 'deposit' as defined in the RBI Act. Further, provisions of Sections 45-IA (mandatory registration), 45-IB (maintenance of liquid assets in approved securities), 45-IC (Reserve Fund) are not applicable to Chit Fund companies. Besides, on 28.08.2009, RBI, by notification, prohibited Chit Fund companies from accepting deposits, except from their shareholders.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that complaints are received alleging cheating/fraud by entities by way of falsely promoting high returns/running money circulation schemes etc. and such complaints are forwarded to the Economic Offences Wing (EOW) of the State Police for investigation and further necessary action.

RBI has been sensitizing the State Governments that Multi-Level Marketing (MLM) schemes fall under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Scheme (Banning) Act, 1978, and they should take appropriate necessary action whenever instances of MLM are reported to them.

To protect the interest of investors, an all India campaign warning the public against fraudsters is being conducted by RBI. An advertisement was issued on 03.09.2013 in 197 newspapers cautioning general public to beware of the unauthorised companies accepting public deposits and check the authenticity of the company before placing the deposits with them.

So far, 15 States and 2 Union Territories have passed the Protection of 'Interest of Depositors' Act, and these legislations include clauses for taking action against

entities collecting money from the public by making false promises regarding unreasonable rates of interest on deposit.

Recently, RBI has also addressed letters to the editors of the local newspapers (Hindi/English) requesting them to exercise caution in the matter of accepting advertisements pertaining to acceptance of deposits by unincorporated bodies.

Post Saradha Scam, detailed Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on the regulatory jurisdiction of RBI have been put on the RBI website on 03.06.2013 and published in vernacular press all over the country. RBI has also decided to conduct joint campaigns along with co-regulators / Indian Banks' Association (IBA) including Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA).

As a one-time measure, RBI has undertaken an exercise to examine the financials of the 34,752 companies sent by MCA to ascertain whether they are required to be registered with RBI or whether there have been violations to the RBI Act, 1934.

Declaration of NPAs by banks

1266. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of all banks that have declared Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in the past three years, including the current year, and the frequency of such declarations;

(b) whether such banks are subject to special regulations to ensure they do not regress back to the same once their NPA status is reversed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per the data made available by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the details of bank group-wise data on Gross NPAs during the past three years and as on September, 2013 are as under:

(Rs. in crore)				
Bank-Group	March, 2011	March, 2012	March, 2013	Sept., 2013*
1	2	3	4	5
Nationalised Banks	42940	66795	95922	127108
SBI Group	28140	45694	59967	76162

1	2	3	4	5
Public Sector Banks	71080	112489	155890	203270
Old Private Sector Banks	3695	4200	5210	6734
New Private Sector Banks	14277	14115	14776	16048
Foreign Banks	5065	6292	7972	10184
Local Area Banks	3	6	6	10
Scheduled Commercial Banks	94121	137102	183854	236245

Source: RBI (Domestic Operations of banks)

* Data provisional.

Banks declare their NPAs each quarter ending March, June, September and December.

RBI issues guidelines on rformance Recognition and Asset Classification norms which are required to be adhered to by banks diligently. Banks have the responsibility to ensure monitoring of NPAs, recovery thereof and putting in place adequate systems and controls and Bank Boards/Committees oversee the same. The above aspects are also subjected to regulatory/supervisory oversight. NPA management in a bank is a continuous and ongoing process.

Notification of Seventh Pay Commission

1267. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has announced to constitute 7th Central Pay Commission (CPC) for Government employees;
- (b) if so, whether Government has notified/constituted the 7th CPC;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the details of chairperson and members of the 7th CPC;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and by when it would notified/constituted;

(e) whether Government has specified any time-frame for the 7th CPC to submit its report; and

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

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

(b) to (f) The Government has initiated the process to constitute the 7th Central Pay Commission along with finalization of its Terms of Reference, the composition and the possible timeframe for submission of its Report.

Fiscal discipline of State Governments

1268. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken by the Central Government to bring and maintain strict fiscal discipline of State Governments, as many States are overburdened with debts and large part of their revenue goes in interest payments which impacts development projects;

(b) how many State Governments have approached the Central Government to provide special package for relaxation of debts; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Central Government to reduce its fiscal deficit and how much target has been set up in this regard for coming five years period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC), whose award period was 2005-10, had recommended that each State enact fiscal responsibility legislation with a view to eliminating revenue deficit by 2008-09 and reducing fiscal deficit. During the TFC award period, twenty six out of twenty eight States enacted their Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Acts (FRBMA) and availed interest as well as debt reliefs, under the Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF), recommended by TFC. The DCRF was linked to the fiscal performance and the facility has helped States in reducing their debt servicing burden to a substantial extent.

The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII), whose award period is 2010-15, has worked out revised fiscal roadmaps for each State. FC-XIII has recommended

that States eliminate revenue deficit and achieve fiscal deficit of 3% of their respective Gross State Domestic Product by 2014-15, in stages. FC-XIII has also recommended a combined debt target of 24.3% of GDP to be reached by States-by 2014-15 from a level of 27% in 2008-09. To facilitate implementation of the fiscal roadmaps, FC-XIM has recommended that the States' enactment/amendment of their FRBMAs should be a conditionality for release of all state-specific grants and debt relief measures recommended. Sikkim and West Bengal which had not enacted their FRBMAs earlier have enacted them in 2010-11. All the states, except Goa (*w.e.f.* 2013-14), have enacted/amended their FRBMAs to incorporate the fiscal consolidation roadmaps worked out by FC-XIII. From the financial year 2012-13 the fiscal performance of States *vis-a-vis* their respective FRBMA targets is measured for extending the interest relief on National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) loans. Besides, Government of India works out the annual gross borrowing ceiling for each state as recommended by FC-XIII and monitors the same.

(b) Ten State Governments have requested Government of India, in the recent past, for various kinds of debt relief measures, including moratorium on loans and interest repayments.

(c) Apart from reverting to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary measures in a calibrated manner, Government of India has taken various measures to contain the fiscal deficit, which includes (i) imposing economy measures, (ii) introducing Medium-Term Expenditure Framework Statement aimed at undertaking a *de-novo* exercise for allocating resources for prioritized schemes and weeding others that have outlived its utility and encouraging efficiencies in expenditure management, (iii) endeavoring to contain expenditure on central subsidies and (iv) broadly accepting the recommendations of Dr. Vijay Kelkar committee on fiscal consolidation path.

Government of India has also decided to adopt the following plan of fiscal consolidation during the period of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, *i.e.*, 2012-13 to 2016-17:

Year	Fiscal Deficit as per cent of Gross Domestic Product (%)
2012-13	5.3
2013-14	4.8
2014-15	4.2
2015-16	3.6
2016-17	3.0

Bad assets of banks

1269. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the net bad assets of the 40 listed banks have jumped 38 per cent to Rs.1,28,533 crore during the first half of current financial year from Rs.93,109 crore at the end of the last fiscal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise; and
- (c) the names of top 30 defaulters and what action has been taken to recover the loans from these defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the data made available by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the Net NPAs of 40 listed banks have increased by 44.67 per cent *i.e.* from Rs. 82,783 crore as at the end March 2013 to Rs. 1,19,759 crore as at end September 2013. Bank-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per the data made available by RBI, Scheduled Commercial Banks have a total of Rs. 91,667 crore as Gross NPAs under top 30 defaulters.

RBI collates information from banks and Financial Institutions (FIs) about the list of non-suit filed 'doubtful' and 'loss' borrowal accounts of Rs. 1 crore and above on half-yearly basis (*i.e.* as on March 31 and September 30) and non-suit filed accounts of wilful defaults of Rs.25 lakh and above on quarterly basis and disseminates to banks and FIs for their confidential use. Section 45 E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 prohibits the Reserve Bank from disclosing 'credit information' except in the manner provided therein.

However, similar information in respect of suit-filed cases is available with the Credit Information Companies, including CIBIL, for use by banks and FIs. The same is also available on the websites of CICs.

To improve the health of the financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of banks, and to prevent slippages, RBI has issued instructions which stipulate that each bank is required to have a robust mechanism for early detection of signs of distress including prompt restructuring in the case of all viable accounts; to have a loan recovery policy which sets down the manner of recovery of dues, targeted level of reduction (period-wise), norms for permitted sacrifice/waiver, factors

to be taken into account before considering waivers, decision levels, and reporting to higher authorities; monitoring of write-off/waiver cases; valuation of properties including collaterals accepted for their exposures; and taking recourse to legal mechanisms like SARFAESI Act, 2002, DRTs and Lok Adalats.

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

Statement

*Data on Gross and Net NPAs of Listed Banks**

Sl. No.	Bank Name	March, 2013	Sept., 2013
1	2	3	4
1	Allahabad Bank	3625	4584
2	Andhra Bank	2409	3477
3	Axis Bank Ltd.	514	818
4	Bank of Baroda	3108	5018
5	Bank of India	5264	5728
6	Bank of Maharashtra	393	1272
7	Canara Bank	4979	6347
8	Central Bank of India	4988	6512
9	City Union Bank Ltd.	96	131
10	Corporation Bank	1411	2668
11	Dena Bank	930	1089
12	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	49	57
13	Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	261	291
14	Federal Bank Ltd.	428	411
15	HDFC Bank Ltd.	464	761
16	ICICI Bank Ltd.	1860	2137
17	IDBI Bank Limited	3100	4865

1	2	3	4
18	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	2	62
19	Indian Bank	2148	2524
20	Indian Overseas Bank	3450	4241
21	IndusInd Bank Ltd.	137	136
22	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	-9	2
23	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	388	603
24	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	60	161
25	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	311	487
26	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	295	460
27	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2454	2925
28	Punjab & Sind Bank	1110	1572
29	Punjab National Bank	6971	9324
30	South Indian Bank Ltd.	250	440
31	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1181	1291
32	State Bank of India	17060	30283
33	State Bank of Mysore	1209	1576
34	State Bank of Travancore	989	1177
35	Syndicate Bank	1003	2324
36	UCO Bank	3715	3755
37	Union Bank of India	3272	4536
38	United Bank of India	1992	4461
39	Vijaya Bank	911	1233
40	Yes Bank Ltd	7	19
TOTAL:		82783	119759

* Listing as per BSE website

Source: RBI (Off-site returns as reported by banks, domestic operations)

Setting up of SBI ATM in Rohru-Chirgaon

‡1270. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to open another SBI ATM at Rohru-Chirgaon in Shimla district of Himachal Pradesh as Rohru has only one ATM due to which people have to stand in queue for hours to make transactions and no security arrangement has been put in place as well; and

(b) whether Government proposes to open SBI's ATM in Chirgaon Tehsil to solve the problem of Rohru-Chirgaon Tehsil so that lakhs of people there can be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) UCO Bank, the State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) Convener Bank for the State of Himachal Pradesh has informed that Rohru and Chirgaon are villages of Rohru Tehsil. There are 5 banks in Rohru village having Automated Teller Machines (ATMs). State Bank of India(SBI) has 2 ATMs, while UCO Bank, Punjab National Bank, HDFC Bank and HP Cooperative Bank have 1 ATM each at Rohru. In Chirgaon village, there is one ATM of UCO Bank. SBI has informed that no proposal is under consideration to install new ATMs there.

Electronic pay system for small towns and villages

1271. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans any concrete measures to include smaller towns and villages into the fold of electronic payment system;

(b) if so, the details worked out so far, State-wise particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the response received by Government on each town and village so far; and

(d) if not, by when steps will be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are extending Real Time

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Gross Settlement (RTGS), National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT) and National Electronic Clearing Service (NECS), thus extending the electronic payment system to all their customers including those in smaller towns and villages across the country including the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have been permitted to participate in national electronic payment systems through their sponsor banks as a sub member, thus taking electronic payment system to these areas. All 62 RRBs are participating in NEFT.

As on end June 2013, there are 1,21,847 ATMs installed by Banks across the country, out of which 11,268 ATMs are in Andhra Pradesh.

In Andhra Pradesh, NREGS payments and social security pensions are routed through Electronic payment system. As on 30.9.2013, 1.26 crore Smart Cards have been issued by all banks which have 78.95 lakh transactions covering 22,177 villages under electronic payment system in Andhra Pradesh.

High-income group people in the country

1272. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of people of high-income group is comparatively very low among the tax payers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any decision to increase percentage of tax payers in high-income group; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) 42,800 persons (other than companies) admitted to a taxable income exceeding Rs.1 crore. (Budget speech of the Finance Minister F.Y. 2013-14).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Extensive use of technology is made for collection of information without intrusive methods 360 degree profiling of taxpayers and potential taxpayers is undertaken for gathering information regarding their sources of income and spending habits. Information technology tools have been developed for exhaustive collection of information and maintenance of data base. Information

collected from returns of income and other sources is collated so that specific targeted action can be taken against the persons having unaccounted income.

Investigation of investment by Walmart

1273. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Enforcement Directorate (ED) has completed the investigation about the investment made by Walmart in Cedar Support Services in 2010;
- (b) if so, the details of findings thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that ED has absolved Walmart of any violation of FEMA; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) Based on the reference received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the Enforcement Directorate had initiated investigation under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) into the investment made by Walmart in Cedar Support Services in 2010.

(b) During investigation, on a request from Cedar Support Services Limited for compounding the FEMA contravention, a proposal was received in the Enforcement Directorate from RBI. The Directorate has conveyed that it has no objection for compounding of the contravention by RBI. A decision on the compounding application is to be taken by RBI.

(c) and (d) No. As indicated in part (b) above, a decision in the matter is to be taken by RBI.

Irregularities in derivative trade

1274. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of private and public sector banks penalized for irregularities in derivative trade during the last three years till date, year-wise, bank-wise along with the penalty imposed thereon; and

(b) the reasons for which the officials of these banks have not been held responsible for irregularities in derivative trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The bank-wise details of Public Sector Banks and Private Sector banks penalised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for irregularities in the derivative trade during the year 2011-12 is as given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Penalty (in lakhs)	Date of imposition of penalty
1.	State Bank of India	Rs. 10.00	26.04.2011
2.	Axis Bank	Rs. 15.00	26.04.2011
3.	HDFC Bank	Rs. 15.00	26.04.2011
4.	ICICI Bank	Rs. 15.00	26.04.2011
5.	Kotak Mahindra Bank	Rs. 15.00	26.04.2011
6.	Yes Bank	Rs. 15.00	26.04.2011
7.	Development Credit Bank	Rs. 10.00	26.04.2011
8.	ING Vysya Bank	Rs. 10.00	26.04.2011
9.	Karnataka Bank	Rs. 5.00	09.09.2011

No banks were penalised during 2012-13 and for the current year till date for the irregularities in derivative trade.

In the aforementioned cases, penal action has been taken by RBI under Section 47A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 which stipulates that the Reserve Bank may impose penalty on banking company.

Requirement of Pan Number of landlord for claiming IT rebate on HRA

1275. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide PAN number of the landlord while claiming benefit under HRA on rent receipt for requirement of the income tax assesses;

(b) if so, the details of this scheme and the relevant procedure in this regard; and

- (c) the procedure if the landlord does not have any PAN number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) As per the circular No. 08/2013 issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes on the matter of deduction of tax at source on payment of salaries, an employees claiming exemption from tax with respect to House Rent Allowance received is now required to report the PAN of the landlord to the employer, if the rent paid by the employee to the landlord exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 per annum, alongwith the rent receipt.

(c) In case the landlord does not have a PAN, a declaration to this effect from the landlord along with the name and address of the landlord should be filed by the employee.

Rise in NPA

1276. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the major reasons for slowdown and high level of leverages in some industries and infrastructure sector which resulted rise in Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of banks; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof including sector-wise break up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RB), some of the major reasons for increase in NPAs of banks, *inter-alia*, are sluggishness in the domestic growth during the recent past; slowdown in recovery in the global economy and continuing uncertainty in the global markets leading to lower exports of various products like textiles, engineering goods, leather, gems; external factors including the ban in mining projects; delay in environmental related permits affecting Power, Iron & Steel sector; volatility in prices of raw material and the shortage in availability of power have impacted the operations in the Textiles, Iron & steel, Infrastructure sectors; delay in collection of receivables causing a strain on various Infrastructure projects.

The detail thereof is as on September 2013 (provisional) are as under:

Sector/Industry*	Gross NPA (%)	Share in total Gross NPA
1	2	3
Coal	5.58	0.11
Food Processing	5.92	3.45

1	2	3
Chemicals, Dyes, Paints, etc.	5.90	4.47
Cement	3.52	0.75
Mining	8.29	1.00
Gems and Jewellery	8.91	2.91
Construction	6.36	2.17
Petroleum	2.17	0.62
Automobiles including trucks	3.36	1.07
Infrastructure	1.89	6.88
Of which Power	0.66	1.40
Of which Telecommunications	3.88	1.57
Of which Roads and Pofts	3.77	2.65
Iron and Steel	6.29	7.20
All Engineering	5.91	4.00
Cotton Textiles	7.72	3.11
Jute Textiles	3.66	0.03
Other Textiles	14.05	5.81

* *Source:* RBI (Sectors are not mutually exclusive and hence not additive).

Backward State status to Bihar

‡1277. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is planning to confer 'Special State' status to Bihar in view of it being a backward State on the basis of the report of Raghuram Rajan Committee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) The Government had constituted a Committee for evolving a composite development index of States, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Raghuram G. Rajan. The Committee submitted its Report in September, 2013 and the

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

recommendations are being examined by the Government. No decision has been taken by the Government in this regard.

Data of FTAs and FEEs

1278. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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

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

(c) whether FTAs include only foreigners or also NRIs and PIOs;

(d) if so, what is the split between foreigners, NRIs and PIOs; and

(e) whether FEE includes spending only by foreign tourists or also by NRIs and PIOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Ministry of Tourism compiles monthly estimates of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) and Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from tourism on the basis of the FTAs data at major ports and the data available from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), respectively. The provisional annual figures of FTAs and FEEs are finalized on receipt of final figures from Bureau of Immigration (BoI) and RBI, respectively.

(b) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India and Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) through tourism in India during 2010, 2011, 2012 and January - November, 2013 are given below:

Year	FTAs (in million)	FEEs (in Rs. Crore)
2010	5.78	64,889
2011	6.31	77,591*
2012	6.58	94,487*
Jan - Nov, 2013	6.04*	94,156*

*: Provisional

(c) to (e) A 'foreign tourist' is a person visiting India on a foreign passport, staying at least twenty four hours in the country.

Tax benefits for companies hiring ex-servicemen

1279. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes as a part of Government programme, to grant tax incentives/benefits to companies who agree to hire retired/released Armed Forces veterans;

(b) if so, by when this is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

(c) Tax incentive is not granted for employing any particular category of employees. However, to incentivise employment in general, section 80JJAA of the Income-tax Act provides for deduction to an Indian company engaged in manufacture of goods, of an amount equal to 30% of additional wages paid to new regular workmen employed by the company, subject to the conditions specified therein.

Vigilance clearance of IRS officers

1280. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 23 July, 2013 a news was published in the Times of India regarding the direction given by Central Information Commission (CIC) to CVC to disclose the information on IRS officers regarding vigilance clearance, in relation of pending inquiry;

(b) if so, the status of these officers; and

(c) the number of officers against whom the inquiry is pending and the nature of offence committed by them?

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

Banking facilities in the country

1281. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has launched schemes to give greater access to banking in terms of both Geographical spread and services;

(b) the details of States where more than 50 per cent of the populated area does not have banking facilities; and

(c) the comparative record of private banks in priority sector lending *viz-a-viz* public sector banks during the year 2012 and first six months of 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per 2011 Census, 58.7% households in the country are availing banking services and in 9 States viz. Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha and West Bengal, less than 50% of households were availing banking services.

In order to extend the reach of banking, Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) are taking various initiatives.

- Banks were advised in 2010-11 to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having a population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) under "Swabhimaan" Financial Inclusion Campaign. Banking facilities have been provided to more than 74,000 such villages through brick & mortar branches, business correspondent agents (BCAs) and mobile banking.
- RBI has permitted domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs) to open branches in Tier 2 to Tier 6 Centres (with population upto 99,999 as per census 2001) without the need to take permission from RBI in each case, subject to reporting.
- RBI has advised Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), they should allocate at least 25% of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) centres.

RBI has reported that the performance of Public and Private Sector Banks in 2012 and 2013 as regards priority sector lending is as under:

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Year	Public Sector Banks		Private Sector Banks	
	Amount Outstanding	% of ANBC	Amount Outstanding	% of ANBC
March, 2012	11,29,993	37.4	2,86,419	39.4
March, 2013	12,82,212	36.2	3,27,406	37.5
September, 2013 (Provisional)	13,33,752	33.0	3,27,461	30.9

ANBC (Adjusted Net Bank Credit)

Ceasing of loan restructuring by banks

1282. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether inadequate credit appraisals have led to an exponential rise in bad loans in the country;
- (b) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has asked the banks to abandon the process of restructuring of loans;
- (c) whether the restructuring of loans has killed credit quality; and
- (d) if so, the response received from the banks in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), some of the major reasons for increase in NPAs of banks, *inter-alia*, are sluggishness in the domestic growth during the recent past; slowdown in recovery in the global economy and continuing uncertainty in the global markets leading to lower exports of various products like textiles, engineering goods, leather, gems; external factors including the ban in mining projects; delay in environmental related permits affecting Power, Iron and Steel sector; volatility in prices of raw material and the shortage in availability of power have impacted the operations in the Textiles, Iron and steel, Infrastructure sectors; delay in collection of receivables causing a strain on various Infrastructure projects.

(b) to (d) RBI has issued the guidelines on 'Review of Prudential Guidelines on Restructuring of Advances by Banks and Financial Institutions' *vide* circular dated May 30, 2013. The guidelines have taken into account the recommendations of the Working Group, constituted to review the existing Prudential Guidelines on Restructuring of Advances (Chairman: Shri B. Mahapatra) and comments received from stakeholders. The salient features of the guidelines are withdrawal of regulatory forbearance with effect from April 1, 2015, on account classification with certain exceptions, increase in the provision on restructured standard accounts, strengthening the criteria for upgradation of an account classified as NPA on restructuring, increasing promoters stake on restructuring etc. The restructuring of loans is undertaken by the banks based on RBI guidelines and bank policy in this regard.

The objectives of debt restructuring are a timely and transparent restructuring of debts of viable units affected by certain internal and external factors and minimise the losses to the creditors and other stakeholders through an orderly and co-ordinated restructuring programme.

Setting up of INOIC

1283. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up Indian Overseas Investment Corporation (INOIC);
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with its aims and objectives; and
- (c) the time by which the proposed company is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Currently, there is no proposal under consideration in the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, to set up Indian Overseas Investment Corporation (INOIC).

Violation of FEMA in Goa

1284. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of violations of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) in Goa;
- (b) if so, the number of prosecutions made and Show Cause Notices issued in the last three years;
- (c) the action taken against persons violating the law in the last three years;
- (d) the nature of offences of violations committed in the last three years;
- (e) whether Nigerian nationals or any of them have been found violating FEMA; and
- (f) if so, the action taken in that regard?

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

(b) There is no provision of prosecution under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA).

With regard to Show Cause Notices (SCNs), 60 SCNs have been issued in last three years. Year-wise break-up as follows:

Year	No. of SCNs
2010	6
2011	8
2012	16
2013	30

(c) Till date, 60 SCNs have been issued by Enforcement Directorate with regard to contraventions of various provisions of FEMA committed in Goa and out of which 22 cases have been adjudicated, resulting in imposition of total penalty of Rs. 276.25 lakh.

(d) Enforcement Directorate has detected contraventions of provisions of Section 6(3) (i) of FEMA, 1999 for acquisition of Immovable-Properties by Foreign Nationals in India and contravention of Section 6(3)(b) of FEMA, 1999 in FDI related cases.

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

Constitution of Seventh Pay Commission for Central Government employees

†1285. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted Seventh Pay Commission for Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when the Commission will submit its report to the Government and by when it will be implemented; and

(d) whether representative of Defence has also been included in this Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Government has decided to constitute the Seventh Central Pay Commission. The process to constitute the same along with finalization of its Terms of Reference, the composition and the possible time frame for submission of its Report, has been initiated. The question of implementation of the recommendations of the Commission will arise once the same are received.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Posting of security guards at ATMs

1286. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, in view of recent assault/crime in ATM Booths, it has been decided to depute security guards in each ATM Booth operated by banks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether all the banks have deputed security guard at each of their ATMs in the country, if so, the bank-wise status; and
- (d) if not, by when all ATMs will be posted with security guard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, Government has advised Banks to review the existing security arrangements at their ATMs in terms of instructions issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on security measures in branches and ATMs.

RBI instructions, *inter-alia*, include covering all ATM sites by CCTVs and ensuring adequate training of security staff posted at ATMs. Banks have also been advised that ATMs located in relatively less populated /deserted areas should remain closed at night or shifted elsewhere or should have sufficient number of security guards.

Embezzlement in banks

†1287. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether crores of rupees is embezzled in public sector banks;
- (b) if so, whether Government has asked CBI to investigate the matter;
- (c) whether number of such cases have increased ten times during the last two years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (d) In the Financial year 2012-13 & 2013-14 (upto 30.10.2013), 365 & 213 cases off frauds (above Rs.1 crore) including embezzlement were reported to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) respectively. As per the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

instructions issued by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) *vide* its Circular dated June 12, 2012, following monetary limits would be followed to refer financial fraud investigations to the Banking Securities & Frauds Cell (BS&FC) Unit of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and the Local/State Police:

(i) Following cases are to be referred to CBI:

Cases of Rs.3 crore and upto Rs.15 crore:

- Where Staff involvement is *prima-facie* evident - CBI - Anti-corruption Branch (ACB); and
- Where Staff involvement is *prima-facie* not evident - CBI - Economic Offences Wing (EOW Branch)

(ii) Following cases are to be referred to the Local / State Police:

- Cases below Rs.3 crore - Local Police / State Police.

Waiver of short-term agriculture loan in Odisha

1288. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to waive the short-term agriculture loans of the farmers hit by the recent cyclone Phailin and floods in Odisha;

(b) if so, the number of such beneficiaries and the amount to be written off; and

(c) whether the general insurance companies and banks did not show interest to make survey on the damage of the cashew processing units in Odisha's Ganjam district which have been damaged in the cyclone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Odisha has reported that a decision has been taken by the State Government for conversion of short term agriculture loan to medium term loan upto 3 years, restructuring of medium term loan to long term loan and providing fresh loans for the people of the areas affected by recent cyclone Phailin and floods in Odisha.

(c) SLBC, Odisha has also reported that the Lead District Manager of Ganjam District has been instructed to survey the damage to cashew processing in coordination with Insurance Companies, Horticulture Department and concerned Banks.

Bank frauds

†1289. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the loss to public sector banks due to fraud has been rising each year;

(b) if so, the quantum of loss borne by public and private sector banks, separately in the year 2011-12 and 2012-13, and the quantum of loss estimated to be occurred so far in the current financial year;

(c) the number of cases of fraud in which bank personnel have been found to be involved; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check this fraud?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Details of the amount involved in the frauds, amount recovered till date, staff involved in the fraud and losses reported to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) by Public Sector Banks is as given below:

Frauds Rs.1 lakh and above reported by Public Sector Banks

(Amount in crore)

Sl. No.	Information sought	2011-12 (FY)	2012-13 (FY)	2013-14 (FY) (upto 31.10.2013)
1.	No. of fraud cases	2670	2724	1459
2.	Amount involved relating to (1) above	Rs.4070	Rs.8233	Rs.3910
3.	Recovery made till date relating to (2) above	Rs.505	Rs.472	Rs.327
4.	No. of cases of (1) above where bank personnel are involved	406	357	198

Loss incurred by the Banks - It does not turn into complete loss to the banks as some recoveries are also made in the fraud case.

(d) RBI has issued detailed instructions *vide* Master Circular dated July 01, 2013 on "Frauds-Classification and Reporting", the Chairman and Managing Directors/ Chief Executive Officers of banks must provide focus on the "Fraud Prevention and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Management Function" to enable, among others, effective investigation of fraud cases and prompt as well as accurate reporting of them to appropriate regulatory and law enforcement authorities including RBI.

RBI, as a part of its supervisory process also takes the following measures to prevent/reduce the incidence of frauds:

- (i) Sensitizes banks from time to time about common fraud prone areas through issuance of modus operandi circulars on various types of frauds and the measures to be taken by them.
- (ii) Issues caution advises in respect of borrowers who have defaulted the banks.

In the past considering various concerns arising out of bank's operations, including incidence of frauds, RBI has advised banks to:

- (a) Introduce a system of concurrent audit;
- (b) Review working of internal inspection and audit machinery in banks by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors;
- (c) Constitute a Special Committee of the Board to exclusively monitor frauds of Rs.1 crore and above.
- (d) In order to make third parties and professionals accountable, who have played a vital role in credit sanction/disbursement or facilitated the perpetration of frauds, banks have been advised *vide* circular dated March 16, 2009 to report to Indian Bank's Association (IBA). IBA in turn will prepare caution lists of such parties for circulation among the banks.

Illegal waiver of farmer loans in Uttar Pradesh

1290. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received representation from MPs regarding non-recovery of illegally waived agricultural loans to ineligible farmers under Agriculture Debt Waiver Scheme from SBI, Central Bank of India and Purvanchal Bank (erstwhile Ballia-Etawa Gramin Bank) in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has enquired into the illegally waived loans in these banks and have recovered the loans in UP;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. References were received from MPs (*viz.* Yashvir Singh, Smt Kusum Rai and Shri Arvind Kumar Singh) regarding alleged illegal waiver of agricultural loans of ineligible farmers under Agricultural Debt Waiver & Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 by some Banks in UP.

The Purvanchal Bank has reported that they conducted re-verification of all eligible accounts in their branches and have found that under ADWDRS, 2008, 511 accounts with an amount of Rs. 44.52 lakh had claimed in excess and the same has since been refunded.

The Central Bank of India has also informed that out of 1505 accounts amounting to Rs. 363.14 lakh in Uttar Pradesh, an amount of Rs. 142.29 lakh in 480 accounts has already been recovered.

As regards SBI, the Bank has informed that re-verification of claims under ADWDRS, 2008 has been completed in all the concerned 573 branches of SBI in U.P and irregularity in 824 cases was identified for recovery amounting to Rs.85.93 lakh.

Investment in Agriculture

1291. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the public investment in proportion to GDP in agriculture in the last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether public investment in agriculture is now stagnant at just 3 per cent of the GDP;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what efforts his Ministry is making and bringing innovative policies to attract more public investment in agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per the Central Statistics Office (CSO) estimates Public Investment in terms of Gross Capital Formation (GCF) at constant (2004-05)

prices has steadily increased during 2002-03 to 2007-08 and thereafter showed fluctuations from year to year during 2008-09 to 2011-12 period as shown in the table below:

Year	GDP of Agriculture and allied sectors (Rs. In crore)	Public Investment in Agriculture and allied sectors (Rs. In Crore)	Share of public investment in GDP of Agriculture and allied sectors (%)
2002-03	517559	10299	2.0
2003-04	564391	12683	2.2
2004-05	565426	16187	2.9
2005-06	594487	19940	3.4
2006-07	619190	22987	3.7
2007-08	655080	23257	3.6
2008-09	655689	20572	3.1
2009-10	660987	22693	3.4
2010-11	713477	19918	2.8
2011-12	739495	22095	3.0

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO).

(d) The Government of India has launched several schemes to increase public investment in agriculture sector, such as, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds, National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana etc. In addition, Government has substantially improved the availability of farm credit and increased Minimum Support Price to improve investment in the farm sector. Allocation of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has increased considerably from Rs.5560.00 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.21609 crore in 2013-14 facilitating more investment in agriculture sector. The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) aims to realize public investment in agriculture to 4 per cent of agricultural GDP. In the Union Budget 2013-14, the target of agriculture credit was proposed to increase to Rs. 700,000 crore for 2013-14 from Rs. 575,000 crore fixed for 2012-13. More specifically, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas

Yojana which is intended to mobilise higher investment in agriculture and the National Food Security Mission, intended to bridge yield gaps have been provided with Rs. 9,954 crore and Rs. 2,250 crore, respectively, in the Union Budget 2013-14.

Depreciation of Rupee

1292. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been unable to control the sharp depreciation of rupee; and

(b) whether Government has taken any action to control inflation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) During period January, 2013 to April, 2013, the rupee was stable in the range of Rs. 53-55 per US dollar, the rupee depreciated from June, 2013 owing to outflows under the debt segment of net Foreign Institutional Investor investment flows due to indications of a tapering of the asset purchases by US Federal Reserve and a widening of the current account deficit in India. During mid-May to end-August 2013, the rupee depreciated by 17.7 per cent against the US dollar. However, the rupee reversed the trend subsequently and showed an appreciation of 7.2 per cent as on December 13, 2013 over end-August 2013.

Government has taken number of measures to contain the current account deficit (CAD), boost capital flows in order to reduce volatility in the currency market and stabilize the rupee. These, *inter alia*, include compression in import of gold and silver and non essential items including hike in custom tariffs and administrative measures, public sector financial institutions to raise quasi-sovereign bonds to finance long term infrastructure, liberalizing ECB guidelines, PSU oil companies to raise additional funds through ECBs and trade finance, and liberalizing non-resident deposit schemes, RBI's intervention in the foreign exchange market, and liberalizing FDI. Besides, a number of export promotion schemes are in place to promote exports and certain additional features have been made like widening of Interest Subvention Scheme and raising the rate of subvention from 2 per cent to 3 per cent, broadening the scope of Focus Market Scheme, Focus Product Scheme and Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme etc. As a result of these measures CAD has come down significantly and the exchange rate of the rupee has stabilized.

(b) Government has taken several measures to contain inflation which *inter-alia*, include: reduced import duties to zero - for wheat, onion and pulses and to 7.5

per cent for refined edible oils; banned export of edible oils (except coconut oil, forest based oil and edible oils in blended consumer packs up to 5 kg with a Minimum Export Price of USD 1500 per MT), and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses and lentils up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum); maintaining the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs.3 per kg for AAY) and wheal (at Rs 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs 2 per kg for AAY) constant since 2002; suspension of futures trading in rice, urad and tur; Jixingthe Minimum Export Price (MEP) of onion at USD 1150 per MT *w.e.f.* 1.11.2013. As a part of demand management, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had earlier raised the policy rates by 375 basis points (bps) from March, 2010 to October, 2011 to contain inflation. With some moderation in inflation, particularly core inflation, RBI had started reducing the policy rates. But on account of the persistent food inflation, accompanied by high current account deficit and depreciation of rupee against US dollar, RBI has announced that it would wait for conducive conditions for further monetary easing.

Increase in number of IT assesses

1293. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of Income-tax (IT) assesses have increased manifolds in the past years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has adequate infrastructure and manpower to meet this increase, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) Yes, the number of Income Tax assesseees have increased manifolds in the past years. In past 15 years the number of effective IT assesseees has increased more than three times from 1,16,43,543 as on 31.3.1997 to 3,63,45,994 as on 31.3.2012.

(c) The Cabinet has approved the Cadre restructuring of the Income Tax Department in May, 2013. The implementation of the same is under progress. Inter alia, additional 1080 assessment units to be manned by approximately 20,000 more personnel have been created to meet the increasing number of IT assesseees.

Debt burden of West Bengal

1294. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the development of West Bengal is severely strained due to the debt burden of the States;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to address this issue; and

(c) whether repeated representations from the State Government have yielded no results and if so, how soon will the Central Government provide relief to the people of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (c) The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) has prescribed States specific fiscal targets of Debt/Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), Revenue Deficit (RD) and Fiscal Deficit (FD) ratios for each of the fiscal years during its award period of 2010-15. As gleaned from Budget Estimates of 2011-12 (RE), 2012-13 (RE) and 2013-14 (BE) of the State of West Bengal, the achievement of prescribed fiscal targets by West Bengal as tabulated below, shows that the State is within fiscal targets during 2012-13(RE) [except RD targets] and 2013-14 (BE):

Fiscal Indicators (%)	2011-12(RE)		2012-13(RE)		2013-14 (BE)	
	Targets	Estimates	Targets	Estimates	Targets	Estimates
Fiscal Deficit/GSDP	3.5	4.26	3.5	3.48	3.0	1.89
Revenue Deficit/GSDP	1.6	3.39	1.1	2.22	0.5	0.49
Debt/GSDP	39.1	40.78	37.7	37.68	35.9	34.85

Requests for various debt relief measures received from State Governments from time to time, including West Bengal, are normally dealt within the ambit of recommendations of the Finance Commissions. As per recommendations of FC-XIII, for its award period 2010-15, the following debt and interest relief have been extended to the State of West Bengal:

- Central Loans (from Ministry of Finance) contracted by the State upto 31-3-2004 and outstanding as on 31st March, 2010 amounting to Rs. 8633.50 cr. have been consolidated and re-scheduled for repayment over tenure of 20 years at standard interest rate at 7.5% p.a.
- Central loans for Centrally Sector Schemes (CSS)/Central Plan Schemes (CPS) (other than Ministry of Finance) outstanding as at the end of 2009-10 amounting to Rs. 110.55 cr. have been written-off in March, 2012 and an amount of Rs. 13.61 crore, being repayment of principal and payment of interest under CSS/CPS made by States after 31.03.2010 has been adjusted against outstanding central loans from MoF during 2012-13.

- The loans contracted by West Bengal from the National Small Saving Funds till 2006-07 and outstanding at the end of year preceding the year of enactment of the State's FRBMA, have been reset at 9% interest rate from the date of enactment of FRBMA, i.e. 7-2-2011. The FC-XIII has estimated that State is likely to get interest relief of Rs. 2020.46 cr. during its award period.

Further, to address the developmental needs of the State, a multiyear assistance amounting to Rs. 8750 crore under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) has been approved in 2011-12 and an amount of Rs. 4263 crore has been released till 31.3.2013.

The 14th Finance Commission has been constituted and its terms of reference *inter-alia* require the Commission to have regard among other considerations to "the resources of the State Governments and the demand on such resources under different heads, including the impact of debt levels on resource availability in debt stressed States, for the five years commencing on 1st April 2015, on the basis of levels of taxation and non-tax revenues likely to be reached during 2014-15."

Objectives of FRBM

1295. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the objectives set under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act;
- (b) the extent to which these objectives have been achieved;
- (c) the performance of States in this regard especially Jharkhand; and
- (d) how Government proposes to rectify the situation to achieve targets set under FRBM Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) FRBM Act was enacted to ensure inter-generational equity in fiscal management and long-term macro-economic stability by achieving sufficient revenue surplus and removing fiscal impediments in the effective conduct of monetary policy and prudential debt management consistent with fiscal sustainability through limits on the Central Government borrowings, debt and deficits, greater transparency in fiscal operations of the Central Government and conducting fiscal policy in a medium-term framework and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(b) Fiscal deficit has come down from 6.4% of GDP in 2009-10 to 4.9% of GDP in 2012-13 and it is estimated at 4.8% of GDP in the current financial year 2013-14.

(c) The FRBM based fiscal consolidation path laid down by the Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) have led to all around improvement of fiscal performance of States and in aggregate, as glanced from Finance Accounts 2011-12 and Revised Estimates 2012-13 and Budget Estimates 2013-14, they have been able to achieve the fiscal targets laid down by FC-XIII during 2011-12 and expected to achieve the targets in 2012-13 and 2013-14. The fiscal targets for Jharkhand and its performance during the last three years is given as under:

Year	FC-XIII Targets			Performance		
	RD/GSDP	FD/GSDP	Debt/GSDP	RD/GSDP	FD/GSDP	Debt/GSDP
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)*	(%)	(%)
2011-12 Actuals	0.0	3.0	28.5	-1.03	1.39	22.22
2012-13 RE	0.0	3.0	27.8	-3.02	2.33	25.05
2013-14 BE	0.0	3.0	27.3	-1.85	2.39	23.05

(d) Government has undertaken economy measures like rationalisation of expenditure and optimization of resources with a view to improve microeconomic environment which includes 10% mandatory cut on Non-Plan expenditure, ban on holding meetings and conferences in five star hotels, ban on creation of plan and non-plan posts, restrictions on foreign travels. The Government adopted a revised fiscal roadmap and RE 2013-14 and BE 2014-15 are in accordance to the roadmap. Finance Minister has also announced a fiscal roadmap to bring down the fiscal deficit to 3% by 2016-17.

RD/GSDP: Revenue Deficit as percent of Gross State Domestic Product.

FD/GSDP: Fiscal Deficit as percent of Gross State Domestic Product.

Debt/GSDP: Outstanding Debt as percent of Gross State Domestic Product.

Note: *: Minus "-" sign in RD/GSDP indicates Surplus in Revenue Account.

Funds for Sujala-III Project

1296. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has sent a proposal for financing Sujala-III project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The Project namely Karnataka Watershed Development Project-II (Sujala III) with a total cost of US\$ 85.7 million having a committed World Bank (IDA) support of US\$ 60 million is under implementation in the State of Karnataka *w.e.f.* May 13, 2013. The project will be implemented for a period of 6 years with the objectives to demonstrate more effective watershed management through greater integration of programmes related to rainfed agriculture, innovative and science based approaches, and strengthened institutions and capacities.

Central assistance to Punjab and Haryana

1297. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance given to Punjab and Haryana during the Eleventh Plan period, year-wise; and

(b) the details of revenue collected by the Central Government from Haryana and Punjab during the Eleventh Plan period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The year-wise amount of Central assistance provided to Punjab and Haryana during the Eleventh Plan period are given below:

Year	(Rs. in crore)	
	Central Assistance	
	Punjab	Haryana
2007-08#	2109.48	1401.48
2008-09#	1694.68	1833.96
2009-10#	2320.30	3257.29
2010-11#	2399.25	3050.62
2011-12\$	2441.00	2755.00
Total 11th Plan	10964.71	12298.35

Source: (#) CAG's Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and the State Govts, in India for the years 2007-08 to 2010-11; (\$) State Finance Accounts 2011-12.

(b) Information about State-wise collection of revenue is not maintained.

Applications received for new bank licences

1298. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is issuing licences to open new banks in the rural areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of applications received so far to open new banks and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued guidelines for setting up of new banks in the private sector vide press release dated 22.02.2013. As per the guidelines, the new banks are required to open at least 25 per cent of the branches in unbanked rural centres (population up to 9,999 as per the latest census) to avoid over concentration of their branches, in metropolitan areas and cities which are already having adequate banking presence.

In pursuance to the guidelines for setting up new banks in the private sector dated February 22, 2013, RBI has received 26 (Twenty Six) applications. The names of the applicants are as under:

1. Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd., Mumbai
2. Bajaj Finserv Ltd., Pune
3. Bandhan Financial Services Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata
4. Department of Posts, New Delhi
5. Edelweiss Financial Services Limited, Mumbai
6. IDFC Limited, Mumbai
7. IFCI Limited, New Delhi
8. Indiabulls Housing Finance Limited, New Delhi
9. India Infoline Ltd., Mumbai
10. INMACS Management Services Limited, Gurgaon
11. Janalakshmi Financial Services Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore
12. J M Financial Limited, Mumbai
13. K C Land & Finance Ltd., Chandigarh

14. LIC Housing Finance Ltd., Mumbai
15. L & T Finance Holdings Limited, Mumbai
16. Magma Fincorp Limited, Kolkata
17. Muthoot Finance Limited, Kochi
18. Reliance Capital Limited, Mumbai
19. Religare Enterprises Limited, New Delhi
20. Shriram Capital Limited, Chennai
21. Smart Global Ventures Pvt. Ltd., Noida
22. SREI Infrastructure Finance Limited, Kolkata
23. Suryamani Financing Company Limited, Kolkata
24. TATA Sons Limited, Mumbai. #
25. Tourism Finance Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi
26. UAE Exchange & Financial Services Ltd., Kochi

The application has since been withdrawn.

Confiscation of unaccounted money

1299. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount of money and valuables confiscated by the Income Tax department and NIA from the Mumbai Central railway station from four trucks on 1 July, 2013;

(b) whether Government was able to identify the owners of accounted and unaccounted money;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps Government intends to take to check the inter-State transport of large sum of cash and valuables?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) On the basis of information received, four trucks were searched in Mumbai on 01.07.2013 u/s 132 of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The search resulted in seizure of cash of Rs.11.55 crore. No valuables were seized.

(b) and (c) The cash of Rs. 11.55 crore found during the course of search has been admitted as undisclosed income by 17 persons.

(d) Whenever credible information regarding unaccounted cash and valuables is received, the Income Tax Department takes appropriate action under Income Tax Act, 1961.

Interest payments made by Central Government

1300. SHRI N. K. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of payment made as interest on loans by the Central Government on debts during the last five years;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the interest burden over time;

(c) whether Government proposes any measures to reduce the interest burden; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The details of payment made as interest on loans by the Central Government on debts during the last five years are as under:

(Amount in Rs. crore)					
	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013 (RE)	2013-2014 (BE)
Internal Debt	163608	201841	242569	286110	334755
External Debt	3629	3156	3501	4073	4276

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has been following a comprehensive strategy to moderate growth in public debt through a policy of fiscal rectitude inter alia, including recourse to lower borrowings, phased introduction of active consolidation of debt, emphasize on raising funds on concessional terms and from the less expensive sources with longer maturities, monitoring short term debt and encouraging non-debt creating capital flows. The Central Government has also set up a Middle Office in order to have a more prudent management of Government debt.

Loan sanctioned to developer of Delhi-Gurgaon highway

†1301. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that the present operator of Delhi-Gurgaon highway expressway, D.S. Construction Ltd. has been given the loan of 1,600 crores by Government and private banks of the country;

(b) if not, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the cost of building Delhi-Gurgaon Highway project is less than the said amount; and

(d) if so, the reasons for granting the amount of loan in excess of the cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Without the knowledge of NHAI, in September, 2010, the Concessionaire got sanctioned a debt of Rs. 1600 crore from IDFC and signed a loan agreement on 09.09.2010. NHAI not aware of the reasons for granting loan to the concessionaire by M/s IDFC.

NHAI issued a Preliminary Notice on 07.12.2011 followed by a Termination Notice on 18.02.2012 to the Concessionaire for the financial assistance of Rs. 1600 crore obtained from IDFC without prior consent of NHAI. Besides the Petition filed by the Concessionaire (OMP No. 945/2011) in Hon'ble Delhi High Court, the Financial institutions (IDFC & 4 other Public Sector Banks) also filed a suit [CS(OS) No 510/2012] against the termination notice of NHAI. The exposure of these financial institutions is of the order of Rs. 550 crore for IDFC, Rs. 500 crore for Bank of India, Rs. 400 crore for Punjab National Bank, Rs. 100 crore for Oriental Bank of Commerce and Rs. 50 crore for State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur. During the Court proceedings, it was suggested that the parties may try for amicable settlement. Accordingly, detailed negotiations were held by NHAI with Concessionaire and Financial Institutions and an MoU was drafted containing the terms of settlement in the matter of termination. The matter came up for hearing in Hon'ble Delhi High Court and after the arguments on 18.09.2012, NHAI, Concessionaire and IDFC and 4 other banks signed the MOU in the Court.

(c) and (d) The Total Project Cost as given in the Concession Agreement is Rs.555 Crore; and NHAI approved and funded a Change of Scope of Rs.155 Crore, during the construction period of the project. The project had been provisionally completed in January, 2008. The Balance Sheet/ Annual Accounts of the Concessionaire reflect a project cost of Rs. 1170 Crore in March, 2008 and Rs.1405.97 Crore in March, 2011.

Rise of NPA

1302. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of Banks started rising since 2006-07; and

(b) if so, the quantum of NPA of public sector Banks for the preceding five years, bank-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the data made available by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Gross Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of the Public Sector Banks were Rs. 41,378 crore in March 2006, which came down to Rs. 38,305 crore in March, 2007. However, it has shown an upward trend since March, 2008.

The bank-wise and year-wise details of Gross NPAs for the last five years are given in the Statement.

Statement*Public Sector Bank-wise data on Gross NPAs (Amount in Rs. crore)*

Bank Name	Mar-09	Mar-10	Mar-11	Mar-12	Mar-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
Allahabad Bank	1077	1221	1647	2056	4962
Andhra Bank	368	488	996	1798	3714
Bank of Baroda	1664	2196	2786	3882	6551
Bank of India	2190	4481	4357	5170	7152
Bank of Maharashtra	798	1210	1174	1297	1138
Canara Bank	2139	2505	3030	3890	5786
Central Bank of India	2317	2458	2395	7273	8456
Corporation Bank	559	651	790	1274	2048
Dena Bank	621	642	842	957	1452
IDBI Bank Limited	1436	2129	2785	4551	6450

1	2	3	4	5	6
Indian Bank	426	459	720	1672	3255
Indian Overseas Bank	1810	3442	2793	3554	5621
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1058	1469	1921	3580	4184
Punjab & Sind Bank	161	206	424	763	1537
Punjab National Bank	2761	3206	4371	8690	13255
Syndicate Bank	1592	2005	2589	3051	2816
UCO Bank	1540	1665	3090	4020	6905
Union Bank of India	1923	2664	3616	5422	6143
United Bank of India	1020	1372	1356	2176	2964
Vijaya Bank	699	994	1259	1718	1533
Nationalised Banks	26158	35462	42940	66795	95922
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	490	612	835	1651	2119
State Bank of Hyderabad	486	646	1150	2007	3186
State Bank of India	15105	17836	23074	37156	48378
State Bank of Indore	301	493			
State Bank of Mysore	368	595	864	1503	2081
State Bank of Patiala	574	1007	1382	1888	2453
State Bank of Saurashtra					
State Bank of Travancore	549	642	835	1489	1750
SBI Group	17874	21831	28140	45694	59967
Public Sector Banks	44032	57293	71080	112489	155890

Source: RBI (Off-site returns as reported by banks, domestic operations)

FDI limit in insurance sector

1303. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to increase the FDI limit in Insurance sector;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has studied the impact of such a move on the sector and consumers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government had introduced the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008 in the Rajya Sabha on 22.12.2008. The Bill, *inter-alia*, provides for enhancement of holdings of equity shares by a foreign company, either by itself or through its subsidiary companies or its nominees, in Indian Insurance Companies, from twenty-six per cent to forty-nine per cent, except in case of insurance co-operative societies where the limit will continue to be 26% as at present.

(c) to (e) Government has proposed to raise the foreign equity capital from 26% to 49%, in order to meet the growing capital requirement of the insurance companies. An increase in FDI limit in insurance sector will help grow the insurance sector, provide much needed capital, potentially increase customer coverage in rural and semi urban areas and fuel employment growth in the country.

Penalising bank officials for sanctioning loans to fraudster

1304. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 835 given in the Rajya Sabha on 13 August, 2013 and state:

- (a) the details of officials of Purvanchal Bank, Narahi branch and SBI, Chitbaragaon in Ballia district found guilty and penalised during 2013 along with the details of offences and penalties imposed, case-wise;
- (b) whether CVC has also ordered enquiry against corrupt officials of Purvanchal Bank and SBI during 2013 for sanctioning loans to fraudsters under KCC on basis of forged documents;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof, with particular reference to complaints no. 12827/2013 and 13337/2013; and
- (d) the details of outcome of the enquiry by SBI against its erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Purvanchal Grameen Bank (PGB) has reported that enquiry against erring official (Shri K.K. Srivastava, Officer MMGS-II, the then Branch Manager of the Narhi Branch) has already been ordered on 23.11.2013, The enquiry against two other officials responsible for follow up and supervision of advances has also been initiated by PGB.

Similarly, the State Bank of India (SBI) has also informed that the matter pertaining to the complaint against their Chitbaragaon Branch was investigated and based on the findings of investigations, lapses have been observed on the part of two officers of SBI and disciplinary action against these erring officials has already been initiated.

It has also been informed by both the Banks that instructions were also received from Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) ordering enquiry against the erring officials of the Banks.

Shortage of trained nurses and midwives

1305. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of shortage of trained nurses and midwives in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the present ratio of nurse-patient in the country, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the number of nursing diploma schools, nursing degree schools and nursing colleges in the country indicating the number of seats therein, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed by Government to open more such educational institutions to impart nursing training across the country, location-wise and State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. As per Planning Commission's National Taskforce Report there would be a gap of 9.55 lakhs nurses by 2012 of which 2 to 3 lakhs would be in the Government facilities alone. The nurse-patient ratio varies from state to state, district to district and institution to institution. Further, the ratio varies to meet the needs of different units and shifts according to acuity of care, size and location.

(c) Refer to the enclosed Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Strengthening/upgradation of Nursing Services the Government has released funds for opening of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)/General Nursing and Midwifery (GNM) Institutes in various States, as per State-wise details showing list of such locations/districts given in the Statement-II (*See* below). Opening of Institutes under the said scheme depends on proposals received from the States as per the scheme guidelines.

Statement-I

*Details of number of institutes and number of seats of nurses
in various States and UTs*

Name of State/UT	Diploma Institutes as on 31st October, 2013		Degree Institutes as on 31st October, 2013	
	No. of Schools/ Instt.	No. of Seats	No. of Schools/ Instt.	No. of Seats
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	20	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	267	11679	231	11961
Arunachal Pradesh	3	70	0	0
Assam	26	698	8	420
Bihar	15	676	3	120
Chandigarh	0	0	2	95
Chhattisgarh	43	1545	66	2990
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	20	1	40
Delhi	25	930	13	715
Goa	2	70	3	180
Gujarat	103	4160	47	2140
Haryana	68	2780	30	1365
Himachal Pradesh	35	1350	15	660
Jammu and Kashmir	14	585	5	260

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	23	825	6	270
Karnataka	559	25896	344	18773
Kerala	231	7210	129	7000
Madhya Pradesh	293	11445	128	6200
Maharashtra	215	6569	96	4315
Manipur	14	440	6	240
Meghalaya	7	195	2	90
Mizoram	5	140	2	65
Nagaland	3	90	1	40
Orissa	62	2480	15	740
Pondicherry	6	200	14	955
Punjab	216	10423	95	4560
Rajasthan	182	8570	140	6156
Sikkim	2	80	2	160
Tamil Nadu	212	6305	171	9650
Tripura	5	230	4	180
Uttar Pradesh	219	10070	54	2540
Uttaranchal	18	620	10	480
West Bengal	65	2543	18	915
TOTAL :	2940	118914	1661	84275

Statement-II*Details showing Districts/Locations sanctioned for opening ANM/GNM School*

Sl. No.	State	Districts/Locations sanctioned for opening ANM/GNM School
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Tirupati 2. Narsapuram

1	2	3
		3. Eluru
		4. Vijayawada
		5. Ongole
		6. Kakinada
		7. Karimnagar
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Lohit
		2. Tawang
		3. U. Subansiri
		4. West Siang
		5. East Siang (Pasighat)
		6. Naharlagun (Papampure)
3.	Assam	1. Baksa
		2. Bongaigaon
		3. Udalguri
		4. Chirang
		5. Kamrup
4.	Bihar	1. Aurangabad
		2. Banka
		3. Buxar
		4. Jamui
		5. Jahnabad
		6. Kaimur (Bhabua)
		7. Khagaria
		8. Lakhisarai
		9. Nawada

1	2	3
		10. Saran
		11. Sheikhpura
		12. Sheohar
		13. Siwan
		14. Supaul
		15. Vaishali
		16. Kishanganj
		17. Purnia (Kishanganj)
		18. Sasaram, Rohtash
		19. Madhepura
		20. West Champaran
		21. Katihar
		22. Darbhanga
		23. Saharsa
		24. Arrariya
		25. Arwal
5.	Chhattisgarh	1. Bijapur
		2. Dantewada
		3. Janjgir-Champa
		4. Kanker
		5. Kawardha
		6. Korba
		7. Korea
		8. Mahasamund
		9. Narayanur

1	2	3
		10. Bastar
		11. Rajnandgaon
		12. Bilaspur
		13. Raigarh
6.	Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad
		2. Anand
		3. Bhavnagar
		4. Jamnagar
		5. Kheda
		6. Patan
		7. Porbandar
		8. Valsad
		9. Tapi
7.	Haryana	1. Palwal
		2. Mewat
		3. Kurukshetra
		4. Narnaul
		5. Rewari
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Nahan
		2. Chamba
		3. Mandi
		4. Kullu
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Bandipora
		2. Budgam
		3. Kargil

1	2	3
		4. Kishtwar
		5. Kulgam
		6. Pulwama
		7. Ramban
		8. Reasi
		9. Samba
		10. Shopian
		11. Udhampur
		12. Bhadarwah
		13. Ganderbal
		14. Kathua
		15. Bilawar
		16. Anantnag
		17. Doda
10	Jharkhand	1. Chatra
		2. Godda
		3. Gumla
		4. Khunti
		5. Latehar
		6. Ramgarh
		7. Saraikela
		8. Hazaribagh
		9. Palamu
		10. Jamtara
		11. Garwa

1	2	3
		12. Dumka
		13. Chaibasa
		14. Ranchi
11	Madhya Pradesh	1. Anuppur
		2. Alirajpur
		3. Ashoknagar
		4. Burhanpur
		5. Dindori
		6. Harda
		7. Neemuch
		8. Rewa
		9. Shajapur
		10. Sheopur
		11. Singrauli
		12. Umaria
		13. Mandsaur
		14. Dewas
12.	Maharashtra	1. Gadchiroli -Chimur
		2. Pusad/Yeotmal
		3. Washim
		4. Nandurbar
		5. Ratnagiri
		6. Sindhudurg
		7. Bhandara
		8. Amravati

1	2	3
		9. Gondia
		10. Hingoli
		11. Bandra Suburban
13.	Meghalaya	1. East Garo Hills
		2. Ri Bhoi
		3. South Garo Hills
		4. West Khasi Hills
14.	Manipur	1. Bishnupur
		2. Chandel
		3. Senapati
		4. Tamenglong
		5. Thoubal
		6. Ukhrui
		7. Churachandpur
15.	Mizoram	1. Champhai
		2. Kolasib
		3. Lawngtlai
		4. Saiha
		5. Serchhip
		6. Mammit
		7. Aizwal
16.	Nagaland	1. Mon
		2. Phek
		3. Zunheboto
		4. Kohima
		5. Mokokchung
		6. Tuensang

1	2	3
17.	Odisha	1. Boudh 2. Nabrangpur 3. Subarnapur 4. Kalahandi 5. Sundergarh 6. Khandhmal 7. Dhenkanal
18.	Puducherry	1. Mahe 2. Yanam 3. Karaikal
19.	Punjab	1. Rupnagar 2. Bhatinda 3. Gurdaspur 4. Sangrur 5. Patiala
20.	Rajasthan	1. Baran 2. Pratapgarh 3. Bikaner 4. Alwar 5. Nagour 6. Jhunjhunu 7. Chittorgarh
21.	Sikkim	1. East Sikkim 2. West Sikkim
22.	Tripura	1. West Tripura

1	2	3
23.	Tamil Nadu	1. Namakkal 2. Shivganga 3. Theni
24.	Uttarakhand	1. Bageshwar 2. Chamoli 3. Champawat 4. Haridwar 5. Nainital 6. Pithoragarh 7. Rudraprayag 8. Tehri Garhwal 9. Uttarkashi 10. Pauri Garhwal 11. Almorha 12. Haldwani 13. Roorghi
25	Uttar Pradesh	1. Ambedkar Nagar 2. Auraiya 3. Balrampur 4. Budaun 5. Bulandshahr 6. Chandauli 7. Farrukhabad 8. Firozabad 9. Hardoi

1

2

3

10. *Mahamaya Nagar
 11. Jalaun
 12. Jyotiba Phule Nagar
 13. Kannauj
 14. Kanpur Dehat
 15. Kanshiram
 16. Kaushambi
 17. Kushinagar
 18. Lalitpur
 19. Maharajganj
 20. Mahoba
 21. Saint Kabir Nagar
 22. Saint Ravidas Nagar
 23. Shravasti
 24. Siddharth Nagar /Doamriaganj
 25. Sonbhadra
 26. Unnao
 27. Kheri
 28. Mainpuri
 29. Faizabad
 30. Rampur/Saharanpur
 31. Balia
 32. Gonda
 33. Moradabad
 34. Jhansi
-

1	2	3
		35. Barabanki
		36. Amethi
		37. Aligarh
		38. Fatehpur Sikri
		39. Sambhal
		40. Rai Bareli
		41. Etawah
		42. Ghazipur
		43. Etah
		44. Mau
		45. Jaunpur
		46. Sultanpur
26.	West Bengal	1. Ghatal
		2. Darjeeling
		3. Uttari Darjeeling (Rai gunj)
		4. Barasat
		5. Maldha (Chanchal)
		6. N. Jangipur
		7. Medinipore
		8. Howrah
		9. Kolkata N.
		10. Kolkata S.
		11. Basirhat
		12. Nadia (Kalyani)
		13. 24 South Parganas (Diamond Harbour)

Dialysis facilities in Government hospitals

1306. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conceived any comprehensive plan with adequate financial help to augment dialysis facilities in Government hospitals across the country;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard, State-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to provide health care including dialysis facilities for the patients. The Central Government through the hospitals under it, supplements the efforts of the State Government.

Dialysis facility is available at the Central Government hospitals like All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Delhi, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Delhi, Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi, Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry and Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh. Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), six new AIIMS have been set up and upgradation of identified medical colleges has been undertaken which will also improve health care facilities.

The National Programme for prevention and control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) will help in reducing chronic renal diseases and incidence of renal failure.

Animal-tested cosmetics

1307. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy for animal tested cosmetics in the country;
- (b) whether Government is considering to regulate the import and sale of cosmetic products where the products or the ingredients have been subjected to animal testing; and
- (c) whether Government is aware that several countries have banned such tests and whether Government is also considering a similar ban?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Indian Standards on cosmetics are formulated by Cosmetics Sectional Committee, PCD 19 of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) under the chairmanship of Drugs Controller General (India) and are covered under Schedule 'S' of Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

(b) and (c) Presently, under the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945, there is no prohibition on import and sale of Cosmetics products where the products for the ingredients have been subjected to testing on animals. Representations have been received by the Government for reviewing the standards in respect of requirements for testing on animals for approval of cosmetic products, including prohibition on import of cosmetic products which have been prepared following testing on animals. The European Union has imposed prohibition of the marketing of the cosmetics and their ingredients which have been tested on animals in March, 2013. In India also, following various representations regarding the ban on use of animals in testing of cosmetics in several countries, the Sectional Committee in its last meeting held on 28th June, 2013 finalized an amendment to delete the requirements for animal based test methods from the standard to align with global practices.

Posting of pharmacist in CGHS Unani unit

1308. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to reply to Unstarred Question 851 given in the Rajya Sabha on 13 August, 2013 and state:

(a) by when the information on number of posts to be earmarked for physically challenged candidates is likely to be received in the Ministry;

(b) if not, the follow-up action of the Ministry;

(c) whether the instructions issued for posting of a pharmacist in CGHS Unani Unit, South Avenue have been implemented;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e) Yes. Orders were issued and the Pharmacist joined her duty on 5th October 2013.

Setting up of human organ banks

1309. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of humanorgans in hospitals for treatment;
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to launch any scheme to provide financial assistance to the State Governments for setting up human organ banks; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government in co-ordination with the State Governments to encourage people to donate human organs of brain-dead persons for needy patients?

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

(b) Health being a state subject, it is for the States to consider setting up of human organ banks. So far, no proposal for setting up of human organ bank has been received from any State. An outlay of Rs. 25 crore has been made in the Twelfth five year plan for setting up of five regional tissue banks in five regions of the country.

(c) To create awareness for organ donation, Indian Organ Donation Day is celebrated every year since the year 2010.

A programme on Organ donation was aired through Lok Sabha Channel to spread awareness in the month of November 2013.

Awareness activities were carried out in India International Trade fair to spread the message of Deceased Organ Donation among the public.

Regional "Organ Donation Awareness workshops" have been organized in coordination with State Governments during 2011-2012 in the cities of Bangalore, Hyderabad, Puducherry, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Pune, Chandigarh, & Trivandrum for increasing the awareness among public for organ donation.

Organ Retrieval Banking Organization at AIIMS has been registering the persons who pledge to donate their organs after death.

National Organ Transplant Programme has been approved with main component of Information, Education and Communication activities to promote organ donation from deceased donors.

An online system with a dedicated website (notto.nic.in) has been finalised to be in place for establishing network at State, Regional and National levels for procurement of organs from deceased /cadaver donors and their distribution in a transparent manner.

Funds for CGHS Unani

1310. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that allocations for CGHS Unani have not been increased significantly during the last 7-8 years;
- (b) whether it is impacting the growth and development of Unani system;
- (c) if so, the reasons for not increasing the allocations significantly; and
- (d) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) CGHS Unani is provided adequate budget for procurement of medicines. The budget allocation for Unani System of medicines is based on the trend of expenditure of previous years and the anticipated demand in the next year. There is no paucity of funds for Unani medicines under CGHS.

Well-equipped PHCs

1311. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India can beat down the under five mortality rate by having well-equipped public health centres (PHCs) manned by doctors and well trained staff present round the clock;
- (b) if so, whether Government is considering to ask all the State Governments to have well-equipped public health centres manned by doctors and well trained staff present round the clock; and
- (c) if so, the response of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Well-equipped Public Health Centers (PHCs) manned by doctors and well trained staff is one of the key strategies *inter-alia* to reduce Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR). As per the Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES) -2009, 73% of deliveries

are being conducted in facilities, with an aim to reduce newborn and maternal mortality. Equipping the Public Health Facilities and training of service providers shall help bringing in quality improvements, thereby, help reducing the U5MR.

(b) Public health is a state subject. Under National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening the public health systems including support for well-equipped public health centres (PHCs) manned by doctors and well trained staff present round the clock.

(c) States have been intimating their requirement for such support under National Health Mission/NRHM through their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) which are, appraised at the Ministry and approvals accorded keeping in mind the resource envelope available to the State. 8743 PHCs are now functioning 24×7 in the country.

Regulatory framework for medical education

1312. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of complaints have been received by Government regarding the present regulatory framework has failed to maintain the quality of medical education in the country;

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

(c) whether Government has any plans to put in place a credible regulatory and institutional mechanism to further develop standards in medical education so as to match global standards; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) In order to maintain the quality of regulatory framework in medical education, and also due to prevailing circumstances in the year 2010 involving the then President of Medical Council of India (MCI) in corruption charges, the Central Government amended the Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956 through the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 2010 and superseded the MCI, for one year, with constitution of Board of Governors (BoG) to perform the function of the Council during the interregnum.

Subsequently, the term of the BoG was extended to one year at a time by

amending the Act in 2011 and 2012. The Ministry again extended the term of BoG for a period of 180-days *i.e.* upto 10th November, 2013 by way of IMC (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 on 21st May, 2013.

The IMC (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 promulgated on 21st May, 2013 ceased to operate on 16th September, 2013. Hence, the IMC (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2013 was promulgated on 28th September, 2013 to validate the work already done by the BoG in the absence of MCI as per provisions of the earlier Ordinance.

The Medical Council of India (MCI) has been reconstituted on 06th November, 2013 as per provision contained in the IMC (Amendment) Second Ordinance, 2013.

Special comprehensive plan for handling nuclear emergency

1313. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the details of action taken by Ministry on representation received to prepare a Special Comprehensive Plan in consultation with State Governments, Department of Atomic Energy and National Disaster Management Authority to provide medical treatment in time to the people, in case of any major nuclear eventualities taking place, as currently medical facility is available to provide treatment to only small group of people in such a situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): While health is a State subject, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has prepared a Road Map for Radiological/Nuclear Emergencies in consultation with National Disaster Management Authority and Department of Atomic Energy. The hospital infrastructure strengthening and training requirements to provide medical treatment during radiological/nuclear emergencies have been factored in Twelfth Five Year Plan under the programme 'Health Sector Disaster Preparedness and Response'.

Super-speciality health centres for rural areas

1314. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the maximum number of rural areas in the country adequate health facilities to the rural population are still not available;
- (b) the extent to which the National Rural Health Mission has achieved its objectives;
- (c) whether Government propose to setup super-speciality health centres in rural areas;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Availability of Health facilities as per the population norms is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The progress in the key health objectives is as follows:

- Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has reduced from 2.9 in 2005 -(SRS 2006) to 2.4 in 2011 (SRS, 2012).
- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has reduced from 58 in 2005 to 42 in 2012 (SRS, 2012).
- Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) has reduced from 254 in 2005 (SRS, 2004-06) to 212 per 100,000 live births in 2008 (SRS, 2007-09).
- Malaria cases brought down from 18. 17 lakh cases in 2005 to 10. 68 lakh cases in 2012.
- Malaria death rate has reduced from 0.09 deaths/ lakh population in 2000 to 0.04 deaths/ lakh population in 2012.
- Tuberculosis incidence rate has reduced from 209 in 2005 to 176 in 2012 (per lakh population).
- Tuberculosis prevalence has reduced from 365 in 2005 to 230 in 2012 (per lakh population).
- Death due to Tuberculosis has reduced from 36 in 2005 to 22 in 2012 (per lakh population).
- Leprosy prevalence has reduced from 1.3 /10000 in 2005 to 0.73/10000 population in 2013.
- More than 60 lakh Cataract Operations have been conducted every year since the year 2010-2011 as against the NRHM goal of 46 lakh cataract operations per year by 2012.

It is pertinent to mention that the budgetary support provided for National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is less than what had been envisaged, when the Mission was launched.

(c) to (e) Under the National Health Mission, Government has been supporting the States/UTs for strengthening the Primary Health Care infrastructure up to District level Hospitals. Super-speciality health care facilities like 6 AIIMS like institutions have been set up in different regions while two more have been approved to cater to both rural and urban population.

*Statement**Shortfall in Health Infrastructure as per 2011 Population (Provisional) in India (As on March, 2012)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Population in Rural Areas	Estimated Tribal/Hilly/Desert area Population in Rural Areas	Sub Centres				PHCs				CHCs			
				R	P	S	% Shortfall	R	P	S	% Shortfall	R	P	S	% Shortfall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Andhra Pradesh ⁴	56,311,788	7,659,671	12283	12522	*	*	2004	1624	380	19	501	281	220	44
2	Arunachal Pradesh ¹	1,069,165	1,069,165	356	286	70	20	53	97	*	*	13	48	*	*
3	Assam ³	26,780,516	3,638,841	5841	4604	1237	21	953	975	*	*	238	109	129	54
4	Bihar	92,075,028	889,200	18533	9696	8837	48	3083	1863	1220	40	770	70	700	91
5	Chhattisgarh	19,603,658	7,377,058	4904	5111	*	*	776	755	21	3	194	149	45	23
6	Goa	551,414	155	110	205	*	*	18	19	*	*	4	5	*	*
7	Gujarat ⁴	34,670,817	16,667,915	9156	7274	1882	21	1433	1158	275	19	358	318	40	11
8	Haryana ⁴	16,531,493	6,400,482	4159	2520	1639	39	657	447	210	32	164	109	55	34
9	Himachal Pradesh ¹	6,167,805	6,167,805	2055	2065	*	*	308	472	*	*	77	76	1	1

10	Jammu and Kashmir ¹	9,134,820	9,134,820	3044	1907	1137	37	456	396	60	13	114	84	30	26
11	Jharkhand	25,036,946	7,767,269	6043	3958	2085	35	964	330	634	66	241	188	53	22
12	Karnataka ⁴	37,552,529	11,650,777	9063	8871	192	2	1445	2310	*	*	361	180	181	50
13	Kerala	17,455,506	259,169	3525	4575	*	*	586	809	*	*	146	217	*	*
14	Madhya Pradesh	52,537,899	13,550,258	12314	8869	3445	28	1977	1156	821	42	494	333	161	33
15	Maharashtra	61,545,441	8,260,697	13410	10580	2830	21	2189	1811	378	17	547	363	184	34
16	Manipur ¹	1,899,624	1,899,624	633	420	213	34	94	80	14	15	23	16	7	30
17	Meghalaya ¹	2,368,971	2,368,971	789	397	392	50	118	109	9	8	29	29	0	0
18	Mizoram ¹	529,037	529,037	176	370	*	*	26	57	*	*	6	9	*	*
19	Nagaland ¹	1,406,861	1,406,861	468	396	72	15	70	126	*	*	17	21	*	*
20	Odisha	34,951,234	8,599,849	8136	6688	1448	18	1308	1226	82	6	327	377	*	*
21	Punjab	17,316,800	-	3463	2951	512	15	577	449	128	22	144	132	12	8
22	Rajasthan ⁴	51,540,236	36,481,544	15172	11487	3685	24	2326	1528	798	34	581	382	199	34
23	Sikkim ¹	455,962	455,962	151	147	4	3	22	24	*	*	5	2	3	60
24	Tamil Nadu ²	37,189,229	885,991	7555	8706	*	*	1254	1227	27	2	313	385	*	*
25	Tripura ¹	2,710,051	2,710,051	903	719	184	20	135	79	56	41	33	12	21	64
26	Uttarakhand ¹	7,025,583	7,025,583	2341	1848	493	21	351	257	94	27	87	59	28	32

Written Answers to

[17 December, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
27	Uttar Pradesh	155,111,022	112,898	31037	20521	10516	34	5172	3692	1480	29	1293	515	778	60
28	West Bengal ²	62,213,676	5,580,019	13186	10356	2830	21	2166	909	1257	58	541	348	193	36
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	244,411	28,985	52	119	*	*	8	22	*	*	2	4	*	*
30	Chandigarh	29,004	-	5	16	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	2	*	*
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	183,024	137,149	54	50	4	7	8	6	2	25	2	1	1	50
32	Daman and Diu	60,331	6,693	12	26	*	*	2	3	*	*	0	2	*	*
33	Delhi	419,319	-	83	41	42	51	13	5	8	62	3	0	3	100
34	Lakshadweep	14,121	13,503	4	14	*	*	0	4	*	*	0	3	*	*
35	Puducherry	394,341	-	78	51	27	35	13	24	*	*	3	4	*	*
	India	833,087,662	168,736,000	189094	148366	43776	23	30565	24049	7954	26	7631	4833	3044	40

Notes: The requirement is calculated using the prescribed norms on the basis of provisional rural population from Census, 2011 and estimated rural tribal population in 2011 using % of tribal population out of rural population in 2001. All India shortfall is derived by adding State-wise figures of shortfall ignoring the existing surplus in some of the States.

- 1 As the entire State is included under Hill Area Development Programme, the total rural population of the State is taken as in the Tribal/Hilly /Desert areas
- 2 The rural population of districts included under the Hill Area Development Programme has been added in the rural population under Tribal/Hilly /Desert areas
- 3 The two districts in Assam, namely North Cachar and Karbi Anglong are included in the list of districts under Hill Area Development Programme. However, as these two districts are having more than 50% tribal population, no change is made in the rural population under Tribal / Hilly / Desert Areas
- 4 The rural population of districts included under the Desert Development Programme (DDP) also added in the rural population under Tribal / Hilly / Desert areas

R: Required; P: In Position; S: Shortfall; *: Surplus

Suicides by female medical students in Delhi

†1315. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of suicide by female medical students in medical colleges of Delhi have increased during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents of suicide committed by female students during the last two years;

(c) whether cases of suicide by female students in other medical colleges of the country have come into the knowledge of Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) This Ministry does not maintain data related to suicide committed by students studying in medical institutions across the country. However, as per information received from the medical institutions situated in Delhi, three case of suicide by female medical students have been reported during the last two years of which two are in AIIMS, Delhi and one in Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi.

In AIIMS, 'Grievance Cell' has been set up in the hostel for counselling the students and the address their problems. In addition, a faculty is deputed during weekdays for interaction with students and wardens of hostels take regular rounds of the hostels for close interaction/coordination with the students. Parents of students, who need additional help and care, are informed and encouraged to stay with the students.

To prevent similar incidents, programmes like 'Student Mentorship Programme', 'Student Counseling Programme' have also been initiated. The institutions have also organized sessions for time management and controlling stress for the students.

Implementation of NEET scheme

1316. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented NEET scheme for admission to medical colleges in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there have been any complaints regarding this scheme from any section of the society;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to improve the scheme and avoid complaints?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Yes. The National Eligibility and Entrance Test (NEET) for admission to MBBS and Postgraduate medical courses for the academic year 2013-14 was conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education and National Board of Examinations respectively. However, a few private medical colleges and the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu filed writ petitions in the respective High Courts seeking exemption from NEET. These petitions were transferred to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The Hon'ble Apex Court *vide* its judgement dated 18.07.2013 in NEET related cases quashed the implementation of NEET. The Central Government has filed a petition before the Hon'ble Apex Court to review its decision.

High rate of under-five mortality

1317. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite reducing less than five mortality from 2.5 million in 2001 to 1.4 million in 2012, India still holds the dubious distinction of having the highest number of deaths in the world in this vulnerable age group according to a report by UNICEF for 2013; and
- (b) whether it is also a fact that out of the 2.1 million deaths in the entire southern Asian region, India's share alone is 1.4 million deaths?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. As per RGI, MHA information available in the Statistics Division regarding child deaths (0-4.9 years) in respect to mid-year projected population are as under:

Sl. No.	Census	Child Deaths (0-4.9 years)
1.	2001	2,430,084
2.	2011	1,451,473

India ranks at 49th position in the world in descending order of under five mortality rate.

(b) Yes. As per the State of World's Children 2013, the estimated number of under five deaths in 2011 in South Asia region is 2.3 million and India's share is 1.4 million, which is 60% of total deaths in South Asia region.

It is also a fact that India has 73% of the under five population in South Asia region.

Devolution of power to PRIs

1318. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is preparing activity maps for the devolution of functions, funds and finances to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);

(b) if so, the schemes and programmes of the Ministry which are being covered and which are not, and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the deadline(s) set by the Ministry for the completion of Activity Mapping for the first set of schemes and subsequent schemes and programmes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Expert Committee on Leveraging Panchayats for Efficient Delivery of Public Goods and Services has made recommendations about involving Panchayats in the scheme of National Rural Health Mission. Public Health being a State subject, States have been requested to urgently take steps to adopt activity mapping for the National Rural Health Mission as recommended by the Committee and transfer funds, functions and functionaries to PRIs accordingly. In cases, where the States have to contextualize regarding level of PRI to which the funds, functions and functionaries should be devolved etc. the States have been requested to do so in consultation with the State Panchayati Raj Department. The States were requested to submit the action taken report by the 15th October, 2013

Renewal of expired CGHS plastic cards

1319. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether process of renewing expired CGHS plastic cards has been started;

(b) whether it is a fact that CGHS authorities and offices are asking residential proof for all individual family members and dependents;

(c) whether it is also a fact that last time CGHS had accepted Affidavit as residential proof from those who do not have residential proof;

(d) if so, why CGHS is not accepting Affidavit as residential proof now;

(e) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that Government departments are not endorsing applications which do not have residential proof; and

(f) if so, whether Ministry will issue instructions to accept Affidavit as residential proof as employees, in many cases, are facing problem to get residential proof for their family members and dependents?

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

(b) to (d) Proof of Residence is required for issuing CGHS cards. However, Affidavits are also accepted in absence of commonly accepted proof of residence.

(e) and (f) CGHS cards in respect of serving employees and their dependent family members are issued on the recommendation of their Administrative Department/Office. It is incumbent upon the Administrative Department/Office to ascertain the residential status of their employee and his family members from their office records and documents submitted by the employee as their proof of residence. They can also accept Affidavits in absence of valid proof of residence.

AIIMS, Rishikesh

†1320. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the slow pace of the construction of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) at Rishikesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that the construction of AIIMS at Rishikesh is getting affected due to the lack of funds;

(c) the total expense likely to be incurred on the construction of AIIMS at Rishikesh along with year-wise, details of funds released for this purpose since its approval till date; and

(d) the details of the measures taken to ensure that the construction of AIIMS at Rishikesh remains unaffected for want of funds in future?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There have been various technical and administrative reasons for slow pace of construction of AIIMS Rishikesh including variations caused during implementation of the Project and modification in foundation design necessitated to meet actual sub soil condition encountered on earth excavation.

(b) No. Adequate funds have been provided to maintain uninterrupted progress of the AIIMS Rishikesh Project.

(c) The approved cost of the Project is Rs. 860 crore. The year-wise approximate details of release made is as follows:

- i. 2008-09: Rs. 15.52 crore
- ii. 2009-10: Rs. 36.59 crore
- iii. 2010-11: Rs. 86.85 crore
- iv. 2011-12: Rs. 114.68 crore
- v. 2012-13: Rs. 117.83 crore
- vi. 2013-14: Rs. 61.25 crore

(d) Adequate budgetary provisions have been provided for the construction programme.

Use of eco-friendly larvicide to check dengue

1321. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR) have witnessed a large number of dengue cases this year

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Iran has developed eco-friendly larvicide, Bio-flash, to control the spread of vector-borne diseases like dengue; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not using this larvicide in Delhi and across NCR to curb dengue in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. Delhi has reported 5388 dengue cases this year (till 30th November) and the adjoining districts of UP (G.B. Nagar, Ghaziabad) and Haryana

(Gurgaon, Faridabad, Sonapat) in National Capital Region (NCR) have reported 890 dengue cases this year (till 30th November).

(c) Bioflash is a larvicide manufactured by an Iranian firm used as biological control agent against mosquito larvae.

(d) For use of larvicide etc. under national programme registration under Central Insecticide Board (CIB) is mandatory and Bioflash is presently not registered in India.

However, under the programme, Temephos, *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (Bti) (like Bioflash), and Larvivorous fishes are used against mosquito larvae.

Launch of NUHM

1322. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Cabinet has approved the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) *w.e.f.* 1st May, 2013;

(b) whether NUHM will provide health services to rickshaw pullers, street vendors, railways and bus coolies; homeless people and construction site workers under the new scheme;

(c) whether it will be launched in all State Capital and district headquarters in the country; and

(d) if so, in how many States and district headquarters it has been launched so far and by when it is to be launched in the entire urban landscape of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes.

(d) The National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) has been approved as a sub-mission of the National Health Mission (NHM). The States and UTs were requested to prioritize cities and towns for roll out of NUHM during the current year. Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) have been received from 31 States/UTs so far. All eligible cities and towns are proposed to be covered under NUHM in a phased manner, depending upon the availability of funds.

Lack in coverage under UIP

†1323. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that 28 per cent children are not getting the benefit of Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) in the country;

(b) whether 71 per cent children in Arunachal Pradesh, 31.53 per cent in Delhi, 61 per cent in Sikkim, 60 per cent in Odisha, 26 per cent in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, 17 per cent in Haryana, 30 per cent in Madhya Pradesh, 28 per cent in Bihar and 41 per cent in Jharkhand are not getting the benefit of vaccination; and

(c) if so, the steps Government is taking to provide the benefit of immunisation to all the children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per CES 2009, 7.6 % of children are not fully immunized. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Following steps are taken for increasing full immunization of all the children in the country:

1. The year 2012 declared as the year of Intensification of routine immunization. As a part of the strategy. States have conducted 'Immunization Weeks' in area with pocket of low immunization coverage.
2. Strengthen Immunization programme by providing need based central funding to States to support Alternate Vaccine Delivery(AVD), capacity building of service providers, strengthening reporting and management of Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI), strengthen supportive supervision, involvement of ASHA for social mobilization of children etc.
3. In addition commodity assistance in the form of vaccines, cold chains etc are provided to the States.
4. Intensified IEC/BCC for increasing community participation
5. Strengthening follow up of children through mother and child tracking system (MCTS).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES) 2009*

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Fully Immunized	Not Immunized
1	2	3	4
1	Bihar	49.0	15.2
2	Chhattisgarh	57.3	4.8
3	Himachal Pradesh	75.8	0.4
4	Jammu and Kashmir	66.6	11.7
5	Jharkhand	59.7	5.4
6	Madhya Pradesh	42.9	5.9
7	Odisha	59.5	5.8
8	Rajasthan	53.8	15.6
9	Uttar Pradesh	40.9	17.8
10	Uttarakhand	71.5	9.1
11	Arunachal Pradesh	24.8	25.7
12	Assam	59.1	8.1
13	Manipur	51.9	11.9
14	Meghalaya	60.8	9.3
15	Mizoram	73.7	7.2
16	Nagaland	27.8	31.6
17	Sikkim	85.3	3.0
18	Tripura	66.0	1.8
19	Andhra Pradesh	68.0	0.2
20	Goa	87.9	3.1
21	Gujarat	56.6	2.6
22	Haryana	71.7	4.3
23	Karnataka	78.0	1.0

1	2	3	4
24	Kerala	81.5	1.8
25	Maharashtra	78.6	2.1
26	Punjab	83.6	2.4
27	Tamil Nadu	77.3	3.9
28	West Bengal	64.9	4.8
29	A&N Islands		
30	Chandigarh	No survey carried out	No survey carried out
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		
32	Daman and Diu		
33	Delhi	71.5	7.3
34	Lakshadweep	No survey carried out	No survey carried out
35	Puducherry		
	India	61	7.6

* States at serial no. 29-32, 34 & 35, as no CES - 2009 survey carried out, hence the DLHS-3 data is provided, being the latest.

*DLHS-3(2007-08)**

Sl. No.	UTs	Fully Immunized	Not Immunized
1	A&N Islands	83.6	2.8
2	Chandigarh	73.0	4.6
3	D&N Haveli	57.9	2.7
4	Daman and Diu	85.7	1.1
5	Lakshadweep	86.2	0.0
6	Puducherry	80.2	1.0

Undetected TB patients in the country

1324. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards media reports regarding ten lakh Indians with TB are currently going undetected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per World Health Organisation's World TB Report 2013, globally there are 2.9 million missed cases (either not diagnosed, or diagnosed but not reported to the national TB programs). Of these, 31% cases are estimated to be in India. Missed cases are distinct from cases not found, or cases found and lost. It is likely that with a large private sector of healthcare in India, a large proportion of this subgroup were diagnosed and treated in private sector, but were not notified to the Programme.

Government of India has already issued an Order in 2012 for mandatory notification of all TB cases diagnosed or treated by all health facilities (public and private) in India. Online case based web based software (Nikshay) has also been developed by the Government to facilitate TB notification to capture all missing cases.

Government is also proactively engaging with private practitioners, number of private organizations, NGOs, Professional bodies like Indian Medical Association to enhance the notification of TB cases.

Neo-natal deaths in the country

1325. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that, as per media reports, around 3 lakh new born die within 24 hours of their birth;
- (b) whether India tops this list in the world, as per the report of the State of World's Mothers;
- (c) whether MP, UP and Odisha show the worst results in the matter;
- (d) the action plan of Government to speed up the required medical facilities in these regions to control this national loss; and
- (e) how far the medical facilities have been upgraded or are proposed to be developed in these regions and other such regions to control this menace?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, As per "State of the World's Mothers 2013 report, India has the highest number of deaths of newborns on the first day of life. As per report, an estimated 309,000 newborns die on the first day of life in India.

(c) As per Registrar General of India, SRS 2011 report Neo-natal Mortality rate (NMR) per 1000 live births of MP, UP and Odisha is 32 ,30 and 30 respectively.

(d) and (e) The Health of the mother has an important bearing on the health of the child. Thus interventions for improvement of maternal health are critical for improving survival of newborn and are deemed to be intervention for both maternal and child health. Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the following interventions are being implemented.

- (1) Strengthening of Facility based New-born Care through establishment of Sick Newborn Care Units (SNCU) at district level and Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at FRU and Newborn Care Corners at all delivery points. A total of 470 SNCU, 1640 NBSU and 13460 NBCC are operational in the country.
- (2) Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality. JSY incentivizes pregnant women to opt for institutional delivery and provides for cash assistance. JSSK entitles all pregnant women to absolutely free and zero expense delivery including caesarean section operation in Government health facilities and provides for free to and fro transport, food, drugs and diagnostics. Similar entitlements have also been put in place for sick neonates and infants.
- (3) Home Based New-born Care (HBNC): Home based new-born care through ASHA is carried out to improve new born care practices at the community level and for early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
- (4) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade the skills of doctors, nurses and ANM for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children and care of new-born at time of birth. These trainings include Integrated Management of Neo-natal and Childhood Illness (IMINCI) and Navjaat Shishu Surakshta Karyakaram (NSSK).

- (5) Management of Malnutrition: As breastfeeding reduces infant mortality, exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.
- (6) Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are also being organized for imparting nutritional counselling to mothers, improving child care practices and provision of immunization services.

Overlapping in objectives of healthcare programmes

1326. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of the population that has medical insurance;
- (b) the number of doctors and paramedical staff in India, specialisation-wise details thereof;
- (c) the number of hospital beds in the country, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) whether Janani Suraksha Yojana, Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana and Indira Gandhi Matritiva Sahayog Yojana all focus on pregnant and lactating women; and
- (e) if so, the reasons for duplication amongst healthcare programmes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per Annual Report of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), the total number of lives covered under medical insurance for FY 2012-13 is 20, 66, 38,000 (17.07 % of 2011 Census population).

(b) The total number of doctors possessing recognised medical qualifications under Indian Medical Council Act as on 30th November, 2013 is 901171. The specialisation- wise details of allied health professionals are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The State-wise number of hospital beds in government hospitals is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention that encourages women especially from the vulnerable sections of the society to opt for institutional delivery and thereby effect reductions in maternal and neonatal mortality. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) aims at eliminating out of pocket expense for pregnant women delivering in public health institutions and sick newborns and infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.

Indira Gandhi Matritiva Sahayog Yojana (IGMSY) is conditional cash transfer scheme that aims to improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant and lactating women and partly compensate for wage loss. The three schemes complement each other.

Statement-I

Specialisation-wise availability of allied health professionals in India

No. of Professionals	Specialisation
17678	Ophthalmology related
40265	Rehab related
7215	Surgical and Intervention technology related
15214	Medical Lab technology related
4352	Radio and Imaging technology related
3263	Audiology and speech language pathology related
6243	Dental assistance related
4050	Surgery and Anaesthesia related
3587	Medical technology related
181511	Total Misc.
283378	Total AHP

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise number of Government Hospitals Beds in india (**Provisional)*

Sl. No.	State/UT/Division	Total Hospitals (Govt.) No. Beds
1	2	3
	India	1376013
1	Andhra Pradesh	37961
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5010
3	Assam	10179

1	2	3
4	Bihar	13231
5	Chhattisgarh	10770
6	Goa	2510
7	Gujrat	35470
8	Haryana	7879
9	Himachal Pradesh	8485
10	Jammu and Kashmir	7318
11	Jharkhand	5414
12	Karnataka	51986
13	Kerala	37021
14	Madhya Pradesh	30302
15	Maharashtra	47217
16	Manipur	1385
17	Meghalaya	2957
18	Mizoram	1064
19	Nagaland	2427
20	Odisha	16683
21	Punjab	11419
22	Rajasthan	38617
23	Sikkim	1560
24	Tamil Nadu	62229
25	Tripura	3485
26	Uttar Pradesh	56384
27	Uttarakhand	7965
28	West Bengal	77210

1	2	3
29	A&N Islands	1075
30	Chandigarh	1750
31	D&N Haveli	281
32	Daman and Diu	200
33	Delhi	22961
34	Lakshadweep	120
35	Puducherry	2103
	TOTAL	1376013

* National Health Profile 2012

** Some States have also included data of PHCs

MMR and IMR

1327. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Maternal Mortality Rate and Infant Mortality Rate (MMR/IMR) for the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that MMR and IMR rate is on much higher side in India as compared to other countries; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by Government to reduce the MMR and IMR?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Registrar General of India - Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS) provides MMR for the country and major States at 3-year intervals.

As per the latest data on maternal mortality in the country, available from the report of RGI-SRS 2007-09, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India is 212 per 100,000 live births.

As per the latest data on Infant Mortality Rate available from the report of Registrar General of India-Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS) 2012, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the country is 42 per 1000 live births. Data on IMR for the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 is placed below

	SRS, 2010	SRS, 2011	SRS, 2012
IMR	47	44	42

(b) As per the information provided in the Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group (MMEIG) report, "Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2010" released in the year 2012 by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank, 54 countries have higher MMR than India as given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

As per the information provided in "The State of the World's Children 2013 - Children with Disabilities" released by UNICEF, 43 countries have higher IMR than India as given in Statement-II (*See* below)

(c) The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and under its umbrella, the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II, seeks to improve the availability of and access to quality health care including Maternal and Child Health services particularly to rural population throughout the country. Under this programme, the steps taken by the Government to accelerate the pace of reduction in maternal & infant mortality are:

- Demand promotion through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a conditional cash transfer scheme to promote institutional deliveries
- Providing resources for operationalization of sub-centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care, neonatal, infant and child care services
- Strengthening of Facility based newborn care by setting up Newborn care corners (NBCC) in all health facilities where deliveries take place; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) at District Hospitals and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at First Referral Units for the care of sick newborn.
- Capacity building of health care providers through training programmes in basic and comprehensive obstetric care, skilled attendance at birth, Integrated Management of Neo-natal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (NSSK), facility & home based newborn care, etc.
- Name Based web enabled tracking of pregnant women & children to ensure optimal antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care to pregnant women and care to new-borns, infants and children.
- Under the National Iron+ Initiative, Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant, lactating women and to children and adolescents for prevention and treatment of anaemia.

- Identifying the severely anaemic cases in pregnant women and children at sub centres and PHCs for their timely management.
- To tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.
- Exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices.
- Engagement of more than 8.8 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) has been initiated through ASHA to improve new born care practices at the community level and for early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education.
- Universal Immunization Program (UIP) against seven diseases for all children.
- Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6 months to 5 years.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched in 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements are available for sick newborns and infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.

Statement-I

MMR Estimates 2010-"Trends in Maternal Mortality 1990-2010"
(Estimates developed by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank)

Sl. No.	Country	MMR
1	2	3
1	Chad	1100
2	Somalia	1000
3	Central African Republic	890

1	2	3
4	Sierra Leone	890
5	Burundi	800
6	Guinea-Bissau	790
7	Liberia	770
8	Sudan	730
9	Cameroon	690
10	Nigeria	630
11	Lesotho	620
12	Guinea	610
13	Niger	590
14	Zimbabwe	570
15	Congo	560
16	Democratic Republic of the Congo	540
17	Mali	540
18	Mauritania	510
19	Mozambique	490
20	Lao People's Democratic Republic	470
21	Afghanistan	460
22	Malawi	460
23	United Republic of Tanzania	460
24	Angola	450
25	Zambia	440
26	Cote d'Ivoire	400
27	Senegal	370
28	Gambia	360

1	2	3
29	Kenya	360
30	Benin	350
31	Ethiopia	350
32	Ghana	350
33	Haiti	350
34	Rwanda	340
35	Swaziland	320
36	Uganda	310
37	Burkina Faso	300
38	South Africa	300
39	Timor-Leste	300
40	Togo	300
41	Comoros	280
42	Guyana	280
43	Pakistan	260
44	Cambodia	250
45	Bangladesh	240
46	Equatorial Guinea	240
47	Eritrea	240
48	Madagascar	240
49	Gabon	230
50	Papua New Guinea	230
51	Indonesia	220
52	Myanmar	200
53	Namibia	200
54	Yemen	200
55	India	200

Statement-II*International comparison of the Infant Mortality Rate*

As per the UNICEF report "The State of the world's children 2013-Children with Disabilities", Infant mortality rate of India stands at 47 per 1000 live births. There are 43 countries which has IMR higher than the India. The details are given below:

Sl. No.	Countries	Infant Mortality Rate, 2011
1	2	3
1	Sierra Leone	119
2	Democratic Republic of the Congo	111
3	Somalia	108
4	Central African Republic	108
5	Mali	98
6	Guinea-Bissau	98
7	Chad	97
8	Angola	96
9	Burundi	86
10	Burkina Faso	82
11	Cote d'Ivoire	81
12	Equatorial Guinea	80
13	Cameroon	79
14	Guinea	79
15	Nigeria	78
16	South Sudan	76
17	Mauritania	76
18	Togo	73
19	Afghanistan	73

1	2	3
20	Djibouti	72
21	Mozambique	72
22	Swaziland	69
23	Benin	68
24	Niger	66
25	Congo	64
26	Lesotho	63
27	Pakistan	59
28	Comoros	59
29	Liberia	58
30	Sao Tome and Principe	58
31	Uganda	58
32	Gambia	58
33	Yemen	57
34	Sudan	57
35	Haiti	53
36	Malawi	53
37	Tajikistan	53
38	Zambia	53
39	Ghana	52
40	Ethiopia	52
41	Gabon	49
42	Kenya	48
43	Myanmar	48
44	India	47

Source: The State of the world's children 2013-Children with Disabilities, UNICEF.

Health workers and PHCs in the country

1328. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of health workers who have been appointed according to the revised Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) guidelines 2012, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which are being maintained according to the revised IPHS guidelines 2012, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Public Health being a State subject, appointment of health workers as per revised Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) guidelines is in the purview of the respective State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. However, under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) financial support is provided to the States/UTs for strengthening the public health systems including engagement of doctors and other health workers as per the requirements posed by the State/UT Governments in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIP).

The number of health human resource appointed under the NHM State/UT-wise to move towards IPHS as on 30.09.2013 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Public Health being a State subject, the details regarding the number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) which are being maintained according to the revised IPHS guidelines 2012 is under the purview of State/UTs Governments. This information is not maintained by the Ministry.

Statement***Statement on human resource appointed under the NHM State/UT-wise (as on 30.09.2013)***

Sl. No.	State/UT	General Duty Medical Officer	Specialist	Staff Nurse	Paramedics	ANM	AYUSH Doctor	AYUSH Paramedics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	A&N Islands	26	9	38	135	81	21	13
2	Andhra Pradesh	28	145	1787	1622	10678	350	1594

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	Arunachal Pradesh	86	3	200	82	190	32	0
4	Assam	874	152	2806	1625	4878	553	0
5	Bihar	1609	273	1492	414	8529	1384	0
6	Chandigarh	60	36	107	34	152	18	12
7	Chhattisgarh	12	1	127	0	368	211	14
8	D&N Haveli	6	11	34	78	36	5	0
9	Daman and Diu	8	11	34	27	11	1	0
10	Delhi	347	18	305	443	769	40	40
11	Goa	2	4	25	28	54	0	24
12	Gujarat	20	85	512	1291	599	744	0
13	Haryana	160	36	1701	450	2726	200	174
14	Himachal Pradesh	49	13	210	12	150	140	134
15	Jammu and Kashmir	475	50	709	1003	1926	454	366
16	Jharkhand	21	150	509	359	5185	42	42
17	Karnataka	81	52	3965	128	812	625	60
18	Kerala	546	116	969	2426	759	750	28
19	Lakshadweep	15	7	28	91	34	12	2
20	Madhya Pradesh	371	97	1072	186	4460	465	549
21	Maharashtra	95	539	1449	1687	6205	617	94
22	Manipur	12	1	140	80	449	97	59
23	Meghalaya	26	3	180	10	340	89	202
24	Mizoram	6	9	237	66	428	10	20
25	Nagaland	62	7	264	67	319	40	0
26	Odisha	177	0	1108	83	979	1257	17
27	Puducherry	16	5	4	93	80	38	63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
28	Punjab	107	102	1134	47	1602	152	148
29	Rajasthan	33	20	7203	139	4471	916	403
30	Sikkim	35	9	61	57	78	8	6
31	Tamil Nadu	1717	70	5038	213	813	475	475
32	Tripura	0	0	0	139	58	135	33
33	Uttar Pradesh	825	77	1417	849	4279	1829	733
34	Uttarakhand	0	7	200	1	246	210	413
35	West Bengal	433	37	107	530	8147	500	0
TOTAL		8340	2155	35172	14495	70891	12420	5718

Source: ROPs (2013-14) and Quarterly Progress Report-NRHM-September, 2013.

Food items held up in ports/warehouses

1329. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of consignments of food items comprising of chocolates, biscuits etc. from overseas have been held up a different ports/warehouses due to non-compliance of labelling norms by the exporters from overseas;

(b) whether importers of such items in India are opposing the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) norms requiring mandatory information to be printed on the body of the package and not on labels and stickers; and

(c) whether most of the items, highly perishable and degradable, meant for marketing during Diwali season are still held up at ports and may even miss the forthcoming Christmas season?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) After enactment of the Food Safety and Standards Act 2006, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) started implementation of the Food Import Clearance System (FICS) under Section 47 (5) of the Act at the five port locations, namely, Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Cochin. At other ports, this function is carried out by the Port Health Officers/Customs Authorities. In some import consignments referred by Customs to FSSAI for grant of NOC for customs

clearance, samples were not drawn for testing *inter-alia* due to non-compliance with the labelling requirements by the overseas exporters as prescribed under the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011. Examples of such labelling non-compliances are absence of the list of ingredients, nutritional information, name & address of the manufacture, Best Before/Use by Date, declaration regarding food additives, etc. The details of food items held up in Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai are provided in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) No. The labelling requirements as per the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations, 2011, have to be complied with by the overseas exporters.

(c) It is not known whether the import items were meant for marketing during Diwali/Christmas Season.

Statement

Details of food items held up in Chennai, Delhi and Mumbai

Sl. No.	No. of cases	Description of goods	Quantity in Kgs.	Value in Rs.	Pending since when?
1	2	3	4	5	6
Chennai					
1	1	NATA DE COCO	15,120	2,90,846	06.05.2013
Delhi					
1	1	Alkalised Cocoa Powder	5000	7,72,000	October -2013
Mumbai-I- Customs					
					(1) August, 2013
1.	2	Alkalized Cocoa Powder	2780	83,80,707	(2) September, 2013
2.	1	Jelly	12100	4,62,488	November, 2013
3.	1	Sauces	14100	9,63,800	November, 2013
Mumbai-II- JNCH					
1	30	Chocolates, Biscuits and Confectionary Goods	-	6,06,00,000	July/November-2013

1	2	3	4	5	6
Mumbai-III-Air Cargo					
1	1	Fruit Lime Regular (Juice)	127	2,86,595	29.11.13
2	1	White truffle (Chocolate)	81.2	3,60,825	30.09.13
3	1	Dry Fruit Items	253	94,671	12.09.13
4	1	Tarang Tea	95	6,029	12.09.13
5	1	Chocolate	986	2,15,938	07.09.13
6	1	Cheese	383	1,83,868	19.08.13
7	1	Parmigiano Reggiano cheese	236	94,762	19.08.13
8	1	Tarang Tea	95	6,029	29.08.13
9	1	Tarang Tea	95	6,029	29.08.13
10	1	Tarang Tea	65	4,019	29.08.13
11	1	Stabiliser Powder	15	23,569	1.06.13
12	1	Nougat Caramel White & Natural Bites	60	5,278	22.05.13
13	1	Peppermint Flavor	89.1	1,53,694	15.05.13
14	1	Chocolate Biscuits	73	16,804	30.11.13
15	1	Pastries and Cakes	89.9	1,61,173	27.11.13
16	1	Organic Buckwheat Floor	444	98,013	14.11.13
17	1	Cocoa Power	2099	5,85,051	14.11.13
18	1	Pounded Yam	529	39,768	4.12.13
19	1	Organic Haloumi Cheese	2340	14,56,070	08.11.13

Infant deaths in the country

1330. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the latest figures of Neo-Natal mortality, infant mortality and maternal mortality, State-wise;
- (b) the number and per cent of deaths among 0 to 4 years, due to nutritional deficiencies;
- (c) the number of per cent of children under five years reported to be anaemic/ underweight in India, as per NFHS-3, scenario in urban slums;
- (d) whether India has maximum number of malnourished children (74 per cent in the whole of Asia);
- (e) the steps taken to reduce infant mortality rates by 2/3rd as per Millennium Development Goals for 2015;
- (f) how horrendous is the scenario; and
- (g) the comparison of above parameters with neighbouring/advanced countries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The latest figures are as below:

- The Infant Mortality Rate is 42 per 1000 live births as per SRS 2012.
 - Neonatal Mortality Rate is 31 per 1000 live birth as per SRS 2011.
 - The Maternal Mortality Rate is 212 per 1,00,000 live birth as per estimates of RGI for 2007-09
 - State-wise information on latest figures for neo-natal mortality, infant mortality and .maternal mortality is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).
- (b) Malnutrition is not a direct cause of death. However, this has been observed to be underlying cause of death for one third under five deaths.
- (c) Nutritional status data in urban slum areas is available for eight cities in NFHS 3 (2005-06) namely Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad, Indore, Kolkata, Meerut, Mumbai and Nagpur. Details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).
- (d) Yes.

(e) The following interventions under Reproductive and child health programme of National Rural Health Mission are being implemented to meet Millennium Development Goals for 2015 of reducing Infant mortality rates by 2/3rd:

- Operationalizing Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centers (24×7) for round the clock maternal care services.
- Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance for reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality.
- Strengthening Facility based newborn care: Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all delivery points. Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) and Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) are also being set up at district hospitals and CHCs respectively for the care of sick newborn including preterm babies.
- Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHAs has been initiated to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick newborn babies.
- Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care.
- Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- Adolescent Reproductive Sexual Health Programme (ARSH) – for adolescents to have better access to family planning, prevention of sexually transmitted Infections, counselling and peer education.
- A new initiative Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) has been launched on 6th February, 2013 for Child health screening and early intervention services to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the community. The purpose of these services is to improve the overall quality of life of children through early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability.

- Promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices that include early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding till 6 months of age.
- Treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs), set up at public health facilities. Presently 763 such centres are functional all over the country.
- National Iron Plus Initiative has been launched for improved thrust on anemia prevention in various age groups including children aged 6 month to 5 years, school going and out of school children, Adolescents, Pregnant and lactating women and women in reproductive age groups.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days and Mother and Child Protection Card are the joint initiative of the Ministries of Health & Family welfare and the Ministry of Woman and Child for addressing the nutrition concerns in children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

(f) The MDG target is to reduce IMR by 2/3 between 1990 and 2015, *i.e.* the target for India is to achieve IMR of 28 by 2015. 15 States have already achieved MDG target of IMR of 28.

(g) Comparison of India with neighbouring/advanced countries on Infant Mortality rates, percentage of children with anemia and underweight is given in the Statement-III, IV and V.

Statement-I

(a) Latest figures of Infant and Neonatal Mortality Rates, Sources : SRS, RGI

States	IMR (SRS 2012)	NMR (SRS 2013)
1	2	3
India	42	
Bigger States		
1. Andhra Pradesh	41	28
2. Assam	55	30
3. Bihar	43	29
4. Chhattisgarh	47	34
5. Delhi	25	18
6. Gujarat	38	30

1		2	3
7.	Haryana	42	28
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	39	32
9.	Jharkhand	38	29
10.	Karnataka	32	24
11.	Kerala	12	7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	56	41
13.	Maharashtra	25	18
14.	Odisha	53	40
15.	Punjab	28	24
16.	Rajasthan	49	37
17.	Tamil Nadu	21	15
18.	Uttar Pradesh	53	40
19.	West Bengal	32	22
Smaller States			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	33	
2.	Goa	10	
3.	Himachal Pradesh	36	
4.	Manipur	10	
5.	Meghalaya	49	
6.	Mizoram	35	
7.	Nagaland	18	
8.	Sikkim	24	
9.	Tripura	28	
10.	Uttarakhand	34	
Union Territories			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	
2.	Chandigarh	20	

1		2	3
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33	
4.	Daman and Diu	22	
5.	Lakshadweep	24	
6.	Puducherry	17	

*(b) Latest available figures of Maternal
Mortality Rates, Source: SRS, RGI*

Major State	MMR (2007-09)
India Total	212
Assam	390
Bihar/Jharkhand	261
Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	269
Odisha	258
Rajasthan	318
Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	359
Andhra Pradesh	134
Karnataka	178
Kerala	81
Tamil Nadu	97
Gujarat	148
Haryana	153
Maharashtra	104
Punjab	172
West Bengal	145
Others	160

Statement-II

Percentage of Children age 6-59 months have anaemia by slum/non-slum areas and the poorest quartile in selected cities, India, NFHS III, 2005-06

State	Slum	Non-Slum	Poor
Delhi	71	52	67
Meerut	69	67	73
Kolkata	55	55	66
Indore	60	53	72
Mumbai	50	47	52
Nagpur	71	58	78
Hyderabad	59	53	64
Chennai	72	60	83

Percentage of Children age 6-59 months by their nutritional status, by slum/non-slum areas and the poorest quartile in selected cities, India, NFHS-III, 2005-06

City/Area	Percent Underweight	City/Area	Percent Underweight
Delhi	27	Kolkata	21
Slum	35	Slum	27
Non-Slum	24	Non-Slum	16
Chennai	23	Meerut	28
Slum	32	Slum	26
Non-Slum	21	Non-Slum	30
Hyderabad	20	Mumbai	33
Slum	26	Slum	36
Non-Slum	18	Non-Slum	26
Indore	39	Nagpur	34
Slum	50	Slum	42
Non-Slum	37	Non-Slum	28

Statement-III*International comparison of IMR (2005-11)*

Country	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births), 2010
1	2
Somalia	108
Sierra Leone	114
Chad	99
Afghanistan	103
Nigeria	88
Sudan	66
Uganda	63
Pakistan	70
Senegal	50
Bhutan	44
India (2012)	42
South Africa	41
Nepal	41
Bangladesh	38
Indonesia	27
Egypt	19
Brazil	17
China	16
Mexico	14
Sri Lanka	14
Thailand	11
USA	7

1	2
Australia	4
United Kingdom	5
Japan	2
San Marino	2

Statement-IV

International comparison of malnutrition in Children (2005-11)

Nations	Time Period	Children aged <5 years stunted (%)	Children aged <5 years under-weight (%)
1	2	3	4
Afghanistan	2004	-	-
Australia	1996	-	-
Bangladesh	2007	43.2	41.3
Bhutan	2010	33.5	12.7
Brazil	2007	7.1	2.2
China	2010	9.4	3.4
Germany	2006	1.3	1.1
India	2006	47.9	43.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2004	7.1	4.6
Iraq	2006	27.5	7.1
Italy	1977	4.3	1.3
Japan	1981	8.3	3.2
Malaysia	2006	17.2	12.9
Mauritius	1995	13.6	13
Myanmar	2010	35.1	22.6

1	2	3	4
Nepal	2011	40.5	29.1
Oman	2009	9.8	8.6
Pakistan	2011	43	30.9
Sri Lanka	2009	19.2	21.6
United Kingdom	1979	3.9	1.9
United States of America	2004	3.9	1.3

Source: World Health Statistics, 2012.

Statement-V

International comparison of Anemia in Pre School Children
Anemia prevalence in preschool age children
 (Source- World wide prevalence of anemia 1903-2005, WHO)

ASIA	% of children with anemia
Afghanistan	80.6
Bangladesh	78
Bhutan	74.3
India	63.2
Myanmar	50.9
Nepal	47
Pakistan	37.9
Sri Lanka	29.9

Polio threat from neighbouring countries

1331. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's porous border with neighbouring countries is a threat to India, which has been declared polio-free, from again becoming polio affected country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, the threat of Polio continues as long as there is polio virus circulation in any part of the world. However, India has not reported any polio case due to wild polio virus since more than 34 months.

In order to maintain high population immunity to mitigate this risk of importation from porous borders with neighbouring countries to India, Government of India has put on alert all states with international borders for providing round the clock polio vaccination. The details are as under:

International border	Number of posts
Indo-Pak border	5
Indo-Nepal border	90
Indo- Indo-Bangladesh border	3
Indo- Myanmar border	3
Indo-Bhutan border	1

In addition continuous vaccination of children is carried out at Attari train station and Wagah border (in Punjab), Munabao train station (in Rajasthan) and at Kaman PHC and Chak da Bagh (in J&K). Polio vaccination is also provided to Hajj pilgrims before travelling to Saudi Arabia regardless of any age and previous immunization status.

Shortage of Government hospital beds

1332. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that India has one Government hospital bed for 879 people on average;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry is also aware that the Twelfth Five Year Plan's goal of 500 beds per 10,00,000 people is woefully short of the world average of 30 Government hospital beds per 10,000 people; and

(d) if so, the details of steps the Ministry have considered to remedy the situations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) As per the provisional data compiled by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), there are 13,76,013 beds available in Government hospitals including CHCs in rural and urban areas in the country. The average population served per Government hospital bed is 879.

As per the Twelfth Five Year Plan document, objective would be to achieve a minimum norm of 500 beds per 10 lakh population in district. Approximately 300 beds could be at the level of District Hospitals and the remaining distributed judiciously at the CHC level.

Since Health is a State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to make efforts for increasing the bed strength in the hospitals under their jurisdiction in accordance with the requirement and fund availability. The Central Government supplements their efforts for expansion and upgradation of infrastructure including increase in bed strength of hospitals by providing assistance through various schemes/programmes such as NRHM. In addition, 6 new AIIMS sanctioned by the Government in various states to provide tertiary care to the general population in the respective States/region have started functioning and services are being given to the local beneficiaries. Besides this, Government has approved upgradation of 13 medical colleges upgraded under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). Out of these 13 Medical Colleges, civil work in respect of 8 Medical Colleges has been completed. In addition, Government has also approved up gradation of 39 more Medical Colleges under PMSSY.

As far as three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, LHMC and associated Hospitals and Dr. RML Hospital are concerned, the Central Government has taken a number of steps to increase the bed strength, which includes approving redevelopment of LHMC and associated Hospitals; redevelopment of Safdarjung Hospitals; etc.

Brain drain of medical professionals

1333. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite a poor doctor-people ratio (1:1700) in India, a large number of doctors go to western countries for higher studies but seldom return to their motherland;

(b) whether it is also a fact that except UK no other country insist for No Objection Certificate issued by the Government of India before grant of permission for higher medical education in their countries; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps Government has taken to stop brain-drain of the talented doctors from the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Government is aware that a few doctors who go abroad to pursue higher studies do not return to the country.

(b) and (c) No. However, Statement of Need (SON) Certificates and Exceptional Need Certificates (ENC) are issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to Indian doctors to enable them to pursue higher medical studies in United States of America (USA). In March 2013, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has issued revised guidelines for issue of SON Certificate, ENC and No Obligation to Return to India (NORI) Certificate. As per the revised guidelines in addition to a written undertaking that on completion of their training in the USA they will return to India, Indian doctors applying for Statement of Need Certificate or Exceptional Need Certificate are required to execute a Bond of Rupees Five lakh with two sureties. Further, the said guidelines stipulate that NORI Certificate will not be issued in any circumstances. In order to stop brain drain of doctors working under Government Sector, the following steps have further been taken by the Central Government:

- (i) Pay and allowances of doctors have been enhanced considerably after implementation of the 6th Central Pay Commission.
- (ii) The age of superannuation of faculty of medical institutions has been enhanced to 65 years.
- (iii) Assured Promotion Scheme for faculty of Central Government Institutions has been revised to make it more beneficial.
- (iv) Various allowances available to faculty like Non Practicing Allowance, Allowance, Learning Resource Allowance, etc. have been enhanced considerably.

Eye tests in CGHS empanelled hospitals/labs

1334. SHRI BASHISTHA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eye Specialists visiting the CGHS dispensaries are referring eye tests to CGHS empanelled hospitals/Diagnostic labs and imaging centres in Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of those hospitals referred for tests/operation;

(c) whether it is a fact that Eye Specialists advise for Fundus Photo Tests, whereas the same are not included in the CGHS panel lists and pensioners have to pay Rs.500/- for the tests;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when Government proposes to include these tests in the CGHS lists for the benefit of the pensioners?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The Eye specialists refer CGHS beneficiary patients for eye tests to CGHS empanelled private hospitals/eye clinics for getting the prescribed tests done. The beneficiary is at liberty to go to any empanelled centre of his choice for getting the prescribed tests done without any prior permission from Department/CGHS Wellness Centre provided the tests are as per CGHS approved list and for which a CGHS approved rate is available. The list of empanelled hospitals/eye clinics are available at the CGHS website <http://msotransparent.nic.in>.

(c) and (d) Eye Specialist do advise for Fundus Photo Tests. However, since these particular tests are not included in the existing approved list of CGHS, pensioners are required to obtain prior permission from the Competent Authority as per the financial powers to undergo these tests at empanelled private hospital/eye clinic. They are also entitled for credit facility at the empanelled centres on the basis of permission letter issued by CMO- In charge of CGHS Wellness Centre.

(e) Fundus Photo Tests have been included in revised list of CGHS treatment procedures prepared for the next empanelment process

Children ward in AIIMS, Delhi

1335. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a children ward in the AIIMS, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of beds available for admission in the children ward;

(c) the number of children admitted in AIIMS during the last one year, monthwise;

(d) the number of children refused admission in spite of the fact that they required admission as per the advice of doctors at the emergency, during the last 12 months; and

(e) whether seriously ill children are also refused admission citing reasons such as shortage of beds etc.?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The detail of beds in Pediatric/ Pediatric Surgery in All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi are as under:

Pediatric/Neonatal	96 (including General Beds, ICU Beds & Observation Beds)
Pediatric (KMC)	08 Beds
Pediatric Surgery	52 (Including ICU Beds)

(c) The details of number of children admitted in the year 2012-13 (Financial year) in Neonatal, Pediatric Surgery are given below:

Month	Department			Total
	Neonatal	Pediatric	Pediatric Surgery	
April, 12	39	869	215	1123
May, 12	33	993	213	1239
June, 12	33	935	163	1131
July, 12	13	1030	211	1254
August, 12	22	975	225	1222
September, 12	21	967	247	1235
October, 12	15	1116	248	1379
November 12	14	1091	253	1358
Dec. 12	18	1087	221	1326
January, 13	8	1059	244	1311
February, 13	5	1194	222	1421
March, 13	12	1149	268	1429
TOTAL	233	12465	2730	15428

(d) Month-wise number of children who visited institute in emergency and transferred to other Government Hospitals are as under:

Sl. No.	Month	Children transferred to other Government Hospitals
1.	January, 13	164
2.	February, 13	195
3.	March, 13	189
4.	April, 13	233
5.	May, 13	216
6.	June, 13	188
7.	July, 13	218
8.	August, 13	263
9.	September, 13	311
10.	October, 13	309
11.	November 13	204
12.	Dec. 13 (upto 12/12/2013)	78
TOTAL		2568

(e) The Institute tries to give admission to all the children who visit AIIMS in emergency. In case bed is not available for admission, the child is stabilized and then transferred to other Government Hospital as per hospital protocol, after providing adequate ambulance support, so that transfer becomes smooth and uneventful.

Increase in TB cases in North-Eastern States

1336. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Tuberculosis (TB) cases are on the rise in the North-Eastern States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of steps being taken by Government and the details of facilities being provided to the patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Under the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), the

total number of TB cases registered in the program in North Eastern States of India, show a decline.

The details are given in the Statement (*See* below). However, as may be seen from the figures, there are inter-state variations where there is slight increase in number in a few states.

(c) For North-Eastern states, financial norms are applicable at the rate of 1.3 times as compared to the rest of the country. As the NE region has large proportion of tribal, hilly and hard to reach areas, the norm for establishing Microscopy centres has been relaxed from 1 per 100,000 population to 50,000 and the TB Units for every 250,000 as against 500,000.

As a special case, transportation of drugs by air from GMSDs to the North Eastern states has been provisioned for under the programme.

To provide quality assured diagnosis and free treatment for TB in North eastern states, 168 TB Units and 038 RNTCP Designated Microscopy Centres (DMC) have been established.

Statement

*Total patients registered for treatment under RNTCP
in NE States, 2010-12*

States	2010 (Population 438 lacs)	2011 (Population 456 lacs)	2012 (Population 462 lacs)
Arunachal Pradesh	2360	2311	2357
Assam	39788	37841	35788
Manipur	3652	3080	2744
Meghalaya	4947	5079	5114
Mizoram	2310	2304	2337
Nagaland	3904	3722	3525
Sikkim	1646	1631	1832
Tripura	2850	2798	2557
TOTAL	61457	58766	56254

Changes in IMR figures

1337. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any change in the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) as per the recent census data;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the change in IMR figure over the past three years, State-wise; and
- (d) the schemes undertaken by Government to minimize infant fatalities due to preventable diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. As per Office of Registrar General of India SRS reports, the Infant mortality rate has declined from 50 per 1000 live births in 2009 to 42 per 1000 live births in 2012.

(c) States/UT-wise IMR over past three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) the following programmes/schemes and awareness campaign are launched to reduce infant mortality rate:

- (i) Establishment of Sick New Born Care Units at District Hospitals, newborn stabilization Units at Community Health Centres (CHCs) and New Born Care corners at 24x7 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) to provide new born and child care services.
- (ii) Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), a programme for training health care providers on essential newborn care and resuscitation.
- (iii) Home Based New Born Care (HBNC) through ASHAs with series of home visits.
- (iv) Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Facility Based Integrate Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (F-IMNCI).
- (v) Early identification and appropriate management of Diarrhoea disease and Acute Respiratory Infections.

- (vi) Improving infant and young child feeding practices including breastfeeding promotion.
- (vii) Immunisation against seven vaccine preventable diseases.
- (viii) Vitamin A supplementation and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation.
- (ix) Establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres to address severe and acute malnutrition.
- (x) Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY).
- (xi) Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- (xii) Operationalization of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.
- (xiii) Name based web enabled tracking of pregnant women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- (xiv) Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- (xv) Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women for prevention and treatment of anemia.
- (xvi) Engagement of more than 8.8 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- (xvii) Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- (xviii) Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron and folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.
- (xix) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet,

besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.

- (xx) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), an introduction of child health screening for 4Ds i.e. defects at birth, deficiencies, diseases, development delays and their management among the children 0-18 years of age.

Statement

States/UTs-wise IMR during last 3 years

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per 1000 live births			
		SRS, 2009	SRS, 2010	SRS, 2011	SRS, 2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
India		50	47	44	42
A. Non-NE High Focus States					
1	Bihar	52	48	44	43
2	Chhattisgarh	54	51	48	47
3	Himachal Pradesh	45	40	38	36
4	Jammu and Kashmir	45	43	41	39
5	Jharkhand	44	42	39	38
6	Madhya Pradesh	67	62	59	56
7	Odisha	65	61	57	53
8	Rajasthan	59	55	52	49
9	Uttar Pradesh	63	61	57	53
10	Uttarakhand	41	38	36	34
B. NE States					
11	Arunachal Pradesh	32	31	32	33
12	Assam	61	58	55	55
13	Manipur	16	14	11	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Meghalaya	59	55	52	49
15	Mizoram	36	37	34	35
16	Nagaland	26	23	21	18
17	Sikkim	34	30	26	24
18	Tripura	31	27	29	28
C. Non High Focus States					
19	Andhra Pradesh	49	46	43	41
20	Goa	11	10	11	10
21	Gujarat	48	44	41	38
22	Haryana	51	48	44	42
23	Karnataka	41	38	35	32
24	Kerala	12	13	12	12
25	Maharashtra	31	28	25	25
26	Punjab	38	34	30	28
27	Tamil Nadu	28	24	22	21
28	West Bengal	33	31	32	32
D. Union Territories					
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27	25	23	24
30	Chandigarh	25	22	20	20
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37	38	35	33
32	Daman and Diu	24	23	22	22
33	Delhi	33	30	28	25
34	Lakshadweep	25	25	24	24
35	Pondicherry	22	22	19	17

Development and promotion of homoeopathy

1338. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to promote and popularise homoeopathic treatment and medicines in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;
- (b) the research and development projects relating to homoeopathic treatment and medicines undertaken and achievements made as a result thereof during the said period;
- (c) the funds allocated and spent for the said purpose during the plan period;
- (d) whether Government has fixed any targets and proposed any special scheme for development and promotion of homoeopathic treatment and medicines for the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY): (a) During the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period, the Government has taken following important steps to promote and popularise homoeopathic treatment and medicines:

- The Homoeopathic system has been supported through Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes of the Department of AYUSH.
- The Cabinet has approved for establishing of a North Eastern Institute of Ayurveda and Homoeopathy at Shillong, Meghalaya at a cost of Rs.71.81 crores.
- Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) seats at National Institute of Homoeopathy (Kolkata) have been increased from 50 to 93; and 18 to 36 respectively. In addition PG specialization in three more subjects have been added.
- Homoeopathic Units have been established in Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
- National Campaign on Mother and Child Health has been launched and the awareness of Homoeopathic System is done through the print and electronic media under Information, Education and Communication Programme and through AROGYA Melas.

(b) Important achievements regarding research and developments in Homoeopathy have been as follows:

A. Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH)

- (i) CCRH has undertaken 23 Clinical Research studies on diseases like rhinitis,

acute otitis media, chronic sinusitis, diarrhoea, urolithiasis, vitiligo etc. The results have been published in various international and national journals.

- (ii) Verification studies of 34 drugs have been completed. Clinical Verified data of 52 drugs, out of which 24 drugs of indigenous origin has been published.
- (iii) Drug Proving on 23 drugs completed, out of which four are new drugs and data of 14 drugs published.
- (iv) Pharmacopoeial standards of 40 drugs have been worked out for inclusion in Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India. 12 fundamental research studies with Institutes of excellence have been completed and 11 research articles published.

B. Collaborative Research of CCRH

Studies under Collaboration with Institutes of Excellence have shown evidence of biological activity of Homoeopathic medicine in in-vitro and animal model in the clinical conditions of Japanese Encephalitis (School of Tropical Medicine), Cancer (Bose Institute), Kidney stone (University of Madras) and diabetes (University of Madras) and result have been published in Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy (IJRH) and International journals.

C. Extra Mural Research

Studies conducted in Extra Mural Research have resulted in generation of evidence – based support in favour of efficacy of Homoeopathic Drugs in diseases like autoimmune thyroiditis, diarrhoea, learning disabilities, leprosy, ovarian cyst, uterine fibroid, scabies etc. Studies undertaken to investigate the anti-oxidant effect, anti-cancer potential, neuro-protective effects and effects on cardiac neuropathy of the homeopathic drugs in animal models have yielded positive results.

(c) Details of funds allocated and spent during the Twelfth Plan Period are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) During the Twelfth Five Year Plan the following steps have been taken:

- (i) Department of AYUSH has planned to set up All India Institute of Homoeopathy. An allocation of Rs.50.00 crore has been made for the institute for the Twelfth Plan Period.
- (ii) The CCRH, while continuing the ongoing studies in clinical research etc, has planned to take up new studies in various areas under different research programs.
- (iii) The Council has also planned for strengthening its infrastructure of institutes.

Statement

*Budget Allocation and Actual Expenditure during 11th Plan period
for development and promotion of Homoeopathy*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme / Programmes	11th Plan	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-2011			2011-2012			Total		
			BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
A Central Sector Schemes																				
1	Grant to Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi	0.25	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.15	0.09	0.29	0.14	0.37	0.59	0.50
2	Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad	3.00	1.50	0.89	0.73	0.50	1.16	1.06	1.07	0.94	0.90	1.07	0.93	0.91	0.94	0.91	0.77	5.08	4.83	4.37
3	National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata	45.00	19.00	19.00	16.98	17.00	18.74	18.74	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	32.00	32.00	22.00	22.00	21.37	98.00	111.74	109.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
4	Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi	70.00	11.55	11.55	11.41	13.43	20.75	20.75	30.87	30.87	29.85	30.87	33.17	33.92	32.00	32.20	32.20	118.72	128.54	128.13
TOTAL		118.25	32.10	31.49	29.17	30.98	40.72	40.62	52.03	51.90	50.84	52.03	66.19	66.98	55.03	55.40	54.48	222.17	245.70	242.09

Encouragement to AYUSH system of medicines

†1339. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate funds have been provided for Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy system of medicines in the country;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated for each of the AYUSH system of medicines during the each of last three years;

(c) the details of the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to encourage, development and research in the field of the AYUSH system of medicines in the country; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to encourage the AYUSH system of medicines at international level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b) By and large, adequate funds have been made available for the Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) system of medicines in the country. The system wise statement on funds allocated for the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Details of the action taken by the Government for the encouragement, development and research in the AYUSH system of medicines in the country are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Under the Central Sector Scheme of International Cooperation, different activities have been undertaken by the Department of AYUSH such as International exchange of experts; support for organizing international conferences, seminars, workshops, establishment of AYUSH information cells in Indian Embassies/Missions to disseminate authentic information about AYUSH abroad; grant of AYUSH Fellowship to foreign nationals for undertaking AYUSH courses at premier institutions in India; establishing AYUSH Academic Chairs at International Institutions.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*System-wise statement of funds allocated under Plan for the last three years*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme Group-wise	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Central Sector Schemes						
1	Secretariat Department of AYUSH	11.00	11.00	11.50	18.29	21.39	21.39
2	Ayurveda	107.05	146.57	141.62	139.29	152.27	153.84
3	Homoeopathy	52.03	66.19	55.03	55.40	62.91	76.27
4	Unani	44.39	49.89	46.00	61.27	69.78	73.18
5	Yoga, Naturopathy & Siddha	21.60	30.00	37.50	33.13	47.76	32.56
6	National Board for Medicinal Plants	50.00	54.50	58.00	52.50	65.00	48.56
7	Development of common facilities for AYUSH industry clusters	25.00	25.00	25.00	18.17	21.93	8.00
8	Other Schemes of AYUSH	149.93	172.50	135.71	109.60	138.19	94.36
	TOTAL: Central Sector Schemes	461.00	544.65	510.36	469.36	579.23	508.16

Centrally Sponsored Schemes							
	Promotion of AYUSH	282.00	293.15	333.00	124.00	345.00	107.00
9	Development & upgradation of AYUSH Institutions/Colleges	45.00	45.00	50.00	21.00	55.00	15.00
10	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	232.00	244.00	275.00	100.00	280.00	90.00
	Development of AYUSH Hospitals & Dispensaries and Mainstreaming of AYUSH	232.00	244.00	275.00	100.00	280.00	90.00
11	Quality Control of ASU&H Drugs	5.00	4.15	8.00	3.00	10.00	2.00
	New Initiatives	57.00	50.20	56.64	56.64	65.57	54.84
	Additional component in AYUSH Hospital & Dispensaries Scheme for public private partnership for setting up of speciality clinics/IPDs in technical hospital.	7.00	0.20	0.50	0.50	0.57	0.00
12	National Mission on Medicinal Plants	50.00	50.00	56.14	56.14	65.00	54.84
	New Scheme						
	AYUSH Gram					0.10	0.00
	National AYUSH Health Programme					0.10	0.00
	National Mission on AYUSH						
Total: Centrally Sponsored Schemes		339.00	343.35	389.64	180.64	410.77	161.84
Grand Total Demand No. 47		800.00	888.00	900.00	650.00	990.00	670.00

Note: BE: Budget Estimate.

RE: Revised Estimate.

System-wise Statement of Funds Granted under Non-Plan for the last three year

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme (in brief)	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ayurveda	104.15	103.68	106.94	96.97	101.62	101.18
2	Homoeopathy	18.75	23.23	24.04	23.96	26.07	28.46
3	Unani	31.07	36.26	35.00	36.22	35.45	36.36
4	Yoga, Naturopathy & Siddha	5.00	5.25	16.15	16.42	19.76	19.98
5	Other Misc. Schemes	4.28	7.83	5.07	4.43	4.29	4.42
6	Secretariat - Social Services	0.75	0.75	0.80	0.80	0.81	0.60
Grand Total: Demand No. 47		164.00	177.00	188.00	178.80	188.00	191.00

Note: BE: Budget Estimate.

RE: Revised Estimate.

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-II

Details of action taken by Government for the encouragement, development and research in the field of the AYUSH system of medicines in the country

- (i) The Department organizes Arogya fairs at National and State level. During the fairs folders, booklets and leaflets and other publicity materials published by the Department are distributed to the public for enhancing their awareness about the AYUSH system.
- (ii) To reach to every nook and corner of the country and to the maximum number of people, the Department carries out publicity by telecasting / broadcasting, films/video spots/audio spots and publishes advertisements in the print media for highlighting the strengths of AYUSH systems of medicines. Multimedia Campaigns like Publicity over hoardings, DTC buses, front lit panels, entry tickets during India International Trade Fair etc., have been undertaken with the objective of propagation of AYUSH systems of medicines.
- (iii) The Department organizes/supports/participates in Seminars and Conferences broadly concerning with the promotion of AYUSH system of medicine.
- (iv) The Government has set up five Central Councils for Research one for each AYUSH systems of medicine for undertaking, coordinating, formulating, developing and promoting research in an organized and scientific manner. The Government also encourages and promotes research by implementing a Central Sector Scheme for Extra Mural Research.
- (v) For the development of services through AYUSH system of medicines, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries is being implemented through which States/UTs Governments are given financial assistance for collocated AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres, upgradation of exclusive AYUSH Hospitals & Dispensaries and supply of essential medicines to the Government AYUSH Hospitals & Dispensaries. Mainstreaming of AYUSH facilitated under NRHM has steered physical integration of AYUSH facilities.
- (vi) There have been significant achievements in the area of quality control and standardization of drugs and protection of traditional medicinal

knowledge by virtue of regulatory reforms and creation of Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL). TKDL is used for prevention of wrong patenting of products based on Indian traditional medicinal knowledge. Regulatory provisions have been amended to have adequate quality control of ASU&H drugs.

- (vii) Mushroom growth of substandard colleges has been checked with the Department of AYUSH taking over the powers for grant of permission to new colleges, increase in admission capacity and new courses of study.
- (viii) The allocation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan of Rs. 10,044 crores, amounts to an increase of 235% over the actual expenditure of Twelfth Plan for promotion, development and research of AYUSH System of medicine.

Healthcare of senior citizens in UP

†1340. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to establish any institution to deal with the health related problems prevalent among senior citizens in Uttar Pradesh (UP);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is providing assistance to any project engaged in developing low cost medicines for Alzheimer's disease; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and present status of such project?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As part of implementation of the National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE), a Regional Geriatric Centre, one of the 8 in the country, has been established at the Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The Government of India has launched the "National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly" (NPHCE) in the year 2010, during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, to address health related problems of elderly people.

The basic aim of the NPHCE programme is to provide separate, specialized and comprehensive health care to the senior citizens at various levels of state health care delivery system including outreach services.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The major components of the NPHCE are establishment of Department of Geriatric in identified Medical Institutions as Regional Geriatric Centres for different regions of the country and to provide dedicated health facilities in District Hospitals, CHCs, PHCs and Sub Centres levels.

Following facilities are being provided under the Programme:

- Geriatric OPD, 30 bedded Geriatric ward for in-patient care, etc. at Regional Geriatric Centres. The Regional Geriatric Centres will also undertake PG Courses in Geriatric for developing Human Resource.
- Geriatric OPD and 10 bed Geriatric Ward at District Hospitals.
- Bi-weekly Geriatric Clinic at Community Health Centres (CHCs)
- Weekly Geriatric Clinic at Primary Health Centre (PHCs).
- Provision of Aids and Appliances at Sub-centres.

At present, the NPHCE is being implemented in 8 Regional Geriatric Centres and 100 identified districts, as envisaged in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The Programme is continuing in the Twelfth Five Year Plan with establishment of 12 more Regional Geriatric Centres and addition of 225 more districts and establishment of 2 National Institute of Ageing in the country.

In Uttar Pradesh, in addition to the Regional Geriatric Centre at Banaras Hindu University, the Programme is under implementation in the Districts of Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, Jhansi, Lakhimpur Kheri, Farookhabad, Firozabad, Etawah, Lalitpur and Jalaun. Funds amounting to Rs. 1855.04 lakh have been released to these districts and Rs. 213.65 lakh have been released to the Regional Geriatric Centre at Banaras Hindu University.

(c) and (d) No such assistance is being provided by the Ministry for any project engaged in developing low cost medicines for Alzheimer's disease, under NPHCE.

Reserved faculty posts in AIIMS, New Delhi

1341. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court has struck down reservation for SC and ST in faculty posts in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the litigation filed in the Delhi High Court by some faculty members challenging regularisation of *ad hoc* faculty on the ground that reservation for SC/ST had been given the go-bye in such regularisation had become infructuous;

(c) whether Government has informed the High Court about the judgement of the Supreme Court; and

(d) by when, all vacant faculty posts at AIIMS, New Delhi are going to be advertised for recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Government has filed a review petition in the Supreme Court and the matter is pending before the Apex Court. 185 posts of faculty have been advertised for filling in AIIMS, New Delhi.

Dental clinics in CGHS dispensaries

1342. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Dental Clinics in CGHS dispensaries in the country;

(b) the details of amounts paid to these Dental Clinics during the last year and the current year, month-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that these Dental Clinics are run by a big racket and are looting the exchequer with the connivance of some officers; and

(d) whether Government would have the matter inquired into?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The dental services in CGHS Delhi have been outsourced in 13 Wellness Centres (5 under Central Zone and 8 under South Zone) for 22 dental procedures. The location-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of payment made to the service provider in respect of these clinics from the starting of the services till November, 2013 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No specific complaint has been reported about such irregularities committed by the dental clinics in connivance of some officers. However deficiencies in services and overcharging have been reported from the beneficiaries. An Inspection Committee has been constituted for regular inspection of the dental units to ensure proper delivery of services as per the terms and conditions of the agreement.

Statement-I

Details of CGHS Wellness Centers where the Dental Care Services have been outsourced

Central Zone: New Delhi

Sl. No.	Wellness Centers	Address
1.	Dr. Z.H. Road (D44)	CGHS Building, Dr. Z.H. Road, New Delhi.
2.	Chitra Gupta Road (D51)	CGHS Building, Near Aram Bagh, New Delhi.
3.	Aliganj, Lodi Road (D9)	CGHS Building, Near Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
4.	Kali Bari (D 76)	CGHS Building, Kali Bari Marg, DIZ Area, New Delhi.
5.	CGHS Dispensary Chanakyapuri	CGHS Dispensary Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

South Zone: New Delhi

Sl.No.	Wellness Centers	Address
1.	Sadiq Nagar (D63)	CGHS Dispensary, Behind Siri Fort Road, Near G.K.-I, New Delhi.
2.	Srinivas Puri	CGHS Building, Srinivaspuri, New Delhi
3.	Pushp Vihar (D78)	A-B/125, 126, 127 - Sector -IV, Pushp Vihar, New Delhi.
4.	R.K. Puram-V (57)	CGHS Dispensary Building, Sector-XII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi
5.	Moti Bagh (D 16)	CGHS Building near Begum Zaidi Market, Moti Bagh, New Delhi.
6.	Kidwai Nagar (D 12)	CGHS Building, 61-63, Kidwai Nagar.
7.	Kalkaji-I (D42)	CGHS Maternity Centre & Dispensary, Kalkaji, New Delhi
8.	Faridabad (D70)	CGHS Dispensary Building, NH-4, Faridabad.

Statement-II*Details of expenditure of Outsourced Dental Units in CGHS Delhi.*

(Figures in Rs)

Sl. No.	Month	Central Zone	South Zone	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Oct-11	448956	-	448956
2.	Nov-11	497881	-	497881
3.	Dec-11	4043711	-	4043711
4.	Jan-12	-	-	-
5.	Feb-12	-	-	-
6.	Mar-12	176163	-	176163
7.	Apr-12	1179142	2586424	3765566
8.	May-12	13006909	-	13006909
9.	Jun-12	1303705	5290870	6594575
10.	Jul-12	484770	1928530	2413300
11.	Aug-12	3552947	7443269	10996216
12.	Sep-12	2663951	941197	3605148
13.	Oct-12	2425373	-	2425373
14.	Nov-12	3272900	-	3272900
15.	Dec-12	2359883	-	2359883
16.	Jan-13	1740479	2075111	3815590
17.	Feb-13	298461	2490650	2789111
18.	Mar-13	6519138	14361771	20880909
19.	Apr-13	2582860	2586424	5169284
20.	May-13	5579933	3251084	8831017
21.	Jun-13	2628854	12823634	15452488
22.	Jul-13	4296128	7420154	11716282

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Aug-13	5861844	2617717	8479561
24.	Sep-13	2909015	-	2909015
25.	Oct-13	186045	8741708	8927753
26.	Nov-13	6029592	-	6029592

Addiction centres in border States

1343. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to provide special packages to border States to set up de-addiction centres to deal with narcotics pushed into such States by Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the other means Government is considering to tackle the drug menace among youths in States such as Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The issues relating to drug abuse and control over intoxicating and habit forming drugs are handled in this country by a multiplicity of authorities, including the State/UT Governments. In the Central Government the responsibility is carried out through a number of Ministries, Departments and Organisations, which include the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the Department of Revenue, the Narcotics Control Bureau in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is the nodal Ministry for all matters relating to "Alcoholism and substance (drug) abuse and rehabilitation of addicts/families" as per the Government of India (Allocation of Business Rules), 1961. That Ministry operates the "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" to create awareness and educate people about the ill-effects of drug abuse on the individual, family, workplace, and society at large. It is informed that under that scheme there is no special package to border States to set up ad-addiction centres to deal with narcotics pushed into such States by Pakistan. However, the border States also have many de-addiction centres run by NGOs/Voluntary Organisations.

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has also informed that they had conducted awareness generation programmes in two states namely Punjab and Manipur during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13. This programme was envisaged to cover 3000 villages in ten districts in the State of Punjab and 750 villages in seven districts in the State of Manipur.

Department of Revenue which administers the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 and Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988 has informed that a number of steps have been taken by the Government to counter the drug menace in general. The NDPS Act provides for stringent penalties for illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. A number of agencies of both Central and State Governments have been empowered to enforce the provisions of the Act. To reduce supply of drugs, these enforcement agencies have adopted various measures, *inter alia* including, (i) intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes, (ii) strict surveillance and enforcement at entry/exit points of the border, (iii) strengthening of the intelligence system, and (iv) bilateral/multilateral cooperation with other countries for sharing of information on illicit trafficking.

The Narcotics Control Bureau which is the apex coordinating agency for "co-ordination of actions by various offices, States Governments and other authorities under the NDPS Act, Customs Act, Drugs and Cosmetics Act" has informed that they organize various awareness programs on the eve of 26th June (International Day against Drug Abuse) every year. Awareness programs on drug abuse are also organized for school and college children. They have also taken the initiative to display 'warning signage' against narcotic drugs in the every pub and bar in the NCR Region.

The role of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in the area of checking drug and substance abuse is by way of providing financial assistance for augmenting the medical facilities in some Central Government hospitals and also State Government hospitals in North-Eastern States for post-abuse treatment of patients. These Central Government hospitals are the "National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC) (AIIMS), Ghaziabad (U.P.) PGIMER, Chandigarh, JIPMER, Pondicherry, NIMHANS, Bangalore, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi and Sucheta Kriplani Hospital, New Delhi. The activities of Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) are not covered under this programme which falls within the purview of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

Free Health Service

†1344. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) by when Government would be able to provide free health service to all citizens of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that in Chhattisgarh generic medicines are being provided, so that, the poor people may get access to affordable and proper treatment; and

(c) an initiative for affordable treatment, had been made at AIIMS, Raipur, whether the same has been actively implemented all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Twelfth Plan seeks to strengthen initiatives taken in the Eleventh Plan to expand the reach of health care and work towards the long term objective of establishing a system of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in the country for providing assured access to a defined essential range of medicines and treatment entirely free for a large percentage of the population. Several ongoing initiatives like Reproductive and Child Health, Control of Communicable and Non-communicable Diseases, have the features of universal coverage through public health facilities for target population. The steps towards achieving UHC are an incremental process which is linked to the availability of adequate financial resources. This is a process which is envisaged to unfold over two or three Plan period.

(b) As reported by Government of Chhattisgarh, the State Government has started distribution of free generic medicine with effect from 15th August, 2013 to all citizens of Chhattisgarh.

(c) In order to correct regional imbalances in availability and affordability of tertiary healthcare services and to augment facilities for quality medical education in the country, the Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). Setting up of AIIMS Raipur, apart from AIIMS Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Jodhpur, Patna and Rishikesh, has been taken up under Phase-I of PMSSY.

Implementation of health schemes

1345. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the problems faced in implementation of various health schemes which are causing uneven Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) over different States while Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have already achieved Millennium Development Goal (MDG) aims, States such as Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan lag behind them significantly;

(b) the measures being undertaken to remedy the deficient enforcement in the States lagging behind;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) the status of enforcement of, and achievement in, related MDGs and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Various reason for problems faced in implementation of Health schemes in certain states and uneven progress in infant mortality rate are as below:

- 1) Different States started with different levels of infant mortality at the start of NRHM in the year 2005. For example Uttar Pradesh had an IMR of 73 per thousand live births in 2005 compared to 37 per thousand live births in Tamil Nadu.
- 2) The States like Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan also suffered from deficiencies like wider gap in infrastructure and availability of skilled human resources. On the other hand States like Tamil Nadu, Kerala did not face such shortages in skilled human resource.
- 3) Public Health is a state subject and investment by States in health and its social determinants varies across the States.

(b) and (c) To remedy the deficient enforcement in these States, a systematic approach has been undertaken.

- 1) States with weak health indices are given more weightage during fund allocation.
- 2) In all States 25% lowest performing districts have been identified as high priority districts based on a composite health index including tribal and LWE affected districts. These districts would receive higher per capita funding, relaxed norms for HR and infrastructure, enhanced monitoring and focussed supportive supervision.
- 3) States are now incentivised for better performance and achieving efficiency in utilization of allocated funds under NRHM.

- 4) States are bound by certain conditionalities when fund allocations are approved annually and these are monitored closely for compliance.

(d) India's target is to reduce under five child mortality to less than 30 per 1000 live births by 2015. As per the latest available estimates from the Sample Registration System (SRS) released by the office of Registrar General of India (RGI), the IMR was 42 per 1000 live births in 2012. India has been achieving a consistent decline of 3 points per year during the period 2008-2011 and a further decline of 2 points in 2012.

Technological sophistication for manufacturing sector

1346. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether country's manufacturing sector needs to acquire dynamism and technological sophistication to become one of the leading manufacturers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India has been traditionally importing technology as the country lacks global level of competitiveness in product designing and manufacturing. Technology development and product upgradation are critical in attaining global level of competitiveness. Availability of high level technologies has been a constraint on the growth of the Indian manufacturing sector.

(c) The Government has brought out National Manufacturing Policy with a view to increase domestic value addition and technological depth in manufacturing with appropriate policy support to enhance global competitiveness of Indian manufacturing. Measures like financial and institutional mechanisms for technology acquisition and development have been detailed in the Manufacturing Policy. The Policy provides for government procurement to be used as a policy instrument for strengthening manufacturing industry and development of technological competence by putting emphasis on local value addition. A Manufacturing Plan has been prepared in support of technology and depth in manufacturing in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Government has encouraged technological sophistication by providing free access to import of technology and allowing 100% Foreign Direct Investment.

PSEs in Tamil Nadu

1347. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the benefits reaped by Government due to the tremendous growth of BHEL, and other Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) in the country particularly from Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details of benefits got by the State Government of Tamil Nadu for providing excellent support to these high performing Public Enterprises like BHEL;

(c) whether the industrial environment is more attractive and conducive in Tamil Nadu;

(d) if so, the details of those Heavy Industries provided with further licenses or expansion activities in Tamil Nadu; and

(e) the total revenue earned by each of the PSEs in Tamil Nadu in the last three years and their projections for the next year?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) contribute to the Central Exchequer by way of dividend payment, interest on government loans and payment of taxes & duties. The total contribution of CPSEs to the Central Exchequer during the year 2011-12 was Rs. 1,60,801 crore.

Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is a CPSE having 17 manufacturing plants/Units spread throughout the country. As per general accounting practice followed by the Company, the benefits accrued to the Government through contribution to the Exchequer (Excise duty, Service tax, Customs Duty, Sales Tax, Income Tax, Dividend & Dividend Tax) from BHEL during the last two years is as follows:

	(in Rs. crore)	
BHEL	2010-11	2011-12
Contribution to the Exchequer	5661	6448

(b) to (e) The State-wise detail of working of units of CPSEs is not maintained centrally. As per Public Enterprises Survey (2011-12) as on 31.3.2012 there are 11 CPSEs having their registered office in the State of Tamil Nadu. In addition 86 other CPSEs are also having their presence in the State of Tamil Nadu with a Gross Block of Rs. 1,0,2184.53 crore and employing around 94,408 persons.

BHEL currently has 4 manufacturing Units / plants in the State of Tamil Nadu besides Service Divisions and various Project Sites. BHEL's presence in Tamil Nadu has helped in a big way in development of large industrial base which has been effectively leveraged by other industries. Based on the core skills nurtured by BHEL, a host of small scale industries and ancillaries have come up in the State in and around Trichy and Ranipet.

Unutilised lands of PSUs

1348. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) including sick units are in possession of huge area of unutilized lands;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to monetize the unutilised lands of PSUs for their revival;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the aforesaid proposal;
- (e) whether Government proposes to set up Public Sector Land Development Authority;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the time by when the said Authority is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (g) A "Public Sector Land Development Authority (PSLDA)" for assessing land held in excess of current and future needs of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), including loss making CPSEs, has been recommended by the Panel of Experts on Reforms in CPSEs set up by the Planning Commission in April, 2010. The recommendations of the Panel of Experts are under active consideration of the Government.

Implementation of CSR by PSUs

1349. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the PSUs under his Ministry are committed to implement programmes/schemes in due discharge of Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSRs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the salient features of the programmes/schemes formulated by each PSU and areas earmarked, if any, by respective

undertakings for implementation thereof showing the volume of funds allocated/spent PSU-wise and area-wise by each till date;

(c) whether PSUs have also been permitted to implement CSR programmes/schemes in regions/areas far off from their Headquarter/production units; and

(d) if so the details thereof indicating such outside places where programmes/schemes implemented by respective PSUs and funds allocated/spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) Guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Sustainability for Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), each CPSE is required to make a budgetary allocation for CSR and Sustainability activities/projects based on the profitability of the company. However, sick/loss making companies or those having a negative net worth are not mandated to earmark specific funds for CSR and Sustainability activities. The CPSEs under the administrative control of the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) have been undertaking CSR activities in a wide-range of areas like Skill Development, Health Management, Plantation, Education, Women Empowerment, Infrastructure, Environment Protection, Energy Conservation, Disaster/ Calamity Management. The details of funds utilized by the major/profit making CPSEs on CSR activities during the last 3 years are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) Though according to the DPE Guidelines on CSR and Sustainability, the companies may locate their CSR projects in any backward area of the country, none of the CPSEs under DHI has implemented CSR activities in the areas away from their headquarters/ production units.

Statement

*Details of funds utilized by the major/profit making CPSEs
on CSR activities during the last 3 years*

		(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Funds utilized during 2010-11	Funds utilized during 2011-12	Funds utilized during 2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	430.00	487.00	6311.00
2.	Cement Corporation of India	126.00	16.00	-

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.	73.63	66.06	70.00
4.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	27.62	35.18	42.91
5.	Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Ltd.	6.40	15.30	17.58
6.	Bridge & Roof Co. (India) Ltd.	4.37	13.71	23.93
7.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	2.91	3.62	5.99
8.	BBJ Construction Co. Ltd.	1.36	2.20	4.60
9.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.	0.99	1.00	-
10.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	-	17.91	24.12

Autonomy for public sector firms

1350. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Government policies are shielding public sector firms from competition; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for bringing greater functional autonomy and freedom from bureaucratic control to remove the possible distortions arising due to Government control?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) As per available information, only 2 industries, i.e. Atomic Energy and Railway Transport are reserved for public sector at present.

(b) The Government has already delegated operational and financial powers to the Boards of Maharatna, Navratna, Miniratna and other profit making Central Public-Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in the areas of capital expenditure, investment in joint ventures/subsidiaries, human resources development, etc.

Special programme for promotion of small Scale industries

†1351. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started any special programme for promotion of small scale industries in various States of the country including Utrakhand;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total number of small scale industries in different States, State/Union Territories-wise;

(c) the quantum of funds released to different States for this purpose during the each of last three years, State/ Union Territories-wise; and

(d) the quantum of loan amount disbursed to small scale industries by banks in different States during the above said period, State/ Union Territories-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been implementing various schemes and programmes for promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSMEs) at all India level including Utrakhand. The major schemes/programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Cluster Development Programme, Marketing Development Assistance, Skill Development Programmes, International Cooperation Scheme etc. The details of total number of working MSMEs in the country, State/UT-wise, as per 4th All India Census of MSMEs 2006-07 published in April, 2011 are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The funds are not allocated State-wise as all the plan schemes implemented by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are Central Sector Schemes. The total outlay allocated to Ministry of MSME for promotion of MSMEs sector during last three years i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 is Rs. 2,400.00 crore, Rs. 2,700.00 crore and Rs.2835.00 crore respectively.

(d) As per Reserve Bank of India, outstanding credit to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) sector in the country by Scheduled Commercial Banks were Rs. 3,62,290.75 crore, Rs. 4,78,527.20 crore and Rs. 5,27,684.58 crore at the end of March, 2010, March, 2011 and March, 2012, respectively. State-UT-wise details of outstanding credit to MSE by Scheduled Commercial Banks are given in the Statement.

Statement-I

State-wise distribution of working MSMEs

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Enterprises (In lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.14

1	2	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	25.96
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.41
4	Assam	6.62
5	Bihar	14.70
6	Chandigarh	0.49
7	Chhattisgarh	5.20
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.09
9	Daman and Diu	0.06
10	Delhi	5.52
11	Goa	0.86
12	Gujarat	21.78
13	Haryana	8.66
14	Himachal Pradesh	2.87
15	Jammu and Kashmir	3.01
16	Jharkhand	6.75
17	Karnataka	20.19
18	Kerala	22.13
19	Lakshadweep	0.02
20	Madhya Pradesh	19.33
21	Maharashtra	30.63
22	Manipur	0.91
23	Meghalaya	0.88
24	Mizoram	0.29
25	Nagaland	0.39
26	Odisha	15.73

1	2	3
27	Puducherry	0.35
28	Punjab	14.46
29	Rajasthan	16.64
30	Sikkim	0.17
31	Tamil Nadu	33.13
32	Tripura	0.98
33	Uttar Pradesh	44.03
34	Uttarakhand	3.74
35	West Bengal	34.64
	ALL INDIA	361.76

Source: As per 4th Census 2006-07 data collected upto 2009 and published in April, 2011.

Statement-II

Outstanding credit to MSE sector by Scheduled Commercial Banks

State/Union	As on last reporting Friday		
	31st March 2010	31st March 2011	31st March 2012
	Balance O/S (Rs. in crore)	Balance O/S (Rs. in crore)	Balance O/S (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
Assam	2757.44	3753.84	5291.32
Meghalaya	304.21	419.78	366.30
Mizoram	112.41	133.91	150.78
Arunachal Pradesh	166.82	179.76	259.21
Nagaland	290.32	171.45	308.41
Manipur	110.81	117.66	205.61
Tripura	319.01	357.59	648.88
Bihar	4687.88	4384.89	7273.22

1	2	3	4
Jharkhand	5596.12	7208.72	7629.45
West Bengal	27865.88	31525.74	32487.99
Odisha	7161.36	9698.29	11280.27
Sikkim	172.04	227.79	422.19
A&N Islands	145.59	212.65	264.61
Uttar Pradesh	24109.98	27418.12	33323.45
Uttarakhand	2947.89	3990.41	5054.37
Madhya Pradesh	12144.93	10809.36	13703.68
Chhattisgarh	3711.94	5641.69	6969.83
Delhi	27926.11	36877.34	42159.27
Punjab	16715.44	21464.86	25145.34
Haryana	10936.67	14288.36	16853.34
Chandigarh	2874.58	4342.87	4531.06
Jammu and Kashmir	3909.67	4457.06	5725.81
Himachal Pradesh	2987.31	4084.44	4321.98
Rajasthan	12566.93	15578.18	19128.45
Gujarat	20596.09	32263.64	34733.00
Maharashtra	71556.10	108387.60	100619.25
Daman and Diu	99.56	175.99	163.61
Goa	2024.73	2222.64	2178.19
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	74.29	114.93	156.44
Andhra Pradesh	22515.63	29057.05	38128.63
Karnataka	19903.27	26431.87	27562.88
Lakshadweep	6.39	452.11	7.51
Tamil Nadu	41787.62	57089.96	60577.75

1	2	3	4
Kerala	12779.16	14454.36	19298.07
Puducherry	426.56	532.28	754.46
ALL INDIA	362290.75	478527.20	527684.58

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

Task Force on MSME sector

1352. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there exists a Prime Minister's Task Force on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);
- (b) if so, the issues pertaining to MSMEs discussed by the Task Force;
- (c) if so, highlights of the issues discussed;
- (d) how far these have been incorporated in the plans for boosting the operation of MSMEs; and
- (e) the details of the recommendations of the Task Force concerning Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The Prime Minister's Task Force on Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) submitted its report to Prime Minister on 30th January, 2010. The report submitted by the Task Force has made recommendations on policy/programme support, institutional matters and legal/regulatory measures for the growth of MSMEs in the country. The recommendations cover the areas of credit, taxation, labour issues, infrastructure/ technology/skill development, marketing, rehabilitation and exit policy and special measures for North-Eastern Region and Jammu and Kashmir. The detailed report of Prime Minister's Task Force on MSMEs is available on msme.gov.in, the website of the Ministry of MSME.

(d) The Task Force recommended, *inter alia*, expanding the coverage/strengthening of schemes/programmes of Ministry of MSME. The allocation of Rs. 10,330 crore during Eleventh Five Year Plan for Ministry of MSME has been increased to Rs. 24,124 crore for Twelfth Five Year Plan. The enhancement in Plan allocation has provided a boost to the implementation of various schemes/programmes.

(e) The recommendations of the Task Force were to address the major areas of concern for the MSME sector and not specific for any particular State except for the States of Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern region.

Monitoring cell on working of MSME sector

1353. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major issues highlighted about the Ministry and the funds allocated to the Ministry during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Ministry incorporated and integrated the points highlighted in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is any monitoring cell to oversee that the Ministry move in tandem with the issues highlighted in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (d) The major issues relating to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector as highlighted in the Twelfth Five Year Plan document focus on the problems faced by the sector in the areas of Credit & Finance, Technology Upgradation, Marketing Assistance, Infrastructural Support, Skill Development and Institutional Structure. An amount of Rs.24,124.00 crore have been allocated to the Ministry of MSME during the Twelfth Five Year Plan to implement various schemes and programmes for the development of the sector.

(e) to (g) Planning Commission reviews the progress of implementation of various schemes of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises during annual plan discussions. Beside, Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry also reviews the performance of the various schemes during the meeting/discussions on Demands for Grants.

Impact of economic slowdown on MSME sector

1354. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether micro, small and medium enterprises in the country affected by the present slump in our economy;
- (b) the number of workers and employees dismissed or laid off due to it, till now;
- (c) whether they are affected more by economic slowdown in developed countries or that in India; and
- (d) the details of measures adopted to ameliorate their conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir. As per Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) document, there has been a deceleration in the growth of manufacturing sector, as evidenced by the fall in rate of growth of GDP of the manufacturing sector (at factor cost at 2004-05 prices) from 9.7% in 2009-10 to 3.9% in 2011-12. Consequently, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) have also been affected by global recession as they contribute more than 40 per cent of the output of overall manufacturing sector.

(b) Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, has been conducting quarterly quick employment sample surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India. As per these Surveys, increase in overall employment in eight selected sectors of the economy viz., Textiles, Metals, Gems & Jewellery, Automobiles, Transport, IT/BPO, Leather and Handloom/Powerloom was as follows:-

Increase in employment

Year	Increase in Employment (in lakh)
2009-10	10.65
2010-11	9.78
2011-12	8.37
2012-13	3.48

(c) The Twelfth Plan document attributes the deceleration of growth of manufacturing sector, *inter alia*, to global economic meltdown including fragile economic recovery in United States and European countries.

(d) The Government is laying thrust on the implementation of ongoing schemes/programmes, which include National Manufacturing Competitiveness

Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation programme, etc. for the promotion and development of MSMEs and to enhance their competitiveness and productivity. Further, interest subvention on rupee export credit available to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), which helps to reduce the cost of financing for exports, has been increased from 2% to 3%.

Eco-friendly products of MSMEs

1355. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have taken to promote eco-friendly products being manufactured by MSME Sectors in the country especially in view of employment opportunities in the country including North East Region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Government of India has established two statutory organizations, named, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board under Acts of Parliament for promotion and holistic development of khadi and village industries (KVI) and coir. As defined in the KVIC Act, 1956, khadi is a cloth woven on handloom in India from natural fibre like cotton, silk or woolen yarn handspun in India and therefore, are eco-friendly, having little carbon footprints. Likewise, Coir is also a natural fibre extracted from coconut husk and qualifies as an eco-friendly product. Government of India through Ministry of MSME has been implementing a number of Schemes for the promotion of KVI and Coir, especially for providing employment opportunities in the country including North Eastern Region through KVIC and Coir Board respectively.

The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), the major credit linked subsidy programme of the Ministry also classifies the manufacturing of polythene carry bags of less than 20 microns thickness and manufacture of carry bags or containers made of recycled plastic for storing, carrying, dispensing or packaging of food stuff and any other item which causes environmental problems, in the negative list. In transport sector under PMEGP, only CNG-based autorikshaw has been allowed in selected areas like North Eastern Region.

Also under Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE CDP), assistance for setting up of effluent treatment plants in the Cluster Common Facilities Centres is provided to make the process eco-friendly.

Coir products are biodegradable and have the advantage of being from renewable natural resource. Further, Coir Board has developed and encouraged the use of natural dyes extracted from plants.

Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization(MGIRI) is also engaged in developing products, processes and machines for the KVI sector, which include a number of eco-friendly products such as solar charka, solar potter wheel, solar food dryer, biogas power plants, bio-manure kit, bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides, technology for extraction and use of vegetable dyes, natural colours for terracotta jewellery, herbal products such as nutraceuticals, herbal tea, herbal gulal, herbal cosmetics etc.

Revival of Bell-metal industry in Assam

1356. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Ministry of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to formulate and offer a comprehensive package providing central aid and subsidies for the revival of the century-old traditionally run Bell-metal industry of Sarthebari at Barpeta District of Assam;

(b) if, so the details thereof;

(c) the details of steps taken for modernization of this industry to capture a sizeable share of global market; and

(d) whether Government has also taken some positive measures for inclusion of brass work cottage industry (Traditional handicraft of the Assam State) in the ambit package of the central aid and subsidies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) The Government has taken initiatives in some of the key areas to improve the bell metal industry of Sarthebari at Barpeta Distt. of Assam under MSE-Cluster Development Programme. A Diagnostic study of bell metal cluster Sarthebari Barpeta was taken up by MSME-DI Guwahati (a field office of Ministry of MSME) in the year 2011-12. Subsequently Soft Interventions in the cluster were approved at a total cost of Rs 16.55 lakhs with Government of India contribution of Rs. 14.61 lakhs.

The Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), New Delhi has sanctioned Rs. 49.15 lakhs for 15 SHG (315 artisans) at Sarthebari at Barpeta District

of Assam under Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) scheme. Further, the office of DC (Handicraft) has sanctioned one Common Facility Centre involving an amount of Rs. 49.76 lakhs and one raw material bank amounting to Rs.100 lakhs for the cluster.

Government of Assam has also taken the following initiatives for the same cluster:

- (i) An amount of Rs. 157.34 lakhs was released under the State priority scheme for bell metal industry, Sarthebari by Government of Assam.
- (ii) From this raw material assistance was provided to 280 Bell Metal artisans and 200 brass metal artisans.
- (iii) Grant of working shed was released to 480 artisans amounting to Rs51.30 lakhs.
- (iv) A godown costing Rs.3.99 lakhs has been constructed by Assam Industrial Infra-Structure Development Corporation (AIIDC) at Sarthebari for the benefit of artisans.

(d) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has nine various schemes under the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, MSE-Cluster Development Programme and Credit Linked Capital subsidy Scheme for providing assistance towards Modernization, Quality Improvement, Energy Efficiency, Marketing and Design aspects of products etc of MSEs in the country. These schemes would be applicable to Brass work cottage industry in Assam also.

The benefits under NEIIP (North East Industrial Investment Promotion Policy) of Ministry of Commerce & Industry and State Industrial Policy of Government of Assam are available to Brass and Cottage industry at Assam.

Compulsory blending of ethanol in petrol

1357. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that most of the petroleum companies are not obeying instructions of Government for compulsory mixing of five per cent Ethanol blending in petrol, whereas if petroleum companies mix five per cent Ethanol blending in petrol, there may be huge saving of FOREX and it will be also helpful to domestic sugarcane industries also indirectly to the farming community;

(b) if so, the details of further action has been taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether the Ministry has approached the Ministry of Agriculture and also sought the Cooperation of State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, sir. Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have floated a tender on 29th December, 2012 for their requirement of 140.4 crore litres of ethanol for 10% blending in 6 States and 5% blending in 14 States and 4 UTs for the period from July 2013 to June 2014. Against the said tender, total quantity of 55 crore litres of ethanol was offered by the bidders. A total quantity of 40 crore litres was finalized by the Oil Industry for procurement, out of which the OMCs have procured 16.16 crore litres of ethanol as on 08.12.2013.

A global tender was also floated by OMCs on 18th January 2013 for 82.03 crore litres of ethanol. However, due to the high prices quoted by the vendors, the global tender has been closed by the OMCs.

Subsequently, the Government has decided on 3.7.2013 that OMCs should procure ethanol only from domestic sources to achieve the mandatory requirement of 5% ethanol blending with petrol by October 2013 in areas/parts of the country where sufficient quantity of ethanol is available. In other parts of the country, blending of ethanol would be increased progressively, depending upon the availability of ethanol, to reach the 5% mandatory level.

Accordingly, OMCs have floated a fresh tender on 22.07.2013 for the period from 1.12.2013 to 30.11.2014 for a quantity of 133.2 crore litres of ethanol for blending with petrol. A total offer for supply of 61.8 crore litres of ethanol has been received.

The savings in foreign exchange as a result of ethanol blending in Petrol would be limited as it will have little impact on import of crude oil, since Petrol is only a by-product of the crude distillation process.

(d) State Governments have been requested to simplify procedures and expedite clearances to ease the availability of Ethanol for the EBP Programme.

The State Government of Karnataka has been requested to grant excise permissions to OMCs for implementation of 10% ethanol blending in Petrol in the State of Karnataka.

Progress of third generation bio-fuels

1358. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of progress made under India's National Policy on Bio-fuels, that aims at 20% blending of Bio-fuels by 2017;
- (b) whether increasing the Bio-fuel blending targets are likely to result in a significant reduction of oil imports made by the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of initiatives Government has taken for promoting third generation Bio-fuels apart from ethanol and Jatropha-based bio-diesel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Government has decided on 3.7.2013 that Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) will procure ethanol only from domestic sources to achieve the mandatory requirement of blending 5% ethanol with Petrol by October, 2013 in areas/parts of the country where sufficient quantity of ethanol is available. In other parts of the country, blending of ethanol may be increased progressively, depending upon the availability of ethanol, to reach the mandatory level. Accordingly, OMCs are implementing the programme in 20 States and 4 UTs depending upon the availability of ethanol.

As regards blending of Bio-diesel, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas had announced a Bio-diesel Purchase Policy in October 2005, which became effective from 1.1.2006. Under this policy, OMCs would purchase bio-diesel, meeting the prescribed BIS standard, at a uniform price as may be decided by the OMCs from time to time, for blending with High Speed Diesel (HSD) to the extent of 5% at identified 20 purchase centres across the country. Presently the declared price of Bio-diesel is Rs.42.50 per litre w.e.f. 26.10.2013. However, the Bio-diesel manufacturers have not come forward to sell their Bio-diesel produce to OMCs at this declared price.

(b) and (c) Blending of ethanol with Petrol would have very little impact on import of crude oil, since Petrol is only a by-product of the distillation process and presently overall blending of ethanol is limited to 5% only.

(d) Research and Development is being pursued through different Scientific Agencies on feedstock development, conversion process and production of ethanol from agricultural waste/residues and algae through second and third generation technologies.

Waiting list for LPG connections in Karnataka

1359. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of people who have applied for LPG connections in Karnataka during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(b) the details of LPG connections provided in Karnataka during these years and the persons remaining in the waiting list, area-wise; and

(c) by when the waiting list for LPG connections is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Details of New 14.2 Kg domestic LPG connections released and waiting list of new LPG connection, as reported by the public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 in the State of Karnataka are as under:

New Connections released by OMCs			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
OMCs	682836	701260	750855
New Connections Waiting list as on			
	01.04.10	01.04.11	01.04.12
OMCs	0	0	611

(c) While IOC has reported that at present there is nil waiting list for release of new LPG connection in the State of Karnataka. BPCL and HPCL have together reported a waiting list of 23213 as on 01.11.2013 for release of new LPG connection with their LPG distributors in the State of Karnataka. The present waiting list is expected to be cleared by February, 2014.

Priority to overseas countries for investment by ONGC

†1360. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the statement of the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission wherein it is said that ONGC should give priority to capital investments in foreign countries rather than India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the grounds suggested to give priority to capital investment in foreign countries in his statement?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir. Neither the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas nor ONGC Videsh Ltd. has been informed of any such statement by the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission.

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

Issue of PDS kerosene and LPG cylinder through Aadhaar cards

1361. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to issue Public Distribution System (PDS) kerosene and subsidized LPG Cylinders through UID cards and formulated any Delivered Supply Scheme for distribution of PDS Kerosene;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it is likely to solve the problem of irrational subsidy, consumption and adulteration;

(c) whether Government will permit the kerosene dealers to apply for the Delivered Supply Scheme in the States where this Scheme is not operational; and

(d) if so, by what time final decision in this regards is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) A pilot project based on Aadhaar authenticated LPG cylinder delivery was conducted in Mysore for three distributors of Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) during September 2011. A scheme of direct benefit transfer to LPG consumer (DBTL) was then formulated which took into account the learnings from the pilot project. The scheme was initially launched in 18 high Aadhaar coverage districts on 1.6.13. As per the approved expansion, DBTL scheme has been expanded to 184 districts covering 6.57 crore LPG consumers. The scheme will cover 291 districts of the country by 1.1.14 covering a total of 9.22 crore LPG consumers.

Under the DBTL scheme all domestic LPG cylinders (up to and beyond the cap) will be sold to domestic LPG consumers who have linked their Aadhaar number to their LPG consumer number and to their bank account at market price. The difference between market price and subsidized retail selling price (excluding VAT) applicable on the date of delivery is automatically transferred to the consumer' Aadhaar linked bank account.

A Pilot Project for 'Direct Transfer of Cash Subsidy of PDS Kerosene' was launched in the Block Kotkasim, District Alwar (Rajasthan) in December 2011 by MOP & NG, in collaboration with Government of Rajasthan. As per the report of the State Government of Rajasthan there has been a decline in consumption of Kerosene and consumption has reduced by almost 60% of the allocation. Subsidy is transferred into the Bank account of PDS SKO beneficiaries.

In this scheme the PDS SKO moves at full market price at all points of supply including the PDS beneficiary. The subsidy which is the difference between the market price and the subsidized rate is transferred to the bank account of the beneficiary in advance by the State Government.

These schemes aim to plug leakages in PDS Kerosene and LPG distribution and reduce resultant outgo of subsidy on account of leakages.

The scheme for Direct Cash Transfer of Cash Subsidy on PDS Kerosene, 2012 was then finalised in consultation with Ministry of Finance and same was notified by MoP&NG on 11.10.2012. Eleven states/UTs indicated their willingness to join the scheme and three states have so far indicated the specific districts where the scheme would be implemented during 2013-14.

(c) "Delivered Supply Scheme" is partly functional in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand. No expansion of the scheme is planned.

(d) Does not arise, in view of the above.

Oil and Gas Exploration in Rajasthan

†1362. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the areas of Rajasthan where exploration of gas and oil reserves are being carried out along with the details of the companies engaged in the said exploration; and

(b) the names of the areas where gas and oil reserves have been found along with the quantity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of active blocks in Rajasthan under the PSC regime, including the districts, the names of the Operators/Consortium Partners are given in the Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In addition to above, Oil & Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) have 5 PML blocks namely, Manhera Tibba, Bakriwala, Ghotaru Ext-I & Chinnewala Tibba and South Khartar and Oil India Limited (OIL) have 2 PML areas, namely, Jaisalmer and Baghewala.

(b) So far, under the PSC regime, oil and gas reserves have been established in the following blocks in Rajasthan based on the approved Field Development Plans (FDPs) of oil and gas discoveries by the Management Committees (MCs):

- Recoverable oil reserves of 563 Million Barrels and gas reserves of 43 Billion Cubic Feet (BCF) have been established in RJ-ON-90/1 block, operated by M/s. Cairn India Limited in Barmer and Jalor districts.
- Recoverable gas reserves of 246 BCF have been established in RJ-ON/6 block in Jaisalmer district, operated by M/s. Focus Energy Ltd.

Further, 1 oil discovery has been reported by the Operator Oil India Ltd. in the block RJ-ONN-2004/2, in Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts. The Reserve (Contingent Resource of Heavy Oil) as on 01.04.2013 in respect of Punam Structure of Block RJ-ONN-2004/2 is 1.9 MMT.

As far as ONGC is concerned, it has made 8 (7 new prospects & 1 new pool) discoveries of gas in Jaisalmer Basin falling in Jaisalmer district, Rajasthan. These discoveries have been made in Manhera Tibba (1967), Ghotaru (1983), Kharatar (1990), Bakhri Tibba (1990), Bankia (1990), Sadewala (1997) and Chinnewala Tibba (2003). Chinnewala Tibba is the largest discovered Gas field till date and Feasibility Report for its development is in progress. So far, 5.38 BCM of In-Place Gas Volume & 2.61 BCM of Ultimate Gas Reserves have been established by ONGC in its acreages in Jaisalmer Basin as on 01.04.2013.

So far as the Oil India Limited (OIL) is concerned, there are three producing gas fields in Jaisalmer ML, namely, Dandewala, Tanot & Baggitibba, The Gas Reserve Position (Balance Recoverable Reserves) as on 01.04.2013 in respect of 1P; 2P & 3P are 1432 MMSCUM; 3238 MMSCUM & 5904 MMSCUM respectively.

Further, OIL has also discovered Heavy oil in Baghewala Structure and TVW- 2 Structure in Baghewala ML having Reserve (Contingent Resource) as on 01.04.2013 as 25 MMT and 1.0 MMT respectively.

Statement

The details of active blocks in Rajasthan under the PSC regime, including the districts, the name of the operator/ consortium partners.

Sl. No.	Blocks	Operator/ Consortium with Participating Interest (PI)	District
1	2	3	4
1	RJ-ON/6	Focus Energy Ltd. (10), iServices Investments Limited (65) & Newbury Oil Company Limited (25)	Jaisalmer
2	RJ-ON-90/1	Cairn Energy India Pty Ltd. (35), Cairn Energy Hydrocarbon Ltd. (35) & Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (30)	Barmer, Jalor
3	RJ-ONN-2003/2	Focus Energy Ltd. (10) & Birkbeck Inv. Ltd (40) & X OIL (50)	Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jodhpur
4	RJ-ONN-2004/1	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (22.22), Gas Authority of India Ltd. (22.22), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (22.22), Hallworthy (Panama) (11.11), Nitinfire (New Delhi) & Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (10)	Ganganagar, Hanuman Garh
5	RJ-ONN-2004/2	Oil India Ltd. (75) & Geoglobal Resources Ltd. (25)	Bikaner, Jaisalmer
6	RJ-ONN-2005/1	Hindustan Oil Exploration Company Limited. (33.34), Bharat Petroleum Resources Ltd. (33.33) & IMC Ltd. (33.33)	Jaisalmer
7	RJ-ONN-2005/2	Oil India Ltd. (60), Hindustan Oil Exploration Corporation Ltd. (20) & HPCL Mittal Energy Ltd. (20)	Jaisalmer
8	RJ-ONN-2005/3	Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (60) & Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (40)	Jaisalmer

1	2	3	4
9	RJ-ONN- 2010/2	Focus Energy Limited (10) & Birkbeck Investments Limited (90)	Jaisalmer, Barmer
10	VN-ONN- 2003/1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (100)	Kota and Jhalawar
11	VN-ONN- 2004/1	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (100)	Bundi, Kota, Chittaurgarh, Bhilwara
12	VN-ONN- 2004/2	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (100)	Jhalawara, Kota & Baran
TOTAL			

(Operators are indicated in Bold)

CFAs of oil companies in Jammu

1363. SHRI G. N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumption of transformer oil and tree spray oil is highest in Kashmir division of Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether the Carrying and Forwarding Agent (CFA) of oil companies are located in Jammu and not in Kashmir;

(c) whether the oil companies refusal to appoint CFAs for these products in Kashmir and insist that consumers should purchase their requirements from Jammu;

(d) whether Jammu-Srinagar Highways gets closed in bad wheather which affects smooth supply of essentials to Kashmir; and

(e) if so, whether Government would direct the oil companies to have CFAs in Kashmir instead?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) viz. Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) have reported that the data to establish whether the consumption of transformer oil is highest in Kashmir division is not available. Consumption of tree spray oil is reported to be high in Kashmir division.

(b) and (c) No, Sir, BPCL has Company Operated Depot (COD) at Srinagar and HPCL has four tree spray oil distributors at Srinagar and a CFA for transformer oil at Jammu. IOCL has its Carrying and Forwarding Agent (CFA) in Jammu and stockists in Kashmir division.

(d) When the Jammu-Srinagar Highway gets closed, supplies may get affected as the vehicular movement is not allowed.

(e) Transformer oil/Tree Spray oil are decontrolled products and Oil Marketing Companies establish their marketing network based on commercial considerations.

External sources for acquiring natural gas

1364. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA:

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the existing external sources of the country to acquire natural gas;
- (b) whether Government proposes to import natural gas from Israel; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Currently India imports 7.5 MMTPA long-term LNG volumes from Qatar. Further, India is importing spot/short term cargoes from Oman, Abu Dhabi, Yemen, Egypt, Algeria, Nigeria, Equatorial Guinea, Norway, Trinidad & Tobago etc.

- (b) Presently, there is no proposal to import natural gas from Israel.
- (c) Does not arise in view of the (b) above.

Delay in laying of HBJ gas pipeline

1365. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the reasons for delay in laying the proposed Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur (HBJ) gas pipeline *via* Barauni which will ensure the development of not only Barauni but also of various cities of Bihar, indicating the reasons why Government is silent about it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): The Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) pipeline is the oldest natural gas pipeline, supplying gas to various consumers from Hazira to Jagdishpur. However, the pipeline which is proposed to pass through Barauni and various parts of Bihar is Jagdishpur-Haldia pipeline (JHPL) of GAIL.

The execution of JHPL was to start in synchronization with availability of gas from Kakinada-Haldia pipeline and revival plan of five fertilizer plants along the pipeline route. In view of cancellation of authorization of Kakinada-Haldia pipeline, GAIL has informed that they have tied-up long term RLNG for injection in JHPL. In view of lack of any firm commitment from the Department of Fertilizers regarding revival of fertilizer plants, this Ministry, vide letter No. L-14014/44/2006-GP (Pt.) dated 26.11.2013, has advised GAIL to explore the possibility of tie-up of gas with other prospective customers who would be willing to take RLNG.

Shortage of LPG

1366. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any State-wise assessment of the requirement and demand of LPG including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;
- (b) if so, the total requirement of LPG in these States;
- (c) whether there is shortage of LPG in some States; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the shortfall in those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that State-wise assessment of requirement of LPG, including the State of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, is made on annual basis. Imports are required as indigenous production of LPG is less than the demand. The projected demand is monitored on regular basis and necessary changes in the projections are made based on the prevailing sales trend, change in policies or any other factor which may influence the demand. Action is taken accordingly to meet any fluctuation in demand of LPG due to such factors.

Demand projection of LPG required by OMCs in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar during the year 2014 is as under:

Figs. in TMT

State	Projected Demand of LPG in 2014
Uttar Pradesh	1847.7
Bihar	530.5

(c) and (d) IOC and BPCL have reported that shortage of LPG has been reported in the State of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Assam and Kerala.

OMCs have further reported that to clear the backlog, supplies to the affected markets are augmented by operating bottling plants on Sundays / holidays / extended hours or from alternate sources or through additional imports.

Complaints against distributors of BPCL

1367. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of distributors of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., against whom complaints were received during the last three years and the current year, so far;

(b) the details of the action taken in each case;

(c) whether there have been instances where erring distributors and agents were shielded and let off with token penalty only; and

(d) if so, the action taken or being taken to break the nexus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) has reported that based on the established complaints, action has been taken against 64, 112, 106 and 41 LPG distributors, respectively during the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and April-September, 2013, as per provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG), 2001. Distributor-wise, details of action taken against each distributor are available with the Director (Marketing) of BPCL.

(c) BPCL have not reported any such instances.

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

Availability of gas in the country

†1368. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gas is also being considered to be a major source of fuel in the country, at present;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, what is Government's reactions in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has identified the sources of gas in the country; and
- (d) if so, details of the availability of the types of gas, their sources and quantity and when Government got information about them for the first time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has taken following steps to ensure energy security of the Country:

- (I) Offering more areas for exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons through New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)/Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) bidding rounds;
- (II) Pursuing various alternate sources of energy such as Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Shale Gas/Shale Oil and Gas Hydrate;
- (III) Introducing various guidelines/policies such as allowing exploration in Mining Lease (ML) area after the expiry of exploration period and submission of Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for early monetization of hydrocarbon discoveries;
- (IV) Diversified import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG);
- (V) Exploring feasibility of bringing overseas gas through trans-national pipelines.

Besides, the Government has been trying to conserve petroleum products by generating awareness among the general masses through various programmes/activities through Petroleum Conservation Research Association which has been setup with the objective to promote measure for accelerating conservation of petroleum products.

(c) and (d) The details relating to various sources of natural gas is as under:

Conventional Natural Gas: So far, a total of 99 gas discoveries have been made under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime in onland and offshore areas, resulting in accretion of about 747 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) of Gas In-Place. The first gas discovery under the PSC regime was reported in the year 1999-2000 in Eastern Offshore area.

Unconventional Natural Gas- Coal Bed Methane (CBM): So far, about 9.9

Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF) of In-Place CBM volumes have been established in 8 CBM blocks through exploration activities. The first commercial production of CBM in the country commenced in Raniganj (South) block in West Bengal in the year 2007.

Shale Gas: The resource estimation of shale gas has been carried out for selected sedimentary basins and sub-basins in India by several agencies. Under the "Policy Guidelines for Exploration and Exploitation of Shale Gas and Oil by National Oil Companies under Nomination regime" issued by the Government on 14.10.2013, the right to exploration and exploitation of shale gas and Oil lies with NOCs holding PEL/PML granted under the nomination regime. Currently, there is no commercial production of shale gas in the country.

Gas Hydrate: Currently, the Gas Hydrate activities are in R&D stage worldwide and there is no commercial production.

The source-wise availability of gas in the country during 2012-13 was as under:

Source	Avg. Daily availability (MMSCMD)
ONGC	50.90
OIL	5.70
PMT	9.02
Other JV	2.84
KG-D6	25.74
Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (R-LNG) including Spot	40.07
Coal Bed Methane	0.29
TOTAL	134.56

Implementation of pilot project in Odisha

1369. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state whether Government has agreed to place the estimated fund with the State Government of Odisha for implementation of the pilot project of direct transfer of subsidy in cash to poor for purchase of kerosene in Bolangiri district of Odisha.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

Supply of natural gas to Pakistan

1370. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to supply Natural Gas to Pakistan on subsidized rate through GAIL; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to supply natural gas to Pakistan at subsidized rate.

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

Petrol pumps on highways in Haryana

1371. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps sanctioned/installed in Haryana along National Highways/State Highways after the issuance of new guidelines by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways on 17 October, 2003;

(b) whether Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have obtained sanctions of the drawings confirming the new guidelines;

(c) whether the oil corporations have not constructed such petrol pumps as per the sanctioned drawings and there are deviations from the guidelines; and

(d) if so, by what time the oil corporations shall make the necessary alterations in the constructions of such RO as per the approved drawings and action taken by the oil corporations/ Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Oil marketing companies (OMCs) have reported to have installed/commissioned 244 petrol pumps (retail outlets) in Haryana along National Highways/State Highways after the issuance of guidelines on 17th October, 2003 by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

(b) and (c) In line with the above guidelines, OMCs have been developing the lay-outs for new ROs and submitting the same to local Nation Highway (NH) authorities. The proposals are then vetted by the Regional Directors, National

Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and sent to Ministry of Road Transport and Highway (MORTH) for their final approval. However, the sanction/ approval from MORTH for the same is normally not received within the stipulated period of 30 days as per the guidelines issued in the matter.

OMC have been setting up the retail outlets on National Highways as per the lay out plans made in accordance with the guidelines and fulfilling all criteria laid down as per MORTH guidelines. However, as there are normally delays in receipt of approvals, some of the retail outlets were commissioned based on:

- (i) The initial clearance from the local NH office which includes joint inspections by NHAI and Oil company's officials; and
- (ii) NOC received from District Authorities.

Also, the access demarcation (Ingress/Egress or the Acceleration / Deceleration lanes) from the main carriageway is never demarcated by NHAI and as such these norms, which are different for the Forest department, are a hindrance to construct the RO as per the sanctioned drawings.

(d) There is an ongoing Contempt of Court Petition (COCP) 143 in Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court who have already directed the Forest Ministry and MORTH to sort out the issue of varying guidelines related to the access width permission to Retail outlets on Highways and instructed them to arrive at one common guideline which can facilitate oil companies to comply with the requirement of construction of Acceleration/Deceleration lanes on the above noted Petrol Pumps. Further necessary action shall be taken based on the outcome in the matter.

PNG connections in Karnataka

1372. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the name of the cities and towns in the country where Piped Natural Gas (PNG) is being supplied by Government, State-wise with special reference to Karnataka;
- (b) whether Government has drawn any time-bound programme for PNG distribution in various cities and towns including Shimoga in Karnataka;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to provide PNG connections in each and every household in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The names of the cities and towns, state-wise, where Piped Natural Gas (PNG) is being supplied is given in the Statement.

(b) to (d) Piped Natural Gas (PNG) forms part of the City Gas Distribution (CGD) network. Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has envisaged a phased roll out plan of CGD network development in several Geographical Areas (GAs) in various States, including Shimoga in Karnataka. Depending on the availability of natural gas and connectivity of pipeline, PNGRB includes various GAs in a phased manner in the bidding rounds for authorization to develop CGD networks. The authorized entities supply PNG within the respective authorized Areas.

Statement

The name of the cities and towns in the country where Piped Natural Gas (PNG) is being supplied by Government, State-wise

Sl. No.	State	Cities/towns
1	2	3
1.	Haryana	Sonipat Faridabad Gurgaon
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada Hyderabad Vijaywada
3.	Assam	Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat
4.	Gujarat	Ghandhinagar Mehsana Sabarkantha Nadiad, Hazira, Rajkot, Palej, Valsad, Navsari, Surendernagar Surat, Bharuch, Ankleshwar Anand
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas Gwalior Indore including Ujjain

1	2	3
6.	Maharashtra	Pune City including Pimpri Chiechwad and along with adjoining contiguous areas of Hinjewadi, Chakan & Talegaon GA Mumbai & Greater Mumbai Thane City & adjoining contiguous areas including Mira Bhayender, Navi Mumbai, Thane City, Ambernath, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Dombivily, Badlapur, Ulhasnagar, Panvel, Kharghar & Taloja.
7.	Delhi	National Capital Territory of Delhi
8.	Rajasthan	Kota
9.	Tripura	Agartala
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut Mathura Agra Kanpur Bareilly Lucknow Moradabad Firozabad (Taj Trapezium Zone) Noida Greater Noida Ghaziabad

Completion of refinery projects by IOCL

1373. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has set any fresh deadline for completion of various ongoing refinery projects in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As per information provided by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), the Company has the following two refinery projects with revised completion targets as under:

Sl. No.	Project Name	Anticipated Completion
1.	FCCU revamp at Mathura	December, 2013
2.	Paradip Refinery Project, Paradip	Progressively from April, 2014 to December, 2014

Overseas acquisition by OVL and OIL

1374. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ONGC Videsh Ltd. (OVL) and Oil India Limited (OIL) propose to buy Videocon, Mauritius Energy for nearly 2.1 billion dollar and are ready to pick-up further 10 per cent stake from US major Anadarko Petroleum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the assets owned by ONGC Videsh and those owned by OIL abroad, their locations along-with their performances during the last three years; and

(d) how much ONGC Videsh has contributed to the State exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) ONGC Videsh Ltd. (OVL) together with Oil India Ltd. (OIL) has signed definitive agreements on 25-06-2013 with Videocon Mauritius Energy Ltd. to acquire 100% shares (10% PI) of Videocon Mozambique Rovuma Ltd. in the Rovuma Area 1 Offshore Block in Mozambique.

OVL has also signed definitive agreement on 24-08-2013 with Anadarko Mocambique Area 1 Limitada (Anadarko) to acquire direct 10% Participating Interest (PI). Area 1 covers approximately 2.6 million acres in the deep-water Rovuma Basin offshore Mozambique and represents the largest gas discovery in offshore East Africa with estimated recoverable reserves of 35 to 65 trillion cubic feet.

(c) The details of assets owned by OVL and their performance are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

The details of the assets owned by OIL and their performance are given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

(d) The amount of tax paid by OVL to the Government (net of refunds of excess tax payments in earlier years) is as below:

Year	Rs. Crore
2010-11	90.36
2011-12	273.27
2012-13	(41.72)
2013-14 (April to November, 2013)	(122.42)

Statement-I

The details of assets owned by OVL

OVL-Overseas Assets as on 30.09.2013

Sl. No.	Country	Project	Participating Companies
1	2	3	4
Producing Projects:			
1	Vietnam	Block 06.1 (offshore)	OVL 45%, TNK 35% (Operator), Petro Vietnam 20%
2	Sudan	GNOP (Onland)	OVL 25%; CNPC 40%; Petronas 30%; Sudapet 5%. Jointly Operated
3	South Sudan	GPOC (Onland)	OVL 25%; CNPC 40%, Petronas 30%, Nilepet 5%. Jointly Operated
4	South Sudan	SPOC (Onland)	OVL 25.125%; Petronas 67.87%; Sudapet 8%. Jointly Operated
5	Russia	Sakhalin-I (Offshore)	OVL 20%; ENL 30% (Operator); Sodeco 30%; SMNG-S 11.5%; RN Astra 8.5%

1	2	3	4
6	Colombia	MECL (Onland)	OVL 25-50%; SIPC 25-50%; Ecopetrol 50% (MECL-Operator) (Jointly Operated)
7	Syria	AFPC (Onland)	SSPD (Operator) 62.5-66.67%, HES BV 33.33% TO 37.5 %
8	Venezuela	Sancristobal, PIVSA (Onland)	OVL 40%, PDVSA 60% (PIVSA-Operator) (Jointly Operated)
9	Russia	Imperial Energy (Onland)	OVL 100%
10	Brazil	BC- 10 (offshore)	OVL 15 %; Shell 50% (Operator) & Petrobras 35%.
11	Azerbaijan	Azeri, Chirag and Guneshli	OVL 2.7213%, BP (OP) 35.8%, SOCAR 11.65%, Chevron 11.3%, Inpex 10.96%, Statoil 8.56%, Exxonmobil 8%, TPAO 6.75%, ITOCHU 4.3%
Pipeline Projects:			
12	Sudan	741 Km. Pipeline Project (onland)	OVL 90%; OIL 10%
13	Azerbaijan	1,760 Km.BTC Pipeline Project (onland)	OVL-2.36%, BP-30.1%,SOCAR 25%, STAT Oil-8.71%, TPAO-6.53%, ITOCHU-3.4%, Chevron-8.9%, INPEX-2.5%, ENI-5%, TOTAL-5%, Conoco Philips-2.5%
Development Projects:			
14	Iran	Farsi Offshore	OVL 40% (Operator), IOC 40%, OIL 20%
15	Myanmar	Block A-1 (offshore)	OVL 17%, GAIL 8.5%, Daewoo 51% (Operator), Kogas 8.5%, MOGE 15%

1	2	3	4
16	Myanmar	Block-A3 (offshore)	OVL 17%, GAIL 8.5%, Daewoo 51%(Operator), Kogas 8.5%, MOGE 15%
	Myanmar	Pipe Co-1 (Offshore)	OVL 17%, GAIL 8.5%, Daewoo 51%(Operator), Kogas 8.5%, MOGE 15%
	Myanmar	Pipe Co-2 (Onshore), SEAGPCL-Separate Company	OVL- 8.347%, CNPC-SEAP-50.9%, Daewoo-25.04%, GAIL-4.17%, Kogas-4.17%, MOGE-7.37%;
17	Venezuela	Carabobo-1 (Onland)	PDVSA-60%, OVL-11%, IOCL-3.5%, OIL-3.5%, Repsol-11%, Petronas-11% (Petro Carabobo S.A.-Operator) (Jointly Operated)
18	Syria	Block 24 (onland)	OVL 60%, IPR 25% (Operator), TOM (15%)
Exploratory Projects:			
19	Libya	Block 43 Contract Area (Offshore)	OVL 100%
20	Iraq	Block 8 (onland)	OVL 100%
21	Cuba	Blocks 34 & 35 (offshore)	OVL 100%
22	Nigeria	Block-285 (Offshore)	OVL 32.8 %, Total 25.67% EMO 10% MI 31.53
23	Vietnam	Block 128 (offshore)	OVL 100%
24	Colombia	Block RC # 8 (Offshore)	OVL 40% - (Operator), Ecopetrol- 40% Petrobras-20%
25	Colombia	Block RC # 9 (Offshore)	Ecopetrol - 50% (Operator), OVL- 50 %

1	2	3	4
26	Colombia	Block RC# 10 (Offshore)	OVL-50% (Operator), Ecopetrol - 50%
27	Colombia	CPO-5 (Onland)	OVL-70% (Operator), Petrodorado-30%
28	Colombia	SSJN-7 (Onland)	PSE 50%(Operator), OVL 50%
29	Colombia	GUA OFF-2 (Offshore)	OVL-100%
30	Colombia	LLA-69 (Onshore)	OVL-50%, SIPC-50%
31	Brazil	BM-SEAL-4 (Offshore)	Petrobras-75%(Operator), OVL- 25%
32	Kazakhstan	Satpayev	OVL-25%, Kazmunaygaz-75% (Operator)

Statement-II

The details of assets owned by OVL and their performance

Sl. No.	Project	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
		Actual	Actual	Actual
1	2	3	4	5
Oil in MMT				
Projects excluding Sudan & Syria				
1	Sakhalin -1, Russia	1.474	1.498	1.37
2	IEC, Russia	0.77	0.771	0.56
3	Block-06.1, Vietnam	0.038	0.036	0.037
4	MECL, Colombia	0.468	0.561	0.552
5	BC-10, Brazil	0.573	0.45	0.291
6	Sancristobal, Venezuela	0.757	0.894	0.8
7	Carabobo-1, Venezuela			0.0005
8	ACG, Azerbaijan			0.0098
	SUB TOTAL	4.08	4.21	3.620

1	2	3	4	5
Projects of Sudan & Syria				
9	GNPOC, Sudan	1.801	1.324	0.596
10	GPOC, S. Sudan			0
11	Block 5A, S. Sudan	0.226	0.174	0
12	AFPC, Syria	0.647	0.496	0.124
13	Block-24, Syria	0.002	0.01	0.001
SUB TOTAL		2.676	2.004	0.721
TOTAL - OIL		6.756	6.214	4.341
Gas in BCM				
1	Sakhalin -1, Russia	0.415	0.494	0.650
2	Block-06.1, Vietnam	2.249	2.023	2.104
3	AFPC, Syria	0.015	0.007	0.002
4	BC-10, Brazil	0.013	0.015	0.012
5	IEC, Russia			0.071
6	MECL, Colombia			0.007
7	San Cristobal, Venezuela			0.072
8	Carabobo-1, Venezuela			
9	ACG, Azerbaijan			0.001
9	Block A1 & A3, Myanmar			
TOTAL - GAS		2.692	2.539	2.919
TOTAL Oil & Gas (MMTOE)		9.448	8.753	7.260

Statement-III

Oil India Limited

Oil's Overseas Projects and their performance.

Country	Name of Project	Participating companies alongwith P.I	Major Issues/Highlights/Problems, if any March 2013
1	2	3	4
Libya	Area -95/96	SONATRACH- 50%(Op) OIL- 25% IOC-25%	Discovery of hydrocarbons established. Currently drilling under progress.
Gabon	Shakthi	OIL-45%(Op), IOC-45% , MARVIS(CI)-10%	Drilling of third well underway.
Nigeria	OPL 205/OML 142	Summit Intl -30%(Op), Suntera Resources Ltd.- 35%, OIL-17.5%, IOC-17.5%	Seismic data Acquisition has started.
Yemen	Block 82	MEDCO-38.25%(Op), Kuwait Energy-21.25% OIL-12.75%, IOC-.12.75% YGCO -15%(CI)	NWP being undertaken by Operator, Seismic, Acquisition under progress.
Yemen	Block 83	MEDCO-38.25, Kuwait Energy-21.25% OIL-12.75%, IOC-12.75%, YGCO-15%	Seismic API completed by the operator, Prospects for drilling being studies.
Egypt	Block 3	GSPC-50% (Op) OIL-25% HPCL-25%	Signing of PSC is awaited.

1	2	3	4
Egypt	Block 4	GSPC-50% (Op) OIL-25% HPCL-25%	Signing of PSC is awaited.
Venezuela	Project Carabobo-1	CVP-60% Respol-11% Petronas-11% OVL-11% OIL-3.5% IOC-3.5%	Discovered Block, Development under progress. Current production is @ 1800 BOPD.
USA	Niobrara Shale Asset (date of Acquisition: 04/10/2012)	Carrizo(70%-Op), OIL-20%; IOCL(10%)	Production onstream.

Safety guidelines for PNG connections

1375. SHRI A. A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to reply to Starred Question No. 33 given in the Rajya Sabha on 6 August, 2013 and state:

(a) whether the urban or rural areas, not meeting safety guidelines, are not connected with PNG by IGL;

(b) if so, the names of such areas/localities with IGL as on 30 November, 2013;

(c) whether IGL connects an area to PNG pipelines in terms of safety guidelines of PNGRB and international standards, code and practice for natural gas pipeline; and

(d) if so, the names of such areas/localities and the details of guidelines of PNGRB?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The urban or rural areas which do not meet safety guidelines are not connected with Piped Natural Gas (PNG) by Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL). The names of such areas are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir. Safety guidelines of Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) and International Standards, code and practice for natural gas pipeline are strictly followed by IGL.

(d) The names of such areas/localities are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). PNGRB has issued two guidelines *i.e.*, PNGRB (Code of practice for quality of service for city or local natural gas distribution network) Regulations, 2010 and PNGRB (Technical standards and specifications including safety standards for city or local natural gas distribution networks) Regulations, 2008. The detailed guidelines are available on the website of PNGRB, www.pngrb.gov.in.

Statement-I*East Delhi TNF areas list*

Sl. No.	Name of Area
1	2
1	Kishan Kunj Extention Part -1
2	Kishan Kunj Extention Part -1

1	2
3	Kishan Kunj Extention Part-2
4	Kishan Kunj Extention Part-2, T-Huts
5	J-Extention, Laxmi Nagar
6	Block.J-3, Laxmi Nagar
7	Kishan Kunj Colony, Laxmi Nagar
8	Guru Ram Das Nagar, Laxmi Nagar
9	Guru Ram Das Nagar, Laxmi Nagar
10	Guru Ram Das Nagar, Laxmi Nagar
11	Block, J-3, Laxmi Nagar
12	Vishwakarma Park, Laxmi Nagar
13	West Jawahar Park, Laxmi Nagar
14	J-Extn., Laxmi Nagar
15	Guru Ram Das Nagar, Laxmi Nagar Block-A, B
16	Guru Ram Das Nagar, Laxmi Nagar Block-B, C
17	Block -K, Laxmi Nagar
18	Block -J&K, Laxmi Nagar
19	Block -R, Ramesh Park, Laxmi Nagar
20	Block -R, Ramesh Park, Laxmi Nagar
21	Ramesh Park, Block-R, Laxmi Nagar
22	Block-M, Laxmi Nagar
23	Block-N&PP, Laxmi Nagar
24	Block-L, Laxmi Nagar
25	Block-J, Laxmi Nagar
26	Block-J, Laxmi Nagar
27	Block-J&K, Laxmi Nagar

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- | 1 | 2 |
|---|---|
|---|---|
-
- 28 Ramesh Park, Block-R&F, Laxmi Nagar
 - 29 Police Station Qrts Shakarpur, T- Huts
 - 30 Guru Ram Das Nagar Extn. Laxmi Nagar
 - 31 Narian Nagar Block-N, T-Huts (BL-E) Laxmi Ngr.
 - 32 Block-I, Garhwali Mohalla, Laxmi Nagar
 - 33 Block-I, Garhwali Mohalla, Laxmi Nagar
 - 34 Block-H, Garhwali Mohalla, Laxmi Nagar
 - 35 Block-H, Garhwali Mohalla, Laxmi Nagar
 - 36 J&K Extn. Block, Laxmi Nagar
 - 37 Lalita Park, Laxmi Nagar
 - 38 Lalita Park, Laxmi Nagar
 - 39 Lalita Park, Laxmi Nagar
 - 40 Lalita Park, Central Road, Lalita Park Laxmi Nagar
 - 41 Lalita Park, Laxmi Nagar
 - 42 Mangal Bazar Road, Block-H, Laxmi Nagar
 - 43 Block-D, Laxmi Nagar
 - 44 Block-D, Laxmi Nagar
 - 45 Block-D, Laxmi Nagar
 - 46 Block-D, Laxmi Nagar
 - 47 Block-D Laxmi Nagar
 - 48 J-Extn. Part-1, Laxmi Nagar
 - 49 J-Extn. Part-2, Laxmi Nagar
 - 50 Block-GB & E Laxmi Nagar
 - 51 Vijay Block, F-Block, Guru Nanak Pura, Laxmi Nagar
 - 52 Guru Nanak Pura, Block-C & A, Aruna Park, Block-C, Laxmi Nagar
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- 53 Block-F, Subhash Chowk, Laxmi Nagar
- 54 Block-F, Laxmi Nagar
- 55 Vijay Chowk, Block-F&I, Laxmi Nagar
- 56 Block-FF, Laxmi Nagar
- 57 Block-F, Subhash Chowk, Laxmi Nagar
- 58 Mohan Park, Laxmi Nagar
- 59 Block-F, Laxmi Nagar
- 60 West Guru Angad Nagar, Laxmi Nagar
- 61 West Guru Angad Nagar, Laxmi Nagar
- 62 West Guru Angad Nagar, Laxmi Nagar
- 63 Guru Angad Nagar, Guru Angad Nagar Extn, West Guru Angad Nagar,
Laxmi Nagar
- 64 West Guru Angad Nagar Extn., Laxmi Nagar
- 65 Block-F, Laxmi Nagar
- 66 Mangal Bazar Main Chowk, Paliwal Dharamshala, Laxmi Nagar
- 67 School Block, Shakar Pur, Delhi
- 68 School Block, Shakar Pur, Delhi
- 69 School Block, Shakar Pur, Delhi
- 70 School Block, Shakar Pur, Delhi
- 71 School Block, Shakar Pur, Delhi
- 72 School Block, Shakar Pur, Delhi-A-1
- 73 School Block, & Nehru Enclave, Shakar Pur, Delhi
- 74 School Block, Shakar Pur, Delhi
- 75 School Block, Shakar Pur, Delhi
- 76 School Block, Shakar Pur, Delhi
-

1	2
77	Upadhyay Block
78	Upadhyay Block
79	Upadhyay Block
80	WA Block, Shakar Pur
81	WA & WB Block, Shakar Pur, Delhi
82	WB Block, Shakar Pur, Delhi
83	WA & WB Block, Shakar Pur, Delhi
84	E-Block GNPN Complex, J-Block, Pandav Nagar
85	D-Block Ganesh Nagar Complex, Pandav Nagar
86	C-Block Ganesh Nagar Complex, Pandav Nagar
87	Dheeraj Block, South Ganesh Nagar, Delhi
88	A & B Block, South Ganesh Nagar
89	B-Block, South Ganesh Nagar
90	C & D Block, Ganesh Nagar, Delhi
91	A & B Block, Pandav Nagar, Complex
92	Block-D, Ganesh Nagar Complex, Pandav Nagar, Delhi
93	Block-D, Ganesh Nagar Complex, Pandav Nagar, Delhi
94	Block-D, Ganesh Nagar Complex, Pandav Nagar, Delhi
95	A & B Block, Pandav Nagar Complex, Ganesh Nagar
96	A & D Block, Pandav Nagar Complex, Ganesh Nagar
97	E-Block, Pandav Nagar Complex, Ganesh Nagar
98	E-Block, Pandav Nagar Complex, Ganesh Nagar
99	Block C & SP, Pandav Nagar, Delhi
100	Block S & SS, Pandav Nagar
101	S Block, Pandav Nagar

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- 102 A-Block, Pandav Nagar
- 103 B-Block, Pandav Nagar
- 104 B & D Block, Pandav Nagar
- 105 BP, D, E, A & F Block, Pandav Nagar
- 106 C & F Block, Pandav Nagar
- 107 C & S Block Pandav Nagar, Delhi
- 108 S Block, Pandav Nagar
- 109 S Block, Pandav Nagar
- 110 Ganesh Nagar Extn. II Kashyap Farm, Shakar Pur
- 111 Ganesh Nagar Extn. II Block-B, C, D, E, F Shakar Pur Ln Mandir Marg, Delhi
- 112 A,B & C Block, Ganesh Nagar-II
- 113 Shakar Pur Villge & A Block Shakar Pur, Delhi
- 114 Vir Savarkar & Rita Block Aruna Park A & G Block Shakar Pur, Delhi
- 115 Sunder Block, Shakar Pur
- 116 Sunder Block, Shakar Pur
- 117 Block-F, A, G, C & D Shakar Pur Delhi & Ganesh Nagar-II
- 118 H-Block, Shakar Pur
- 119 Block-DA, Shakar Pur, Delhi
- 120 MB. Dayanand Block, Shakar Pur, Delhi
- 121 Master Block, Shakar Pur, Delhi
- 122 Master Block, Amedkar Poly Technique, Shakar Pur, Delhi
- 123 B Block, Shakarpur, Delhi
- 124 Nehru Gaudi, Shiv Mandir Marg, Jhandewali & Ganga Ram Gali, Mandawali
- 125 Block-A, B, C, Mandawali
- 126 Bhagat Singh Gali, Krishana Puri, Savitri Gaudi, Mandawali
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- 127 Giri Marg, Budha Marg Nehru Gali, Mandawali
- 128 Budh Marg, Nehru Gali, Giri Marg, Rajiv Gali, Mandawali
- 129 Budha Marg Saraswati Gali, Durga Gali, Mandawali
- 130 Durga Gali, Mandawali
- 131 Chand Masjid, Zaidi Gali, Masroor Gali, Mohmmad Gali, Masoori Gali, Durga Gali Mandawali
- 132 Indra Marg, Mandawali
- 133 Sewa Sadan, Mandawali
- 134 Saket Block, Mandawali Village
- 135 Harizan Camp Jhuggi, Mandawali
- 136 Saket Block, Jhuggi Railway Qtr, Mandawali
- 137 Sarpanch Ka Bada
- 138 Samaspur Jagir
- 139 Mandawali
- 140 Sonia Vihar
- 141 Bhajanpura
- 142 Anand Vihar DDA Flats, Near Anand Vihar Police Station
- 143 Pkt 2 and 4 Mayur Vihar -III
- 144 Nand Nagari
- 145 Shastri Nagar
- 146 Balbir Nagar
- 147 Sunder Nagari
-

TNF Area in West Zone

Sl. No.	Name of Area	Sl. No.	Name of Area
1	2	1	2
1	Tilak Nagar (Not all blocks, few blocks are feasible, few are TNF)	9	GH-6 Aptt Paschim Vihar
2	Uttam Nagar	10	Sagarpur
3	Hari nagar Block A,B,C & M	11	Lajwanti Garden
4	Subash Nagar	12	Nangal Rai
5	D1C and D2A Block Janakpuri	13	Asha Park
6	C6A Janakpuri	14	Usha Park
7	B2A Janakpuri	15	Dashrathpuri
8	Prateek Aptt (paschim vihar)	16	Mahaveer Enclave-I, II & III
		17	Palam & Adjoining Area

TNF Areas in North Zone

Sl. No.	Name of Area	Sl. No.	Name of Area
1	2	1	2
1	Nehru Vihar	11	Sardar Colony (J-Block) Sec-16, Rohini
2	Nanakram Colony	12	Shastri Nagar
3	Trinagar	13	Budh Vihar
4	Dhirpur Dhaka	14	Rama Vihar
5	Dhaka Colony	15	Rajiv Nagar
6	Harijan Colony	16	Jain Nagar
7	Munshi ram dairy colony	17	Kailash Colony
8	Chandrawal	18	Naharpur Village
9	Kewal park	19	Vijay Vihar
10	Jahangirpuri Internal (Except Metro Appts.)	20	Begampur

1	2	1	2
21	Pooth Kalan	32	Shakurpur Village
22	Pooth Khurd	33	Rithala Village
23	Prahladpur Village	34	Gopal Vihar
24	Bawana Village	35	Kishan Vihar
25	Kanjhawala Village	36	Aman Vihar
26	Pitampura-All Block	37	Mangolpuri (Internal)
27	Haiderpur Village	38	Mangolpur Khurd
28	Kanhaiya Nagar	39	Trinagar
29	Kishan Ganj	40	Punjabi Colony Narela
30	Badli Village	41	Narela Village
31	Bhalswa Dairy		

TNF Areas in South Zone

Sl. No.	Name of Area	Sl. No.	Name of Area
1	2	1	2
1	Krishna nagar	13	Neb sarai
2	Arjun naager	14	Ber sarai
3	Mohambad pur	15	Govind puri
4	Usuf Sarai	16	Tuglkabad
5	Gautam Nagar	17	Madan gir
6	Kishan gad	18	Khan pur
7	Chhatter pur	19	Sangam vihar
8	Savitri Nager	20	Adhchini village
9	Khidki village	21	Masud pur vasant kunj
10	Sahdullah jab	22	Janta flat vasant vihar
11	Shahpur jatt	23	Deoli
12	Masjid moth	24	Ttigdi

1	2	1	2
25	Hamdard nager	29	Lajpat nager 4
26	Giri nager	30	Sanjay colony okhla
27	Sant nager	31	Mehroli
28	Garhi		

TNF area in central Zone

Sl. No.	Name of Area	Sl. No.	Name of Area
1	Baljit Nagar	9	Sudarshan Park
2	Ranjit Nagar	10	Karam Pura West
3	Guru nanak Nagar	11	Basai darapur
4	New ranjit Nagar	12	Anand Parvat
5	Shadi Khampur	13	Thaansingh Nagar
6	Pandu Nagar	14	Hari Nagar
7	new Patel Nagar	15	Hari Nagar Ashram
8	Guru Arjun Nagar	16	Nizamuddin basti

Statement-II

Major areas covered

North zone

Shalimar Bagh All Blocks, Pitampura Societies, Pitampura All DDA Pockets, Ashok Vihar, Saraswati Vihar, Pushpanjali Enclave, Deepali Enclave, Anand Vihar, Harsh Vihar, Shakti Vihar, Lok Vihar, Engineer Enclave, Model Town, Gujranwala, Derawal Nagar, Rohini Sectors-1 to 9, Sectors 11 To 25, Tagore Park, Narela, GTB Nagar, Timar Pur, Mukherjee Nagar, Rohini Sectors 1 to 10 (Kothies), Rohini 15 to 19 (All Pockets), Bhawana, Kamla Nagar, Adarsh Nagar, Jahangirpuri, Shakti Nagar, Gulabi Bag, Jawahar Nagar, Majlis Park, Panchwati, Ishwar Colony, CC Colony, Hudson Lane, Haquikat Nagar, Outram Lane, BD Eastate, Vijay Nagar

Central

Sarita Vihar NFC, Friends Colony-E & W, Sukhdev Vihar, Zakir Bagh, Maharani Bagh, Kalindi Colony, Jasola Vihar, Siddhartha Enclave, Siddhartha Ext- B & C, DTL

Colony, Defence Colony, Lajpat Nagar, Nizamuddin- E & W, Jangpura, Ravinder Nagar, Golf Links, Khan Market, PV Hostel, Pandara Park, Pant Nagar, Kaka Nagar, Bapa Nagar, Sujan Singh Park, Lodhi Colony, Jor Bagh, IHC, Mausam Bhawan, Lodhi Estate, Race Course, Tilak Lane, Bhagwan Das Road-DDA Flats, North West Moti Bagh, New Moti Bagh, Babu Dham, Diplomat Enclave, NBCC, Mother Terressa Crescent Marg, President Estate, Kali Bari Marg-CPWD Flats, Palika Nilay, MEA Hostel, North Avenue, South Avenue, Brahma Putra Apt, Hailey Rd- Upasana Apt, MS Flats-BKS Marg, Aram Bagh, Valmiki Sadan, Hanuman Lane, MS Apt Hostel K G Marg, Canning Lane, Kerla House, Mahadev Road, Old Rajinder Nagar- Block- 1, 2, 10, 3, 8, 9, 9A, 10A, 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 4, 4A, 4C, New Rajinder Nagar- Double Storey Apt, West Patel Nagar- Block 26 to 32 & A to Z, East Patel Nagar, Kirti Nagar, Moti Nagar, Bali Nagar, Ramesh Nagar, Saraswati Garden, Mansarovar Garden, Sharda Puri, Rajouri Garden- Block-B, C1, C2, Karampura, New Moti Nagar, Naraina Vihar, Naraina Ind Area-Ph-1, Kirti Nagar- Ind Area, Moti Nagar DLF Ind Area, Rama Rd Ind. Area

West

Dwarka, Naseerpur, Bindapur, Tagore Garden, Janakpuri, Rajouri Garden, Harinagar, Mayapuri, Punjabi Bag (West), Punjabi Bagh Extention, Paschim Vihar, Vikas Puri, Arihant Nagar, Vaishali, Multan Nagar, Nangloi, Loknayakan Puram, Udyog Vihar, MIG Flats, Mayapuri (Press Colony, Mayakunj Aptt.), Virender Nagar, Shiv Nagar Mayur Vihar (Ph-I, II, III), Patparganj, Vasundhara Enclave, Madhu Vihar, Bahubali Ext., Hargovind Enclave, Dayanand Vihar, Vivek Vihar-2, DDA Jhilmil, Preet Vihar, Madhuban Enclave, Nirman Vihar, Mansarovar Park DDA, Vivek Vihar-I, Dilshad Garden A to G, GTB Campus, Dilshad Garden O&Q, Dilshad Colony A to J, GTB Nagar Janta Flats, Chitrakoot, Jyoti Nagar E&W, Surajmal Vihar, Vigyan Vihar, AGCR Enclave, Yojna Vihar, Savita Vihar, Shrestha Vihar, Anand Vihar, Vigyan Lok, Manak Vihar, Ashoka Niketan, Jagriti Enclave, Vivek Apt, Gharonda Apt, Yamuna Vihar, Jafraabad, Gagan Vihar, Bahubali Enclave, Shanti Vihar, Ram Vihar, Kiran Vihar, Rishabh Vihar, Surya Niketan, Pushpanajali, Gitanjali, Law Apt, Priya Enclave, Shyam Enclave, Sarad Vihar, Saini Vihar, Chitra Vihar, New Rajdhani Enclave, Shankar Vihar, Park End, Defence Enclave, Swstha Vihar, Gujrat Vihar, Naveen Shahdara, Panchsheel Garden, Priyadarshani Vihar, Bank Enclave, East End, Gyan Kunj, Mausam Vihar, Sukh Vihar, R-Block Dilshad Garden, Angad Nagar, Preet Vihar, Loni, Jaffraabad, Geeta Colony, Vishwakarma Nagar, Highway Apt, Skylark Apt., Taj Apt.

South

R K Puram, Vasant Vihar, Vasant Kunj, Vasant Enclave, Green Park Extn, SDA, Safdarjung Enclave, Hauz Khas, Anand Lok, Asiad Village, Sadiq Nagar, Niti Bagh,

Gulmohar Park, Mayfair Garden, Panchsheel N&S, Swami Nagar N&S, East of Kailash A,B,C,G, Saket Dda Flats, Golf View, Pusp Vihar, Hudco Place, AIIMS, Ayurvigyan Nagar, Masjid Moth 1&2, Anand Niketan, Shanti Niketan, West End, Moti Bagh South, Noroji Nagar, Pamposh Enclave, Bhavishya Nidhi Apt, National Park, East of Kailash D, E,F, Shivalik, Gitanjali, Navjivan Vihar, C-4 Vasant Kunj, Shekh Sarai Ph-I, II, Qutub Institutional Area, Gk I, South Ex-II, Panchshila Enclave, Vikram Vihar,, Ber Sarai, Gk-1 (B, M, N, R, S), CR Park (C, D, K, I, E, F, H, I, G) Saket Block M, E, G, J and D Block, Qutub Institutional Areas, L/12-B Treveni-1, Sarvoday Enclave, Vijay Mandal, Krishi Vihar, MMTC Colony, Green View, Sarvpriya Vihar, Chirag Enclave, Hemkund Colony, Shaikh Sarai Ph -2, B-6 Ext Safderjung Enclave, Shree Sidh Gufa Mandir Sec-4 R.K.Puram, G.K Enclave Area Block A,B,C,D & E, Mandakini Alakhnanda.

Dealership Policies of OMCs

1376. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policies of various Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) regarding reconstitutions, revivals and resitement of dealerships/distributorships are strictly in accordance with the policies approved and circulated by Government from time to time;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas had issued a set of broad guidelines *vide* letter No. P-19011/1/2005-IOC dated 17th November, 2005 on various issues including reconstitutions, revivals and resitement of dealerships / distributorships. These guidelines superseded all other guidelines / instructions issued by this Ministry, from time to time in the past, on all issues covered in the letter. Subsequent to the above, Ministry have from time to time advised certain amendments in the reconstitution, revival & resitement policy and which are to be followed and implemented uniformly by the Oil marketing companies.

Oil import from Iran

1377. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is considering to increase crude oil imports from Iran so as to save US \$ 8.5 million in foreign exchange;

(b) whether it is a fact that India has slashed crude oil imports from Iran by 26.5 per cent during 2012-13, importing just 13.1 million tonnes against 18.1 million tonnes, the previous year;

(c) whether it is also a fact that during the remainder of the year, India is considering to import 11 million tonnes of crude oil from Iran; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Quantum of crude oil imported by Indian refineries from various sources is decided by them on the basis of technical, commercial and other considerations. The oil companies finalize the Term Contract volumes based on techno-economics and energy security point of view.

The total crude oil imported from Iran by Indian companies during the last three years is as under:

Year	Quantity (MMT)
2013-14*	05.82
2012-13	13.14
2011-12	18.11
2010-11	18.50

* upto November, 2013.

Construction of special reservoirs for oil

1378. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constructed special reservoirs for storage of oil to ensure energy security;

(b) if so, the manner in which these reservoirs are maintained along with the manner in which the safety of these reservoirs is ensured; and

(c) whether these reservoirs for oil are sufficient to deal with any emergency and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government, through Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), is setting up Strategic Crude Oil Reserves with storage capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tones (MMT) at three locations viz. Vishakhapatnam (Storage Capacity: 1.33 MMT), Mangalore (Storage Capacity: 1.5 MMT) and Padur (Storage Capacity: 2.5 MMT) to enhance the energy security of the country. The reserves are being constructed in underground rock caverns, which are considered the safest means of storing hydrocarbons. The reserves are being constructed as per the Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD) standards. OISD has conducted safety audits of the reserves.

(c) Based on an approach paper prepared by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, in December 2009, the aforesaid reserves being created in Phase-I would provide a cover of approx 13 days on the basis on net oil imports. Based on the crude oil and product storages already existing with the oil companies and also taking into consideration the storages being built by ISPRL, it was estimated that to have a total cover of 90 days on net oil imports, as suggested in the Integrated Energy Policy (IEP), the country would require additional crude oil storage of approximately 13.32 MMT by the year 2019-20.

In order to further increase the Strategic crude oil storage capacity, ISPRL through Engineers India Limited, has prepared a detailed feasibility study for construction of additional 12.5 MMT of crudcoil storages in Phase-II at four locations viz. Bikaner, Rajkot, Chandikhol and Padur.

Training for power sector employees

1379. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to expand the capacity of the National Power Training Institute (NPTI) in view of the requirements of skilled and non-skilled employees for the power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has asked the power companies in the public sector to pay special attention to provide training to their employees as well as provide opportunity to the employees of the private sector to get training; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Three proposals were received for establishment of new units of National Power Training Institute (NPTI) at Alappuzha, Kerala; Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh; and Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh. The proposal for establishment of new unit of NPTI at Alappuzha, Kerala has been approved.

(c) and (d) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has notified "CEA (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulation, 2010" which, *inter-alia*, have provision for mandatory training for personnel engaged in Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of the Generation, Transmission and Distribution Systems of Electricity. The regulation also stipulate that every owner of Generating Station, Transmission System and Distribution System shall arrange training of personnel engaged in O&M in their own Institutes or any other Institute recognized by the Central Government or State Government.

Demand and supply of electricity in Haryana

†1380. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the gap between demand and supply of electricity in Haryana;
- (b) the action taken by Government to bridge the same in case the gap is very wide; and
- (c) whether Haryana has purchased electricity from any other State during the last four years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per the data supplied by the state of Haryana to the CEA (Central Electricity Authority), there is no gap between peak demand and supply of electricity in the State during the current year.

(c) The details of scheduled purchase of electricity by Haryana from various states including un-requisitioned power of Northern Region and power exchanges in the country during the last four years is given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Scheduled import of electricity by Haryana***Year 2013-14 (upto Nov-13)**

	Total Energy (MU)
Himachal Pradesh	375.73
Jammu and Kashmir	471.30
Uttarakhand	19.94
Delhi	61.88
Rajasthan	1.00
URS NR	253.91
Chhattisgarh	248.85
Odisha	91.51
M.P.	447.65
Gujrat	6888.73
West Bengal	73.79
Meghalaya	42.11
Maharashtra	3.10
DVC	585.77
Bihar	0.00
Jharkhand	35.28
IEX	1135.75
PXIL	7.92
TOTAL	10744.22

Year 2011-12

	Total Energy (MU)
1	2
Himachal Pradesh	402.71
Uttar Pradesh	257.60

1	2
Jammu and Kashmir	561.19
Uttarakhand	50.07
Delhi	8.56
Rajasthan	528.17
URS NR	2.23
Chhattisgarh	890.87
Odisha	115.19
Andhra Pradesh	3.07
Gujrat	0.80
West Bengal	310.00
Tamilnadu	38.71
IEX	517.38
TOTAL	3686.55

Year 2012-13

Total Energy (MU)	
1	2
Himachal Pradesh	365.11
Jammu and Kashmir	436.61
Uttarakhand	0.00
Delhi	0.11
Rajasthan	144.84
URS NR	363.70
Chhattisgarh	701.63
Odisha	115.94
Andhra Pradesh	35.27
M.P.	1.37
Gujrat	2724.49

1	2
West Bengal	126.18
Meghalaya	0.00
DVC	346.31
Sikkim	44.90
Tripura	0.00
Jharkhand	0.00
PXIL	4.73
IEX	1313.16
TOTAL	6724.35

Year 2010-11

	Total Energy (MU)
Delhi	0.97
Himachal Pradesh	551.87
Jammu and Kashmir	283.36
Uttar Pradesh	19.27
Andhra Pradesh	0.29
Assam	82.73
Gujrat	0.49
Karnataka	306.68
M.P.	28.08
Odisha	139.9
Tamilnadu	341.06
West Bengal	345.59
IEX	849.96
PXIL	2.5
TOTAL	2952.75

Handling of POSCO by PGCIL

1381. SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) have failed miserably to handle and manage the affairs of POSCO, a power system operations venture;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government has decided to separate POSCO from the clutches of PGCIL and from an independent Government company;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action taken against the management of PGCIL for not managing the operational, developmental and market-oriented functions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) has effectively handled the affairs of its subsidiary Company, Power System Operation Corporation (POSOCO), as per the directives of Government of India.

PGCIL is one of the largest transmission utilities in the world and maintaining availability of its transmission network consistently over 99%. The Company has also modernised the Regional Load Despatch Centres (RLDCs) with the State-of-the-Art Load Despatch and Communication facilities and established National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC) for effective management of the grid operations. As regards Management of operational, developmental and market oriented function, POSOCO has effectively administered the same under guidance of PGCIL.

Further, the establishment of POSOCO as an independent wholly owned Government of India Company, under the administrative control of Ministry of Power, is under consideration of the Government of India.

Smart grid projects in the country

1382. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of smart grid projects running in the country;
- (b) the amount of annual expenditure that is being made on the development of smart grids by Government;
- (c) whether Government is providing any incentives to private sector for setting up smart grid projects;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government is taking any initiatives for promoting R & D of smart grid technologies; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Power has shortlisted 14 distribution utilities across the country for undertaking Smart Grid pilot projects in Distribution Sector in India. At present, out of the above 14 smart grid pilot projects, one project at Puducherry is under implementation.

Government of India has approved 50% funding of projects (upto Rs. 200 Crores) for the 14 distribution Smart Grid pilot projects. Actual disbursement of Government of India share is yet to start.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) The 14 distribution Smart Grid Pilot Projects are being undertaking to test Smart Grid technologies like Advance Metering Infrastructure (AMI), latest communication and automation technologies etc. in Indian context and to facilitate further R&D on these technologies with reference to India specific requirements. Ministry of Power has also approved creation of Smart Grid Knowledge Centre at POWERGRID. In addition, there is also a proposal for setting up "Smart Grid Test Bed" at CPRI.

Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project

1383. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Western Regional Load Despatch Centre (WRLDC) is creating obstacles for the country's most competitive Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) to operate its plant to ensure that the merchant power producers sell power at Rs. 6-9 to these seven States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the WRLDC's behaviour is causing nearly more than Rs. 10 crore loss to the various State Governments, who have signed PPA with Sasan UMPP; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government on the Power Grid and other merchant power producing company officials for causing huge financial loss to Government exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Contract and casual workers in public sector power companies

1384. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state the number of contract and casual workers engaged by various public sector power companies including National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Various public sector power companies including National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) have reported that they have not engaged contract and casual workers directly during the last three years.

Advertisements given by public sector power companies

1385. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL), Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) and Power Finance Corporation (PFC) are supporting non-Government approved magazines, souvenirs and brochures by way of advertisements;

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

(c) whether monthly magazines duly approved by the Registrar of Newspapers are generally, denied advertisement support;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the names of monthly magazines which have received advertisement support and those which have been denied advertisements during the last two years with reasons of support/denial to each magazine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL), Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) and Power Finance Corporation (PFC) have been releasing advertisements to various magazines, souvenirs, big & small publications etc., non-Government approved as well as approved by the Registrar of Newspapers, keeping in view merit, requirement, corporate image building, publicity, goodwill, customer reach etc.

Name of monthly magazines/souvenirs which have received advertisement support from the above mentioned Central Public Sector Undertakings, are given in the Statement.

Statement

Monthly magazines/souvenirs which have received advertisement support from Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL), Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) and Power Finance Corporation (PFC)

PGCIL 2012-13

Sl. No.	Magazines/Souvenir
1	2
1	Eyeview (Journal literature)
2	Whispercorridor.com (Arushi network)
3	Kalaikoodam
4	The Chirsandhan
5	Anupam Rashtra
6	World Update
7	International Centre for Excellence
8	Katha
9	Sanyukta Mahila Samity

1	2
10	Next Generation
11	Sarvjan Sukhya Sewa Samity
12	Kanchanlata
13	Jeevan Prerana
14	Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan
15	Rail Bandhu
16	Power HR Forum
17	Suryaprabha
18	Pioneer (CMYK Printech)
19	Savikar
20	Green Hope
21	Secular Quadat
22	Samanjanya Sandesh
23	Samayavadi
24	India Foundation for Development
25	Saptrishi
26	Creations
27	Janayugom Publication
28	C.Achutha Menon
29	Kavipatra Prokash
30	Vyapar Bharati Press
31	PRSI Shimla
32	Rajiv Gandhi Forum
33	Rajiv Gandhi Excellence Awards
34	Deafway Foundation

1	2
35	Utkarsh Pratishtan
36	Confederation of Senior Citizen Association of Delhi
37	Rashtriya Sagar Pratiyogita aajkal
38	Thuravoor Mahakshethra Bhakthajana Samity
39	Vinay Nagar Sarbojanina Durga Puja Samiti
40	Him Prakashan
41	Pashim Vihar Bengali Association
42	Sarbojanin Puja Parishad, Dilshad Garden
43	Netaji Nagar Sarbojanin Puja Samiti
44	Co-Operative Ground Durga Puja
45	Chittaranjan Park Kali Mandir Society
46	M.B.D. Road Durga Puja Samiti
47	Aram Bagh Puja Samity
48	Amra Sabai
49	Sri Sri Durga Puja Samity
50	Sarbojani Puja Samity, E-968 Chittaranjan Park
51	Chittaranjan Park Milan Samity, K-2027, Chittaranjan Park
52	Pushp Vihar Sarbojanin Puja Samity
53	Sushant Lok Cultural Society
54	Prachi Sarbojanin Matribandhana Welfare Society
55	Sarbojanin Durga Puja Samity, Kalkaji
56	Utkal Durga Puja Samity
57	Shilp Bichitra
58	India Women Press Club
59	Chittaranjan Park Purvanchal Durga Puja Samity

1	2
60	Sarbojanin Durgoutsav Samity, Pragati Vihar
61	Lafz
62	Dun & Brandstreet
63	News Discovery
64	Bhartiya Bhasha Evam Kender
65	Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
66	Saddar India
67	Indian Dream
68	Mass Media
69	Vishvamukti
70	ICAI
71	The Bijaya Bharti
72	Indian National Trade Union Congress
73	Fr. Angel School
74	Symbiosh Institute of International Business
75	OKONOMOS (Hans Raj college)
76	Mata Amitanandmaya Math
77	Vishvamukti
78	CITU
79	District Volleyball Association
80	Laxmi Kudrati Times
81	All India Forest Sports Meet 2013
82	Financial Pulse
83	Vishwa Hindi Divas Sanskritik Mela
84	Janbhawana

1	2
85	Delhi Gymkhana Club
86	Parivartan Jan Kalayan Samiti
87	Indian foundation for rural Development Studies
88	Natsmarat
89	Akhil Bhartiya Rajbhasha Samelan
90	Dharmasastha Sewa Samiti
91	Commissionerate of Customs & Central Excise
92	SCARED HEART CATHEDRALS
93	Kamla Nehru College
94	NIPM
95	Pioneer New Paper
96	Shroowat Samity

PGCIL 2013-14 (upto November 2013)

Sl. No	Magazine/souvenir
1	2
1	CBIP
2	IGNISENSE Education Pvt. Ltd.
3	Lok Nayak Jayprakash
4	Kala Samridhi
5	Krishak Sansthan
6	Kurmi Samachar
7	HR Forum
8	Abhinav Mimansa
9	Kadamini
10	Kathavrithi

1	2
11	Supreme Saviour
12	PRSI
13	Sankriti Samanvay
14	Whisperscorridors.com
15	Jeevan Prerana
16	Infraline
17	Rajiv Gandhi Forum
18	Fore School of Management
19	Urja Sansar
20	Citi Today
21	All India Civil Accounts
22	Scope (Standing Conference of Public)
23	Sarvjan Sukhaya Sewa Samiti
24	Vypar Bharti Presss
25	Bureaucracy Today
26	Lafz
27	Ex-ONGC Executive Welfare Association
28	LEGACY India
29	Millenium Post
30	Hindu

REC - 2012-13

Sl. No.	Magazine/souvenir
1	2
1	Advertisement for Saathi Samaaj Utthaan Welfare Society
2	Advertisement for Hope 2010

1	2
3	National Seminar on Global Warming souvenir Advertisement
4	Utkal Banga Utsav souvenir Advertisement
5	Advertisement in Next Generation Magazine
6	Advertisement in adharshila masik patrika
7	Advertisement in Singhasana leading oriya Daily
8	Advertisement in Kaumudi Special Edition
9	Advertisement in 8 Anniversary edition of infrastructure today
10	Advertisement in Punyanagari Newspaper
11	Advertisement in Adivasi Samvad Magazine
12	Advertisement in Kaliedoscope - SCOPE magazine
13	Himprakashan advertisement in power special
14	Advertisement in Green Post magazine
15	Double Spread Advertisement in Forbes India special edition on infrastructure
16	Advertisement in the ASSOCHAM Business Directory
17	Advertisement in Krishi Jagran Magazine
18	Akil Rajbhasha Sangoshthi in Tamil Nadu Advertisement
19	Advertisement in Bureaucracy Today Magazine Special issue
20	Advertisement in HR forum Journal
21	Advertisement in India Update Magazine
22	Advertisement in Entrepreneur Magazine
23	Digvijay Magazine advertisement
24	Hasya Vasant back cover advertisement
25	Advertisement in Lakshmi Kudrati Times
26	Advertisement in Yuva Sangram Jyoti Magazine

1	2
27	Ad in Mahashakti Express
28	Advertisement in NR time table Hindi and English
29	Advertisement (Tag) in Power Today magazine 3 anniversary issue
30	Advertisement in Statesman and Dainik Statesman paper
31	Advertisement in Samrat Information magazine
32	4-page Color Folder Energy India
33	Sponsorship Feature for World Environment Day Tehelka
34	Sponsorship Feature for World Environment Day-Dainik Bhaskar
35	Advertisement in Mahamaya Mandir Durga Puja 2011 souvenir
36	Advertisement in Vishwa Sadan
37	Advertisement in Green Hope Magazine
38	Advertisement in Naya Delhi Durga Puja Samiti
39	Advertisement in the special issue of technical papers of TRAFOSEM 2011- 21 - 22 November
40	Advertisement in Smita Smriti Magazine 2011
41	Advertisement in Power Line Magazine 15th Anniversary issue, full page colour
42	Advertisement in Rajbhasha avum prabandhak Vikas Sanstha Souvenir
43	Advertisement in Durgotsav (Souvenir)
44	Advertisement in Power Line Directory and Year Book 2011-12
45	Advertisement in News Ratna Magazine
46	Advertisement in Purbo Delhi Durga Puja Samity Durga Puja Souvenir
47	Advertisement in Thuravoor Mahakshetra Bhaktajana Samiti Deepawali Souvenir
48	Advertisement in FICCI India Electricity Newsletter
49	Advertisement in the Alaknanda Puja Samito Durga Puja Souvenir

1	2
50	Advertisement in Brahman Samaj Magazine
51	Advertisement in Dail Surajya Special Supplement - Solapur - A hot Destination
52	Advertisement in Sanchar Diwali Magazine
53	Advertisement in Hemangi Magazine
54	Advertisement in Orissa Rashtriya Sanghosti Souvenir
55	Advertisement in the Economist Magazine
56	Advertisement in the Sansoochna Foundation Souvenir
57	Advertisement in Indian Dream Magazine
58	Advertisement in Swaonadrishta Rajiv Gandhi Nutan Savera Magazine
59	Advertisement in Himlap Vikas Parishad Souvenir
60	Advertisement in Surya Asia Monthly magazine
61	Advertisement in Prabhat Khabar Diwali Year Book 2011
62	Advertisement in Aaj ka Adhpadan
63	Special Feature on diwali in Pioneer
64	Special report on Corporate Governance in Hinduatan Times - Advertorial
65	Advertisement in Power Line Magazine Special edition
66	Advertisement in Ibadat Foundation - Rooh-E- majrooh souvenir
67	Advertisement in souvenir 'HWWA'
68	Advt. in booklet of "International Day of Disable persons" organized by SRIJANA
69	100 Calenders from Mottos India 'Thoughts for Life'
70	Media update service on email and SMS from sarkaritel (AMS Creations) for a period of 12 Months.
71	Advt. in Tehelka Magazine on corporate Governance

1	2
72	Advertisement in Mustaqbil Urdu Fortnightly
73	Advertisement in Waynad Mahotsavam 2011 event souvenir
74	Advertisement in Ayappa Puja Souvenir
75	Advertisement in Dalit Adivasi Samvad
76	Advertisement in Hindi Weekly Newspaper Janatantrik Satta
77	Advertisement in Post Event Directory of one day seminar Chhattisgarh
78	Advertisement in Kala Dirgha Magazine
79	Advertisement B/W in Pudhari Newspaper
80	Advertisement on Sarkaristaff.com
81	Advertisement in Impressive Times paper
82	Advertisement in Economic Times Elecrama issue
83	Advertisement in Padmarajan Smaranika
84	Advertisement in souvenir of Late Sarat Chandra Panigrahi Foundation
85	Advertisement in All India Convention of IRS Association convention souvenir in Bangalore
86	Advertisement in AOE Souvenir
87	Advertisement in Mahapran Nirala and Dalmau
88	Advertisement in Power Line 'Coal in Power'
89	Advertisement in National Defence College Rakshika Magazine
90	Advertisement in Dumdumi 2012 Bharatpur Souvenir
91	Advertisement in Jan Jan Tak Patrika
92	Advertisement in Sahitya Amrit
93	Advertisement in Prabhat Khabar
94	Advertisement in 23 Sastha Preeti celebration
95	Advertisement in Shilpa Bichitra

1	2
96	Advertisement in Marathi Daily Yashwant
97	India Deaf Film Festival advertisement in souvenir
98	8th Delhi Silent Chess Champion
99	Hydroelectric Project in India Advt CBIP
100	Advt. in Shaheed Sukhdev College event Souvenir
101	Special independence issue ad in sandesh bureau
102	Golden 400 and PSU compendium 2011 Dalal Street
103	Advt+Advertorial in DNA special report on CSR
104	Advt in MINT HR Excellence Magazine
105	Advt in Parliament street
106	Advt in Sree sanmukhananda Sabha event Tyagaraj Music Fetsival
107	Advt.in Week Magazine
108	Advt. in Gautam Buddha University School of Engineering
109	Advt in AADI annual Brochure
110	Advt in Iyenger Yoga Institute Souvenir
111	Advt in Chak De Bharat
112	Advt in 26 Anniversary edition of Dalal Street Magazine
113	Advt. in Kerala Kaumudi
114	Advt. in Gram Sahar

REC - 2013-14 (upto November, 2013)

Sl. No.	Magazine/souvenir
1	2
1	North East Power News
2	Rashtriya Sanskriti
3	Karnataka Hindi Academy

1	2
4	UTS Voice publication
5	Next Generation Movement Magazine
6	Punyanagari Newspaper
7	Let Every Day be an Environment Day
8	Advertisement in One India Fortnightly
9	Advertisement in Qayadat Daily
10	Advertisement in Media Opinion Magazine of Mass Communication
11	Advertisement in Vishwa Patrakar Sadan
12	Advertisement in Green Post Magazine
13	Advertisement World Update Magazine
14	Advertisement in the Annual Utsavam of Vayruppan Temple Mayur Vihar Asha Dharma Parishad
15	Rajat Jayanti Plus (Sthapana Diwas) advertisement in Arun Prabha Publication
16	Mangalam Daily advertisement
17	Saptahik Mataji advertisement
18	Advertisement in Sarokar Daily for Maharashtra
19	Lo Aa Gayo Unki Yaad - event souvenir advertisement
20	Advertisement in the centenary directory of Delhi Gymkhana Club
21	Advertisement + Advertorial in Millenium Post Publication
22	Advertisement in Jeevan Prerana
23	Advertisement in Sarokar Daily for Maharashtra
24	Advertisements in Connect Magazine of Mottos India
25	Advertisement in Awaaz India publication
26	Advertisement in Sahitya Amrit publication
27	Advertisement in Cachutha Menon

1	2
28	Advertisement in Chaitanya Foundation Souvenir
29	Advertisement in Solapur Suraksha Magazine
30	Advertisement in Krishi Jagran Magazine
31	Advertisement in Nari Udgosh Magazine
32	Advertisement in Independent Media of India
33	Advertisement in Asiad Village Sarbojanin Puja Samiti
34	Advertisement in Day After Magazine
35	Akhil Bharatiya Rajbhasha Sanghosthi Shimla
36	Advertisement in Shilpa Bichitra
37	Advertisement Sansoochna Samaya souvenir
38	Advertisement in the souvenir Hope 2011
39	Advertisement in the souvenir of Womens Engineers forum of Assam
40	Advertisement in samkaleen chauthi duniya national hindi
41	Advertisement in Alaknanda Durga Puja Samiti Souvenir
42	Advertisement in the Rashtriya Rajbhasha Parishad Souvenir
43	Advertisement in Around the Times English Daily Newspaper
44	Advertisement in Parivartan Bharati English Daily Newspaper
45	Advertisement in Sarbojanin Puja Samiti Souvenir
46	Advertisement in Adi Dakshin Dwip Sarbojanin Durga Puja Samiti Souvenir
47	Advertisement in the delhi malyalee association souvenir
48	Advertisement in "Souvenir cum Address Directory" of AIPAA
49	Advt in Exhibition of Painting Indraprastha Art Festival 3 friends of Art Awards 2012
50	Advertisement in Check Mate Chess Academy Souvenir
51	Advertisement in Youth Health mela by Cancer Institute Chennai

1	2
52	Advertisement in Kab kaun Kahan Uttarakhand
53	Advertisement in Sai Info Delhi Guide
54	Advertisement in Green Post Magazine
55	Advertisement in Nagar Rajbhasha Karyawahini Samiti Upkram Delhi
56	Advertisement in Jantanrik Satta
57	Advertisement in Mustaqbil fortnightly
58	Advertisement in Parliament Street Newspaper
59	Advertisement in Volunteer for Better India Souvenir
60	Advertisement in Deaf Cricket Society Souvenir
61	Advertisement in Indian Dream publication
62	Advertisement in the souvenir of ETEAT 2013
63	Advertisement in Next Generation Magazine
64	Advertisement in Chak de Bharat
65	Advt in Milestones of excellence special issue of MINT
66	Advt to 27 anniversary issue of Dalaal Street
67	Advt in CBIP Hydro Power Map
68	Rasgtriya Sanskrit Advt
69	Advt in West Bengal State Electricity Accounts Manager Association
70	Advt in Patnanagar Shibmandir Nahabat Kali Puja Committee

PFC-2012-13

Sl. No.	Magazine/souvenir
1	2
1	Power Watch India
2	What Hails Public Sector Today
3	Bharat Ekta Andolan

1	2
4	Buddhist Monuments Development Council (Buddhist Mirror)
5	Aaliya Productions (P) Ltd. (Bureaucracy today)
6	Business Reporter
7	Jan Jan Tak
8	Rashtriya Sanskriti
9	Misthi Sadan (Anupam Rashtra)
10	Dalit Adivasi Samvad
11	Delhi Siasat
12	Next Generation Movement
13	Hamara Maqsad
14	The Supreme Saviour
15	Thozhil Vaniga Mudaleedu
16	Cricket Bharati (Nai Sadi Prakashan) (P) Ltd.
17	Singhasana
18	Newsstreet
19	Kaumudi Public Relations (C.k. Kesavan Foundation)
20	Budham Cultural Society
21	Yogguru
22	UTS' Voice
23	Ganashakti
24	Himalaya Vikas Parishad
25	Shri Hindi Sahitya Samity
26	Neel Bindu
27	Awaaz India
28	Public Sector Today

1	2
29	Creation
30	India Update
31	Nai Sadi Prakashan
32	Bureaucracy Today (Aaliya Productions (P) Ltd.)
33	Jan JanTak
34	Vishwa Patrakar Sadan
35	Lok Panchayat
36	Samkaleen Chauthi Duniya
37	Dalai Street Investment Journal Pvt. Ltd.
38	Hasya Vasant
39	Jeevan Prerana
40	Parivartan Jan Kalyan Samiti
41	Antaranga
42	Business Sensex
43	Rashtriya Lokmanas
44	Parliament Street
45	Shilpa Bichitra
46	Tarun Duniya
47	Awaaz India
48	Rajender Chintan
49	Meeta Aks
50	Next Generation Movement
51	Economy India
52	Indian Prashasan
53	Gareebhindi monthly

1	2
54	Jan Jan Tak
55	Dalai Street Investment Journal Pvt. Ltd.
56	Lok Panchayat
57	Dezire (Hindi magazine) ERIC Media Pvt. Ltd.
58	Pahal a Mileastone
59	Dalit Adivasi Samvad
60	Delhi Siasat
61	Green Post
62	Tarun Bharat
63	Panchamrit Chetna Kendra Samiti
64	Lok Panchayat
65	Him Prakashan
66	Neel Bindu
67	Awaaz India

PFC - 2013-14 (upto November, 2013)

Sl. No.	Magazine/souvenir
1	2
1	Business Barons (Merchant Media Ltd.)
2	Rashtriya Sanskriti
3	Business Reporter
4	USM Patrika
5	New Delhi Nari Udghosh
6	Mottos India
7	Media World Publications
8	The Deaf Way

1	2
9	Jan JanTak
10	Parliament Street
11	India Update
12	ERIC media Pvt. Ltd.(Dezire)
13	Digvijay
14	Bureaucracy Today
15	Lok Panchayat
16	Next Generation Movement
17	Deshabhimani
18	Jeevan Prerana
19	Indian Dream
20	The Day After
21	Tehelka Group of Publicatipns
22	Awaaz India
23	Geen Post
24	Dalit Awaj
25	Him Prakashan
26	Dalit Adivasi Samvad
27	Public Sector Today
28	Upbhokta Chintan
29	Samkaleen Chauthi Duniya
30	U.S.M. Patrika
31	One India
32	Himalaya Vikas Parishad
33	Cricket Bharati (Nai Sadi Prakashan)

1	2
34	Youth Campus
35	Vivida Sagar
36	Business Profit
37	Sandesh Burreau
38	Today's Economics
39	Power Today Magazine (ASAPP Media Pvt. Ltd.)
40	Lok Panchayat
41	Rashtriya Sanskriti
42	Aaj Ka Adhayan
43	People's Victory
44	Business Barons (Merchant Media Ltd.)
45	Gareeb Hindi Monthly
46	Jahnavi
47	Time Pass
48	Pahal a Milestone
49	Digvijay
50	UTS' Voice
51	Nai Dilli Nari Udgosh
52	Awaaz India
53	Misthi Sadan (Anupam Rashtra)
54	Capital Reporter
55	Asian Events
56	Bureaucracy Today (Aaliya Productions)
57	Green Post
58	Jan Jan Tak

1	2
59	Dezire
60	Economic & Political Weekly
61	Amar Sandesh
62	Amar Today
63	Business Reporter
64	Next Generation Movement
65	Economy India

Irregularities in the implementation of RGGVY

1386. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there are some irregularities in the implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received any complaints in this regard from various States;
- (d) if so, the details thereof for three years, year-wise, State-wise;
- (e) whether Government has ordered any enquiry into irregularities; and
- (f) if so, the details of the outcome of the investigation and the steps taken against culprits in the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), complaints regarding alleged irregularities in the States of Jharkhand and Jammu and Kashmir were received. As informed by Project Implementing Agency *i.e.* Jharkhand State Electricity Board, enquiry in districts Garhwa, Latehar and Palamu of Jharkhand, is still going on and final decision is pending. Enquiry in the State of Jammu and Kashmir was made but no substance found. However, Project Implementing Agency *i.e.* NHPC is conducting departmental enquiry in the matter.

(c) and (d) Few complaints of minor nature are received from different corners of the country. The complaints are promptly forwarded to the concerned implementing agencies by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for implementation of RGGVY, for taking appropriate action / corrective measures.

(e) and (f) The matter in the State of Jharkhand is under investigation. Enquiry in district Leh-Ladakh of State of Jammu and Kashmir was made but no substance found.

RGGVY in Assam

1387. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Garden in Assam are not covered under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government has taken steps to cover the Tea Garden population in Assam under rural electrification scheme RGGVY;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduyutikaran Yojana' – Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure & Household Electrification, in April 2005, for providing access to electricity to rural households and free electricity service connections to BPL Households in the country. All the BPL households in different projects, including tea gardens of Assam, as proposed by the Implementing Agencies/ Government of Assam, have been sanctioned under RGGVY.

In the state of Assam, 24 projects covering electrification of 8,241 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 12,907 partially electrified villages and providing free electricity connections to 12,31,826 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households with total sanctioned project cost of Rs. 2851.29 Crore have been sanctioned so far under RGGVY. As on 30.11.2013, electrification in 8,069 un-electrified villages, intensive electrification in 12,518 partially electrified villages has been completed and free electricity connections to 10,41,589 BPL households have been released. An amount of Rs. 2413.48 Crore has been released by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) for these projects.

The Government of India has approved continuation of RGGVY under Twelfth Five Year Plan, in which all remaining villages and habitations having population more than 100 including tea gardens are eligible to be covered for electrification.

Health of power transmission system in the country

1388. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inefficient transmission system is hampering the transfer of power from surplus areas to deficit areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to strengthen the National Power Grid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The surplus power from the States can be transferred to a power deficit State through the Inter-State Transmission System (ISTS) from the source of supply depending upon the Available Transfer Capacity (ATC) between the points of supply and point of drawal.

Generally, there is no constraint in inter-State transmission of power within the NEW Grid (comprising of Northern, Western, Eastern and North-Eastern Regions). However, at times, transmission capacity from NEW grid to Southern Regional (SR) grid is constrained due to limited capacity of the existing transmission system.

To strengthen the National Power Grid, Inter-regional links have been planned which would interconnect the five regional grids *i.e.* Northern Region (NR), Western Region (WR), Southern Region (SR), Eastern Region (ER) and North-Eastern Region (NER). Presently, the total transmission capacity of such inter-regional links is 31,850 MW (As on October, 2013) which would increase to 65,550 MW by the end of Twelfth Plan *i.e.* 2016-17.

Opening of medical college by NTPC at Sundergarh in Odisha

1389. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has decided to start a hospital and medical college at Sundargarh in Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the medical college could take admission of its first batch of students; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a mega power project of NTPC which was

supposed to start in Odisha is being shifted to some other State for the non co-operation of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Based on the request of Government of Odisha, NTPC has agreed in principle to set up a Hospital and Medical College at Sundargarh as part of Peripheral Activities under Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plan of Darlipalli Project, Distt. Sundargarh, for which Memorandum of Understanding with Government of Odisha will be signed shortly.

(c) No, Sir.

Electricity trade in SAARC nations

1390. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is preparing a roadmap for setting up an electricity grid to connect South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) nations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what other initiatives are being taken by Government to promote cross-country electricity trade in the South Asian region;

(d) whether Government is taking any initiatives to promote collaboration with the neighbouring countries for the development of renewable energy sources; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. During the XV SAARC Summit held at Colombo from August 02-03, 2008, the Leaders of the SAARC Member States stressed the need to develop the regional hydro potential, grid connectivity and gas pipelines. The Working Group on Energy in its meeting held in Thimpu, Bhutan in 2009 rephrased this proposal as "Regional Inter-Governmental Framework Agreement" to Develop Power Generation from Hydro and other Thermal Energy Sources through regional Grid Connectivity and Pipelines.

Subsequently, the Government of India circulated a Draft Framework Agreement among the Member States which was then considered in a Workshop held in Udaipur on January 19, 2011. The Working Group on Energy, in its Seventh Meeting held in Sri Lanka in March 2013, mandated the SAARC Secretariat to give a legal

shape to the Draft Agreement and circulate among the Member States. The draft Framework Agreement, in its legal form, has been received from the SAARC Secretariat for further discussion during the Third Meeting of the expert Group on Electricity scheduled to be held in New Delhi on December 19, 2013.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. India has been encouraging bilateral and multilateral co-operation and regional initiatives, including under SAARC, for promotion of renewable energy through information and experience sharing, human resource development, technology acquisition/transfer and market development in renewable energy.

Allocation of funds to Odisha under RGGVY

1391. SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) to Odisha during the last three years and the current financial year and the various activities executed under this scheme;

(b) whether these schemes in the State are executed with a time bound plan and, if there is delay, the reasons therefor in Odisha; and

(c) the corrective measures being taken by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There is no upfront allocation of funds for any State under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). Funds are released against sanctioned projects in instalments based on the reported utilisation of amount of the previous installment(s) and fulfilment of other conditionalities. However, funds (subsidy only) disbursed under (RGGVY) for the State of Odisha during the last three years and the current financial year, are as under:

2010-11	542.97 crore
2011-12	360.33 crore
2012-13	77.93 crore
2013-14 (as on 30.11.2013)	Nil

(b) and (c) Projects under 10th Plan under Eleventh Plan were to be completed within 24 months from the date of award. However, the progress of RGGVY has been delayed in some of the districts of Odisha mainly for the following reasons:

- Delay in forest clearance for the land proposals required for execution of the Projects.
- Delays in land acquisition in some districts for 33/11 KV sub-stations.
- Poor upstream rural electricity infrastructure.
- Law & order problem including Maoist Violence.
- Poor performance of contractor in some cases.

The following steps have been taken to speed up the electrification of villages under RGGVY in Odisha:

- i) Government of India has set up an inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of implementation.
- ii) District Committees have been set up to monitor the progress of rural electrification works.
- iii) The States also hold regular meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve the bottlenecks in implementation of RGGVY.
- iv) The Government of India and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY, conduct frequent review meetings with all the stakeholders, the concerned State Governments, State Power Utilities and Implementing Agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme, as per the agreed schedule.
- v) Ministry of Rural Development expanded the scope of District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee for "Review of RGGVY" as a regular agenda item in the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee Meetings.
- vi) Minister of Power has requested through a letter to all Hon'ble Members of Parliament, indicating the progress of their respective parliamentary constituencies where RGGVY works are in progress, to review the progress of the projects in their Parliamentary Constituencies. They have also been requested to monitor the projects at their level and also discuss the same in the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meetings in presence of public representatives as well as district officials, so that the issues affecting the progress are resolved expeditiously.
- vii) REC has deputed special officers to closely monitor the progress of RGGVY in the field.

- viii) Wherever there is delay in forest clearance/Railway clearances etc. requiring inter-Ministerial interventions, the matters are taken up with concerned Ministry/Railway Board at different levels to expedite the issue of necessary clearances.

Generation of additional power during Twelfth Five Year Plan

1392. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the target set for additional generation of power during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (b) whether delivery of this additional capacity critically depends on resolving the fuel availability problem;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken to resolve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) A capacity addition target of 88,537 MW excluding 30,000 MW from renewable energy sources, has been fixed by the Planning Commission. This comprises 72,340 MW thermal, 10,897 MW hydro and 5,300 MW nuclear capacity.

(b) to (d) Delivery of thermal capacity depends on availability of coal and gas. In order to resolve the coal and gas availability issue and ensure adequate supply of coal and gas to power sector, various steps have been taken by the Government, including, *inter alia*, signing of Fuel Supply Agreements, efforts for enhancing production of domestic coal and gas, facilitating import of Re-gassified Liquid Natural Gas (RLNG) and pooling this with domestic gas and relaxing fuel usage norms by issuing guidelines for Clubbing/Diversion of Gas between power plants of common entity.

Allocation of power to States

1393. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether power is being allocated from the Central Power Generating Stations to those States where power plants are set up;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether various State Governments including Andhra Pradesh have requested the Central Government to allocate additional power that its allocated share from the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) power plants located in the State;

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

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State-wise details of allocation to the State/UT, from the Central Sector Stations, where these stations are situated, are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The details of request from various States for allocation of additional power from NTPC projects located in that State *w.e.f* April, 2012 onwards are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) It is not feasible to reallocate power wherever firm allocation of power has already been done until it is surrendered by that State. Regarding unallocated power, it is limited and is allocated as per the power supply position and shortages experienced by States. The request of States of Southern Region to take power from the power projects located in rest of the grid could not materialize due to constraints in the inter-regional link between Southern Region Grid and the rest of the grid.

Statement-I

*Details of Allocation to the States/UTs from the Central Sector
Generating Stations Situated in that State/UT*

Northern Region

Name of State/UT	Central Sector generating station situated in the State		Allocation to the home State as on 30.11.2013 (in MW)
	Name	Installed Capacity (MW)	
1	2	3	4
Delhi	Badarpur TPS	705	705
	Singrauli STPS	2000	839
	Rihand-I STPS	1000	368

1	2	3	4
	Rihand-II STPS	1000	341
	Unchahar-I TPS	420	257
	Unchahar-II TPS	420	149
	Unchahar-III TPS	210	73
	Auraiya GPS	663	237
	Dadri GPS	830	266
	Narora Atomic Power Station	440	160
	Rihand-III TPS	500	185
Uttar Pradesh	Dadri -II TPS	980	143
	Tanda TPS	440	440
	Dadri-I TPS	840	84
	Anta GPS	419	88
Rajasthan	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station-A	300	300
	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station-B	440	151
	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station-C #5&6	440	93
	Barsingsar Lignite	250	250
Uttarakhand	Tehri-I HEP	1000	158
	Tanakpur HEP	94	15
	Dhauliganga HEP	280	50
	Koteshwar HEP	400	65
Himachal Pradesh	Nathpa-Jhakri HEP	1500	560
	Chamera-I HEP	540	80
	Chamera-II HEP	300	52
	Baira SIUL HEP	180	22

1	2	3	4
	Chamera-III HEP	231	41
Jammu and Kashmir	Dulhasti HEP	390	94
	Sewa -II Hep	120	26
	Uri-I Hep	480	163
	Uri-II Hep *	120	42
	Salal HEP	690	237
	Nimoo Bajgo HEP	45	45
	Chutak HEP	44	44
Haryana	Indira Gandhi STPS (Jhajjar)	1500	701
	Faridabad GBS	432	432

\$ One unit of 100 MW is out at RAP-A since 09.10.2004

* Unit #3 of Uri-II HEP (60 MW) Commissioned from 0000 Hrs of 01.12.2013

Western Region

Chhattisgarh	Korba STPS	2100	210
	Korba STPS-7	500	150
	Sipat STPS -I	1980	313
	Sipat STPS -II	1000	158
	Bhilai TPS	500	50
	TOTAL	6080	881
Madhya Pradesh	Vindhyachal STPS-I	1260	444
	Vindhyachal STPS-II	1000	319
	Vindhyachal STPS-III	1000	244
	Omkareshwar HEP	520	520
	Indira sagar HEP	1000	1000

1	2	3	4
	Vindhyachal STPS-IV	500	141
	TOTAL	5280	2668
Maharashtra	Mauda STPS-I	500	212
	Tarapur APS3&4	1080	442
	Tarapur Atomic Power Station	320	160
	Ratnagiri GPS	2220	2110
	TOTAL	4120	2924
	Kawas Gas Power Station	656.2	187
	Gandhar Gas Power Station	657.39	237
Gujarat	Kakrapar Atomic Power Station	440	125
	TOTAL	1753.59	549
Eastern Region			
West Bengal	Farakka STPS Stg -I & II	1600	489
	Farakka STPS Stg - III	500	156
BIHAR	Kahalgaon STPS Stg -I	840	358
	Kahalgaon STPS Stg - II	1500	83
	Talcher STPS Stg-I	1000	318
Orissa	Talcher TPS	460	460
	Talcher STPS Stg - II	2000	200
	Rangit HPS	.60	8
Sikkim	Teesta Low Dam	132	132
	Teesta Stg - V HPS	510	67

Note-In addition to above, 5783 MW Power from Central Sector Generating Stations of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) is supplied by DVC in its command area, which comprises parts of the States of Jharkhand and West Bengal.

North Eastern Region

Name of State/UT	Central Sector generating station situated in the State		Allocation to the home State as on 30.11.2013 (in MW)
	Name	Installed Capacity (MW)	
1	2	3	4
Assam	Kathalguri GPS	291	161
	Kopili HEP	200	105
	Kopili HEP STAGE II	25	13
	Khandong HEP	50	28
Tripura	Agartala GPS	84	15
Arunachal Pradesh	Ranganadi HEP	405	76
Nagaland	Doyang HEP	75	13
Manipur	Loktak HEP	105	32
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	NTPC-Ramagundam STPS-I&II	2100	678
	NTPC-Ramagundam STPS-III	500	170
	NTPC-Simhadri STPS-I	1000	1000
	NTPC- Simhadri STPS-II	1000	455
Karnataka	NPCIL- Kaiga Atomic Power Station Unit- 1&2	440	121
	NPCIL -Kaiga Atomic Power Station Units 3&4	440	132
Kerala	NTPC - Kayamkulam GPS	360	360
Tamil Nadu	NLC- TPS-I	600	600
	NLC- TPS-II Stage-I	630	194

1	2	3	4
	NLC- TPS-II Stage-II	840	289
	NLC- TPS-I (Expn.)	420	226
	NPCIL - Madras Atomic Power Station	440	332
	NTCEL - Vallur STPS \$	1000	716
	NPCIL - KudanKulam NPPm	1000	544

Note: Allocation from running units of SR Stations only considered

\$ Unit-1 & 2 under Commercial Operation - Total capacity 3x500=1500 @ KKNPP- Unit-1 (1000 MW) injecting infirm power

Statement-II

State Governments vide their requests w.e.f. April, 2012 until date, have requested for allocation of additional-power to their States from the NTPC projects located in the State as per details mentioned below:

Sl. No.	State Government Letter	Details of the Request
1	2	3
1	Odisha - D.O. Letter No. UM-10/2012/56/CM dated 08.04.2012 from Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha	The Chief Minister has requested for allocation of 500 MW of Power from NTPC's Kaniha, Stage II (2000 MW) to Odisha.
2	Uttar Pradesh - D.O. letter dated 19.04.2012 from Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh	The Chief Minister has requested for allocation of Power from Dadri (840 MW + 980 MW) Thermal Power project as per the Central Formula instead of present allocation of 182 MW to UP.
3	Maharashtra - D.O. letter No. Dy.CM/VIP/1102 dated 15.05.2012 from Hon'ble DY. Chief Minister of Maharashtra	The Dy. Chief Minister has requested for allocation of 50% power to Maharashtra out of 15% unallocated quota from NTPC's 1000 MW Mouda STPS Stage-I

1	2	3
4	Assam - D.O. Letter No. MIP.9/2012/19 dated 25.05.2012 from Hon'ble Minister of Power, Government of Assam to MoP	The Minister has requested that entire quantum of power (750 MW) to be generated by Bongaigaon Thermal Power Project (BTPP-750 MW) may be allocated to Assam or alternatively entire unallocated power of 113 MW (15%) of total generated power from BTPP, may be allocated to the Assam in addition to the 381 MW already allocated to Assam from BTPP.
5	Tamil Nadu - Letter from Principal Secretary to Secretary (Power).	Allocation of 500 MW round the clock power from APCPL, Jhajjar.

Bank debts in power sector

1394. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the power sector has incurred huge bank debts during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has failed in procuring investments from corporate sector to strengthen power sector financially;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) if not, the details of the investments made by various companies in this sector in last three years and the current year; and
- (f) the concrete steps taken by Government to reduce the bank debt burden and achieve the planned growth targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per the report published by Power Finance Corporation (PFC), the total outstanding loans from Banks and Financial Institutions (including Bonds) for all the power sector utilities during 2009-10 to 2011-12 are as under:

Year	Outstanding Amount
2009-10	Rs. 2,63,236.00 Crore
2010-11	Rs. 3,28,534.00 Crore
2011-12	Rs. 3,81,134.00 Crore

(c) to (e) As per the report of the Expert Committee on Private Investment in Power Sector compiled by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in June 2012, the estimated private investment in power was Rs.56476.32 crore in 2009-10, Rs.86646.39 crore in 2010-11 and Rs.106974.58 crore in 2011-12.

The Year-wise details of investment made by Central, State and Private Sectors as per the reports of the Project Authorities are given below:

(Rs. in crore)				
Year	Generation	Transmission	Distribution	Total
2009-10	93881.46	26080.32	24230.55	144192.33
2010-11	139499.53	27260.05	24151.04	190910.62
2011-12	140821.23	34415.35	19724.11	194960.69

(f) As far as the Distribution Sector is concerned, a Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) has been approved by the Government to achieve financial turnaround of State owned Distribution Companies (DISCOMS) by restructuring their debts and providing support through a Transitional Finance Mechanism. The Government has also set up the National Electricity Fund (NEF), an interest subsidy scheme to provide interest subsidy on loans raised by distribution companies, both in public and private sector, for developing their distribution network.

Expenditure on different power stations of NHPC

1395. SHRI G. N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure on construction and installed capacity of each one of the National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC) power stations, including the per units rate of power produced;

(b) the details of expenditure incurred against total expenditure on each one of the under construction power houses of NHPC; and

(c) the details of the projects on anvil or where MoU has been signed with concerned State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) NHPC operates sixteen (16) hydro power stations in the country. The details of expenditure on construction, installed capacity and per unit rate of power produced for all power stations are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) At present, six (6) hydro electric power projects are under construction by NHPC in the country. The details of expenditure incurred against the cost are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The details of projects on anvil or where MoU has been signed with State Governments are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

*Details of expenditure on construction, installed capacity
and per unit rate of power for various power stations*

Sl. No.	Name of Power station	Name of State	Capital cost on COD (Rs. in crs.)	Installed Capacity (MW)	Composite Rate (2013-14) (Rs/unit)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bairasiul	Himachal Pradesh	143.21	180	1.56
2	Loktak	Manipur	115.77	105	2.81
3	Salal	Jammu and Kashmir	803.41	690	0.98
4	Tanakpur	Uttarakhand	357.68	120	2.30
5	Chamera-I	Himachal Pradesh	1969.76	540	2.02
6	Uri	Jammu and Kashmir	3166.14	480	1.62
7	Rangit	Sikkim	475.85	60	2.92
8	Chamera-II	Himachal Pradesh	1956.06	300	2.74
9	Dhauliganga	Uttarakhand	1631.40	280	2.92
10	Dulhasti	Jammu and Kashmir	5078.49	390	6.18
11	Teesta-V	Sikkim	2489.44	510	2.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Sewa-II	Jammu and Kashmir	994.69	120	4.33
13	Chamera-III	Himachal Pradesh	2017.72 *	231	3.77
14	Chutak	Kargil (Jammu and Kashmir)	797.07 ^	44	6.26
15	TLDP-III	West Bengal	1925.80 *	132	5.57
16	Nimoo-Bazgo	Leh (Jammu and Kashmir)	822.19 ^	45	9.80 #
TOTAL				4227	

Note 1. Capital cost as on Commercial Operation Date (COD) as considered by Government of India (GOI)/ Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) for tariff purpose.

2. Composite rate is based on Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) rate of 2013-14 and is excluding of Water Usage Charges, Power System Operation Corporation Ltd. (POSOCO) charges, Foreign Exchange Rate Variation (FERV) etc.

* Capital cost as per tariff petition filed to CERC.

^ As per provisional tariff order.

Project is declared under commercial operation on 10.10.2013 therefore part year tariff.

Statement-II

Status of expenditure in respect of projects under construction

Sl. No.	Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Cost (Rs. in Crs.)	Expenditure incurred till November, 13 (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Parbati-II	800	5365.7 (Aug-11 PL)	4151.87
2	Parbati-III	520	2470.46 (Dec-12 PL)	2228.58
3	Uri-II*	240	2080.82 (Sep-11 PL)	2091.91
4	Kishanganga	330	5497.72 (Jan-13 PL)	2931.14

1	2	3	4	5
5	TLDP-IV	160	1501.75 (Jul-10 PL)	1410.85
6	Subansiri Lower	2000	10667.09 (Dec-10 PL)	6428.99
TOTAL :		4050		

* Three units (60 MW each) of Uri-II HE Project (60x4= 240 MW) have been commissioned till date.

Statement-III

*Details of projects on anvil on where MoU has been signed
with State Government.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State	Installed Capacity
1	2	3	4
NHPC's own projects			
1	Kotli Bhel-IA	Uttarakhand	195 MW
2	Kotli Bhel-IB	Uttarakhand	320 MW
3	Kotli Bhel-II	Uttarakhand	530 MW
4.	Dibang	Arunachal Pradesh	3000 MW
5.	Tawang-I	Arunachal Pradesh	600 MW
6.	Tawang-II	Arunachal Pradesh	800 MW
7.	Teesta-IV	Sikkim	520 MW
8.	Dhauliganga Intermediate Hydroelectric Project	Uttarakhand	210 MW
9.	Goriganga IIIA Hydroelectric Project	Uttarakhand	120 MW
JV projects			
10.	Pakal Dul (JV of NHPC, JKSPDC & PTC)	Jammu and Kashmir	1000 MW
11.	Loktak Downstream (JV of NHPC and Government of Manipur)	Manipur	66 MW

1	2	3	4
12	Tipaimukh (JV of NHPC, NEEPCO and Government of Manipur)	Manipur	1500 MW
13.	Solar Power Project (JV of NHPC and Government of Uttar Pradesh)	Uttar Pradesh	50 MW
14.	Salka Thermal Power Project (JV of NHPC and Government of Chhattisgarh)	Chhattisgarh	1320 MW

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS AND UNSTARRED
QUESTIONS SET FOR THE 16TH DECEMBER, 2013***

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Adoption Norms

*141. SHRI. SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether waiting period for adoption of a child by childless parents in Mumbai and Delhi is too long and whether the procedure for adoption is cumbersome and complex;

(b) if so, the steps Ministry is taking to expedite the adoption cases;

(c) whether it is a fact that overseas Indians, NRIs or foreigners are given priority over the Indian parents adopting a child; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government is considering to change the adoption norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The waiting period for prospective adoptive parents (PAPs) to adopt a child depends on the availability of an adoptable child suited to their requirements and on the number of PAPs registered

* The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Monday, the 16th December, 2013 was adjourned on account of passing away of Shri Sis Ram Ola, Minister of Labour and Employment. Answers to Questions put down in the lists for that day were laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, the 17th December, 2013.

with the adoption agency. As per information available on the Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS), a web-based management information system for adoption, the waiting period for PAPs in Mumbai and Delhi for adoption of a child is in the range of 1-3 years.

The procedure for adoption has been simplified and made expeditious with the introduction of 'Guidelines Governing the Adoption of Children 2011, which *inter-alia* lay down timelines under Schedule VIII, for the major steps in the adoption process. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has also introduced CARINGS for the purpose of streamlining and monitoring adoption procedures across the country.

Further, under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) of the Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, introduced in 2009, financial support is provided to State Governments to establish State Adoption Resource Agencies (SARA) to monitor adoption processes in the State, as well as for Specialised Adoption Agencies to facilitate their functioning.

(c) No, Sir. As stipulated in para 3(b) and 8(5) of the 'Guidelines Governing the Adoption of Children 2011', preference is given for placement of the child in adoption within the country.

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

Coal production from captive coal blocks in Jharkhand

*142. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of captive coal blocks located in Jharkhand;

(b) whether these captive coal blocks have started production of coal, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that some NGOs have started private illegal coal mining and selling of coal from NTPC acquired land in Hazari Bagh district; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the step/action being taken by Government to prevent such illegal mining by NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASHI JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The details of captive coal blocks located in Jharkhand is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Coal Block allocated	Name of the allocatee company	Status: whether producing or non-producing
1	2	3	4
1	Tasra	Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	Producing
2	Brahmadiha	Castron Technologies Ltd.	Non-Producing
3	Pachwara Central	Punjab State Electricity Board	Producing
4	Tokisud North	GVK Power (Govindwal Sahib) Ltd.	Non- Producing
5	Kathautia	Usha Martin Ltd.	Producing
6	Pakri-Barwadih	National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)	Non- Producing
7	Pachvara North	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd. [WBPDC]	Non- Producing
8	Moitra	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	Non- Producing
9	Brinda	Abhijeet Infrastructure P. Ltd.	Non- Producing
10	Sasai	Abhijeet Infrastructure P. Ltd.	Non- Producing
11	Meral	Abhijeet Infrastructure P. Ltd.	Non- Producing
12	Parbatpur-Central	Electrosteel castings Ltd.	Producing
13	Lalgarh (North)	Domco Smokeless Fuel Pvt. Ltd.	Block de-allocated on 22.11.2012
14	Kotre -Basantpur	Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. (TISCO)	Non- Producing

Written Answers to

[17 December, 2013]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4
15	Pachmo	TISCO	Non- Producing
16	Lohari	Usha Martin	Non- Producing
17	Chitarpur	Corporate Ispat Ltd.	Non- Producing
18	Mahal	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Block de-allocated on 07.03.2011.
19	North Dhadu	Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd. Pavanjay Steel & Power Generation Pvt. Ltd. Electrosteel castings Ltd. Adhunik Alloys & Power Ltd.	Block de allocated on 22.11.2012
20	Gondulpara	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited Damodar Valley Corporation	Non Producing
21	Dumri	Nilachal Iron & Power Generation Bajrang Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	Non Producing
22	Kerandari	NTPC	Non Producing
23	Chatti Bariatu	NTPC	Non-Producing

24	Brahmini	National Thermal Power Corporation + Coal India Ltd. Joint Venture [NTPC +CIL JV]	Block de-allocated on 14.06.2011. Assigned to CIL. Non-producing
25	Chichro Patsimal	NTPC +CIL JV	Deallocated on 14.06.2011. Assigned to CIL. Non-producing
26	Sugia Closed mine	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Non Producing
27	Rauta Closed mine	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Non Producing
28	Burakhap small patch	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Non Producing
29	Bundu	Rungta Mines Limited,	Non Producing
30	Gomia	Metals & Minerals Trading Corporation Ltd. [MMTC]	Non Producing
31	Pindra-Debipur-Khaowatand	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Block de-allocated on 30.01.2013.
32	Saria Koiyatand	Bihar Rajya Khanij Vikas Nigam (BRKVN) Patna.	Non Producing
33	Jainagar	Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC)	Block de-allocated in 2008
34	Rajbar E&D	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	Non Producing
35	Banhardih	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	Non-producing

1	2	3	4
36	Latehar	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Block de allocated on 30.01.2013.
37	Chakla	Essar Power Generation Ltd.	Non Producing
38	Jitpur	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	
39	Sitanala	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Non Producing
40	Chhati Bariatu South	NTPC	Non-producing
41	Saharpur Jamarpani	Damodar Valley Corporation	Non-producing
42	Urma Paharitola	Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB) Bihar State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. [BSMDCL]	Non Producing
43	Patratu	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Block de-allocated on 30.01.2013.
44	Rabodih OCP	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Block de-allocated on 30.0.1.2013.
45	Kerandari BC	Power Finance Corporation Tilaiya UMPP Jharkhand	Non Producing
46	Tubed	Hindalco Industries Ltd. Tata Power Ltd.	Non Producing
47	Ashok Karkatta Central	Essar Power Ltd.	Non Producing

48	Patal East	Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd.	Non Producing
49	Seregarha	Arcelor Mittal India Ltd.	Non Producing
		GVK Power (Govindwal Sahib) Ltd.	
50	Mahuagarhi	CESC Ltd.	Non Producing
		Jas Infrastructure Capital Pvt. Ltd.	
51	Amarkonda Murgadangal	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	Non Producing
		Gagan Sponge Iron Pvt. Ltd.	
52	Jogeshwar & Khas Jogeshwar	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Non Producing
53	Choritand Tiliaya	Rungta Mines Limited Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	Block de-allocated on 22.1.1.2012
54	Rohne	JSW Steel Ltd.	
		Bhushan Power & Steel Ltd. Jai Balaji Industries Ltd.	Non Producing
55	Macherkunda	Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd.	Block de-allocated on 22.11.2012
56	Tenughat-Jhirki	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Block de-allocated on 07.03.2011

1	2	3	4
57	Rajhara North (Central & Eastern)	Mukund Limited Vmi Iron and Steel Udyog Limited	Non Producing
58	Mednirai	Rungta Mines Limited Kohinoor Steel (P) Ltd.	Non Producing
59	Ganeshpur	Tata Steel Ltd. Adhunik Thermal Energy Ltd.	Non Producing
60	Mourya	Karanpura Energy Ltd. (SPV of JSEB)	Non Producing

The allocatees of coal blocks, who have not started production so far, are in various stages of obtaining statutory clearances and mining lease, preparing mining plan, acquisition of land, procuring machinery and equipment etc. for both mining as well as end-use project.

(c) and (d) NTPC has informed that a small group of villagers with support of NGOs gathered at Arhara village under Barkagaon block, in Pakri-Barwadih Coal Block area of NTPC on 15.11.2013 and extracted coal unauthorisedly. NTPC *vide* their letter dated 25.11.2013 have requested Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh to take action against such unlawful activities. Officers of NTPC have also met the senior officials of Government of Jharkhand and apprised them of the position.

Framework for evaluation of research and rankings

*143. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set up a committee to create a framework for evaluation of research and rankings by promoting healthy competition among the institutions, departments and individual researchers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the committee would also develop a framework for excellence in research to ensure increased funding support for the country's most talented researchers and most effective research institutions and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) The Government had constituted a committee to drive up the research performance of academic institutions under the chairmanship of Prof. K. Vijay Raghavan in September, 2013. A copy of the order issued by the Ministry in this regard is available at <http://mhrd.gov.in>. The terms of reference of the Committee are to:

1. Review existing arrangement for funding of research - both core funding of research facilities and infrastructure and project funding in academic institutions with a view to identify gaps and ensure a more coordinated approach in research funding;
2. Develop strategy for selective approach in allocation of research support to academic institutions in order to ensure that resources for research are used to the best advantage;

3. Develop a framework for excellence in research to ensure that increased funding supports country's most talented researchers and most effective research institutions and departments and also to ensure that some of the country's institutions reach the global benchmarks in research performance;
4. Create a framework for evaluation of research and rankings with a view to develop healthy competition amongst institutions, departments, centres and individual researchers.

The Committee has already held its first meeting on 21st October, 2013. A copy of the minutes of the meeting is available at <http://mhrd.gov.in>.

Insurance cover for public deposits by companies

*144. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes mandatory insurance cover for public deposits garnered by companies; if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the fresh steps taken by Government to safeguard investors from fraudulent money collection schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHPN PILOT): (a) and (b) There is an enabling provision in Section 73 (2) (d) of the Companies Act whereby Companies permitted to accept deposits from the public will be required to "provide such deposit insurance in such manner and to such extent as may be prescribed". The operationalization of this provision would require framing of suitable rules in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.

Solar energy resource assessment

*145. SHRI K. P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is carrying out a comprehensive State-wise solar energy resource assessment; if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether Government has carried out any survey to assess the potential of land availability in different states for setting up of solar projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has established 111 Solar Radiation Resource Assessment (SRRA) stations in the country, in two phases, through Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. In Phase-I, 51 such stations have been established as per State-wise details given below:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of stations
1.	Tamil Nadu	7
2.	Karnataka	6
3.	Andhra Pradesh	5
4.	Maharashtra	3
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	1
7.	Gujarat	11
8.	Rajasthan	12
9.	Haryana	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
11.	Puducherry	1
TOTAL :		51

Under Phase-II, sixty additional stations are at various stages of installation the following States:

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Stations
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	3
2	Bihar	3
3	Chhattisgarh	1
4	Gujarat	2
5	Haryana	1
6	Himachal Pradesh	2

1	2	3
7	Jammu and Kashmir	1
8	Jharkhand	3
9	Karnataka	1
10	Kerala	2
11	Madhya Pradesh	4
12	Maharashtra	6
13	Odisha	4
14	Punjab	2
15	Uttar Pradesh	5
16	Uttarakhand	2
17	West Bengal	3
18	Assam	2
19	Arunachal Pradesh	2
20	Tripura	1
21	Manipur	1
22	Mizoram	1
23	Meghalaya	1
24	Nagaland	1
25	Sikkim	1
26	Daman and Diu	1
27	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
28	Port Blair	1
29	Chandigarh	1
TOTAL :		60

Information on solar radiation is available for Project Developers and others through Centre for Wind Energy (C-WET) and National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE).

(b) No, Sir.

Illegal mining of iron ore

*146. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently slammed the Ministry for doing precious little to control illegal mining of iron ore in several States;

(b) if so, what immediate action has been taken by Government on the directions of the Supreme Court;

(c) whether Government has completely failed to control illegal mining of iron ore in several States; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and further steps proposed to be taken to control illegal mining of iron ore across the country?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL) : (a) No, Sir. There are no orders of the Supreme Court wherein it has slammed the Ministry for doing precious little to control illegal mining of iron ore in several states. However, an online news portal has reported on 30.10.2013 that the Supreme Court has slammed the Ministries of Mines, and Environment and Forests for doing "precious little" to control illegal mining of iron ore in several States.

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

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Central Government in co-ordination with State Governments has taken the following steps to curb and check illegal mining in the country:

(i) State Governments were asked to frame rules to control illegal mining as per Section 23C of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. So far 20 States have reported that they have framed Rules.

(ii) State Governments were requested to set up Task Forces at State and District level to control illegal mining since the year 2005. 23 States have reported that they have set up Task Forces.

(iii) State Governments were advised to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities. 13 State Governments have set up such Committees.

(iv) All State Governments have been advised to adopt an Action Plan with specific measures to detect and control illegal mining including, use of remote

sensing, control on traffic, gather market intelligence, registration of end-users and setting up of special cells etc.

(v) Ministry of Mines has held five meetings with the State Governments to specifically review the action taken by the State Governments on illegal mining on 3.8.2009, 27.11.2009, 22.2.2010, 16.4.2010 and 21.9.2010. This periodical review has been dovetailed in the meeting of Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee meetings.

(vi) A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee set up under Secretary (Mines) on 4.3.2009 has held thirteen meetings on 24.7.2009, 22.12.2009, 18.6.2010, 22.12.2010, 3.5.2011, 20.9.2011, 16.1.2012, 27.3.2012, 28.6.2012, 21.9.2012, 15.1.2013, 14.5.2013 and 10.9.2013 to consider all mining related issues, including matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining.

(vii) Railways have instituted a mechanism to allow transportation of iron ore only against permits issued rake-wise and verified by State Government, apart from taking measures to fence and set up check post at the railway sidings.

(viii) Customs Department has issued instructions to all its field units to share information on ore export With State Governments.

(ix) Ministry of Shipping has issued a direction to all major Ports to streamline the verification procedures for movement of consignment by road and rail to Ports for exports.

(x) Government has notified amendment in Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, on 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockist, exporters and end-users to register with IBM and report their transaction in minerals on monthly basis for a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals. IBM has also requested the State Governments not to issue transit passes for movement of minerals to unregistered operators.

(xi) Indian Bureau of Mines has constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries.

(xii) The Ministry is developing 'Mining Tenement System' to automate various processes for streamlining mineral concession regime. This will enable availability of approved mining plans in the public domain.

(xiii) The Central Government set up Justice M. B. Shah Commission to inquire into large scale illegal mining of iron ore and manganese ore in the country. The Commission has submitted a First Interim Report followed by three Reports on the State of Goa; two Reports on the State of Odisha; and one Report on the State of Jharkhand.

Performance of rural development schemes

*147. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various schemes aimed at improving the lives of rural people have not yielded the desired results;

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

(c) if not, the details of implementation reports of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, the National Rural Livelihood Mission/ Ajeevika and the National Social Assistance Programme during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the details of monitoring mechanism available with Government so as to ensure that the objectives of the rural development schemes are achieved?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Improving the lives of rural people depends on various factors, including the proper implementation of rural development schemes. Reduction in the number of people Below Poverty Line (BPL) is one of the indicators to know about improving the lives of rural people. As per estimates of the Planning Commission, the number of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in rural areas has reduced from 32.63 crore to 21.65 crore between 2004-05 to 2011-12.

The financial and physical progress of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) during the last three years (i.e.2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13) and current financial year 2013-14 (up to November 2013) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The Ministry of Rural Development has developed a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation and impact of the programmes including utilization of funds through Periodical Progress Reports/Management Information System (MIS), Performance Review Committee meetings, Area Officers Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State/District Level, and National Level Monitors. Besides, the State Governments have been advised to adopt a five pronged strategy i.e. (i) creation of awareness about the schemes (ii) transparency (iii) people's partnership (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) vigilance and monitoring at all levels to improve the implementation process.

Statement

Details of All India Financial and Physical of MGNREGA, SGSY/NRLM and NSAP during last 3 years and current year up to November, 2013

(Rs. in crore)

Financial Achievement

Name of the Programme	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14		
	Available Funds	Utilisation	Persantage Utilisation	Available Funds	Utilisation	Persantage Utilisation	Available Funds	Utilisation	Persantage Utilisation	Available Funds	Utilisation	Persantage Utilisation
MGNREGA	54172.14	39377.27	73.00	48805.68	37072.82	76.00	45051.43	39657.04	88.00	35586.10	20859.96	59.00
SGSY/NRLM	3744.10	2800.61	74.80	2977.33	2318.14	77.86	3284.16	1012.33	30.82	NR	328.31	0.00
NSAP	6756.93	5276.66	78.09	8024.33	6153.63	76.69	9685.93	6910.69	71.35	8650.05	3215.02	37.17

Physical Achievement

Name of the Programme	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		Unit
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
MGNREGA *		25715		21876		22986		11074	Employment Generated in lakh persondays
SGSY/NRLM	21.77	21.09	19.81	16.77	18.87	11.44	NR	NR	Total Swarozgaris Assisted (in Lakh Nos.)
NSAP *		169.62		207.45		223.21		7.42	Total Beneficiaries Assisted in lakh Nos.

* Target is not fixed under MGNREGA and NSAP

SGSY has been restructure as NRLM w.e.f. 2011-12

Increase in professional educational institutions

†*148. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge increase has been witnessed in the establishment of professional educational institutions in the country from 2009 to 2012;

(b) if so, the number of institutions that existed at the beginning of the academic years of 2009 and 2013 alongwith the number of students for whom seats were available in these institutions;

(c) whether the number of students admitted in these institutions during the academic years of 2009 and 2013 was lower than the intake capacity of these institutions; and

(d) if so, the number of students who were admitted in 2009 and 2013?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of institutions that existed at the beginning of 2009 and 2013 and their intake is as follows:

Sl. No.	Type of Institute	Number of Institutes		Seats Available	
		2009	2013	2009	2013
1	AICTE Approved	7361	8613	1408807	2376743
2	IITs	15	16	6561	9867
3	IIMs	5	13	2094	3508
4	NITs	20	30	13428	16935
5	SPAs	3	3	574	666
TOTAL :		7404	8675	1431464	2407719

(c) and (d) The number of students admitted in All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved institutions during the academic years of 2009 and 2013 was found lower than the intake capacity of institutions. However, in the Centrally Funded Technical Institutions the number of vacant seats was negligible. The number of students who were admitted in these institutions in 2009 and 2013 is as follows:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Type of Institute	Number of students admitted	
		2009	2013
1	AICTE Approved	1156690	Not available (1872794 for 2012)
2	IITs	6476	9852
3	IIMs	2093	3483
4	NITs	12167	16352
5	SPAs	437	621
TOTAL :		1177863	1903102

Vacancies of professors in universities/institutes

†*149.SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 40 per cent posts of professors are lying vacant in most of Government Universities and institutes of higher studies due to non appointment of professors resulting in continuous deterioration of the quality of education;

(b) whether Government has any plan to fill up the vacancies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Percentage of posts lying vacant at the level of Professors varies across institutions and category of institutions. While many central universities have a faculty shortage of more than 40% at Professor level, the same is not true in case of centrally funded Technical Institutions like Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs) etc. Similarly, most of the centrally funded deemed to be universities also have adequate faculty at Professor level.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Central Government is taking all steps to ensure that quality is not compromised at any cost. The main reasons for shortage in the post of Professor are the non-availability of suitable candidates; shortage in the feeder cadre of Associate Professor, sanction of additional teaching posts in view of the expansion in the Eleventh Plan period and increase in intake capacity of students, non portability of pension scheme etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In order to meet the shortage of teachers, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has been enhanced to sixty five years and the conditions governing mobility of academic staff have been relaxed. University Grants Commission (UGC) has advised all the Central Universities to fill up the teaching positions at the earliest. Teachers' re-employment on contract basis beyond the age of sixty five years upto the age of seventy years is permitted subject to availability of vacant posts and fitness. Para 12.2 of the UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education 2010 clearly mentions that all the sanctioned/approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis.

The UGC has also taken measures for meeting the shortage of teachers at all levels. These measures include permitting the Universities to engage adjunct/guest faculty to meet the shortfall; allowing contractual appointments for faculty; revamping Academic Staff Colleges etc. The UGC has undertaken enhanced funding for strengthening science based education and research in universities; disbursement of grant for presentation of research papers in international conferences; enhancing the quantum of research grant to Universities aimed at encouraging research.

Faculty shortages are more acute in the State universities and colleges. Many States have actually imposed ban on recruitment of regular faculty. In order to address this critical issue along with other issues pertaining to state university system, the Central Government has recently approved Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) with an outlay of Rs.22,855 crores. A total of 5000 new faculty positions will be supported under RUSA during Twelfth Five Year Plan.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has been continuously monitoring the program of filling the vacancies of teachers in the Central Universities. This issue was also discussed in the conference of Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities held on 5th February, 2013 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble President of India in which the VCs were exhorted to fill up the vacancies in a time bound manner. As a follow up, the MHRD has written to all the VCs to implement the decision on priority and to furnish the progress report on a quarterly basis. The matter was again reviewed in the conference of the Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities held on 19th July, 2013 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of MHRD in which the VCs were exhorted to fill up the vacancies at the earliest.

Minority status to AMU

*150. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to grant minority status to the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU);

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) The minority status of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) was challenged in the Allahabad High Court which held that it is not a minority institution. The Ministry and AMU have filed an appeal against this order in the Supreme Court of India. As such, the matter is *sub-judice*.

Financial assistance to minority dominated areas

*151. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is providing financial assistance to minority dominated areas for development of basic amenities;

(b) if so, the norms being adopted to identify the minority dominated cities/towns in each State; and

(c) the names of cities/towns of Maharashtra which have been provided with such financial assistance during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): (a) Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) is being implemented since 2008-09 in the minority concentration areas identified on the basis of substantial minority population and backwardness parameters, to address the development deficits by creating socio-economic infrastructure and providing basic amenities.

(b) As per the guidelines of the restructured MsDP for the implementation of the programme during Twelfth Five Year Plan and effective from 2013-14, towns/cities with a minimum of 25% minority population (in case of 6 States/UTs where a minority community is in majority, 15% of minority population, other than that of the minority community in majority in that State/UT) having both socio-economic and basic amenities parameters below national average, have been identified as Minority Concentration Towns/Cities for the implementation of the programme. 66 Minority Concentration Towns/Cities falling outside the area covered during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, have been identified for the implementation of the restructured MsDP during Twelfth Plan.

(c) The programme was implemented in 4 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) in Maharashtra during Eleventh Five Year Plan and it was continued in these districts during 2012-13 also. Project proposals with Central Share of Rs. 81.64 crore have been approved in these districts and Rs. 67.57 crore has been released during the period. Details of district-wise financial assistance are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	During 11th Plan		2012-13		Total	
		Projects	Funds	Projects	Funds	Projects	Funds
		Approved	Released	Approved	Released	Approved	Released
1	Buldhana	1498.50	1498.50	-	-	1498.50	1498.50
2	Washim	1495.25	1329.25	930.00	465.00	2425.25	1794.25
3	Hingoli	1489.70	1489.70	310.00	155.00	1799.70	1644.70
4	Parbhani	1489.98	1333.74	930.00	465.00	2419.98	1798.74
	IT cell	20.50	20.50	-	-	20.50	20.50
TOTAL :		5993.93	5671.69	2170.00	1085.00	8163.93	6756.69

Eight Minority Concentration Blocks (MCBs) and 6 Minority Concentration Towns (MCTs) have been identified in Maharashtra for implementation of restructured MsDP during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Proposals for these blocks/towns are still awaited from the State Government.

National water storage policy

*152. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of cusecs of rainwater is going waste into seas/ oceans;

(b) approximately how much water is going waste into seas/oceans every year;

(c) if view of (a) and (b) above why Government does not propose to have a National Water Storage Policy for optimum utilization of rainwater; and

(d) whether any initiative has been taken earlier in this regard; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Due to seasonal, geographical and annual variation in availability of water as well as lack of adequate storage, substantial quantity of water, especially during monsoon season, remains unused and flows into sea. As per present assessment, the average annual water availability in the country is about 1869 billion cubic meters (BCM). It

has been estimated in the year 2009 by Central Water Commission (CWC) that about 450 BCM of surface water is being utilized for various purposes. Further, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has also assessed in 2009 that about 243 BCM of ground water is being utilized for various purposes. The rest of the water could be considered to be flowing down to sea.

(c) and (d) No separate national water storage policy has been formulated by the Government. However, creation of storage has been given emphasis in the National Water Policy, 2012.

The National Water Policy, 2012 recommends that the anticipated increase in variability in availability of water because of climate change should be dealt with by increasing water storage in its various forms, namely, soil moisture, ponds, ground water, small and large reservoirs and their combination. The Policy further recommends that States should be incentivized to increase water storage capacity, which *inter-alia* should include revival of traditional water harvesting structures and water bodies.

Several measures for increasing the storage capacity are taken up by the State Governments, *viz*, construction of dams, check dams and farm ponds etc. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments for increasing storage capacity by rendering technical and financial assistance through programmes like Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Programme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies etc.

As a result of these efforts, about 253.388 BCM of live storage capacity has been created in the country so far. In addition, the live storage capacity of dams under construction is about 50.959 BCM. Further, the storage capacity of dams under consideration for construction by the respective State Governments is about 104 BCM.

Solar panels of housetops

*153. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering any proposal to set up solar panels on housetops to generate power and connect it to the Central grid;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to augment solar power generation in the country; and
- (d) the targets set for generating solar power during the current plan period and the steps taken by Government to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ

ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry is promoting the grid connected solar rooftop systems in the country under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission. Central Financial Assistance upto 30% of the benchmark cost of the project is provided for setting up of the solar rooftop systems which generate the power and are connected to the grid.

So far, 26.6 MW equivalent grid connected solar rooftop systems have been sanctioned to the Solar Energy Corporation of India and 2.5 MW systems to Ministry of Railways under the National Clean Energy Funds received by the Ministry.

(c) and (d) A target of setting up of 10,000 MW Grid connected solar power plants has been set during the current plan period. The major steps taken by the Ministry to augment solar power generation in the country and to achieve the target are as follows:

- i. Government has launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) on 11th January, 2010. The Mission targets deployment of 20,000 MW of grid connected solar power by 2022 in three phases. An enabling policy & regulatory environment has been created under the Mission to promote grid connected solar power generation.
- ii. Provision for renewable purchase obligation for solar has been made in the National Tariff Policy.
- iii. Concessional Import duty/Excise duty exemption for setting up of solar power plants, accelerated depreciation and tax holiday.
- iv. Generation based incentive and facility for bundled power for Grid connected Solar Power Projects through various interventions announced from time to time, besides, viability Gap Funding support from National Clean Energy Fund.
- v. Awareness programmes such as exhibitions, training workshop etc. are being conducted.

Schools in Maharashtra

*154. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government, Government-aided, partially-aided and non-aided schools presently functioning in Maharashtra; and

(b) the status of infrastructure like safe buildings, toilets, separately for boys and girls, drinking water, playground, desks and benches, etc. available in these schools, category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) As per the Unified District Information System for

Education 2012-13 there are 94541 schools at elementary level in the State of Maharashtra. The table below provides information on Government, Government Aided and Unaided elementary schools along with infrastructure facilities:

Schools by management	Number of Schools	Percentage Elementary Schools with Basic Facilities				
		Girls toilet	Boys toilet	Drinking Water	Play Ground	Desks and Benches (Upper Primary Schools)
Govt. Schools	69539	88.61	99.06	97.88	69.95	71.87
Aided Schools	15426	90.85	99.19	99.86	90.15	71.87
Unaided Schools	9576	94.71	99.59	99.83	87.55	96.09

(Source: UDise 2012-13)

At the secondary and higher secondary level there are 23106 schools in Maharashtra as per the UDISE 2012-13. The category wise breakup is as follows:

Sl. No.	Schools	No. of schools	Govt. schools	Govt. aided schools	Un-aided schools	Central Govt. schools
1.	Secondary schools	21687	1663	14192	5702	127
2.	Higher Secondary schools	1419	39	408	968	4
TOTAL :		23106	1702	14600	6673	131

The status of school infrastructure available in Maharashtra at secondary level is as under:

State/UT	No. of Schools' without buildings	No. of Schools' with dilapidated buildings	Schools with Toilet		Schools with Water facility	Schools with Furniture	Schools with Play Ground
			Boys	Girls			
Maharashtra	380	636	21624	22550	23035	22773	20830

Source: UDISE

Cancellation of coal blocks

*155. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of each of the eleven captive coal blocks cancelled by the Ministry;
- (b) the reasons for cancelling these coal blocks; and
- (c) what decision the Ministry has taken on the remaining thirty coal blocks allocated illegally by it?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Details of coal blocks de-allocated by the Government based on the recommendations of the then Review Committee and now Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) along with the reasons for de-allocation are given in the Statement (*See* below). Out of the 47 de-allocated coal blocks, 02 coal blocks, namely Utkal B-1 and Utkal-A were again allocated to new companies and de-allocation in respect of 05 coal blocks namely, Chatti Bariatu, Chatti Bariatu South, Kerandari allocated to National Thermal Power Corporation, Saharpur-Jamarpani coal block to Damodar Valley Corporation and Banhardih coal block to Jharkhand State Electricity Board were withdrawn. As such, 40 coal blocks stand de-allocated.

Allocations were decided by the Government on the basis of recommendations of the Screening Committee. The Screening Committee was a broad based body with representation from State Governments, related Ministries of the Central Government and the government coal companies. As per the minutes, the Screening Committee assessed the applications having regard to the matters such as techno-economic feasibility of the end use project, status of preparedness to set up the end use project, past track record in execution of projects, financial and technical capabilities of the applicant companies, recommendations of the state governments and the administrative Ministry concerned.

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 3 Preliminary Enquiry (PE) cases regarding alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks – relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 2006-09, relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 1993-2004 and relating to allocation of coal blocks to Government companies. Further, it is reported that the CBI has registered 14 FIRs in respect of various companies. The investigation by CBI is monitored by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

*Statement**Details of de-allocated coal blocks*

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Block allocated	Date of allocation	End-use	Date of de-allocation	Reasons for de-allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kalinga Power Corporation Ltd.	Utkal-A	10.08.1993	Power	02.07.2003	In view of the uncertainty of the power plant coming up and in view of the fact that more than 9 years had elapsed since allocation, the captive block Utkal-A was de-allocated. Ministry of Power supported the de-allocation.
2.	Talcher Mining Pvt. Ltd.	Utkal-BI	02.02.1996	Power	01.08.2003	No progress on arbitration case had taken place. No award was passed. In view of the fact that Orissa Govt. was keen on allocating the block to an integrated steel plant, the allocatee agreed to de-allocation. Ministry of

3.	Lloyds Metal & Engineers Ltd.	Takli-Jena-Bellora (North)	29.05.1998	Sponge Iron	23.06.2003	Power supported the de-allocation. In view of the lack of satisfactory progress in the project for which the block was allocated for the past five years despite all reasonable time being given to the allocatee, Screening Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
3(a)	Central Collieries Pvt. Ltd.	Talki-Jena-Bellora (South)	29.05.1998	Sponge Iron	03.11.2004	As reported by the Coal Controller that the allocatee was violating the terms and conditions of allocation letter and mining lease, the Revisional Authority in Ministry of Coal declared the mining lease void on 03.11.2004.
4.	Garuda Clays Ltd.	West of Umaria	24.05.2004	Cement	Sept., '06	In view of the tardy progress of the development of the block and also company's

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						unwillingness to develop West of Umaria coal block, Ministry of Coal decided to de-allocate the West of Umaria coal block.
5.	Shree Radhe Industries Ltd.	Panchbahani	06.09.2005	Sponge Iron	Sept.,'06	As the Company had not taken any action to develop the Panchbahani coal block and also conveyed their willingness to surrender Panchbahani coal block. Ministry of Coal decided to de-allocate the Panchbahani coal block.
6.	Gujarat Mineral DevelopmentCorp.	Jainagar	02.08.2006	Power	2008	GMDC surrendered the block. Subsequently, it was de-allocated.
7.	Damodar Valley Corporation	Kasta(East)	03.03.2005	Power	May, 2009	Due to close monitoring by the Govt., the allocattee surrendered the block.

8.	Binani Cement Ltd.	Datima	05.09.2008	Cement	27.04.2010	No progress made. Review committee decided to de-allocate the block.
9.	Murli Industries and Grace Industries	Lohara (East)	27.06.2008	Steel	17.05.2010	No progress made. Review committee decided to de-allocate the block.
10	Maharashtra State Mining Corp. Ltd.	Agarzari	25.07.2007	Commercial	28.06.2010	No progress made. Review committee decided to de-allocate the block.
11	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Mahal	09.12.2005	Steel	07.03.2011	The company surrendered the block due to difficult geo-mining conditions.
12	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	Tenughat-Jhirki	10.09.2008	Steel	07.03.2011	-do-
13	Bhatia International Ltd.	Warora West(North)	20.02.2007	Sponge Iron	30.05.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
14	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Ansettipalli	20.02.2007	Power	30.05.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
15	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Punukula-Chilaka	20.02.2007	Power	30.05.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	Pengedappa	29.05.2007	Power	30.05.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
17.	Shree Baidyanath Ayurved Bhavan Pvt. Limited	Bhandak (West)	27.11.2003	Power	31.05.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
18.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Chhati Bariatu	25.01.2006	Power	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
19.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Kerandari	25.01.2006	Power	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
20.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Chhati Bariatu (South)	25.07.2007	Power	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
21.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Brahmini	25.01.2006	Power	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.

22.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Chichro Pastimal	25.01.2006	Power	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
23.	Jharkhand State Electricity Board	Banhardih	02.08.2006	Power	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
24.	Damodar Valley Corporation	Saharpur Jamarpani	25.07.2007	Power	14.06.2011	No progress made. Review Committee decided to de-allocate the block.
25.	West Bengal Power Development Corporation	East of Damagoria (Kalyanesh wari)	27.02.2009	Power	21.10.2011	WBPDCCL surrendered the block. Subsequently, it was de-allocated.
26-27	Fieldmining and Ispat Limited	Chinora and Warora Southern Part	08.10.2003	Sponge Iron	15.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
28	Domco Private Limited	Lalgarh North	08.07.2005	Pig Iron	22.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
29	Electrosteel Castings Limited, Pawanjay Steel & Power Limited, Jharkhand Ispat Pvt. Ltd., Adhunik Alloys and Power Ltd.	North Dhadu	13.01.2006	Sponge Iron / Captive Power Plant	22.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
30	Bhushan Steel Limited, Adhunik Metaliks Ltd., Deepak Steel & Power Ltd.,	New Patrapara	13.01.2006	Sponge Iron / Captive Power Plant	23.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block

Written Answers to

[17 December, 2013]

Starred Questions 359

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Adhunik Corporation Ltd., Orissa Sponge Iron Ltd., SMC Power Generation Ltd., Sree Metaliks Ltd. Visa Steel Ltd.					
31	Rungta Mines limited, Sunflag Iron & Steel Ltd.	Choritand Tailaya	14.05.2008	Sponge Iron/ Sponge Iron	22.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
32	Bihar Sponge Iron Limited	Macherkunda	05.08.2008	Sponge Iron	22.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
33	Maharashtra Seamless Ltd., Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd., Kesoram Industries Ltd.	Gondkhari	21.11.2008	Sponge Iron / Sponge Iron/ Cement	15.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
34	Electrotherm (India) Limited, Grasim Industries Ltd.	Bhaskarpara	21.11.2008	Sponge Iron / Cement	15.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
35	1ST Steel & Power, Gujarat Ambuja Cements Ltd., Lafarge India Pvt.. Ltd.	Dahegaon Makardhokra IV	17.06.2009	Steel & Sponge Iron / Cement/ Cement	15.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
36	Himachal EMTA Power Ltd., JSW	Gourangdih ABC	10.07.2009	Power / Power	23.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block

37	SKS Ispat & Power Limited	Rawanwara North	29.05.2007	Sponge Iron	15.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
38	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited	Shankarpur Bhatgaon II & Extn.	25.07.2007	Commercial Mining	30.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
39	Orissa Mining Corporation	Utkal-D	19.12.2003	Commercial Mining	30.11.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
40	Assam Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., M/s Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., M/s Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and M/s Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd.	Mandakini B	25.07.2007	Power	05.12.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
41	Gujarat Mineral Development Corp. & Pondicherry Industrial Promotion Development Corp. Ltd	Naini	25.07.2007	Power	10.12.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
42	Gujarat Power Corp. Ltd, Kerala State Electricity Board & Odisha Hydro Power Corp.	Baitarni West	25.07.2007	Power	10.12.2012	No substantial progress in development of coal block
43	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Ltd	Semaria/ Piparia	25.07.2007	Commercial Mining	15.01.2013	No substantial progress in development of coal block

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
44	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Rabodih OCP	25.07.2007	Commercial Mining	30.01.2013	No substantial progress in development of coal block
45	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Patratu	25.07.2007	Commercial Mining	30.01.2013	No substantial progress in development of coal block
46	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Pindra-Debipur-Khaowatand	02.08.2006	Commercial Mining	30.01.2013	No substantial progress in development of coal block
47	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Latehar	02.08.2006	Commercial Mining	30.01.2013	No substantial progress in development of coal block

Nirmal Grams in Bihar

†*156. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for declaring a village as Nirmal Gram; and
- (b) the number of villages declared as Nirmal Gram in Bihar so far and the present status thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As per the revised Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) Guidelines, Gram Panchayats are eligible to apply for the NGP if they fulfill the following conditions:

- The Gram Panchayat has adopted a resolution to ban open defecation within its entire area inclusive of all habitations and villages.
- All habitations within the Gram Panchayat jurisdiction have access to water for drinking and sanitation purposes.
- The Gram Panchayat has achieved the objectives for all the components as approved in the District Project under the Nirmal Bharat Abiyan (NBA) and have entered the achievements in the IMIS of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS).

Upon receipt of the application, the Gram Panchayats are also examined for achievements under the following activities:

- Coverage of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL)
- Coverage of School Sanitation
- Coverage of Anganwadi Sanitation
- Access to adequate water as per National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) Guidelines
- Activities under Information, Education and Communication.
- Activities under Solid Waste Management
- Activities under Liquid Waste Management

(b) So far, 217 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been awarded Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) in Bihar. As per NGP Guidelines, States have to ensure sustainability

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of NGP awarded GPs through proper monitoring. States have to carry out random checks by the District Water and Sanitation Mission (DWSM) to ensure that GPs maintain their NGP status.

Amendment in the University Grants Commission Act

*157. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to propose any amendment in the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act to ease the entry of foreign educational institutions into the country to operate as companies, as provided in the Companies Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Government has prepared the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Establishment and Operation of Campuses of Foreign Educational Institutions) Rules, 2013. Under the proposed Rules, Foreign Educational Institutions (FEIs) can set up campuses in India once the FEIs have been notified as Foreign Education Provider (FEPs) by the UGC, subject to fulfilment of certain eligibility conditions. The interested FEI shall register a "not-for-profit" company under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956.

The Rules would ensure that only high quality foreign educational institutions are permitted to set up campuses and offer education services in the country, since only the top 400 institutions as per global rankings would be eligible to open campuses in the country. Existence of high quality FEIs would contribute to enhancing existing capacity of higher education system; arresting the brain drain and drain of resources from the country; availability of education and research facilities of international standards; quality gains in Indian higher educational institutions through collaborations and partnerships etc. This would also facilitate higher investments in the higher education system including Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the higher education system. Indian students would be benefitted with the entry and operation of FEPs through access to globally renowned and quality academic institutions in Indian higher education sector at relatively lower costs. These FEPs would also add to the existing capacity in higher education in India.

Demonstration of speeches and films of patriotic leaders

*158. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has received

any communication from the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) to demonstrate speeches and film archives of great patriot leaders and history of the independence as it would create awareness among the coming generation and would also be helpful in strengthening the national unity; and

(b) what further action has been taken by CBSE in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) was desirous of distribution of films of great patriot leaders and history of independence in electronic forms to CBSE affiliated schools for creation of awareness among students and strengthening national unity and pursued the same with National Film Development Corporation (NFDC).

However, on 11.12.2013 NFDC has informed CBSE that it is not in a position to provide the 4-DVD set of landmark films comprising 'Gandhi', 'Making of Mahatma', 'Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar', and 'Sardar' free of cost to CBSE due to cancellation of the project awarded by the Ministry of Culture.

Irrigation and hydropower potential in Maharashtra

*159. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any new scheme to provide Central assistance to the national projects for harnessing irrigation and hydro power potential in various States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the number of projects identified for funding under the scheme, State-wise and project-wise including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The scheme of National projects was introduced by Government of India in the year 2008, and is continuing in Twelfth Plan. These projects envisage benefits for irrigation/hydro power/flood moderation. As per the Guidelines of National Projects, the projects are eligible for central assistance/grant of the balance project cost (cost of work) of irrigation and drinking water components of the project. Hydro-power component is not funded under the Scheme of National Projects.

(b) Till now, 15 projects of various States including Maharashtra have been included in the scheme of the National Projects. State-wise list of these 15 National

Projects including Gosikhurd Project of Maharashtra is given in the Statement (*See below*). Out of the above 15 projects, first 4 projects are currently under execution and Central Assistance of Rs. 3640.906 crores has been released against these projects under the scheme of National projects.

Statement

List of 15 projects declared as National Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State	1) Irrigation (ha.) 2) Power (MW) 3) Storage (MAF)
1	2	3	4
1	Gosikhurd	Maharashtra	1) 2.50 lakh 2) 3 MW 3) 0.93 MAF
2	Shahpur Kandi	Punjab	1) 0.37 lakh 2) 168 MW 3) 0.012MAF
3	Teesta Barrage	West Bengal	1) 9.23 lakh 2) 1000 MW 3) Barrage
4	Saryu Nahar Pariyojna	Uttar Pradesh	1) 4.86 lakh (additional) 2) - 3) Barrage
5.	Renuka	Himachal Pradesh	1) Drinking water 2) 40 MW 3) 0.44 MAF
6	Lakhwar Vyasi	Uttarakhand	1) 0.3378 lakh 2) 420 MW 3) 0.325 MAF
7	Kishau	H.P./Uttarakhand	1) 0.97 Lakh 2) 600 MW 3) 1.04 MAF

1	2	3	4
8	Ken Betwa	Madhya Pradesh	1) 6.46 lakh 2) 72 MW 3) 2.25 MAF
9	Bursar	Jammu and Kashmir	1) 1 lakh (indirect) 2) 1230 MW 3) 1 MAF
10	Gyspa project	Himachal Pradesh	1) 0.50 lakh ha 2) 240 MW 3) 0.6 MAF
11	2nd Ravi Vyas Link	Punjab	Harness water flowing across border of about 3 MAF
12	Ujh multipurpose project	Jammu and Kashmir	1) 0.32 lakh 2) 280 MW 3) 0.66 MAF
13	Kulsi Dam Project	Assam	1) 23,900 ha. 2) 29 MW 3) 0.28 MAF
14	Noa-Dehang Dam Project	Arunachal Pradesh	1) 8000 ha. 2) 75 MW 3) 0.26 MAF
15	Upper Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	1) Indirect 2) 9500 MW 3) 17.50 MAF Flood moderation

Allocation of coal reserves to State PSUs

*160. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state whether the Ministry proposes to allocate adequate coal reserves in favour of the State mining PSUs to meet the growing demand of coal in States?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): Allocation of coal reserves to Government Companies/Corporations of various States to meet the growing demand of coal is a continuous process. Prior to the year 2012, 100 coal blocks have been allocated to Central and State Government companies/corporations,

3 coal blocks have been jointly allocated to Government and Private companies. Out of these, 21 coal blocks allocated to Government Companies/Corporations have been de-allocated.

Recently, under the provisions of the 'Auction by Competitive Bidding of Coal Mine Rules, 2012', the Ministry of Coal has decided to allocate 03 coal blocks earmarked for mining end-use to State mining companies/corporations of Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha in the year 2013. Besides, 14 coal blocks have been allocated to Government Companies/Corporations/CPSUs for end-use *i.e.* Power. The rules also provide for allocation of area containing coal for specified end use through auction by competitive bidding and to a company or corporation awarded a power project on the basis of competitive bids for tariff.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Expert committee for monitoring of mining companies

1086. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up an expert committee to identify the mining companies including coal sector which have failed to start mining despite giving clearances and to strengthen the monitoring process in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of proposals that are pending with the committee, State-wise and company-wise; and

(c) by when the said proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted by the Ministry of Coal on 21.06.2012 under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal) to review the progress of development of allocated coal/lignite blocks and associated end use projects of the allocattees and makes recommendations to Government including recommendation for de-allocation. Wherever delays are noticed. Government issues show cause notices and advisories to such allocattees cautioning them to bring the coal blocks into production as per the guidelines/milestones chart. Based on the recommendations of the Review Committee earlier and the IMG now, the Government has so far de-allocated 47 coal blocks. Out of the 47 de-allocated coal blocks, 2 blocks were allocated again to new companies and in respect of 5 blocks allotted to National Thermal Power Corporation

Ltd./Damodar Valley Corporation Ltd./Jharkhand State Electricity Board, de-allocation letters were withdrawn. In order to expedite development of captive coal blocks and improve monitoring of development of coal blocks at State level, Chief Secretaries of coal bearing States have been requested to set up a Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the State to undertake review of development of allocated coal blocks. The review of captive coal blocks is an on-going continuous process.

Coal Linkage to Thermal Power Plants

1087. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Karnataka Government and the Chhattisgarh Government have signed an MoU for establishing 1,600 MW thermal power plant;
- (b) if so, whether an application for long-term coal linkage in the prescribed proforma has already been submitted;
- (c) if so, whether the Karnataka Government has requested for revised linkage of 11 million tonnes coal per annum;
- (d) if so, whether the Central Government has considered the request of the State Government; and
- (e) if so, by when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed on 8.9.2008 between Government of Chhattisgarh, Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board and M/s. Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) for setting up of 1200 MW pit head Thermal Power Plant (TPP) at Godhna, Distt. Janjgir Champa in Chhattisgarh state.

(b) and (c) KPCL *vide* application dated 15.12.2008 had applied for long term coal linkage to Ministry of Coal for Godhna Super Thermal Power Plant (STPP) 2x500 MW +20% (Phase-I) in Distt. Janjgir Champa, Chhattisgarh. Subsequently KPCL revised the plant configuration to 2x800 MW and applied for long term coal linkage of 11.0 mtpa (Million Tonnes per Annum) for the revised plant configurations.

(d) and (e) The coal linkage application for Godhna TPP - 2x800 MW (Phase-I) was examined by the Ministry of Power and recommended to Ministry of Coal for consideration. The request received for coal linkage could not be considered by the Standing Linkage Committee due to shortage of coal. The CIL and its subsidiaries

have issued 175 LoAs for a capacity of 1,08,000 MW for 12th Plan period. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting dated 21.06.2013 approved supply of coal to the identified power plants which had been commissioned/were to be commissioned by 31.03.2015 with a capacity of 78,000 MW. A Presidential Directive has also been issued to CIL for signing of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSAs) to this effect. Since remaining LoAs for more than 30,000 MW for setting up of Power Projects already exist, there is no scope for the grant of new LoAs at this stage.

Nationalisation of coal industry

1088. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the nationalization of coal industry in the country was done several decades ago;
- (b) if so, the quantum of coal reserve assessed in the country at the time of nationalization along with the quantum of this reserve being assessed in March, 2013;
- (c) the annual average production of coal by the public sector companies during the last five years; and
- (d) to what extent this quantity would meet consumption requirement of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) Nationalization of the coal industry was done in 1972 and 1973.

(b) The total coal resources estimated by Geological Survey of India (GSI) in 1972 was 80.95 billion tonnes and as on 1st April, 2013 is 298.91 billion.

(c) The production of raw coal by Public Sector Companies during the last five years is given below:

Year	Production (Million Tonne)
2012-13 (provisional)	509.253
2011-12	490.755
2010-11	485.061
2009-10	484.040
2008-09	450.115

(d) All India demand, production, dispatch/ supply of indigenous coal and gap of coal during the last five years is given below:

(In Million Tonnes)

Year	Demand	Production *	Dispatch *	Gap
2008-09	550.00	492.757	489.172	60.828
2009-10	604.33	532.042	513.792	90.538
2010-11	656.31	532.694	523.465	132.845
2011-12	696.03	539.950	535.299	160.731
2012-13 (provisional)	772.84	557.707	569.767	203.073

* Includes production/dispatch from captive coal blocks allotted to private companies.

Unfair presentation of properties for getting coal blocks

1089. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of private companies which presented their properties unfairly to get coal blocks;

(b) whether the action has been taken by Government against their representatives; and

(c) if not, whether Government is going to take any action against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) Captive coal blocks were allocated to eligible private sector companies; registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 for approved end-use projects *viz.* generation of power, production of iron & steel, production of cement and production of syn-gas through coal gasification (underground and surface) and coal liquefaction for captive mining in pursuance of Section 3 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, based on the recommendations of the Screening Committee constituted for this purpose. The Screening Committee was a broad based body with representation from State Governments, related Ministries of the Central Government and the Government coal companies. As per the minutes, the Screening Committee assessed the applications having regard to the matters such as techno-economic feasibility of the end use project, status of preparedness to set up the end use project, past track record in

execution of projects, financial and technical capabilities of the applicant companies, recommendations of the state governments and the administrative Ministry concerned.

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 3 Preliminary Enquiry (PE) cases regarding alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks - relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 2006-09, relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 1993-2004 and relating to allocation of coal blocks to Government companies. Further, it is reported that the CBI has registered 14 FIRs in respect of various companies. The investigation by CBI is being monitored by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Selling of coal

1090. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of companies, awarded captive coal blocks, which have sought the permissions for selling of surplus coal from their captive coal blocks;
- (b) the details of companies which have been granted such permissions; and
- (c) the details of companies which have not been granted such permissions along with the reasons for denial of permissions to those companies, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (c) As per the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, there is no provision for sale of coal/surplus coal from the coal blocks allotted for captive use. However, Government has formulated a draft policy on usage of surplus coal, including middlings, rejects, etc. which has been circulated to various Ministries/ Departments for obtaining their comments. As per the guidelines and conditions of the allocation of coal blocks, usable middling/rejects generated during beneficiation shall be used captively by the allocatee(s) in their end use plants specified in allocation letter. The modalities of disposal of surplus coal/middlings/rejects, if any, would be as per the prevailing policy/instruction of the Government at the relevant point in time and could also include handing over such surplus coal/middlings/rejects to the local CIL subsidiary or to any person designated by it at a transfer price to be determined by the Government.

However, in one case, based on the recommendation of Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM), Central Government has permitted use of surplus quantity of coal upto a maximum of 9 million tones per annum from the coal mines of Moher, Moher

Amlori Extension and Chhatrasal allotted to M/s Sasan Power Limited for setting up an Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP), subject to certain conditions. However, the matter is presently sub-judice.

Allocation of captive coal mines

1091. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of companies which have been allocated captive coal mines and they have achieved their milestones, State-wise;
- (b) the details of companies which have awarded captive coal mines but have not achieved their milestones along with the reasons therefor, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has taken action against those companies which have not achieved their milestones;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (e) The State-wise details of 218 coal blocks which were allocated to various public and private sector companies are given in the Statement (*See* below). Government periodically monitors and reviews the development of allocated blocks as well as end use plants by the allocatee companies in the review meetings. Further, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted on 21.06.2012 under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal) to review the progress of development of allocated coal/lignite blocks and associated end use projects of the allocatees and makes recommendations to Government including recommendation for de-allocation. Wherever delays are noticed, Government issues show cause notices and advisories to such allocatees cautioning them to bring the coal blocks into production as per the guidelines/milestones chart. Based on the recommendations of the then Review Committee and now the IMG, the Government has so far de-allocated 47 coal blocks. Out of the 47 de-allocated blocks, 2 blocks were allocated again and in respect of 5 blocks allotted to National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd./Damodar Valley Corporation Ltd./Jharkhand State Electricity Board, de-allocation letters were withdrawn.

Out of 178 coal blocks which stand allocated, 37 coal blocks have come into production. The allocatees of the remaining coal blocks which have not started production so far, are in various stages of obtaining statutory clearances and mining lease, preparing mining plan, acquisition of land, procuring machinery and equipment etc. for both mining as well as end-use project.

Statement

Coal bearing State-wise break-up of 218 coal blocks allocated so far and of net 178 coal blocks which stand allocated along with nature of allocatee (Govt. or Private)

Sl. No.	State where block is located	Break-up of blocks allocated (218)			No. of coal blocks de-allocated (40)			Break-up of net allocated blocks (178)			Break-up of blocks which have come into production		
		G	P	T	G	P	T	G	P	T	G	P	T
1	Andhra Pradesh	4	-	4	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
3	Chhattisgarh	17	27	44	1	3	4	16	24	40	2	7	9
4	Jharkhand	28	33	61	8	4	12	20	29	49	2	2	4
5	Madhya Pradesh	11	14	25	1	2	3	10	12	22	-	4	4
6	Maharashtra	10	19	29	1	8	9	9	11	20	6	3	9
7	Odisha	15	18	33	5	1	6	10	17	27	-	1	1
8	West Bengal	15	06	21	2	1	3	13	05	18	7	2	9
	TOTAL	101	117	218	21	19	40	80	98	178	18	19	37

G- Government

P- Private

Revamping of Coal India Ltd.

1092. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coal India Ltd. is going for restructuring process and planning to improve production by enhancing mining development operations made in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (b) For enhancing coal production Coal India Limited envisages developing certain of their coal blocks through mine developer and operator mode for which a model document is being developed by the Planning Commission in consultation with Coal India Limited & other Stake holders.

Investigations in coal block allocation

†1093. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal block allocation orders involving coal scam cancelled by Government;

(b) the number of coal blocks for which the investigations are pending with Government;

(c) by when Government would complete these pending investigations; and

(d) the names of coal mines which have been served notices with regard to the above-said pending investigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) to (d) Government periodically monitors and reviews the development of allocated blocks as well as end use plants by the allottee companies in the review meetings. Further, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted on 21.06.2012 under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal) to review the progress of development of allocated coal/lignite blocks and associated end use projects of the allottees and makes recommendations to Government including recommendation for de-allocation. Wherever delays are noticed, Government issues show cause notices and advisories to such allottees cautioning them to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

bring the coal blocks into production as per the guidelines/milestones chart. Based on the recommendations of the then Review Committee and now the IMG, the Government has so far de-allocated 47 coal blocks. Out of the 47 de-allocated coal blocks, 2 blocks were allocated again to new companies and in respect of 5 blocks allotted to National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd./Damodar Valley Corporation Ltd./Jharkhand State Electricity Board, de-allocation letters were withdrawn.

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 3 Preliminary Enquiry (PE) cases regarding alleged irregularities in allocation of coal blocks - relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 2006-09, relating to allocation of coal blocks to private companies during the period 1993-2004 and relating to allocation of coal blocks to Government companies. The investigation by CBI is monitored by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Supply of coal to power plants in Karnataka

1094. DR. VIJAY MALLYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether coal is supplied to power plants in Karnataka from far away States;
- (b) if so, whether transporting coal to thermal power plants entails high transportation cost;
- (c) if so, whether the Karnataka Government has represented to the Central Government for rationalization of coal linkage from coal be its located nearer to the State; and
- (d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Coal supply to power stations of Karnataka is mostly from the mines of Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) located in Andhra Pradesh and also from captive coal blocks allocated to Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL), located in Maharashtra. Coal is also supplied partly from Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) located in Maharashtra and from Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL), located in Orissa. In the current year, up to November, 2013 despatch from CIL sources to power stations of Karnataka has been 3.09 MT which is 99% of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) commitment of 3.13 MT. However, during the last week of November 2013 and 1st week of December 2013, supply from MCL was affected due to law and order problems in Talcher Coalfields.

(c) and (d) Transportation of coal to thermal power plants (TPPs) from far off distances entails high transportation cost of coal and result in higher landed cost of coal to power plants. While the demand for coal is spread across the length and breadth of the country, availability of coal is mainly from eight States. Therefore, long-distance haul cannot be altogether avoided. As per records available, Ministry of Coal has not received any request from Karnataka Government for rationalization of linkages from coal belts located nearer to the State.

Contributions to political parties by companies

1095. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any provisions in the law to govern contributions to political parties by companies;

(b) if so, whether the companies are to show it in the balance sheet presented for audit and to various authorities; and

(c) whether there is any move to end it on the basis of demands made by organisations of companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Section 182 of the Companies Act permits companies to contribute amounts, directly or indirectly to a political party subject to limitations and disclosure requirements laid down therein. It has recently been clarified that companies making contributions a political party or parties through 'Electoral Trust Companies' constituted in pursuance of the scheme notified by the Ministry of Finance will be required to only reflect the amount contributed by them to an Electoral Trust company in its books of accounts. The Electoral Trust Companies are, however, required to indicate the amounts passed on to them to a political party or parties in the manner laid down in Section 182(3).

Lobbying operations of COAI

1096. SHRI JAIPRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recognized lobbying in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Cellular Operators Associations of India

(COAI) is lobbying with various Government Ministries/Departments on behalf of some GSM telecom operators;

(d) if so, the sources of fundings to COAI by various telecom operators as disclosed in their Annual Reports during the last three years;

(e) whether the huge funding is contrary to the provisions of the Companies Act; and

(f) if so, the action taken against COAI and those telecom operators for violation of Government norms on lobbying?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) to (f) This Ministry regulates Companies Act, 1956 and Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 and Cellular Operators Associations of India (COAI) is a society, the regulation of which is not in the purview of this Ministry.

Easy exit scheme for defunct companies

1097. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of defunct companies in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has declared the 'Easy Exit Scheme' for such defunct companies to get their names removed by the Registrar of Companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the other measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) 2,42,376 companies are estimated to be "defunct companies" as on 10.12.2013. The state-wise break-up of such companies is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs had declared an Easy Exit Scheme twice in the year *i.e.* (i) 2010 & (ii) 2011 to provide an opportunity for defunct companies to get their names struck off from the register of Registrar of Companies under Section 560 of the Companies Act. 35174 number of companies availed the said scheme which was closed *w.e.f.* 30.04.2011.

(e) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has launched "Fast Track Exit Mode" w.e.f. 03.07.2011 to provide an opportunity for defunct companies for getting their names struck off from the register of Registrar of Companies. 11623 companies have so far availed such scheme, which is continues to operate.

Statement

Easy exit scheme for defunct companies

State	No. of Companies
1	2
Maharashtra	45623
Delhi	38457
West Bengal	37155
Tamil Nadu	24195
Karnataka	13707
Gujarat	12233
Uttar Pradesh	10616
Kerala	8390
Punjab	7813
Andhra Pradesh	7759
Madhya Pradesh	7040
Rajasthan	6340
Odisha	4993
Chandigarh	3568
Assam	2461
Bihar	2278
Haryana	2173
Goa	1158
Pondicherry	1091
Himachal Pradesh	1045

1	2
Chhattisgarh	973
Jharkhand	963
Uttarakhand	659
Jammu and Kashmir	557
Meghalaya	301
Nagaland	255
Arunachal Pradesh	225
Manipur	151
Tripura	67
Daman and Diu	49
Mizoram	47
Dadar Nagar Haveli	30
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
TOTAL	242376

Activities of unregistered MLM companies

1098. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI:

SHRI A. A. JINNAH:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has noticed that there are thousands of unregistered Multi-Level Marketing (MLM) firms cheating people with various financial and other schemes; and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has taken up any drive or asked the RBI to eliminate such firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) According to the information available with this Ministry companies resorting to Multi-Level Marketing Schemes are doing so in contravention of either the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning)

Act, 1978 or by floating unauthorized 'Collective Investment Schemes' in contravention of Section 11AA of the Security and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992. None of these companies also appear to be registered as Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFC). As part of its drive to identify and weed out such companies, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has shared the particulars of around 34000 companies with objectives of carrying on financial business with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). RBI has taken up verification of such companies.

Expenditure of green initiatives under CSR activities

1099. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has estimated the average annual expenditure made by companies on green/environmental initiatives as a part of their CSR activities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is taking any measures to promote environmental sustainability initiatives as a part of CSR in companies;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government is taking any measures to promote rural energy access and to use renewable energy through CSR; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 deals with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Under this Section every company having net worth of Rs. 500 crores or more or turnover of Rs. 1000 crores or more or net profit of rupees five crores or more during any financial year, shall constitute a CSR Committee to recommend its activities for discharging CSR in such a manner that the company would spend at least 2 percent of its average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its CSR policies. Section 135 of the Act has not yet come into force and as such this Ministry has no information on the expenditure incurred on CSR activities.

(c) to (f) The list of various activities which may be included by companies in the CSR policies listed in Schedule VII of Act includes "ensuring environmental sustainability".

National Company Law Tribunal

1100. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) by when Government proposes to operationalise the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) in the country;

(b) whether there is a proposal for setting up of a bench of NCLT in different States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) It has been decided to constitute the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) in a phased manner. The process for appointment of 30 Members of the NCLT has been set in motion. The location of Benches will depend on the assessed work load at various locations.

Status of corporate performance

1101. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether sluggish industrial performance has also affected corporate performance and if so, how;

(b) the details of measures taken by Government to put the corporate sector on accelerated growth path; and

(c) how far these measures have been successful in improving the performance of corporate sector during April, 2013 to September, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) While measurement of corporate performance does not lend itself to a precise assessment within a short span of six months, it cannot be denied that a down-turn in industrial performance adversely affects the corporates. The rate of growth of sales of the listed manufacturing companies in the private sector declined from an average of 28.8% in the first quarter of 2010-11 to 11.4% in the second quarter of 2012-13 and the ratio of net profit to sales also declined.

Several measures have been initiated by the Government to uplift the overall business sentiment, boost investment and strengthen industry. These include,

inter alia, announcement of the National Manufacturing Policy, implementation of Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project, liberalization of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, setting up of the e-BiZ to promote ease of doing business and enactment of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the Cabinet Committee on Investment has been set up to monitor investment proposals as well as projects under implementation, including stalled projects, and guide decision making in order to remove bottlenecks and quicken the pace of implementation. In his Budget Speech for the year 2013-14, the Finance Minister has also proposed to introduce an investment allowance for new high value investments to attract new investment and to quicken the implementation of projects. Impact assessment of these measures has not been conducted.

Transparent guidelines for CCI

1102. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken initiatives on the part of Competition Commission of India (CCI) to rationalise its working conditions to make transparent guidelines for fine/penalty, keeping in view the different tier slabs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present position thereof; and
- (c) the demands pending with Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Competition Commission of India is a statutory body constituted under the Competition Act, 2002. Government discharges such role as is assigned to it under the said Act. Power to levy penalty is vested in the Commission under Section 27(b) of the Act. This section authorizes the Commission to levy penalty of upto 10% of the average turnover of the last three preceding years for abuse of dominant position and anti-competitive agreements. Section 46, however, authorizes the Commission to impose lesser penalty. To effectuate the power of Section 46, the Commission has framed. Competition Commission of India (Lesser Penalty) Regulations, 2009.

Quality of packaged mineral water

1103. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the action taken by the Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of

Consumer Affairs on the representation to check hygienic quality of packaged and mineral water, as currently this checking is done by that Ministry despite the fact that the Central Government has already set up the special Ministry for drinking water and due to this there is lack of proper coordination between the two Ministries; and

(b) whether the Ministry is going to approach that Ministry in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation deals with public drinking water supply in the rural areas of the country whose water quality specifications are governed by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) specification IS-10500 and does not deal with issues relating to packaged drinking water and natural mineral water whose water quality specifications are prescribed by BIS in its standards IS-14543 and IS-13428 respectively.

Coverage of Total Sanitation Campaign

1104. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts where Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is presently being implemented; and

(b) whether Government intends to cover all the districts and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), now known as the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), is being implemented in the rural areas of 607 districts.

(b) Yes, Sir. The States/UTs have to submit district-wise Project Implementation Plans (PIP) for the implementation of the NBA. The list of districts without Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) projects is given in the Statement.

Statement*List of Districts without NBA projects*

Sl. No.	State/UT	District
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nicobars
2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	North & Middle Andaman
3	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	South Andaman
4	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
5	Daman and Diu	Daman
6	Daman and Diu	Diu
7	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep
8	NCT of Delhi	East District
9	NCT of Delhi	North District
10	NCT of Delhi	North East District
11	NCT of Delhi	North West District
12	NCT of Delhi	South District
13	NCT of Delhi	South West District
14	NCT of Delhi	West District
15	Puducherry	Karaikal

Open defecation

1105. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the World Bank's estimate that more than 620 million people, about 50 per cent of the country's population, practise open defecation and according to the census data, more households have access to televisions and phones than toilet facilities;

(b) whether Government has conducted any studies about the relation

between sanitary practices and cognitive achievements and developments and if so, the conclusions thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether Government is on track to achieve the targets of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) by 2017, as declared in its mission statement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes Sir. As per Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) Report Update - 2013 published by World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 50% of India's population (620 million people) practice Open Defecation. As per Census 2011 report, 46.9% households in the Country have toilets within premises, 47.2% households possess Television sets and 63.2% households have Telephones.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The 12th Plan Objectives for rural sanitation is to achieve 50% Gram Panchayats to become Nirmal Grams by 2017. To achieve this objective the Government has restructured the rural sanitation programme and launched the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), with revised strategies to achieve the target.

(d) Since the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) is a demand driven programme, no year-wise targets are set under NBA. However, the achievements reported by the States into the Online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) during the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of household latrines, School toilets and Anganwadi toilets constructed under TSC/NBA during last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Household	School toilets	Anganwadi	Household	School toilets	Anganwadi	Household	School toilets	Anganwadi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	1049704	3961	816	654282	7308	1048	384279	4199	1574
2	Arunachalpradesh	19799	335	331	27781	4	76	5760	0	8
3	Assam	498849	4528	1004	510243	633	120	273240	77	76
4	Bihar	717792	8679	309	839927	22575	1521	796699	17009	4822
5	Chhattisgarh	236164	616	262	82496	1918	365	52045	1387	220
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Goa	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	515224	2323	2343	321357	5182	474	171977	4666	451
9	Haryana	132137	1340	870	103913	657	633	62949	148	315
10	Himachal Madesh	216571	6429	4400	30066	802	132	5183	1215	1066
11	Jammu & Kashmir	125228	1480	42	70626	2682	97	71900	2011	76

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	11
12	Jharkhand	296678	2158	1451	53479	1228	1067	48500	613	684
13	Karnataka	810104	4719	3025	414782	1062	1046	296429	1758	687
14	Kerala	20241	29	195	2188	76	60	5674	34	322
15	Madhya Pradesh	1166016	16570	4419	900769	43687	1856	558189	1033	804
16	Maharashtra	562183	4222	1574	519563	539	579	189306	159	5800
17	Manipur	49576	1227	779	55306	703	144	43917	0	53
18	Meghalaya	65417	2833	710	51550	2077	595	14406	1603	130
19	Mizoram	1611	0	0	17237	0	236	4967	106	219
20	Nagaland	18224	578	60	46318	304	168	22149	28	20
21	Orissa	853303	3418	1459	359171	1984	3320	118318	1138	956
22	Puducherry	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Punjab	118415	1000	1951	32535	5	1197	57421	345	620
24	Rajasthan	750948	6323	1734	730385	5297	2015	252800	15511	3421
25	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tamil Nadu	473647	1464	182	410794	5605	1202	324216	3095	2076
27	Tripura	30392	588	645	24761	1035	777	7035	412	2
28	Uttar Pradesh	2915407	18410	16076	1613384	18	504	134873	30	80
29	Uttarakhand	132913	219	6	125051	192	29	97815	344	19
30	West Bengal	466311	12060	6180	800900	16898	9148	559115	19475	12176
GRAND TOTAL		12243731	105509	50823	8798864	122471	28409	4559162	76396	36677

Use of renewable energy sources under NRDWP

1106. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made use of renewable energy sources for pumping and treatment of water under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP);

(b) if so, the details thereof, project/ scheme-wise;

(c) the details of habitations being covered under solar energy based dual pipe water supply (PWS) scheme during 2013-14;

(d) whether Government plans to extend this scheme to other remote rural areas during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (e) Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is supporting 9 States to implement Solar energy based Dual Pump Piped Water Supply Schemes for pumping and treatment of water making use of renewable solar energy in 82 IAP districts in these States. The project proposes installation of solar energy based dual pump piped water supply units in 10,000 rural habitations in these IAP districts. The total Cost of the Project is Rs 553.26 crore. Out of the Project cost the component of National Clean Energy Fund is Rs. 221.30 (40% of the project cost). The remaining Rs. 331.96 crore is to be co-funded by State and Central Governments under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (30% each for Central and State Governments).

The States selected for this scheme include Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. The details of target habitations to be covered under Solar Energy based Dual Pump Piped Water Supply Scheme for the year 2013-14, State-wise is given below. The scheme is targeted to be completed in 18 months.

Sl. No.	State	Target Habitation
1	Andhra Pradesh	153
2	Bihar	281
3	Chhattisgarh	960
4	Jharkhand	1072
5	Madhya Pradesh	669
6	Maharashtra	38
7	Orissa	1762
8	Uttar Pradesh	96
9	West Bengal	393
TOTAL		5424

Nirmal Gram Puraskar

‡1107. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the date of inception of Nirmal Gram Puraskar scheme and the criteria for giving awards to panchayats under this scheme;
- (b) the number of panchayats in the country which have already been awarded under this scheme; and
- (c) the number of toilets being used properly in these awarded villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) was launched in October 2003 and the first award was given in 2005. As per the revised NGP Guidelines, Gram Panchayats are eligible to apply for the NGP if they fulfill the following conditions:

- The Gram Panchayat has adopted a resolution to ban open defecation within its entire area inclusive of all habitations and villages.
- All habitations within the Gram Panchayat jurisdiction, have access to water for drinking and sanitation purposes.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- The Gram Panchayat has achieved the objectives for all the components as approved in the District Project under the Nirmal Bharat Abiyan (NBA) and have entered the achievements in the IMIS of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (MoDWS).

Upon receipt of the application, the Gram Panchayats are also examined for achievements under the following activities:

- Coverage of Individual Household Latrine (IHHL)
- Coverage of School Sanitation
- Coverage of Anganwadi Sanitation
- Access to adequate water as per National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) Guidelines
- Activities under Information, Education and Communication.
- Activities under Solid Waste Management
- Activities under Liquid Waste Management

(b) and (c) As on 10.12.2013, 28002 Gram Panchayats (GPs) have been awarded the NGP. An independent National level study was conducted by the Ministry in 2010 for impact assessment of Nirmal Gram Puraskar. The study covered 664 Gram Panchayats awarded NGP in 12 States. Main findings of the study are as under:

- (i) 19.1% of the total surveyed households reported lack of access to any type of sanitation facility.
- (ii) 67% of the surveyed households reported all members using the latrine regularly.
- (iii) 91% of the schools and 71% of the Anganwadis had sanitation facilities.

Public toilets in rural areas of Delhi

1108. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are no rural public toilets in whole of rural Delhi where the women are the worst sufferers;
- (b) whether such an issue has been raised by a court of law in Delhi;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of action plan to construct women-friendly toilets in the rural areas of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Information regarding parts (a) to (d) is being collected from the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Shortage of potable water

‡1109. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is facing acute shortage of potable water since Independence, till date;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the rain and river water is getting wasted due to absence of a concrete policy in this regard; and

(c) whether Government would take any concrete measure to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No Sir. As per the data entered by the States on the Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry (as on 1.4.2013) out of the total 1692251 rural habitations in the country, there are 1161018 habitations which are fully covered, 448439 are partially covered and only 82794 are water quality affected rural habitations remaining to be covered with safe drinking water supply in the country.

(b) and (c) No. Sir. In order to promote Rain Water Harvesting, Ministry of Water Resources has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/ Union Territories to regulate and control development and management of ground water, which also contains a chapter on rain water harvesting for ground water recharge.

The National Water Policy (2012), prepared by Ministry of Water Resources have recommendations *inter-alia* for preventing misuse of water, promoting conservation, storage, efficient utilization and recycling and reuse of water in the country .

The Ministry of Water Resources has also launched a National Water Mission with the objective of 'conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

resources development and management'. One of the goals of National Water Mission is 'increasing water use efficiency by 20%'.

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to supplement their efforts to provide adequate and safe drinking water. Under Sustainability component of the NRDWP a maximum 10% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked on a 100% Central share basis to States/UTs, to encourage States/ UTs to achieve drinking water security through sustainability of sources and systems which also includes rain water harvesting.

Misappropriation of funds under TSC

1110. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been misappropriated under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in various States without construction of toilets;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last three years till date, State-wise;

(c) whether involvement of Sarpanchs in illegal construction of toilets under TSC have also been reported;

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

(e) the details of action taken in this regard, with particular reference to Belwa Paikan Gram Panchayat in Rewa district, M.P.;

(f) whether CBI enquiry would be initiated in such misappropriation of funds; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Sanitation is a State subject and Government of India supports the efforts of the State Governments in accelerating the sanitation coverage in rural areas. Complaints, including regarding the misappropriation of funds that are received from various quarters, are immediately forwarded to the respective State Governments for appropriate corrective measure. The details of complaints received, during the last three years and the current year, State/UT wise are given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) to (g) A complaint has been received in the Ministry on 12.12.2013, with particular reference to Belva Paikan village panchayat in Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh. The same has been forwarded to the State Government for immediate remedial action.

Statement

*Details of Complaints received in the Ministry during
the last 3 years and the Current year State/UT-wise*

Sl. No.	State	Name of Complainant	Date of	Subject complaint
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Complaint of Shri Ram Kishore Sahu Shri Ramesh Sahu addressed to Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Distt. Rewa, Madhya Pradesh forwarded by Hon'ble MP Shri Prabhat Jha	19 November 2013 (Received on 12.12.2013)	Misappropriation of Funds in GP Belva Paikan, Tehsil Managawa, District Rewa
2.	Nagaland	Shri Thungjamo Lotha Ex- General Secretary Lotha Student's Union, Camp- Doyang Hydro Project, Wokha, Nagaland	17.08.2013	Mismanagement of Central funds for construction of toilets by the Implementing Agencies (PHED) under Wokha District
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Inder Chand Soni, Distt. Durg, MP	29.7.2013	Spending NBA funds on other heads
4.	Odisha	Anonymous Complaint Nayagarh District, Odisha	22.05.2013	Irregularities/ illegalities and rampant corruption in Nayagarh Dist under NBA

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Joint Representation Village - Umaria, Khargon district, M.P.	Nil Received on 22.05.2013	Misappropriation of funds under NBA by Public Representative and Public Servants
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Manish Madajar, Editor, Nimar ki Duniya, Distt. Khargon, M.P.	Nil Received on 5.5.2013	Irregularities in construction of Toilets under TSC in Khargon Distt in MP
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Ahamad Navi, Distt. Pilibhit, U.P.	18.4.2013	Irregularities in "NBA funds in Distt. Pilibhit, UP
8.	Gujarat	Shri Parmar Faliya, Vadodra, Gujarat	3.4.2013	Irregularities in construction of Toilets under NBA in Por village Vadodra, Gujarat
9.	Maharashtra	Shri Manohar, Distt. Nagpur, Maharashtra	15.3.2013	Misrepresentation in obtaining Nirmal Gram Puraskar
10.	Gujarat	Shri Ranjit Bhai Por Village, Vadodra, Gujarat	4.3.2013	Misreporting of construction of toilets
11.	Assam	Anonymous Complaint	Nil Received on 31.12.2012	Irregularities in PHED Activities in Assam
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Prahalad Singh Village - Ari Rampura Distt- Jalon, U.P.	15.12.12	Misappropriation of fund under NBA by Gram Pradhan and Secretary
13.	Gujarat	Shri Vasava VJ Village-Tillipada Narmada, Gujarat	29.10.2011	Misappropriation of funds for construction of toilets

Review of Total Sanitation Campaign

1111. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of sanitation coverage in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has reviewed the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas of the country; and
- (c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The rural sanitation coverage, in terms of access to toilet facilities, State-wise/UT as per Census 2011 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) To accelerate the progress of sanitation in rural areas of the country, Government of India reviewed and revamped the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the XIIth Five Year Plan. Under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, the strategy is to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting the "community led", demand driven and "people centered" strategies and community saturation approach, with emphasis on awareness creation and demand generation for sanitary facilities in houses, schools and for cleaner environment. Conjoint approach with the scheme of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been adopted to address the issue of availability of water in the Gram Panchayats for sustaining sanitation facilities created.

Main activities under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan include:

- Construction of Individual House Hold Latrines for which the enhanced incentive for individual household latrine units has been extended to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households and Above Poverty Line Households (APL) restricted to SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households.
- Convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for additional financial assistance.
- Provision of sanitation facilities in Government Schools and Anganwadis in Government buildings.

- Assistance to Production Centres of sanitary materials and Rural Sanitary Marts
- Provision of construction of Community Sanitary Complexes.
- Solid and Liquid Waste management (SLWM) to be taken up in project mode for each Gram Panchayat (GP) with financial assistance capped for a GP on the basis of number of household to enable all Panchayats to implement sustainable SLWM projects.
- Information Education Communication (IEC) activities for sustainable demand generation for sanitation facility.
- Provision of extensive capacity building of the stake holders like Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) and field functionaries for sustainable sanitation.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of sanitation coverage as per Census 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanitation Coverage (%)
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	61.08
2	Andhra Pradesh	34.88
3	Arunachal Pradesh	55.75
4	Assam	61.54
5	Bihar	18.61
6	Chandigarh	94.31
7	Chhattisgarh	14.85
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29.28
9	Daman and Diu	65.80
10	Goa	72.60
11	Gujarat	34.24
12	Haryana	57.71
13	Himachal Pradesh	67.45

1	2	3
14	Jammu and Kashmir	41.71
15	Jharkhand	8.33
16	Karnataka	31.89
17	Kerala	94.41
18	Lakshadweep	98.34
19	Madhya Pradesh	13.58
20	Maharashtra	44.20
21	Manipur	87.73
22	Meghalaya	56.94
23	Mizoram	87.10
24	Nagaland	77.69
25	NCT of Delhi	86.50
26	Odisha	15.32
27	Puducherry	40.41
28	Punjab	71.89
29	Rajasthan	20.13
30	Sikkim	85.14
31	Tamil Nadu	26.73
32	Tripura	84.59
33	Uttar Pradesh	22.87
34	Uttarakhand	54.96
35	West Bengal	48.70
	India	32.67

Supply of drinking water in rural Bihar

†1112. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state the details of steps taken by Government, so far, to provide the facility of drinking water in rural areas of Bihar?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Rural water supply is a State subject. This Ministry supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. Under NRDWP, State Governments are empowered to plan, approve and implement rural drinking water supply projects. The NRDWP funds allocated and released to Bihar in the last three years and current year is as follows.

Year	Allocation	Release
2010-11	341.46	170.73
2011-12	374.98	330.02
2012-13	484.24	224.30
2013-14	440.01	113.24*

*Release made up to 30/11/2013

Allocation of funds to Bihar under RGDWSM

1113. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated and released to Bihar under the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water and Sanitation Mission during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) whether the State Government has spent the total amount released to it or there is unspent amount and if so, the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The statement showing opening balance, allocation, release, expenditure and unspent balance in the State of Bihar under National Rural Drinking Water Programme for the last three year is as follows:

Year	Opening Balance	Allocation	Release	Available Funds	Expenditure	Unspent Balance
2010-11	578.10	341.46	170.73	748.83	425.91	322.92
2011-12	322.92	3784.98	330.02	652.94	367.30	285.65
2012-13	285.65	484.24	224.30	509.95	293.09	217.82*

*Unspent balance including interest accrued

The rural sanitation programme in the country is the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan. Funds allocated, released, utilized by Bihar and the unspent balance at the end of the year under the TSC/NBA in the last 3 year are as below:

(All figures in crore)

Year	Fund allocated	Opening balance	Fund released	Interest earned during the financial year	Expenditure	Unspent balance
2010-11	112.60	103.54	112.60	1.76	124.21	93.69
2011-12	172.19	93.69	172.19	0.98	167.61	99.25
2012-13	660.02	99.25	478.14	189.70	220.12	359.17
2013-14	135.37	359.17	0.00	0.94	72.40	287.71

Sanitation scenario in Rajasthan

1114. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- the details of sanitation scenario in Rajasthan;
- the number of households in urban/rural areas;
- how many of them have been covered under the Total Sanitation Campaign;
- the schemes or projects implemented or under implementation by the Ministry to provide sanitation facilities in the State; and
- how much funds have been allocated in this regard during the last three years and the achievements made as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As per Census 2011, 35.7% of households in Rajasthan have access to sanitation facilities.

(b) The number of rural and urban households in Rajasthan as per 2011 Census are as under:

	Total households
Rural	9490363
Urban	3090940
TOTAL	12581303

(c) The State Government has reported the construction of 46,25,936 Individual house hold latrines, under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) / Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), as on 30 November 2013.

(d) Government of India administers the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), through which assistance is provided to states to provide sanitation facilities in rural areas of Country, including Rajasthan.

(e) Central funds released and achievements made under the NBA during the last three years in Rajasthan are as under:

	NBA Central funds released (Rs. in crore)	No. of Individual household latrines constructed	No. of School toilets constructed	No. of Anganwadi toilets constructed	No. of Sanitary Complexes constructed
2010-11	56.71	750948	6323	1734	48
2011-12	54.24	730385	5297	2015	79
2012-13	137.71	252800	15511	3421	70

Access to potable water

1115. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

- the number of rural/urban households in the country, State-wise;
- how many of the above have access to potable safe drinking water through individual household tap connections, rural/urban area-wise;
- whether, as per the National Sample Survey (NSS) 2008-09, only 30 per cent of households get tap water; and
- the roadmap for full coverage of all rural/urban households by providing tapwater within the premises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The State wise number of rural and urban households as per census 2011 is at Annexure. Data regarding supply of potable safe drinking water through individual household tap connections is not maintained in the Ministry. The State wise status of access of households with Piped Water connection in rural and urban areas, as per Census 2011, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir. As per Census-2011 Report, 30.80% of the Rural Households in the country get tap water and 70.60% of the Urban Households of the country are covered with tap water supply.

(d) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation provides technical and financial assistance to the States to provide safe and adequate drinking water to the rural population. The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation has prepared a Strategic Plan for coverage of rural households with Piped Water. Under the Plan the following timelines have been laid out:

By 2017,

- Ensure that at least 50% of rural households are provided with piped water supply; at least 35% of rural households have piped water supply with a household connection; less than 20% use public taps and less than 45% use handpumps or other safe and adequate private water sources. All services meet set standards in terms of quality and number of hours of supply every day.

By 2022,

- Ensure that at least 90% of rural households are provided with piped water supply; at least 80% of rural households have piped water supply with a household connection; less than 10% use public taps and less than 10% use handpumps or other safe and adequate private water sources.

Statement

The Statewise status of access of households with piped water connection in rural and urban areas, as per Census 2011

Sl. No.	State	Rural Households	Coverage with Tap Water	Urban Households	Coverage with Tap Water
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Jammu and Kashmir	1497920	55.70	517168	87.90
2	Himachal Pradesh	1310538	88.70	166043	95.50
3	Punjab	3315632	34.90	2094067	76.40
4	Chandigarh	6785	95.20	228276	96.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Uttarakhand	1404845	63.90	592223	78.40
6	Haryana	2966053	63.60	1751901	77.50
7	Delhi	79115	59.40	3261423	81.90
8	Rajasthan	9490363	26.90	3090940	82.60
9	Uttar Pradesh	25475071	20.20	7449195	51.50
10	Bihar	16926958	2.60	2013671	20.00
11	Sikkim	93270	82.60	35761	92.10
12	Arunachal Pradesh	195723	59.30	65891	84.20
13	Nagaland	284911	51.80	115054	35.70
14	Manipur	335752	29.50	171400	56.30
15	Mizoram	104874	41.40	116203	74.40
16	Tripura	607779	25.20	235002	54.00
17	Meghalaya	422197	28.70	116102	77.60
18	Assam	5374553	6.80	992742	30.20
19	West Bengal	13717186	11.40	6350113	55.60
20	Jharkhand	4685965	3.70	1495642	41.60
21	Odisha	8144012	7.50	1517073	48.00
22	Chhattisgarh	4384112	8.80	1238738	62.50
23	Madhya Pradesh	11122365	9.90	3845232	62.20
24	Gujarat	6765403	55.80	5416315	85.60
25	Daman and Diu	12750	84.80	47631	72.60
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35408	42.50	37655	50.30
27	Maharashtra	13016652	50.20	10813928	89.10
28	Andhra Pradesh	14246309	63.40	6778225	83.50
29	Karnataka	7864196	56.40	5315715	80.40

1	2	3	4	5	6
30	Goa	124674	77.80	198139	90.20
31	Lakshadweep	2523	31.00	8180	16.90
32	Kerala	4095674	24.50	3620696	34.90
33	Tamil Nadu	9563899	79.30	8929104	80.30
34	Puducherry	95133	95.00	206143	95.40
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59030	77.50	34346	97.90
	INDIA	167826730	30.80	78865937	70.60

Research centres to study earthquakes, high floods, etc.

1116. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up research centres to study and predict earthquakes, high floods and tsunami to caution various States to be alert to combat any such natural calamities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated therefor;

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide timely warnings to the coastal areas of Bay of Bengal about the floods and other natural calamities due to earthquakes and seismic activities in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean; and

(e) whether the Department is getting support from ISRO and Indian Remote Sensing Agency for this research, warning and combative activities?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Earth System Science Organization (ESSO)-India Meteorological Department (IMD) is responsible for monitoring, detection and forecasting of Cyclones. ESSO-Indian National Center for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad is responsible for monitoring, detection and forecasting of Tsunami due to sea-bed earthquakes and storm surges associated with cyclone landfall. ESSO-IMD is responsible for monitoring, detection of Earthquakes. Other activities include carrying out research in pure and applied seismology and earthquake precursory phenomena,

earthquake processes and modeling. Government is in the process of setting up the 'National Center for Seismology' under the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) by separating and bringing together all Seismology and earthquake hazard related activities of ESSO-IMD under its ambit.

ESSO-IMD is also responsible for monitoring, detection and forecasting of other severe weather phenomena like norwesters (severe thunder storms), duststorms, heavy rains and snow, cold and heat waves, etc., which cause destruction of life and property. ESSO-IMD also operates Flood Meteorological Offices (FMOs) at ten locations *viz.*, Agra, Ahmedabad, Asansol, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jalpaiguri, Lucknow, New Delhi and Patna. During the flood season, FMOs provide valuable meteorological support to the Central Water Commission (CWQ) for issuing flood warnings in respect of the 43 rivers of India: (i) Agra - Lower Yamuna and Betwa; (ii) Ahmedabad - Narmada, Tapi, Mahi, Sabarmati, Banas and Deman Ganga; (iii) Asansol - Ajay, Mayurakshi and Kangsabati; (iv) Bhubaneswar - Mahanadi, Brahmani, Baiterini, Bruhaba-lang, Subernarekha, Rushkulya and Vansdhara; (v) Guwahati - Brahmaputra and Barak; (vi) Hyderabad - Godawari and Krishna; (vii) Jalpaiguri - Teesta; (viii) Lucknow - Ganga, Ramganga, Gomti, Sai, Rapti Ghagra and Samda; (ix) New Delhi - Upper Yamuna, Lower Yamuna, Sahibi; (x) Patna - Kosi, Mahananda, Baghmata, Kamla, Gandak, Buri Gandak, North Koel, Kanhar, PunPun and Upper Sone.

(c) During the Twelfth Plan, all the above activities related to cyclones, flood meteorological office, severe weather etc. are covered under the regular budget allocated for the sustenance of the various operational atmospheric observing systems and services of ESSO - IMD having an overall allocation of Rs. 700 crores and ESSO- Seismological Research having an overall allocation of Rs. 796 crores. The allocation of Rs. 84.11 crores is made to ESSO-INCOIS for operating Warning System for Tsunami and Storm Surges.

(d) 24x7 and 7-days a week system of weather surveillance and forecasting is operational at ESSO-IMD for continued monitoring, detection and warning of Cyclones; river basin scale meteorological support (monitoring and warning) for CWCs river flood warning system; other severe weather systems, and Earthquakes. 24x7 and 7-days a week system of sea bed earthquake monitoring and tsunami warning for north Indian Ocean, as Regional Tsunami Warning Provider (RTWP), is operational at ESSO-INCOIS for continued monitoring, detection and warning of Tsunamis and Storm Surges.

Fully organized protocol exists between ESSO-IMD and ESSO-INCOIS, with the various designated disaster management authorities at Centre and State levels for dissemination of weather forecast warning alerts and such existing dissemination protocol is always duly complied with by ESSO-IMD and ESSO-INCOIS.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Prediction of heavy rains in Uttarakhand

1117. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the recent failures in predicting heavy rains in Uttarakhand which led to massive and destructive floods;

(b) whether Government has constituted any committee/study to analyze the reasons therefor and given its recommendations;

(c) whether the report of committee/study has been submitted;

(d) if so, the status of implementation of the recommendations: and

(e) if not, what steps Government has taken to avoid such disasters in future?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) There was no failure as far as issuance of severe weather warnings by the Earth System Science Organization - India Meteorological Department (ESSO-IMD). ESSO-IMDs Dehradun Center had issued forecast of isolated heavy to very heavy rains (12-24 cm) on June 15, 2013 for Kedarnath, Joshimath, Badrinath, Gangotri and Yamunotri for three days including the advice to postpone the Char Dham Yatra accordingly to designated state level authorities.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) The heavy to very heavy rains (12-24 cm) in the entire region, starting from June 15, lasted for three days. During June, upstream of Kedarnath, the glacier is covered by thick snow cover. It has been reported that there was heavy snowfall in the region just before the event as well. Adding to this, continuous rains and continuous snow melt caused waters in the Chorabari Lake to raise. The lake's weak moraine barrier gave way and a huge volume of water along with large glacial boulders came down the channel to the east devastating Kedarnath town, Rambara,

Gaurikund and other places in its wake. According to official sources, over 900,000 people have been affected by the event in the State of Uttarakhand. The very heavy rainfall in the entire catchment regions of Mandakini, Alakananda, Bhagirathi and other river basins further increased the magnitude of floods in the State.

Based on scientific assessment of the needs for further augmentation of observing system network, comprising Doppler Weather Radars, rain radars, Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs), Automatic Rain Gauges (ARGs), Snow Gauges etc. expansion has been formulated over the western Himalayan region. In addition, augmenting high performance computing facilities, communication, forecast/warning systems, product dissemination systems etc. are part of a continuous process by which state-of-the-art science and technology tools can be made accessible to the scientists engaged in weather research and forecasting for enhancing the service quality.

The World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) on receiving a request from the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), (GoI), fielded a Joint Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (JRDNA) Mission within the State. The JRDNA team visited the State during July 29 to August 07, 2013, and in collaboration with the GoU undertook a multi-sectoral assessment of the damages and laid the grounds for an immediate recovery and reconstruction needs framework. While the disaster affected almost all districts within the state, the main focus of the assessment was on five districts that were most affected: Bageshwar, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Rudraprayag, and Uttarkashi.

Schemes and study programmes in Gujarat

1118. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) how many schemes and study programmes have been conducted by the Ministry in Gujarat during the last three years;
- (b) the fund allocated in this regard; and
- (c) whether the Ministry has approached the Gujarat Government or going for collaborative research work in the State?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) The following projects/schemes have been implemented by the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) in Gujarat during last 3 years:

Sl. No.	Name of the project/ scheme	Institute/University	Fund Allocated	Year of Sanction
1.	Collaborative Programme to Study the Impacts of Climate Change on Human, Natural and Spatial Environments	Centre for Environment and Planning Technology CEPT University, Ahmedabad Gujarat	Rs 101.14 lakhs	2010-11
2.	Biofuel from Marine Microalgae	Multi Institutional project. Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSMCRJ), Bhavnagar	Rs 474.52 lakhs Joint funding by MoES & CSIR (50% each) (MoES share Rs 237.26 lakhs)	2010-11
3.	Varahamihira MoES Chair Professor and Varahamihira MoES Young fellow in Earth System Science and Engineering	Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhi Nagar	Rs 150.00 lakhs	2011-12
4.	Revisiting the source zone of the 1819 Rann of Kutch earthquake to constrain the deformation characteristics	Centre for Earth Sciences, Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore	Rs.9.2 lakhs	2010-11
5.	Imaging of 3D geoelectric subsurface structure of the source zone of 2001 Bhuj earthquake with Magnetotellurics	Jointly by National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), Hyderabad and Institute of Seismological Research (ISR), Gandhinagar	Rs. 9.556 lakhs (ISR) and Rs.7.95 lakhs (NGRI) Total Rs. 17.506 lakhs	2010-11

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

6.	Study of source process and seismic hazard associated with uninterrupted occurrences of intraplate earthquake in the Kachchh seismic zone, Gujarat, India	National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), Hyderabad	Rs. 76.56 lakhs	2013-14
7.	Marine Diversity and Pollution (Multi-institutional project)	M.K. Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar, Gujarat(Multi-institutional 'project)	Rs. 60.67 lakhs	2010-11
8.	Studies for Kalpasar Project (Govt of Gujarat project)	National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai.	Rs. 52 crores (approx. total cost) Funded by Govt of Gujarat	2010-11
9.	Monitoring of marine pollution at various locations in Maharashtra and Gujarat	National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Regional Centre, Mumbai.	Rs. 411 lakhs (Total Cost)	2012-13

(c) No, Sir. The Ministry of Earth Sciences has neither approached the Gujarat Government nor has any proposal for collaborative research work in the State.

Central funds to universities in Maharashtra

1119. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Central funds allocated to various universities in Maharashtra, during the last three years, year-wise and university-wise; and

(b) the number of posts of lecturers and professors sanctioned by the University Grants Commission in various universities in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The details of grants released by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to various universities in Maharashtra during the last three years are available in the Annual Reports of the UGC which are available on UGC website *www.ugc.ac.in.* These reports have also been laid before both the Houses of Parliament.

(b) The UGC has sanctioned 43 posts of Assistant Professor, 12 posts of Associate Professor and 16 posts of Professor in the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya (Central University) as on date. A total of 24 teaching posts (Professor - 5, Reader - 7 and Assistant Professor 12) have been sanctioned for the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai (Deemed University). The UGC does not sanction teaching posts in State Universities from XIIth Plan onwards and instead gives block grants.

Model Schools in Maharashtra

1120. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of proposals to start Model Schools in educationally backward blocks of Maharashtra under the Centrally sponsored scheme to provide excellent education from 6th to 12th standard;

(b) whether the Maharashtra Government has requested the Central Government to enhance prescribed limit of Rs.3.02 crore for construction of buildings of those schools;

(c) the action taken by the Central Government on the revised estimate proposals submitted by the State Government in this regard; and

- (d) the reasons for delay in releasing the funds by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The State Government had submitted a proposal for setting up of 43 model schools during 2011-12 in as many educationally backward blocks (EBBs) at a projected construction cost higher than the prescribed unit cost of Rs.3.02 crore per school. The proposal was approved by this Ministry subject to the State Government either revising the cost estimate to bring it within the scheme norms or arranging additional funds from its own resources.

(d) Based on the revised plan submitted subsequently by the State Government, an amount of Rs.29.27 crore and Rs.20.65 crore towards the Central share were released during 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively.

Rising cost of foreign education

1121. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed that depreciating value of the rupee is driving up the costs of study abroad for Indian students and those who have taken loans to fund their foreign degree are facing difficulties; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to help Indian students overcome this loss of money during the currency exchange while paying fees and other expenses in a foreign currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The costs of study abroad for Indian students depend on the course and the Institution chosen by them. Taking up higher studies abroad, being a matter of individual, will and choice, the Government has not considered taking up any specific measures to support the Indian students studying abroad.

Opening of JNVs

†1122. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNV) running in the country, State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government would consider to open JNVs in each development block of the country; and

(c) if not, whether Government would consider to open Rajiv Gandhi Navodaya Vidyalaya in each development block on the lines of JNVs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The State-wise details of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas functional throughout the country are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal.

Statement

State-wise details of JNVs

Sl .No.	State	No. of JNVs Functional	
		I	II
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2	
2	Andhra Pradesh	22	2
3	Arunachal Pradesh	16	
4	Assam	26	1
5	Bihar	38	1
6	Chandigarh	1	
7	Chhattisgarh	16	1
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	
9	Daman and Diu	2	
10	Delhi	2	
11	Goa	2	
12	Gujarat	23	
13	Haryana	20	
14	Himachal Pradesh	12	

1	2	3	4
15	Jammu and Kashmir	17	
16	Jharkhand	22	2
17	Karnataka	27	1
18	Kerala	14	
19	Lakshadweep	1	
20	Madhya Pradesh	48	2
21	Maharashtra	32	1
22	Manipur	9	
23	Meghalaya	7	1
24	Mizoram	7	
25	Nagaland	11	
26	Orissa	30	1
27	Pondicherry	4	
28	Punjab	20	1
29	Rajasthan	32	1
30	Sikkim	4	
31	Tripura	4	
32	Uttarakhand	13	
33	Uttar Pradesh	68	
34	West Bengal	17	1
TOTAL		570	16
GRAND TOTAL			586

Note: The State of Tamil Nadu has not accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

I - JNVs set-up as per Normal Scheme

II - Additional JNV set-up in districts having large concentration SC/ST population

Implementation of PMSSS in Jammu and Kashmir

1123. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has not been able to implement the Prime Minister's Special Scholarship Scheme in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) the number of students who had sought admission to various institutions outside the State, could not be provided with the money for the year 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) For the year 2012-13, a total of 5810 applications were received, out of which 3340 candidates had been found eligible and scholarships have already been released to the Institutes for 2858 candidates. 2470 candidates were not considered for award of scholarship as they did not meet the eligibility criteria as laid down in the scheme guidelines.

Opening of JNVs in Chhattisgarh

†1124. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the provisions regarding opening up of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in 9 new districts of Chhattisgarh;

(b) by when JNVs are likely to be opened in these districts; and

(c) the reasons for laxity shown towards opening of JNVs in these districts despite the existence of provisions for opening of more and more Kendriya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages setting up one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country to bring out the best of rural talent. In the State of Chhattisgarh, so far 17 JNVs have been set up in 27 districts. The opening of new Navodaya Vidyalayas is based on an offer from the State Government to provide around 30 acres of suitable land free of cost, along with sufficient temporary accommodation to run the school till the completion of a permanent Vidyalaya building and subject to the sanction of the competent authority and availability of funds. During the 12th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to set up 500 new Kendriya Vidyalayas and 378 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, including the Vidyalayas for the uncovered districts of the country. However, no new Vidyalaya has so far been sanctioned during 2013-14 due to the non-availability of funds.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Central status to Patna University

†1125. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any plan to give Central university status to the Patna University which is the second oldest university after Allahabad University; and

(b) if so, by when this status would be given to that university?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Sir.

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

Residential schools under RMSA

1126. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether residential type model schools are opened in States under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan;

(b) if so, the names of districts in Tamil Nadu, where these have already been opened, as on 31st March, 2013; and

(c) the names of districts in the State where these are likely to be opened during 2013-14 and 2014-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No Sir, The residential type model schools are not provided for under the RMSA.

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

Setting up of Kendriya Vidyalayas

1127. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to set up more Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country during the next three years;

(b) if so, which are those States where KVs would be set up and by when it is expected to be made functional in the interest of students;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Assam would be one of those States where KVs would be set up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The 12th Plan (2012-2017) has a target for opening 500 new KVs during the plan period. Actual sanction and opening of each such new KV depends on availability of funds and approval of the competent authority. But so far no new KVs have been sanctioned in view of non-availability of funds and no new locations have therefore been decided by the competent authority.

Setting up of technical institutions by private sector

1128. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has agreed to allow setting up of technical institutions by private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that as many as nine corporate houses had applied to get the approval from the All India Council for Technical Education to set up management and technical institutions during this year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Ministry, through the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), grants approval for the setting up of new technical institutions by Societies/ Trusts/ Companies registered under section 25 of Companies Act, 1956/ Central Government/ State Government etc. under the provisions of Clause 10(k) of AICTE Act, 1987 to those applicant institutions that fulfill the norms and standards as prescribed from time to time.

(c) and (d) No corporate house has applied for approval from the All India Council for Technical Education to set up management and technical institutions during this year.

Denotification of deemed universities

1129. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to denotify 44 deemed universities in the country;
- (b) if so, the names of such universities and the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the measures taken to ensure that the future of the students of these institutions are not hampered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Pursuant to the general perception about dilution of academic standards in certain institutions Deemed-to-be-Universities, Government constituted a Committee of eminent academic experts in the year 2009, to review the functioning of institutions Deemed-to-be-Universities and the desirability of their continuance as such. The Committee had recommended the de-notification of 44 institutions which failed to satisfy most of the criteria for Deemed-to-be-University status. However, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the Government to maintain the status quo and hence, no Deemed-to-be-University has been de-notified. The matter is at present sub judice. The names of these 44 institutions are available at www.mhrd.gov.in.

(c) In order to suggest ways and means to safeguard the interests of students studying in these 44 Deemed-to-be-Universities, the Government constituted a Task Force having the same members as that of the Review Committee, to advise the Government on the action plan regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the Review Committee. The Task Force has classified the institutions into seven categories and suggested possible ways of protecting the interest of students in each of the categories. However, no further action was taken on this report in view of status quo ordered by the Supreme Court in respect of those 44 deemed to be universities.

Approval of Gujarat Educational Institutional Services Tribunal Bill

1130. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has received the Gujarat Educational Institutional Services Tribunal Bill for approval; and
- (b) if so, by when the Bill is likely to be returned to the State Government with the approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State Legislation is examined by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments concerned from the following angles:

- (i) Repugnancy with Central laws;
- (ii) Deviation from National or Central Policy; and
- (iii) Legal and Constitutional validity.

Whenever necessary, the State Governments are advised to modify/amend provisions of such legislation/Bills keeping the above in view. Sometimes, discussions are also held with the State Governments and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India with a view to arrive at a decision expeditiously. Hence, no time frame can be fixed in this regard.

Faculty engaged in higher education

†1131. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that around 9.3 lakh people are engaged in teaching work in higher education sector in the country;
- (b) if not, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that 40 per cent of them are engaged on contract basis;
- (d) if so, whether a huge difference is found between the salaries of regular teachers and those engaged on contract basis; and
- (e) if so, the details of the difference along with the assessment of its negative impact on the standards of education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) As per the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), a total of 7.65 lakhs people were engaged in 2010-11 in teaching work in the higher education sector in the country. The Task Force on faculty shortage estimated a total teacher strength of 6.99 lakhs in 2008.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) No, Sir. As per the findings of AISHE 2010-11, there were a total of 62,215 temporary teachers, out of a total of 7,65,349 teachers, i.e. around 8%.

(d) and (e) As per clause 13.1 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for The Maintenance of Standards In Higher Education) Regulations, 2010, the fixed emoluments paid to contract teachers should not be less than the monthly gross salary of a Regularly appointed teacher. Since the preponderance of contract/ad-hoc teachers is likely to impact teaching, UGC has stipulated that not more 10% of the faculty can be engaged on a contract basis at any point of time. Filling up vacancies in universities and colleges is a responsibility of the State Government. Central Government is making all efforts to ensure that vacancies in centrally funded institutions are filled up at the earliest.

Hygienic meals under MDMS

1132. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether mid day meal is cooked and delivered in a safe and hygienic manner in schools covered under the Mid Day Meal Scheme;

(b) the number of children getting the benefit of the scheme; and

(c) whether the benefit of the scheme is extended to private schools and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Mid-Day Meal Guidelines provide for the lifting of good quality food grains of at least Fair Average Quality from Food Corporation of India (FCI) go-downs, the storage of food items in dry and safe places, and cooking of the meals in a hygienic environment through properly trained cook-cum-helpers. The cooked food has to be tasted by 2-3 adults including one teacher before serving it to the children. The MHRD has sanctioned a total of 9.79 lakh kitchen-cum-stores; out of this 6.26 (64%) lakh kitchen-cum-stores have been constructed in the states so far. In addition, community involvement is promoted in the implementation and supervision of the Mid Day Meal Scheme.

(b) and (c) During 2012-13, 12.12 lakh children benefited from the Scheme. The Mid Day Meal Scheme covers children studying in classes I-VIII in all Government, Government aided, Local Body and National Child Labour Project Schools, Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres

including Madrasas and Maqtabas supported under SSA. Currently, there is no provision for the extension of the Scheme to children studying in unaided private schools.

Investigation into Rajiv Gandhi Creche Scheme

†1133. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attempts have been made to conceal the scam of about 241 crore rupees given to Mother NGO between 2009 and 2011 for more than twenty two thousand creches (Palnagar) being run throughout the country under Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons for not taking appropriate action in time despite receiving complaints of large scale irregularities in the scheme;

(c) whether in many parts of the country these creches exist only on paper and the investigation into the matter has been handed over to CBI; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, this Ministry had received complaints of irregularities in the management of creches against Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh which were enquired into. As per advice of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), the Ministry has entrusted the investigation of the complaints to Central Bureau of investigation (CBI). The investigation report is still awaited.

Coverage of Mid Day Meal Scheme

†1134. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year of launching of Mid Day Meal Scheme for school children;

(b) whether it is a fact that, at present, mid day meals are not being provided in all the schools of the country;

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) by when mid day meals would be provided to all the school children of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The Mid Day Meal Scheme was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th August, 1995. At present the Scheme covers children studying in classes I-VIII in all Government, Government aided, Local Body and National Child Labour Project Schools, Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres including Madrasas and Maqtabas supported under SSA. Currently, there is no provision to cover children in unaided private schools.

Teaching Staff of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan

†1135. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many assistant professors belonging to scheduled castes in Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi (deemed university), have not been confirmed, so far on trivial grounds after their appointments in the year 2004 and they have also not been given senior scale as per the UGC rules;

(b) if so, the number of such assistant professors belonging to scheduled castes in the Sansthan who have neither been confirmed nor given senior scale and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is not a clear violation of UGC rules, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The following Assistant Professors belonging to Scheduled Caste have joined Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan after the year 2004 and stand confirmed except one at S. No. 3:

Sl. No.	Name of Assistant Professor	Date of Appointment	Date of Confirmation
1	2	3	4
1	Dr. Shambhu Nath Mahlik	27.06.2005	27.06.2007
2	Dr. Ashok Kachhwaha	24.10.2005	24.10.2007

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
3	Dr. Daryao Singh	28.07.2005	Under process
4	Dr. Leena Tiwary	24.02.2009	24.02.2011
5	Sh. Shish Ram	02.03.2009	02.03.2011
6	Dr. Prafulla Gadhpal	01.04.2011	Under process

(b) Shri Daryao Singh, Assistant Professor was required to submit the attestation form for verification of antecedents, which he failed to do. The meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee for confirmation of cases was held on 15.04.2011, where his case was not recommended for want of the attestation form.

(c) No Sir, there is no violation of UGC Rules, as clearance of character and antecedents was one of the conditions of the offer of employment.

Reservation policy in Central universities

1136. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reservation policy for SCs, STs and OBCs followed by Central Universities including University of Delhi in respect of teaching and non-teaching staff;

(b) the present status of vacant posts in each reservation category, post-wise and university-wise;

(c) whether reservation for OBCs has been implemented for all the posts filled by direct recruitment through open competitions;

(d) the date from which backlog/shortfall of reserved posts has been calculated and the reasons for not calculating from the date of implementation of reservation policy *i.e.* August, 1993;

(e) whether there is any reservation policy for SCs/STs/OBCs in appointment of principals in colleges; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC), which is the apex body for coordination and maintenance of Higher Education in the country, has issued guidelines to all Central Universities (CUs), including

University of Delhi, to strictly adhere to the norms laid down for implementation of the reservation policy for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) for teaching and non-teaching posts. As per UGC's guidelines, 15 and 7½ percent posts are reserved for SCs and STs, respectively at the level of Professor, Associate Professor and Assistant Professor, and 27 percent posts are reserved for OBCs at the level of Assistant Professor. For non-teaching posts, the reservation policy is applicable at 15, 7½ and 27 percent for SCs, STs and OBCs, respectively at the level of Group 'A' and 'B' posts. In Group 'C' posts, the percentage of reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs is applicable as per reservation policy of the respective State Governments.

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) Yes, Madam. The position has been stated at (a) above.

(d) The backlog/shortfall of the reserved posts for OBCs has been calculated with effect from 24/01/2007 for the teaching posts and from 08/09/1993 for Group 'A' and 'B' of the non-teaching posts. For Group 'C' of the non-teaching posts, the backlog/shortfall is calculated as per the reservation policy of the respective State Governments.

(e) and (f) As the post of the Principal of a college is a single post, the same does not fall within the ambit of reservation.

Expenditure on mid day meals

1137. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount has been spent during the current year on mid day meals in various schools of the country; and

(b) what action has been initiated by Government to stop recurrence of Chhapra like incident where 23 school children died after taking mid day meals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) During the current year till November, 2013, an amount of Rs. 9453 crores has been released by the Government on mid-day meals in various schools of the country.

(b) After the Chhapra incident of Bihar, the Government reiterated on 22nd July, 2013 detailed Guidelines to ensure strict compliance with quality, safety and hygiene norms under the Mid- Day Meal Scheme and also issued additional

instructions through these Guidelines to further strengthen these aspects. The salient points of the guidelines are as under:

- (i) Setting up of Management Structure at various levels *viz.* State, District, Block etc with clear roles and responsibilities.
- (ii) Mandatory tasting of meal by at least one teacher before it is served to the children.
- (iii) Quality supply of ingredients and their safe storage in the schools.
- (iv) Procurement of pulses and ingredients of branded and Agmark quality and supply to schools.
- (v) Awareness about the Mid-Day Meal Scheme.
- (vi) Convening of District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meeting under the Chairmanship of Member of Parliament from the district.
- (vii) Social Audit of the Scheme.
- (viii) Testing of food samples by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) / CSIR institutes / National Accreditation Board for Laboratories approved Laboratories.
- (ix) Strengthening of the training of cook-cum-helpers, as well as district and block resource persons for managing safety of food-grains and hygienic cooking. This is being done in collaboration with Ministry of Tourism, Schools of home science in selected universities as well as NGOs.
- (x) Prompt action on findings of the reports of the Monitoring Institutes, and Joint Review Missions.
- (xi) Preparation of a comprehensive contingency Health Plan to deal with any untoward situation.

Compliance with these guidelines is assessed through the Joint Review Missions (JRM), which visit the States at regular intervals. In the current year 16 JRM have been carried out in collaboration with the leading nutrition experts. In addition, surprise visits are carried out from time to time; four such visits have been carried out in the current year in Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and Odisha.

Quality of foodgrains under MDMS

1138. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any complaints regarding supply of poor quality foodgrains to Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of actions taken by Government to ensure supply of good quality food-grains for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Two complaints, one from West Bengal (2012) and the other from Haryana, (2013), were received regarding the supply of poor quality of foodgrains to the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS). The first complaint was found baseless. The second complaint was regarding the delivery of lesser quantity of food grains as well as inferior quality of rice. The complaint was sorted out by the respective State authorities in consultation with the FCI.

(c) The Mid-Day Meal Guidelines provide for lifting of good quality foodgrains of atleast Fair Average quality from FCI godowns, the storage of food items in dry and safe places, cooking the meals in a hygienic environment through properly trained cook-cum-helpers. The cooked food has to be tasted by 2-3 adults including one teacher before serving it to the children. In addition, community involvement is promoted in the implementation and supervision of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme.

Deemed university status of institutions

1139. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Centre's affidavit filed in the Supreme Court has suggested that there is no scope to review the deficiencies in 44 institutions classified as category C by the Tandon Committee while examining the list of 126 universities for eligibility as deemed universities; and
- (b) if so, the names of the institutions under category C that stand to lose the deemed university tag?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. In pursuance of the general perception about dilution of academic standards in certain institutions Deemed-to-be-Universities, Government had constituted a Committee of eminent academic experts in the year 2009, to review the functioning of institutions Deemed-to-be-Universities and the desirability of their continuance as such. The Committee,

in its Report, had recommended the de-notification of 44 institutions which failed to satisfy most of the criteria for Deemed-to-be-University status. The Government accepted the Report of the Committee in principle and proposed to de-notify them. The stand was reiterated in the Hon'ble Supreme Court by the Government in its Affidavit. However, since the Hon'ble Supreme Court had directed the Government to maintain the *status quo*, no Deemed-to-be-University has been de-notified. The matter is at present *sub-judice*. The names of these 44 institutions are available at www.mhrd.gov.in and are given in the Statement.

Statement

List of Deemed-to-be-University Institutions

Sl. No.	Name of the Deemed-to-be-University
1	2
1	Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, Bihar
2	Vignan's Foundation for Science, Tech. and Research, Vadlamudi, Guntur Distt, Andhra Pradesh
3	Manav Rachna International University, Faridabad (Haryana)
4	Sri Devraj Urs University, Kolar, Karnataka
5	Yenepoya University, Mangalore, Karnataka
6	BLDE University, Bijapur, Karnataka
7	Sri Siddhartha University, Tumkur (Karnataka)
8	Christ University, Bangalore, Karnataka
9	Jain University, Bangalore, Karnataka
10	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune, Maharashtra
11	Shiksha 'O' Anusandhan, Bhubaneswar, Orissa
12	Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth, Pondicherry
13	Janardhan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur, Rajasthan
14	Mody Institute of technology & Science, Lakshmanagarh, Rajasthan
15	Dr. MGR Educational & Research Institute, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

1	2
16	Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Vellappanchavadi, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
17	Kalasalingam Academy of Research & Education, Virudhunagar, Tamil Nadu
18	Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science & Technology, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu
19	Ponnaiyah Ramajayam Institute of Science & Technology (PRIST), Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu
20	St. Peter's Institute of Higher Education & Research, Avadi, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
21	Vel's Institute of Science, Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS), Chennai, Tamil Nadu
22	Chettinad Academy of Research & Education, Kelambakkam Kanchipura District, Tamil Nadu
23	Karpagam Academy of Higher Education, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
24	Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science & Technology, Tamil Nadu
25	Noorul Islam Centre for Higher Education, Kumarakoil, Tamil Nadu
26	H.I.H.T. University, (Swami Rama Vidyapeeth), Swami Rama Nagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
27	Nehru Gram Bharati Vishwavidyalaya, Kotwa Jamunipur, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
28	Institute of Advanced Studies in Education (IASE), Sardarshahr, Rajasthan
29	Graphic Era University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
30	Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Maulana, Ambala (Haryana)
31	Lingaya's University, Nachauli, Faridabad, Haryana
32	National Museum, New Delhi

1	2
33	Shobhit Institute of Engineering Technology, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh
34	Santosh University, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
35	Bharath Institute of Higher Education & Research, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
36	Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Vadodara, Gujarat
37	Krishna Institute of Medical Science, Karad, Maharashtra
38	DY Patil Education Society, Kolhapur, Maharashtra
39	Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education & Research (MAHER), Chennai, Tamil Nadu
40	Academy of Maritime Education and Training (AMET), Chennai, Tamil Nadu
41	Jaypee Institute of Information Technology (JIIT), NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh
42	Vinakaya Mission's Research Foundation, Salem, Tamil Nadu
43	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu
44	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar, Uttarakhand

Advisory committee to look into FYUP

1140. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has recently constituted an advisory committee to monitor the progress of implementation of the new Four-Year undergraduate Programme being rolled out by the Delhi University;

(b) if so, whether the said advisory committee has since submitted its report to the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the eminent educationists have strongly protested against the implementation of the programme; and

(e) if so, the details of further action of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (b) above, the question does not arise.

(d) and (e) Some educationists have protested against the implementation of the Four Year Under Graduate Programme (FYUP) by the University of Delhi. The University of Delhi is a statutory autonomous body established by the Delhi University Act and is governed by its Act and Statutes and Ordinances framed thereunder. It is within the competence of the University to maintain its own standards of instruction, education and examination.

The University Grants Commission (UGC), which is mandated to coordinate, determine and maintain the standards of higher education, has constituted an Advisory Committee to closely monitor the progress of the implementation of the FYUP in the University of Delhi, to offer advice in matters pertaining to curricular, pedagogic and assessment systems, to assess the implications of the FYUP for the post-graduate degree programmes in the University of Delhi and to make suitable recommendation to the UGC.

Effectiveness of NET

1141. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has formed a committee to check whether the National Eligibility Test (NET) is an effective mechanism to select candidates for teaching;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the committee and the reaction of Government on such recommendations;

(c) whether, in the absence of trained and experienced teachers/professors at school/college levels, the education system have been affected; and

(d) if so, the concrete steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has not submitted its report till date.

(c) and (d) To ensure that untrained and inexperienced teachers are not recruited in the teaching profession, the qualifying National Eligibility Test (NET) has been made mandatory for recruitment in Higher Educational institutions. The requirement of qualifying NET for recruitment to teaching positions is in addition to other minimum qualifications laid down in the University Grants Commission (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2010, issued by the University Grants Commission. These regulations are available at www.ugc.ac.in. The Central Government has also made the Central Teacher Eligibility Test or the State Teacher Eligibility Test compulsory for appointment of teachers in elementary schools.

Allocations for Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan

1142. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has recently approved the allocations for Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan, a scheme for higher education across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any assessment on the implementation of the said scheme in various parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In its meeting on 3rd October, 2013, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved an allocation of Rs. 22,855 crores for the Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), of which Rs. 16,227 crores will be the central share. The central funding would be in the ratio of 65:35 for General Category States and 90:10 for Special Category states and North Eastern Region States.

(c) and (d) The implementation of RUSA has effectively commenced only in November, 2013 with the first meeting of the Project Approval Board of RUSA held on 6th November, 2013, and therefore, it is premature to undertake any fruitful assessment of the implementation of RUSA.

Irregularities in MGIHU, Wardha

1143. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) as on date, the details of action taken by the Ministry for alleged irregularities in construction of building and recruitment of staff for the Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University (MGIHU), Wardha;

(b) whether any investigation has been conducted and if so, the details of outcome thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry intends to set up a branch of this University in Porbandar, the birth place of Mahatma Gandhi and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) The Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya (MGAHV) has informed that construction work of the university has been entrusted to Government agencies i.e. Central Public Works Department, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Uttar Pradesh Samaj Kalyan Nirman Nigam Ltd. and Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran. The Audit in its draft inspection report for the period 01.02.2011 to 31.08.2012 has included a paragraph on award of construction work to Uttar Pradesh Samaj Kalyan Nirman Nigam Ltd. The university has replied to the said paragraph to the Director General, Audit.

As regards recruitment, there was an issue of appointment of 11 teaching staff by the then VC exercising his emergency powers. The EC of the University granted post-facto approval to these appointments. However, Audit drafted a paragraph on this issue regarding payment of salary to these teachers. The University has submitted its comments to the Audit.

There was another issue of engagement of more than two OSDs. The university had informed that they were appointed at the time when there was shortage of regular functionaries like Registrar, Finance Officer, Controller of Examination. Now, university has only one OSD working on a post sanctioned by the UGC.

(c) The university is an autonomous organisation and functions in accordance with its Act, Statutes and Ordinances. Section 5 (xi) of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Act, 1996, *inter-alia*, empowers the university to establish Campuses/Centres with the prior approval of the Visitor. The university

has informed that there is no proposal for setting up a branch of the university at Porbandar.

Agitation by JNV staff

1144. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether teachers and allied staff of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, across the country, are agitating for fulfilment of various demands relating to their service conditions to be at par with their counterparts in KVs and sanction the old pension benefits;

(b) if so, Government's response and reaction thereto; and

(c) by when their long standing demands would be fulfilled by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The service conditions of the employees of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) administering the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) are almost identical to those of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) except the following:

i. The teaching and other allied categories of staff of JNVs are entitled to 10% special allowance on account of these schools being residential schools. This allowance is not admissible to the employees of KVs, being non-residential schools.

ii. The employees of JNVs appointed before 01.01.2004 have not been found eligible for the grant of pension under the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 as the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS), an autonomous organization, was registered after 01.01.1986, the cut-off date for determining the eligibility of employees of autonomous bodies, for pension under the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972. However, the employees of KVs are eligible for the Pension-cum-GPF Scheme. Kendriya Vidyaiyayas Sangathan was set up before 01.01.1986.

The teaching and non-teaching staff of some of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) had proceeded on strike with effect from 06.02.2013 to 15.02.2013 for the fulfilment of various demands relating to their service conditions. The major demand of the employees was for introduction of the Pension-cum-GPF Scheme under Pension Rule 1972 for the employees recruited before 01.01.2004.

(b) and (c) Detailed discussions have already been held by the Ministry and NVS with the representatives of the employees. Most of the demands have since

been settled. Some of these require consideration by different Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and accordingly, inter-ministerial consultations have been conducted. But so far it has not been found possible to accede to the demand for the Pension-cum-GPF scheme for the employees recruited before 01.01.2004.

District Level Committees for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

1145. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the District Level Committees for the effective implementation as well as vigilance functions of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at district-level has been constituted in the country;

(b) if so, the details of their present status, State-wise;

(c) whether Government is considering constitution of any committee comprising public representatives to look into the effective implementation and vigilance issues in regard to the Right to Education Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) It has been decided to constitute a District Level Committee (DLC) for monitoring the effective implementation of various programmes including the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The seniormost Member of the Lok Sabha from the District would be the Chairperson of the DLC. Other Members of Parliament would be nominated as Co-Chairpersons of this Committee. The State-wise status of the constitution of DLCs is give in the Statement.

Statement

The State-wise status of the constitution of District Level Committees

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of districts in which DLC constituted
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	03
2	Andhra Pradesh	23
3	Arunachal Pradesh	16

1	2	3
4	Assam	27
5	Bihar	38
6	Chandigarh	Nil
7	Chhattisgarh	27
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01
9	Daman and Diu	02
10	Delhi	09
11	Goa	Nil
12	Gujarat	26
13	Haryana	21
14	Himachal Pradesh	12
15	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil
16	Jharkhand	24
17	Karnataka	34
18	Kerala	14
19	Lakshadweep	01
20	Madhya Pradesh	50
21	Maharashtra	35
22	Manipur	Nil
23	Meghalaya	07
24	Mizoram	08
25	Nagaland	Nil
26	Odisha	30
27	Puducherry	04
28	Punjab (DEDC)	22

1	2	3
29	Rajasthan	33
30	Sikkim	04
31	Tamil Nadu	30
32	Tripura	04
33	Uttar Pradesh	75
34	Uttarakhand	13
35	West Bengal	20

Funds to NER under CSS

1146. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided any funds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for promotion of technical education as well as setting up of requisite institutions, polytechnics, etc. in the North Eastern Region during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details of institutes established and to be established, State-wise and category-wise; and

(c) the details of achievements made in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) In line with the policy decision for earmarking at least 10% of the Plan Budget (s) of the Central Ministries/ Departments for development of the North Eastern Region, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has launched a "North East Quality Improvement Programme for engineering institutions of North Eastern Region" (AICTE - NEQJP). The scheme extended to 15 existing AICTE approved Government/Government aided Polytechnics and 15 Degree engineering institutes and AICTE approved university departments of North Eastern Region found eligible under the provisions of scheme to provide grant-in aid support of Rs. 7.5 Crore & Rs. 5.0 Crore to each respectively.

Under the Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under coordinated action for skill development, Government of India has implemented a scheme to provide financial assistance to the State/UT Governments, limited to Rs. 12.30 crores per polytechnic to

meet the costs of establishing a Polytechnic unserved/underserved districts, subject to the respective State/UT Governments providing land free of cost, meeting 100% recurring expenditure and also non-recurring expenditure beyond Rs. 12.30 crores, if any. The state-wise details of the Districts where Polytechnics are being established under the Scheme in the North East region is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Also, under the 374 Model Degree College Scheme, 18 model degree colleges have been sanctioned. An amount of Rs. 60 crores has been sanctioned for the purpose, as the central share.

Statement

State-wise details of the districts where polytechnics are being established under the scheme in the North East region.

Arunachal Pradesh

	17	Barpeta	
1	Tawang	18	Nalbari
2	West Kameng	19	Darrang
3	East Kameng	20	Marigaon
4	Lower Subansiri	21	Sonitpur
5	Upper Subansiri	22	Lakhimpur
6	East Siang	23	Dhemaji
7	Upper Siang	24	Tinsukia
8	Dibang Valley	25	Sibsagar
9	Lohit	26	North Cachar Hills (Dima Hasao)
10	Changlang	27	Karimganj
11	Tirap	28	Hailakandi
12	Kurung Kumey	29	Udalgiri
13	Anjaw	30	Chirrang
14	Lower Dibang Valley	31	Baska
		32	Kamrup Rural
		33	Nagaon
		34	Golaghat

Assam

15 Dhubri

16 Goalpara

35 Karbi Anglong

Manipur

36 Senapati

37 Tamenglong

38 Churachandpur

39. Bishnupur

40 Thoubal

41 Imphal East

42 Ukhrul

43 Chandel

Meghalaya

44 East Garo Hills

45 South Garo Hills

46 West Khasi Hills

47 Ri Bhoi

Mizoram

48 Mamit

49 Kolasib

50 Champhai

51 Serchhip

52 Lawngtlai

53 Saiha

Nagaland

54 Mon

55 Tuensang

56 Wokha

57 Dimapur

58 Phek

59 Peren

Sikkim

60 North District

61 West District

Tripura

62 South Tripura

63 Dhalai

64 North Tripura

Status of Aakash tablet

1147. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of Aakash tablet;
- (b) the reasons for under-achievement of the targets;
- (c) the complaints received from end-users; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to overcome under achievement of targets and to redress consumer complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Under the National Mission on

Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT), a project was sanctioned to IIT Rajasthan in September 2010 for achieving the following deliverables after acquiring one lakh Low Cost Access-cum-Computing Devices (LCADs) for teacher empowerment:

- (i) Acquisition and testing of low cost access cum computing devices; and
- (ii) Hardware & software optimization of low cost access-cum-computing devices.

This project was subsequently transferred to IIT Bombay in April 2012. IIT Bombay has received deliveries of all 1, 00,000 Aakash tablets from Datawind. These tablets were for the purpose of testing by users all over India in different climatic and usage conditions.

An Inter-Ministerial Committee, constituted by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), for continuous R&D and timely delivery of "Aakash" tablets has finalized the technical specifications of Aakash IV prepared by a sub-committee of technical experts in its meeting held on 12th June, 2013. It has also been decided to make available "Aakash" on DGS&D rate contract, so as to enable government departments and individual institutions to procure the Aakash Tablets without any difficulty.

Setting up of Central university at Motihari

1148. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed to set up a Central university at Motihari, Bihar;
- (b) if so, whether Government is planning to introduce a legislation in the current session of Parliament in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to establish the university?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Government has decided to establish a Central university at Motihari, Bihar. Towards this end, the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2012 has already been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 26.11.2012. A notice for consideration and passing of the above Bill in the current session has also been sent to the Lok Sabha.

Faculty strength in Central university of Tamil Nadu

1149. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the sanctioned strength of faculty members in the Central university of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvavur;
- (b) whether vacancies exist in faculty members and if so, how many and in which departments; and
- (c) the details of efforts taken to fill up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Central University of Tamil Nadu, the UGC has allocated 151 posts of Professor, Associate Professor and Assistant Professor to the university for recruitment on incremental basis. The details of sanctioned strength, position filled and vacancies are given as under:

Post	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant	Post filled on Contract
Professor	22	02	20	1
Associate Professor	43	05	38	-
Assistant Professor	86	20	66	17

The university has informed the Ministry that there is no pre-determined, department-wise, number/sanction of posts. The posts are allocated to departments, out of the sanctioned posts, as and when the need arises and as per the ongoing or newly introduced programmes.

(c) The university had issued 2 advertisements, one on 22.3.11 for 24 posts and the other on 6.6.12 for 66 positions. The university, through the above two notifications, was able to fill up 27 positions. Two appointees have not joined. The results of eight positions are kept in abeyance under the orders of the High Court of Madras.

Further, the university will release a notification for filling up of 76 positions in the month of January 2014, which includes the unfilled positions in the above two notifications.

Derogatory language in NCERT textbooks

†1150. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether illogical, insulting and derogatory language has been used in Hindi textbooks of classes 1, 6, 9 and 11 under the prescribed curriculum of NCERT and education boards;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by the Ministry, so far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The contents of Textbooks of NCERT are developed by the Textbook Development Committee (TDC) and approved by the National Monitoring Committee (NMC). A review committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Yashpal was constituted on 30.08.2006 to review the lessons in Hindi Textbooks on which some issues were raised during the Monsoon Session of Parliament in 2006.

The committee submitted its report on 20.10.2006. After consideration of the report of the Committee the following action was taken:—

- (i) In the book Antara-I, the story 'Apni Khabar' by Pandeya Bechan Sharma Ugra has been replaced by story 'Uski Maa' written by the same author. Similarly in the same book the poem 'Mochiram' by Dhoomil has been replaced by poem 'Ghar Main Wapsi' by the same author.
- (ii) In the book Aaroh-I the story 'Doodh Ka Daam' by Premchand has been replaced by the story 'Namak Ka Daroga' by the same author.
- (iii) In the book Aaroh-I, introduction to the poem by Paash has been modified.

The Ministry is unaware of any other issues relating to the use of inappropriate language in Hindi Textbooks.

Admission in Central university of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvapur

1151. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether in the Central university of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvavur, advertisement has been issued for admission in certain subjects but admission has not been completed;

(b) if so, the details of subjects and the reasons for non-completion of the admission; and

(c) by when such admission would be completed and the details of efforts taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by Central University of Tamil Nadu, the University has issued advertisement for admission in Integrated BA/B.Sc. B.Ed., M.A. Social Work, Ph.D. English and Ph.D. Mathematics Programmes. However, the admission could not be completed on account of the reasons below, indicated against the programme concerned:

Sl. No.	Programmes	Reason
1.	Integrated BA/B.Sc. B.Ed.	Inadequate and unsuitable response
2.	M.A. Social Work	Insufficient number of responses
3.	Ph.D. English	No suitable candidate found after review
4.	Ph.D. Mathematics	No suitable candidate found after screening the applications

It is not possible to complete the admission process without finding suitable candidates in adequate numbers.

Extension of Kendriya Vidyalaya network

1152. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to extend the Kendriya Vidyalaya network to each and every block of the country to address the challenges created by various religious and caste-based interest groups who have entered in education business to fulfill their own interests;

(b) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas, at present, in position, State-wise and the number of students studying in those schools; and

(c) whether Government proposes to open some new Kendriya Vidyalayas including one at Jajpur-Keonjhar Road Jajpur, Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence personnel on the receipt of a proposal in prescribed proforma from the various Ministries of Government of India and State Governments / Union Territories thereby committing the availability of requisite resources for setting up a new KV as well as the necessary approval of the competent authority and not on the criteria of State-wise/District wise/Block-wise coverage.

(b) At present 1091 KVs are functioning in the country with an enrolment of 11,57,796 students. The State-wise details of the KVs are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The 12th Plan has a target for opening 500 new KVs during the plan period. Actual sanction and opening of each such new KV depends on the availability of funds. During the first year of the 12th Five Year Plan, *i.e.* financial year 2012-13, no new KV was sanctioned till date on account of funds constraints. The KVS has reported a feasible proposal for opening of a new KV at Vyasnagar, District Jajpur (Odisha).

Statement

The State-wise details of Kendriya Vidyalayas

*State/UT-wise Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in the
country (As on 30.09.2013)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of KVs
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	02
2	Andhra Pradesh	54
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14
4	Assam	55
5	Bihar	45
6	Chhattisgarh	26

1	2	3
7	Chandigarh	05
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	01
9	Daman and Diu	01
10	Delhi	43
11	Goa	05
12	Gujarat	44
13	Haryana	28
14	Himachal Pradesh	23
15	Jammu and Kashmir	38
16	Jharkhand	32
17	Karnataka	40
18	Kerala	35
19	Lakshadweep	01
20	Madhya Pradesh	92
21	Maharashtra	56
22	Manipur	07
23	Meghalaya	07
24	Mizoram	04
25	Nagaland	05
26	Odisha	53
27	Punjab	49
28	Pondicherry	04
29	Rajasthan	64
30	Sikkim	02
31	Tamil Nadu	41

1	2	3
32	Tripura	09
33	Uttar Pradesh	105
34	Uttarakhand	43
35	West Bengal	58
GRAND TOTAL		1091

Criteria for setting up and regulation of universities

1153. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any criteria to set up and regulate the universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has recently represented to the court about the deficiencies found in the functioning of some universities, including Government-run universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to improve the performance of such universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A University can be set up either through a State Act or a Central Act or conferred with the deemed-to-be-university status under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956. Central Universities were set up during the XIth Plan on the basis of ensuring at least one Central University in each state.

The UGC has notified and prepared Regulations to regulate private universities and deemed-to-be-universities viz. UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulation, 2010 and UGC (Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. In addition, UGC has also issued Regulations relating to minimum standards in all universities.

(c) and (d) No Sir. However, the Government had filed a counter affidavit in Hon'ble Supreme Court in Viplav Sherma Case [W.P.(c) No.142 of 2006] appraising the

Court of the deficiencies pointed out by the Review Committee in respect of 44 Category C institutions Deemed to be Universities on 18.01.2010 and 24.02.2010. In response to the above two affidavits, 25 institutions deemed to be universities have raised objections and the Government has filed its reply on 24.06.2013. These 44 institutions, as per the review conducted by the Expert Committee, neither on past performance nor on their promise for the future, have the attributes to retain their status as Institutions deemed to be universities. The matter is at present sub-judice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Three deemed to be universities found to be deficient were publicly funded.

(e) The matter is at present sub-judice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Construction of girl's hostels in Chhattisgarh

†1154. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from the Chhattisgarh Government regarding the construction/opening of 74 girl's hostels, with a view to increase the number of girl students in educationally backward areas of the State;

(b) the number of girl students to be accommodated in each girl's hostel alongwith the expenditure estimated to be incurred on the construction of each hostel; and

(c) by when these hostels are likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes Sir. The proposal received from the State Government of Chhattisgarh for the setting up of 74 Girls' hostels in all the 74 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) of the State has been approved by the Government of India. A Central grant of Rs.36.81 crores has been released to the State Government for the construction of 74 Girls' hostels in 74 Educationally Backward Blocks of the State.

(b) and (c) The scheme envisages the construction of hostels based on the State Schedule of Rates (SOR) for 100 girl students to be accommodated in each of the hostels. An amount of Rs.79.84 cr. has been sanctioned for the construction of 74 hostels in 74 EBBs. The State Government is responsible for the implementation of the Scheme including the construction of the hostels.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Foray of NALCO into other metals and energy sector

1155. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has been foraying into other metals and energy sectors;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the details of investments so far made by NALCO in various other sectors;
- (d) the details of various such projects completed, so far;
- (e) the extent to which the company has been able to achieve success in each of such sectors; and
- (f) the income generated by the company from each of such sectors?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has informed that they are foraying into energy sectors. NALCO has set up 50.4 MW Wind Power Project at Gandikota in Andhra Pradesh and 30.6 MW Wind Power Project near Ludarwa village in Jaisalmer in Rajasthan. NALCO has signed an agreement with Nuclear Power Corporation of India (NPCIL) for setting up of Nuclear Power Plant. The company has signed an agreement to install rooftop solar system in the corporate office, Bhubaneswar.

(c) NALCO has reported that they have invested Rs. 274 crore for setting up of the 50.4 Mega Watt (MW) Wind Power Plant at Gandikota in Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 229.34 crore for the 47.6 MW Wind Power Plant at Jaisalmer in Rajasthan and Rs. 2.6 lakhs for initial paid up capital of the Nuclear Power Project, Kakrapar Atomic Power Station (KAPS)-3&4 at Kakrapar in Gujarat.

(d) 50.4 MW Wind Power Project at Gandikota in Andhra Pradesh and the 30.6 MW Wind Power Project near Ludarwa village in Jaisalmer in Rajasthan were commissioned in December, 2012 and June, 2013 respectively.

(e) Wind Power Plant-I has generated 15.35 MU in the year 2012-13 and 91.58 MU during the year 2013-14 (Till November, 2013) and Wind Power Plant-II has generated 26.45 MU during the year 2013-14 (Till November, 2013).

(f) The details of income generated from Wind Power units are:

Sl. No	Description	Present Capacity	Revenue Generated (Rupees In crores)	
			Financial Year 2012-13	Financial Year 2013-14 (till November, 13)
1	Wind Power Plant-I at Gandikota in Andhra Pradesh	50.4 MW	2.64	23.65
2	Wind Power Plant-II at Jaisalmer in Rajasthan	30.6 MW	-	6.98
TOTAL		81.0 MW	2.64	30.63

Exploration of minerals by GSI

1156. SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India (GSI) has found a major copper discovery in a block located at Khera block, Alwar district, Rajasthan and the initial estimates suggest that the resources of copper ore are of 23.46 million tonnes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that along with copper, GSI has also found significant gold and silver at the block;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the investigation at the block estimated probable gold resources at 1.32 mt. and silver resources at 1.51 mt. and the thickness of the mineralized zone and substantial presence of gold and silver make it potentially exploitable asset; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Geological Survey of India (GSI) has discovered a copper resource in Khera, Alwar District, Rajasthan. Detailed investigation by mapping, trenching, drilling, and sampling for ten boreholes revealed that the boreholes have intersected a 108.10 m thick mineralised zone with 0.29% copper and associated silver and gold. Initial

estimates based on limited number of boreholes gave a total ore resource of 23.46 million tonnes of copper with 0.29% copper at natural cut off. Subsequently based on more detailed work carried out during Field Season (F.S.) 2012-13, the total ore resource has been revised to 26.30 million tonnes of copper ore with 0.34% copper at 0.2% copper cut off.

(c) and (d) Yes, Geological Survey of India (GSI) also found gold (Au) and silver (Ag) associated with the copper resource in Khera, Alwar District, Rajasthan. GSI had made very initial estimates of probable Au resources of 1.32 million tonnes with 0.66 gram/ton Au and Ag resource of 1.51 million tonnes with 6.55 gram/ton Ag on the basis of limited number of boreholes drilled during F.S. 2010-12. Subsequently, on the basis of further work carried out during F.S. 2012-13, the estimates have been revised to 1.95 million tonnes of Au ore with 0.69 gram/ton Au at 0.5 gram/ton Au cut off and 2.32 million tonnes of Ag ore with 7.49 gram/ton Ag, at 5 gram/ton Ag cut off over a strike length of 480 m.

(e) and (f) The work is still continuing and the details of the resource shall become clearer as the exploration advances further. GSI only carries out regional exploration and resource assessment, detailed exploration and exploitation are carried out by other agencies on the basis of the first exploration reports made available by GSI. Thus, whether the Khera block will become a potentially exploitable asset shall be decided only after detailed exploration along with the mineral economics is carried out by other agencies.

Mining companies promoting renewable energy in rural areas

1157. SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has entrusted the mining companies with the responsibility of promoting renewable energy in the remote rural areas which are still not connected with electricity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these mining companies, private or Government owned are promoting renewable energy in tribal areas of those mining owned States; and

(d) the amount such companies, spent in Odisha during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) No Sir.

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

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

Revision of royalty on minerals

1158. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal of Odisha Government to impose Mineral Resources Rent Tax is pending with the Ministry;

(b) if so, when is it likely to be considered; and

(c) as delay in revision of royalty on minerals is leading to revenue loss to the State Government, whether the Ministry would consider immediate enhancement of the royalty rate which is due since August, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) and (b) The proposal of State Government of Odisha for imposition of Mineral Resource Rent Tax (MRRT) on iron ore on account of super normal profits being made by mining companies has been considered by the Government. The Government is of the view that the provisions of the National and State Mineral Funds, District Mineral Foundation payments, provision of revenues to be raised through competitive bidding as proposed in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Bill 2011 can be used for the benefit of the mining areas and the local people displaced by the mining activities, and therefore will be an effective substitute for MRRT. The standing Committee on Coal and Steel has submitted its Report on the MMDR Bill, 2011 on 7th May, 2013. The Ministry is in the process of seeking the approval of the Cabinet for carrying out official amendments to the MMDR Bill, 2011 by including appropriately the views received from the State Governments and Central Ministries / Departments.

(c) Royalty rates in respect of major minerals were last revised on 13.8.2009. The Ministry set up a Study Group on revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for major minerals (other than coallignite and sand for stowing) on 13.9.2011 to review the rates of royalty. The Study Group submitted its report on 28.6.2013. The recommendations of the Study group are under consideration in the Ministry.

Prior approval for bauxite mining lease

1159. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government has recommended 10 bauxite mining lease proposals for prior approval of Ministry in Jamnagar district; and

(b) the action taken by the Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Technical inputs on the proposals were called for from Indian Bureau of Mines, a subordinate office of the Ministry, enabling to take an appropriate decision thereon, which have since been received.

Allocation of offshore mining

1160. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 221 given in the Rajya Sabha on 26th August, 2013 and state:

(a) whether Government has allocated 63 Blocks in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian sea vide notification dated 7th June 2010;

(b) if so, the basis for denial of allocation of offshore mining blocks during the last four years;

(c) the details of officials and companies who have been reported/found guilty of irregularities in award of blocks vide notification dated 7th June 2010; and

(d) the details of action taken against erring officials and companies, so far?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) to (d) As per the Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) (OAMDR) Act, 2002 there are three operating rights that can be granted viz., Reconnaissance Permit, Exploration Licence and, Production Lease.

No mining block for production lease has been granted so far under the provisions of the OAMDR Act, 2002 and the Rules framed thereunder.

A total of 63 mineral bearing blocks were notified vide notification dated 07.06.2010, by the Controller General of Indian Bureau of Mines who is the Administering Authority for the purposes of the OAMDR Act 2002, for award of exploration licences. Out of a total of 377 applications received against the said notification from 53 applicants, orders for grant of exploration licences were issued to

16 applicants for 62 blocks on 05.04.2011. However, some of the aggrieved parties moved the High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Bombay (Nagpur bench) against the grant of offshore exploration licences by IBM. Since the matter is sub-judice in the Courts, IBM has kept the execution of the offshore exploration licences granted in abeyance.

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has conducted a Preliminary Enquiry to investigate alleged irregularities in grant of Exploration Licence in the offshore waters of Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea and concluded that no misconduct was found on the part of any public servant of Indian Bureau of Mines in this case.

Area under mining activities

1161. SHRI. AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) out of the total extent of 3,27,87,590 square km., the extent of area covered under mining activities;
- (b) whether the current extent is proposed to be increased by Government; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA J. PATEL): (a) As per the data available in the Indian Minerals Yearbook 2011 published by Indian Bureau of Mines, the area held under mining leases granted to 65 metallic and non-metallic minerals excluding lignite, coal, petroleum, natural gas, atomic minerals and all the minor minerals, covering 23 states in the country, as on 31.3.2011 is 5,47,814 Hectares.

(b) and (c) The State Governments grant mineral concessions viz., Reconnaissance Permit, Prospecting Licence, and Mining Lease under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act 1957, Mineral Concession Rules 1960, and Mineral Conservation and Development Rules 1988. Grant of fresh mining concessions will lead to an increase in the area under mining operations. Since the State Governments grant mining concessions, information as to increase in area under mining operations cannot be estimated.

Report on Muzaffarnagar disturbance

1162. SHRI. SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Commission for Minorities has recently submitted a report on the recent Muzaffarnagar disturbances; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action Government has taken thereon, besides the steps taken to prevent recurrence of such incident in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) Yes, Sir. The reports in connection with the Muzaffarnagar disturbances were submitted by the National Commission for Minorities to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry of Home Affairs had forwarded the same to the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) "Police" and "Public Order" being State subjects under the Constitution of India, the responsibility of dealing with communal violence and maintaining relevant data in this regard rests primarily with respective State Governments.

However, to maintain-communal harmony in the country, the Central Government assists the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in a variety of ways like sharing of intelligence, sending alert messages, sending Central Armed Police Forces, including the composite Rapid Action Force created specially to deal with communal situations, to the concerned State Governments on specific requests and in the modernization of the State Police Forces. In addition, the Central Government sends advisories in this regard from time to time. The Central Government has also circulated revised Guidelines to promote communal harmony to the States and Union Territories in 2008. The activities of all organizations having a bearing on communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and requisite legal action is taken, wherever necessary.

Computer training programme under NMDFC

1163. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Minority Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) is organizing professional and computer training programmes for educating minority populations in West Bengal;

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

(c) the amount spent by NMDFC in organizing these programmes during each of the last three years and the current year in that State:

(d) whether the Ministry is emphasizing on the education of more women from the minority community; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) to (c) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) organizes skill training programmes including computer trainings for minorities under its Vocational Training Scheme. The scheme is implemented through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) which organize need based skill development trainings with the help of local Government owned/recognized Training Institutes in trades having potential for wage/self employment. The cost of the training program is upto Rs.2000 per candidate per month for courses upto 6 months duration and stipend @ Rs.1000 per month per trainees is also offered during the training. In addition, NMDFC also implements 'Seekho aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)' Scheme of Ministry of Minority Affairs for up-gradation of employable skills.

The vocational training scheme in West Bengal is being implemented through West Bengal Minorities Finance & Development Corporation (WBMDFC). The detail of trainings in professional courses including computer training programs for minority populations in West Bengal during last 3 years is as given below:

Year	Number of trainees	Sanctioned Amount (Rs. in lakh)
2010-11	1870	65.79
2011-12	1090	57.60
2012-13	1636	72.47
2013-14	-	0.00

(d) and (e) The Ministry has earmarked minimum 30% of scholarships for girl students under all its scholarship programmes namely Pre-matric, Post-matric, Merit-cum-Means based scholarship and Free Coaching and Allied scheme. Under Maulana Azad National Fellowship scheme for Minority students, 30% of the fellowships are earmarked for women students. Further, to recognize, promote and assist meritorious girl students, Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) implements a scheme called Maulana Azad National Scholarship Scheme for Girls belonging to Minorities.

Living Standard of Muslims

1164. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the recent NSSO study report, Muslims have the lowest living standard with average per capita expenditure of just Rs. 32.66 per day;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the reasons for lowest living standard among Muslims;

(d) the details of schemes being run by Government to improve the living standard and per capita income and expenditure among Muslim community, along with the details of funds allocated, released and utilised during the last three years, Scheme-wise;

- (e) whether targets of these schemes have been achieved; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) to (c) As per the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) Report on "Employment and Unemployment Situation Among Major Religious Groups in India (July, 2009 - June, 2010)", in 2009-10, the average monthly per capita consumer expenditure, which is usually taken to reflect the living standard of household, was Rs.980/- (Rs.833/- for rural areas and Rs.1272/- for urban areas) for Muslim community, which was lowest among all the minority communities. The issues related to social, educational and economic status of Muslim community has been dealt in detail in the Sachar Committee Report submitted to the Government in the year 2006. The Report has *inter alia*, observed "that there is low educational achievement among the Muslim community, lack of educational facilities in the minority concentration areas, relatively higher engagement of Muslims in self employment in the unorganized sector and low participation in regular salaried jobs.

(d) to (f) Various schemes are being implemented by this Ministry for the welfare of notified minorities including muslims for their educational and economic empowerment, area-development programmes for addressing the development deficit of minority concentration areas and other minority specific issues like Wakf, etc. The details are given as under:

- (i) **Multi sectoral Development Programme (MsDP)**- Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) has been implemented in 90 identified Minority Concentration districts (MCDs) of the country from 2008-09 to 2012-13. These districts were identified on the basis of substantial minority population and backwardness parameters as per census 2001. MsDP has been restructured to expand its coverage and make it more effective and focused on the targeted minorities. In the restructured MsDP the unit area of planning has been changed to blocks/towns instead of district for

sharper focus on the minority concentration areas. The programme has now identified 710 Blocks & 66 towns for implementation during 12th Plan. Further, clusters of contiguous minority concentration villages (having at least 50% minority population) would also be identified. The State-wise details of infrastructural facilities taken up created under MsDP since its inception upto 30.11.13 are given in the Statement-I (See below). The year-wise and State/UT-wise details of fund released/utilised is given in the Statement-II (See below).

- (ii) **Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme-** Under this Scheme, scholarships are awarded to minority students up to class X, who have secured not less than 50% marks in the previous final examination and the annual income of their parents/ guardian from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1.00 lakh. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students. The details are given in the Statement-III (See below).
- (iii) **Post-matric Scholarship Scheme-** Under this Scheme, scholarships are awarded to minority students from class XI onwards who have secured not less than 50% marks or equivalent grade in the previous final examination and the annual income of whose parents/ guardian from all sources does not exceed Rs.2.00 lakh. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students. The details are given in the Statement-IV (See below).
- (iv) **Merit-cum Means based Scholarship-** The Merit-cum Means based Scholarship Scheme provides financial assistance to the poor and meritorious minority students pursuing professional studies at graduate and post-graduate levels. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students. The details are given in the Statement-V (See below).
- (v) **Free Coaching and Allied Scheme-** Under this scheme candidates belonging to the minority community are provided financial assistance for coaching in Government and the private sector institutes for imparting free coaching/training for Competitive Exams, Information Technology, remedial coaching and other employment oriented courses. 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students. The details are given in the Statement-VI (See below).
- (vi) **Maulana Azad National Fellowship-** The objective of the Fellowship is to provide integrated five year fellowships in the form of financial assistance to minority students to pursue higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D.

The Fellowship covers all Universities/Institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC). 30% of the scholarships are earmarked for girl students. The details are given in the Statement-VII (*See below*).

- (vii) **Equity Contribution to National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC)**-Under this scheme, Government contributes equity capital to NMDFC for implementation of its schemes at concessional rates of interest which are viz. micro financing scheme, term loan, educational loans, skill development and Mahila Samridhi Yojana etc.

(viii) **Grant-in-aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF)**: Under this scheme, Grant-in-aid are released to MAEF towards its Corpus Fund. From the interest of the Corpus Fund, MAEF releases the Grant-in-aid to the minority institutions for infrastructure development and distribution of scholarship to the minority girl students studying in classes XI and XII. The expenditure on these schemes is met out of the interest earned on the Corpus Fund.

(ix) **Nai Roshni**- Nai Roshni, the scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women for their empowerment. The implementation of this scheme started from 2012-13. Under the scheme, one week training programmes are organized through Non-Governmental Organizations on various modules like Banking Systems, Government Schemes, Livelihood Skills, Rights of Women, Health and Hygiene etc. During 2012-13, Rs. 15.00 Crore were earmarked for training of 40,000 women. Out of that, Rs. 10.45 Crore were released to 64 organizations for training of 36,950 women. Further, the proposals which were received late during 2012-13 with recommendations from State Governments were considered during 2013-14, and Rs. 2.81 Crore were released to 36 organizations for training of 12250 women in 12 States. During 2013-14, Rs. 15.00 Crore have been earmarked for training of 40,000 women.

(x) **Seekho aur Kamao** - Ministry of Minority Affairs has launched "Seekho aur Kamao (Learn and Earn)", a new 100% Central Sector Scheme for Skill Development of minorities. The scheme aims at upgrading the skills of the minority youths in various modern/traditional vocations depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential, which can earn them a suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self employment. The scheme puts a condition on Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) to ensure minimum 75% employment of trained youths, out of which 50% should be in organized sector. The target for 2013-14 is to skill 7,500 beneficiaries with an allocation of Rs. 17 crore. A pilot project for 500 minority youths has already been

launched in collaboration with IL&FS Skill Development Corporation at 5 (five) locations namely, Delhi, Kolkata (West Bengal), Bengaluru (Karnataka), Barnala (Punjab) and Shillong (Meghalaya). Ministry has already taken action for empanelment of PIAs. NMDFC has also signed an Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Maruti Suzuki India Limited (MSIL) on imparting "Driver's Training to youths belonging to Minority Communities". The drivers training programme has already been launched in Karnataka during November 2013.

Further, Multi-sectoral Development Plan (MsDP) has also been restructured to the effect that at least 10% of the allocation given to the States, would be earmarked for the skill training related activities of minority youth. The target is to skill 60,000 beneficiaries with an allocation of Rs. 125 crore. During 2013-14, project proposals of Rs. 22.98 crore for skill trainings of 17876 persons have been approved.

(xi) **Scheme for Support for Minority Students clearing Prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC), State Public Service Commissions etc.-** The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial support to the minority candidates clearing prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission and State Public Service Commissions to adequately equip them to compete for appointment to Civil Services in the Union and the State Governments and to increase the representation of the minorities in the Civil Services by giving direct financial support to candidates clearing Preliminary Examination of Group A and B. services conducted by UPSC, SSC and State Public Service Commissions (Gazetted and non-Gazetted posts). The rate of financial assistance is Rs. 50,000/- for Gazetted post and Rs. 25,000/- for non-Gazetted post, for minority candidates having family income not exceeding Rs. 4.50 lakh per annum. The Scheme has been launched in 2013-14.

Further this Ministry's Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for welfare of minorities is an overarching programme which covers various schemes of different Ministries/ Departments either by earmarking 15% of physical targets/financial outlays for the minorities or by specific monitoring of flow of benefits/funds to minorities or areas with substantial minority population.

Statement-I

State-wise Details of infrastructural facilities created under Multi sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) upto 30.11.13

Sl. No.	State		IAY Houses	Health Centres	Anganwadi Centres	Hand pumps	Drinking Water Facilities
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Uttar Pradesh	T	85054	1041	11187	21054	79
		A	73907	623	6971	9262	
		WIP	3305	62	1808	1021	
2	West Bengal	T	55222	946	11013	12486	4557
		A	35382	687	6202	6994	
		WIP	2269	56	934	517	
3	Assam	T	89836	133	2077	12096	
		A	39598	69	469	3402	
		WIP	13944	12	493	330	
4	Bihar	T	41287	409	4835	2533	
		A	15480	76	1310	1190	
		WIP	16403	90	1772	1196	
5	Manipur	T	5940	154	75	679	
		A	5940	70	60	422	
		WIP	0	82	15	224	
6	Haryana	T	2000	6	142	0	
		A	1956	0	71	0	
		WIP	0	6	0	19	
7	Jharkhand	T	9215	256	1564	7	
		A	8565	158	985	0	
		WIP	472	57	238	0	

Statement-I

State-wise Details of infrastructural facilities created under Multi sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) upto 30.11.13

Additional class rooms	School building	Teaching aid	Lab equip.	Computers in School	ITI building	Polytechnic	Toilet & DW in School	Hostels
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1087	203	272	16	110	53	24	1929	28
431	13	0	0		6	0	788	2
185	46	0	0		22	18	38	7
9484	111	50	60		24	9	794	176
5526	34	40	60		1	0	10	14
1037	7	0	0		6	3	134	45
3566	.0	16	50		15	1	294	40
438	0	0	0		0	0	37	0
958	0	0	0		0	0	99	0
2970	94	0	53		3	3	1386	52
1071	52	0	34		0	0	404	9
640	7	0	7		2	0	74	19
25	375	0	0		1	0	0	35
0	188	0	0		0	0	0	1
0	183	0	0		1	0	0	11
183	8	0	0		1	0	0	0
63	6	0	0		0	0	0	0
32	8	0	1		0	0	0	0
222	1	1	0		11	3	0	22
1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
3	0	1	0		1	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Uttarakhand	T	0	24	455	914	
		A	0	0	100	0	
		WIP	0	0	124	0	
9	Maharashtra	T	11670	0	626	0	
		A	10471	0	405	0	
		WIP	1028	0	148	0	
10	Karnataka	T	5900	38	366	0	
		A	3211	20	254	0	
		WIP	942	9	101	0	
11	Andaman & Nicobar Island	T	0	0	35	0	
		A	0	0	11	0	
		WIP	0	0	15	0	
12	Odisha	T	10037	36	293	1	2
		A	4960	4	144	0	
		WIP	780	11	7	0	
13	Meghalaya	T	5649	19	1022	1864	
		A	4500	0	48	1270	
		WIP	0	0	33	31	
14	Kerala	T	0	29	0	3	1
		A	0	10	0	1	
		WIP	0	0	0	2	
15	Mizoram	T	2758	23	224	24	
		A	2236	16	158	0	
		WIP	0	1	3	14	
16	Jammu & Kashmir	T	0	0	100	132	
		A	0	0	2	21	
		WIP	0	0	35	61	
17	Delhi	T	0	5	0	1	
		A	0	0	0	0	
		WIP	0	0	0	1	

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
69	2	0	0		1	2	17	0
.0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0		0	0	0	14
0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0		0	0	0	4
50	1	0	0		0	0	50	30
44	0	0	0		0	0	0	10
4	.0	0	0		0	0	0	20
0	0	25	0		1	0	0	0
0	0	12	0		0	0	0	0
0	0	13	0		0	0	0	0
193	0	0	10	30	2	0	64	4
11	0	0	0		0	0	42	0
0	0	0	0		2	0	22	0
78	1	0	0		0	0	400	.11
52	0	0	0		0	0	0	3
2	1	0	0		0	0	0	2
195	0	0	0		0	1	0	0
38	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0		0	1	0	0
54	17	0	0		2	0	0	9
31	17	0	0		0	0	0	5
23	0	0	0		1	0	0	0
22	0	0	0		1	1	0	8
10	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
100	2	0	4		1	0	19	0
0	0	0	0		0	0	10	0
80	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18	Madhya Pradesh	T	1000	0	224	0	
		A	0	0	0	0	
		WIP	750	0	95	0	
19	Sikkim	T	250	1	56	4	
		A	0	0	30	0	
		wrp	250	0	10	0	
20	Arunachal Pradesh	T,	7435	50	651	0	258
		A	4359	15	452	0	
		WIP	1384	18	105	0	
21	Andhra Pradesh	T	0	11	70	0	0
		A					
		WIP					
22	Tripura	T		11			
		A					
		WIP					
23	Punjab	T	23	10	198		
		A					
		WIP					
24	Rajasthan	T					
		A					
		WIP					
25	Gujarat	T					
		A					
		WIP					
26	Chattisgarh	T					
		A					
		WIP					
TOTAL		T	333276	3202	35213	52056	5086
		A	210565	1748	17672	22562	0
		WIP	41527	404	5936	3416	0

T: Target; A: Achievement (Completed), WIP: Work in Progress

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0	2	0	0		0	0	0	4
0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0		0	0	0	1
22	12	0	0		0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
447	64	10	14		0	0	44	167
195	35	5	9		0	0	2	23
43	14	5	1		0	0	0	82
349	7	27	0	340	0	0	5	1
6								2
73		4						
19195	900	405	207	480	116	44	5002	603
7911	345	57	103	0	7	0	1293	67
3023	266	19	?	0	35	22	367	193

Statement-II

The Year-wise and State-wises details of Fund released and Utilised under MsDP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Released	Utilization as per Reports furnished (Rs. in lakh)	Released	Utilization as per Reports furnished (Rs. in lakh)	Released	Utilization as per Reports furnished (Rs. in lakh)	Released	Utilization as per Reports furnished (Rs. in lakh)
1	Uttar Pradesh	21106.29	16648.87	16027.59	7789.33	23040.62	1922.91	22813.478	
2	West Bengal	23105.55	23100.55	10208.23	8866.79	20055.76	1699.07	30572.571	
3	Assam	9611.71	9588.32	17859.10		491.17		2944.61	
4	Bihar	12250.15	9961.46	16152.29	7421.81	8054.41	1814.97	364.8725	
5	Manipur	371.25	169.01,	2655.72	711.82	0.00		2198.59	
6	Haryana	1186.17	874.26	1140.04	184.35	0.00		651.92	
7	Jharkhand	5533.46	4657.89	3981.41	1057.60	2255.23		1623.975	
8	Uttrakhand	2229.65	61.92	194.34		202.88		861.15	
9	Maharashtra	2953.59	2670.09	490.99	148.39	1085.00	322.24		
10	Karnataka	2129.39	1850.52	1089.58	715.89	1028.84		0	the Utilisation Certificates is
11	Andaman and Nicobar Island	15.94	15.94	51.27	51.27	25.30	25.30	515.98	due by March 2015

464 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

12	Odisha	1517.24	1147.9	3.73		783.34		1509.44
13	Meghalaya	1519.83	1519.8	441.00	441.00	762.33		2
14	Kerala	641.63	631.24	744.81	707.75	412.07		1001.27
15	Mizoram	1456.78	1459.63	865.09	750.35	721.62	155.51	657.98
16	Jammu and Kashmir	0		750.03		0.00		323.363
17	Delhi	48.75	48.75	895.98	356.35	203.75		0
18	Madhya Pradesh	752.7	278.04			0.00		346.54
19	Sikkim	568.879	419.18	526.98		202.38		2
20	Arunachal Pradesh	4319.499	4319.499	3912.65	2205.476	4801.64	1522.33	3041.045
21	Andhra Pradesh							1656.01
22	Tripura							1710.785
23	Punjab							1059.8
24	Rajasthan							0
25	Gujarat							0
26	Chattisgarh							0
GRAND TOTAL		91318.46	79422.87	77990.82	31408.18	64126.34	7140.09	74179.619

Statement-III

State/UT- wise details Physical and Financial target and achievement under Pre-matric scholarship Scheme for students belonging to the minority communities during last three years and the current year as on 30.11.2013

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Physical Targets and Achievements							
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		T	A*	T	A*	T	A*	(As on 30.11.2013)	
1	Andhra Pradesh	86709	225462	147406	191973	173418	301275	173418	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3836	0	6521	0	7673	0	7673	0
3	Assam	98109	38259	166785	86159	196218	181267	196218	179264
4	Bihar	145809	320107	247875	193967	291618	80622	291618	0
5	Chhattisgarh	9909	6976	16845	12610	19818	18235	19818	20196
6	Goa	4905		8340	0	9812	0	9812	0
7	Gujarat	52260	0	88842	0	104520	0	104520	0
8	Haryana	25709	24823	43705	0	51418	50308	51418	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	3009	1166	5115	5171	6018	3652	6018	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	75309	116571	128026	250983	150618	225646	150618	0
11	Jharkhand	51909	26107	88245	51082	103818	45878	103818	0
12	Karnataka	83209	314508	141457	426813	166418	416243	166418	399644
13	Kerala	146900	563560	249731	696630	293800	944918	293800	884682
14	Madhya Pradesh	46209	61052	78555	135932	92418	129672	92418	0
15	Maharashtra	183638	545201	312187	701343	367276	788973	367276	785177

Statement-III

State/UT- wise details Physical and Financial target and achievement under Pre-matric scholarship Scheme for students belonging to the minority communities during last three years and the current year as on 30.11.2013

Financial Allocations & Fund Utilized							
2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
_____		_____		_____		(As on 30.11.2013)	
T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	42.85		26.88		47.91		6.07
	0.00		0.00				
	8.37		21.25		37.64		28.15
	34.12		29.01				
There	1.31	There	2.93	There	4.33	There	4.87
was	0.04	was	0.00	was		was	
no	0.00	no	0.00	no		no	
State-wise	2.41	State-wise	2.03	State-wise	3.15	State-wise	
financial	0.19	financial	0.52	financial	0.58	financial	
allocation	12.93	allocation	31.44	allocation	28.25	allocation	
	4.13		10.53		8.76		
	33.16		49.05		42.89		42.90
	42.69		52.77		71.58		67.01
	6.89		17.93		16.84		10.85
	40.98		54.72		58.73		56.49

468 *Written Answers to* [RAJYA SABHA] *Unstarred Questions*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	Manipur	9855		16753	9438	19708	32279	19708	0
17	Meghalaya	18255	12846	31032	17781	36508	19945	36508	0
18	Mizoram	9136	14053	15533	13485	18273	40615	18273	53615
19	Nagaland	19355	4400	32901	10056	38708	18679	38708	0
20	Odisha	17909	17909	30445	24553	35818	34673	35818	38611
21	Punjab	161127	279082	273917	296660	322258	266188	322258	0
22	Rajasthan	60109	121988	102186	148816	120218	199885	120218	280100
23	Sikkim	2136	2434	3633	3269	4274	4115	4274	3693
24	Tamil Nadu	76709	312415	130407	301278	153418	340647	153418	362547
25	Tripura	4836	1617	8221	1356	9673	3721	9673	6524
26	Uttar Pradesh	337109	465812	573086	971245	674218	1089486	674218	1167207
27	Uttarakhand	13309	1132	22625	3103	26618	11907	26618	0
28	West Bengal	222309	913002	377926	955205	444618	1165386	444618	1067124
29	Andaman & Nicobar	1155		1961	237	2309	277	2309	0
30	Chandigarh	2027		3446	4000	4054	0	4054	3318
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	255	72	432	152	509	233	509	0
32	Daman and Diu	233	113	395	183	466	500	466	0
33	Delhi	24709	30904	42006	12732	49418	21759	49418	0
34	Lakshadweep	682	0	1158	0	1364	0	1364	0
35	Puducherry	1355	2302	2345	2709	0	2709	2345	0.03
TOTAL		2000000	4421571	3400000	5528557	4000000	6436984	4000000	5254047

T=Target and A=Achievement *including renewals

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	0.00		1.19		11.09		2.25
	1.63		2.44		2.76		
	2.25		2.49		9.76		13.41
	0.51		2.07		4.00		
	1.39		2.00		3.97		3.04
	25.66		29.23		51.92		
	10.85		10.14		22.56		31.66
	0.40		0.61		0.73		0.69
	28.17		32.28		36.30		38.68
There	0.12	There	0.10	There	0.42	There	0.74
was	65.27	was	148.11	was	204.25	was	242.22
no		no		no		no	
State-wise	0.23	State-wise	0.43	State-wise	2.95	State-wise	
financial	76.53	financial	82.98	financial	111.87	financial	100.06
allocation	0.01	allocation	0.03	allocation	0.05	allocation	
	0.00		0.51		0.50		0.36
	0.04		0.06		0.05		
	0.03		0.07		0.15		
	3.03		1.35		2.21		
	0.00		0.00				
	0.30		0.11				
450.00	446.25	600.00	615.47	900.00	786.19	950.00	649.58

Statement-IV

State/UT- wise details Physical and Financial target and achievement under Past-matric scholarship Scheme for students belonging to the minority communities during last three years and the current year as on 30.11.2013

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Physical Targets and Achievements							
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (As on 30.11.2013)	
		T	A	T	A*	T	A*	T	A*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	17342	42972	22761	20550	21345	26904	21345	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	773	0	1011	0	1150	0	1150	0
3	Assam	19622	4730	25753	6119	29600	19276	29600	0
4	Bihar	29162	24709	38276	42765	35897	26911	35897	0
5	Chhattisgarh	1982	1396	2601	1863	2449	2615	2449	0
6	Goa	993	523	1299	187	1201	211	1201	0
7	Gujarat	10453	12290	13723	15559	12851	20612	12851	15622
8	Haryana	5142	2564	6748	575	6349	1373	6349	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	602	355	789	517	749	424	749	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	15062	10766	19767	28427	18544	10491	18544	0
11	Jharkhand	10382	9825	13626	14418	12800	10112	12800	0
12	Karnataka	16642	43344	21842	65887	20493	33160	20493	1498
13	Kerala	29379	60782	38562	75220	36151	95379	36151	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	9242	7795	12130	11138	11349	12343	11349	10233
15	Maharashtra	36675	44579	48157	48505	45189	42802	45189	2454

Statement-IV

State/UT- wise details Physical and Financial target and achievement under Past-matric scholarship Scheme for students belonging to the minority communities during last three years and the current year as on 30.11.2013

Financial Allocations & Fund Utilized							
2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (As on 30.11.2013)	
T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	35.24		17.28		16.65		7.42
	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
There	5.60	There	4.46	There	12.06	There	0.00
was	15.96	was	25.49	was	7.90	was	0.00
no	1.03	no	1.57	no	2.30	no	0.00
State-wise	0.21	State-wise	0.07	State-wise	0.61	State-wise	0.00
financial	4.47	financial	7.78	financial	11.19	financial	7.66
allocation	1.48	allocation	1.48	allocation	0.00	allocation	0.00
	0.21		0.20		0.31		0.00
	5.24		14.15		6.10		0.00
	6.15		10.05		5.86		6.51
	12.35		24.85		18.07		11.25
	9.98		21.69		27.13		0.00
	3.31		6.17		6.95		6.94
	20.09		31.06		26.20		1.59

472 *Written Answers to* [RAJYA SABHA] *Unstarred Questions*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	Manipur	1982	1400	2595	0	3000	3619	3000	2037
17	Meghalaya	3662	256	4799	227	5500	223	5500	0
18	Mizoram	1833	3416	2401	3417	2750	4329	2750	298
19	Nagaland	3882	68	5088	48	5851	90	5851	0
20	Odisha	3582	1049	4700	1114	4400	2143	4400	0
21	Punjab	32142	27245	42243	50928	39640	54403	39640	4062
22	Rajasthan	12022	10873	15778	19555	14800	23167	14800	0
23	Sikkim	433	625	564	549	651	565	651	0
24	Tamil Nadu	15342	34107	20136	35484	18900	43525	18900	0
25	Tripura	973	329	1273	376	1451	445	1451	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	67422	90386	88491	138138	82950	193361	82950	94569
27	Uttarakhand	2662	171	3494	444	3300	540	3300	0
28	West Bengal	44462	87752	58356	118441	54790	125909	54790	0
29	Andaman & Nicobar	242	9	311	9	501	21	501	0
30	Chandigarh	410	77	536	140	900	267	900	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62	30	74	30	100	33	100	0
32	Daman and Diu	64	22	77	29	100	52	100	0
33	Delhi	4942	866	6486	1061	3799	338	3799	0
34	Lakshadweep	153	0	190	0	300	0	300	0
35	Puducherry	282	333	363	230	200	0	200	0
TOTAL		400000	525644	525000	701950	500000	755643	500000	130873

T=Target and A=Achievement * including renewals

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	0.00		0.00		2.82		1.47
	0.19		0.19		0.19		0.00
	2.81		3.43		4.32		1.52
	0.05		0.04		0.07		0.00
	1.03		0.00		1.23		2.42
	14.83		39.42		43.55		21.77
	4.66		12.77		15.35		0.00
	0.31		0.40		0.40		0.00
There	10.67	There	17.68	There	21.14	There	10.06
was	0.17	was	0.12	was	0.44	was	0.00
no	46.42	no	74.81	no	36.72	no	58.43
State-wise		State-wise		State-wise		State-wise	
financial	0.08	financial	0.19	financial	1.64	financial	0.00
allocation	25.77	allocation	46.87	allocation	56.95	allocation	30.03
	0.01		0.00		0.01		0.00
	0.09		0.06		0.18		0.11
	0.02		0.01		0.01		0.00
	0.02		0.03		0.05		0.00
	0.38		0.56		0.17		0.00
	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
	0.13		0.10		0.00		0.00
265.00	228.96	450.00	362.99	500.00	326.55	549.00	167.18

Statement-V

State/UT- wise details Physical and Financial target and achievement under Merit-cum-means based scholarship Scheme for students belonging to the minority communities during last three years and the current year as on 30.11.2013

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Physical Targets and Achievements							
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (As on 30.11.2013)	
		T	A	T	A*	T	A*	T	A*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	867	1314	867	1126	2601	1664	2601	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	38	0	38	0	114	0	114	1
3	Assam	981	1908	981	1702	2943	2311	2943	0
4	Bihar	1458	3133	1458	3703	4374	4354	4374	2054
5	Chhattisgarh	99	148	99	140	297	201	297	50
6	Goa	49	79	49	84	147	97	147	0
7	Gujarat	523	928	523	941	1569	2016	1569	1675
8	Haryana	257	310	257	362	771	770	771	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	30	37	30	36	90	86	90	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	753	1443	753	1614	2259	2936	2259	0
11	Jharkhand	519	916	519	941	1557	1279	1557	0
12	Karnataka	832	1986	832	2217	2496	3586	2496	520
13	Kerala	1469	4443	1469	4661	4407	8627	4407	5130
14	Madhya Pradesh	462	814	462	843	1386	1725	1386	1341
15	Maharashtra	1840	2463	1840	3475	5520	4665	5520	0

Statement-V

State/UT- wise details Physical and Financial target and achievement under Merit-cum-means based scholarship Scheme for students belonging to the minority communities during last three years and the current year as on 30.11.2013

Financial Allocations & Fund Utilized							
2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
(As on 30.11.2013)							
T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	3.39		3.09		4.58		0.00
	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
	5.39		4.94		6.52		0.00
	9.46		9.98		12.01		5.65
	0.39		0.43		0.57		0.14
	0.20		0.23		0.07		0.00
	2.02		2.26		4.90		3.90
	0.83		1.03		2.06		0.00
	0.09		0.12		0.25		0.00
	3.62		4.75		7.94		0.00
	2.54		2.70		3.41		0.11
	5.30		5.99		9.43		1.36
	11.85		13.12		24.20		11.15
	2.10		2.27		4.60		3.59
	5.49		9.27		12.20		0.00

476 *Written Answers to* [RAJYA SABHA] *Unstarred Questions*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	Manipur	98	184	98	247	294	330	294	0
17	Meghalaya	182	224	182	305	546	412	546	0
18	Mizoram	91	188	91	145	273	85	273	0
19	Nagaland	193	345	193	399	579	689	579	0
20	Odisha	179	191	179	201	537	427	537	110
21	Punjab	1615	2541	1615	2774	4845	4859	4845	1562
22	Rajasthan	601	1001	601	1187	1803	2519	1803	0
23	Sikkim	21	145	21	77	63	111	63	0
24	Tamil Nadu	767	2118	7671	2390	2301	3225	2301	993
25	Tripura	48	73	48	65	144	113	144	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	3371	6962	3371	6634	10113	11647	10113	15404
27	Uttarakhand	133	127	133	214	399	333	399	0
28	West Bengal	2223	6599	2223	5539	6669	8440	6669	1498
29	Andaman and Nicobar	11	11	11	7	33	7	33	0
30	Chandigarh	20	17	20	18	60	21	60	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	2	0	6	0	6	0
32	Daman and Diu	2	1	2	2	6	3	6	0
33	Delhi	247	385	247	408	741	525	741	0
34	Lakshadweep	6	0	6	0	18	0	18	0
35	Puducherry	13	22	13	19	39	33	39	6
TOTAL		400000	41056	20000	42476	60000	68096	60000	30344

T=Target and A=Achievement * including renewals

<i>Written Answers to</i>		[17 December, 2013]			<i>Unstarred Questions</i>		477
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	0.68		0.77		0.98		0.00
	0.66		0.95		1.25		0.00
	0.49		0.39		0.23		0.00
	1.57		1.22		2.11		0.00
	0.53		0.68		1.24		0.29
	7.12		8.65		13.34		4.75
	2.23		3.26		6.73		0.00
	0.49		0.24		0.31		0.00
	5.57		6.33		8.05		2.55
	0.21		0.18		0.35		0.00
	17.97		16.17		29.14		40.27
	0.35		0.67		1.00		0.00
	17.14		14.84		22.28		3.90
	0.04		0.04		0.01		0.00
	0.16		0.12		0.11		0.03
	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
	0.00		0.01		0.01		0.00
	0.80		0.99		1.26		0.00
	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00
	0.05		0.05		0.07		0.01
135.00	108.76	140.00	115.72	220.00	181.21	270.00	77.70

Statement-VI

State/UT-wise detail of Beneficiaries and fund released under Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for the candidates belonging to minority communities during the last three years and the current year.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11			2011-12		
		Financial Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of students	Financial Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of students
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman & Nicobar		0	0		0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh		3724875	50		2661000	200
3	Arunachal Pradesh		0	0		0	0
4	Assam	There was no	9374000	500	There was no	28815250	1100
5	Bihar	State-wise financial allocation	8469500	500	State-wise financial allocation	26990000	1000
6	Chandigarh		0	0		0	0
7	Chhattisgarh		0	0		0	0
8	Dadar & Nagar Haveli		0	0		0	0
9	Daman and Diu		0	0		0	0
10	Delhi		744750	0		1856000	0
11	Goa		0	0		0	0
12	Gujarat		630000	50		0	0
13	Haryana		1159000	100		3493500	200
14	Himachal Pradesh		0	0		0	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir		0	0		4750000	500
16	Jharkhand		3350000	200		12278500	500
17	Karnataka		1447500	0		15017250	500

2012-13			2013-14 (As on 26.08.2013)		
Financial Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of students	Financial Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Amount released (in Rs.)	No. of students
9	10	11	12	13	14
	0	0			
	7040750	300			4814250
	0	0			
There was no State-wise financial allocation	12027000	150	There was no State-wise financial allocation		3273750
	11151875	400			
	0	0			
	0	0			
	0	0			
	5378500	356			1292500
	460500	50			
	1595250	125		100	3032250
	3875000	100			584375
	0	0			
	2162500	150			
	0	0			
	1237375	100			7850000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18	Kerala		4844000	600		7997000	500
19	Madhya Pradesh		1179625	0		1792500	150
20	Maharashtra		58199500	2200		2337500	200
21	Manipur		775750	30		1016750	0
22	Meghalaya		0	0		0	0
23	Mizoram		655625	0		9601500	300
24	Nagaland		0	0		0	0
25	Orissa	There was	723000	70	There was	0	0
26	Punjab	no State- wise	1083250	0	no State- wise	0	0
27	Rajasthan	financial allocation	1932625	50	financial allocation	3908000	350
28	Sikkim		0	0		0	0
29	Tamil Nadu		1495500	150		396000	50
30	Tripura		1253900	40		1607500	100
31	Uttar Pradesh		5309250	225		15018975	980
32	Uttaranchal		348750	30		658775	50
33	West Bengal		37031375	50		19604000	1200
34	Lakshadweep		0	0		0	0
35	Pondicherry		0	0		0	0
TOTAL		15.00	143731775	4845	16.00	159800000	7880

9	10	11	12	13	14
	4287500	350		300	12589500
	7387625	500			4806000
	5773500	320		80	1544250
	9206850	700			2383850
	0	0			
	2561750	100			680000
	574125	50			574125
There was no State-wise financial allocation	5045500	250	There was no State-wise financial allocation		
	0	0			
	6127875	250		40	2451500
	0	0			
	652500	150			652500
	1607500	0			
	34362375	1695		80	15995350
	1963725	120			846500
	15495250	500		300	9803000
	0	0			
	0	0			
20.00	139974825	6716	25.00	900	73173700

Statement-VII

State/UT-wise details Physical and Financial target and achievement under Maulana Azad Fellowship Scheme for students belonging to the minority communities during last three years and the current year as on 28.02.2013

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Physical Targets and Achievements							
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 ** (As on 30.11.2013)	
		T	A	T	A*	T	A*	T	A*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	31	69	31	103	31		31	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4	3	4	7	4		4	
3	Assam	33	67	33	102	33		33	
4	Bihar	50	108	50	163	50		50	
5	Chhattisgarh	6	11	6	17	6		6	
6	Goa	4	5	4	9	4		4	
7	Gujarat	21	27	21	39	21		21	
8	Haryana	12	13	12	21	12		12	
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	9	4	13	4		4	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	27	62	27	101	27		27	
11	Jharkhand	21	36	21	57	21		21	
12	Karnataka	31	55	31	88	31		31	
13	Kerala	50	116	50	173	50		50	
14	Madhya Pradesh	15	31	15	45	15		15	

Statement-VII

State/UT-wise details Physical and Financial target and achievement under Maulana Azad Fellowship Scheme for students belonging to the minority communities during last three years and the current year as on 28.02.2013

Financial Allocations & Fund Utilized							
2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
						(As on 30.11.2013)	
T	A	T	A	T	A	T	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

There was no State-wise financial allocation

There was no State-wise financial achievement

There was no State-wise financial allocation

There was no State-wise financial achievement

There was no State-wise financial allocation

There was no State-wise financial achievement

There was no State-wise financial allocation

There was no State-wise financial achievement

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15	Maharashtra	67	138	67	205	67		67	
16	Manipur	4	10	4	15	4		4	
17	Meghalaya	6	12	6	18	6		6	
18	Mizoram	4	9	4	13	4		4	
19	Nagaland	6	11	6	17	6		6	
20	Odisha	6	9	6	14	6		6	
21	Punjab	59	134	59	196	59		59	
22	Rajasthan	21	42	21	62	21		21	
23	Sikkim	4	4	4	8	4		4	
24	Tamil Nadu	28	68	28	102	28		28	
25	Tripura	4	4	4	4	4		4	
26	Uttar Pradesh	120	251	120	381	120		120	
27	Uttarakhand	4	8	4	13	4		4	
28	West Bengal	81	158	81	220	81		81	
29	Andaman & Nicobar	4	2	4	2	4		4	
30	Chandigarh	4	8	4	13	4		4	
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0	4	0	4		4	
32	Daman and Diu	4	0	4	0	4		4	
33	Delhi	9	17	9	26	9		9	
34	Lakshadweep	4	6	4	17	4		4	
35	Puducherry	4	8	4	12	4		4	
TOTAL		756	1511	756	2266	756	3020**	756	0

T=Target and A=Achievement

* including renewals

** Achievement for 2012-13 is yet to be received.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
There was no State-wise financial allocation	There was no State-wise financial achievement	There was no State-wise financial allocation	There was no State-wise financial achievement	There was no State-wise financial allocation	There was no State-wise financial achievement	There was no State-wise financial allocation	There was no State-wise financial achievement
30.00	29.98	52.00	51.98	66.00	66.00	90.00	50.00

Failure of MSDP

1165. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Social Development Report, 2012 of the Council for Social Development has reported that minorities at the margins claim that the Multi-sectoral Development Programme launched after the Sachar Committee Report has failed and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the said report lists misplaced focus of minority oriented programmes, lack of funds and fear of minority appeasement taunts at the reasons for Government's failure to fulfil the promises and if so, the steps proposed to be taken to extend the benefits recommended by the Sachar Committee to the designated minority people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) In chapter titled 'Assessing UPA Government's Response to Muslim Deprivation' of Social Development Report 2012 of Council for Social Development, it has been mentioned that the Multi-sectoral Development Programme has been ineffective in alleviating the socio-economic deprivation of Muslims. However, this is not a factually correct assessment of MsDP. Under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), in 90 Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) identified for the implementation of the scheme during 11th Plan, 90% of the target minorities belong to Muslim community as per the data of Census 2001. Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) has been effectively implemented since 2008-09. Project proposals of Rs. 3733.90 crore (99% of the total allocation for MsDP for 11th Plan) was approved and Rs. 2935.93 crore (78.63 % of approved amount) was released during 11th Five Year Plan. As per the reports from State Govts./UTs, 77.62 % of released amount has been utilized. During 12th Five Year Plan, project proposals of Rs. 2286.25 crore have been approved and Rs. 1383.06 crore has been released till date.

44 Polytechnics, 116 ITIs, 665 Health Centres, 35213 Aganwadi Centres, 900 School Buildings, 603 Hostels, 19195 Additional Classrooms, 5086 Drinking Water Projects have been sanctioned for villages/blocks/localities having substantial minority population, since inception under MsDP. The progress in implementation is slow in some of the States due to delay in receipt of the plan proposals from States/UTs, delay in release of funds by the State to the implementing agencies, non-availability of land for construction projects and delay in fixation of executing agencies by the State Government.

(b) In chapter titled 'Assessing UPA Government's Response to Muslim Deprivation' of Social Development Report 2012 of Council for Social Development, it has been mentioned that there is lack of focus only on the minority population, lack of fund and cautious response due to politics of polarization. However, this is not a factually correct assessment of the programmes of the Government for the minority welfare.

On the basis of Sachar Committee Report, a total of 76 recommendations were listed and out of them 72 recommendations were approved by the Government. Broadly Government took 43 decisions in respect to the 72 recommendations. Some of the recommendations were clubbed together. The responsibility for implementation of these decisions has been given to the concerned Ministries/Department. These recommendations mainly relate to the following sectors:

- (i) Educational empowerment - Providing free and high quality education to children up to the age of 14, opening government schools in minority concentration areas, awarding scholarships, modernizing Madrasas etc.
- (ii) Access to credit - Promoting and enhancing access to minorities in Priority Sector Lending, open more branches in minority concentration areas, promote micro - finance among women etc.
- (iii) Skill development - Opening ITIs and polytechnics to focus on high growth potential in the minority concentration areas.
- (iv) Special area development initiatives - Villages/towns/habitations to be provided with basic amenities, good quality government schools, health facilities etc. for all poor including Muslims.
- (v) Measures for affirmative action - Setting up of Equal Opportunity Commission (EOC), National Data Bank (NDB) and Assessment & Monitoring Authority (AMA).
- (vi) Wakf issues - better utilization of wakf properties etc.
- (vii) Miscellaneous matters

Besides, the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities which is under implementation since 2006, also addresses many concerns raised in the Sachar Committee.

Socio-economic and educational standard of muslims

1166. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the recent survey report of IIM Ahmedabad and the recent NSSO report show that Muslim minorities are lagging behind in comparison to other communities in different socio-economic and education sectors;
- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and
- (c) what action Government is contemplating to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) There is a working paper series of the IIM Ahmedabad on "Education and Employment among Muslims in India: An Analysis of Patterns and Trends" by Shri Rakesh Basant, Professor of Economics, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad. The opinion(s), view(s) and conclusion(s) expressed in the working paper series are those of the authors and not that of IIM-Ahmedabad. The author in his working paper has, *inter-alia*, observed the following:

- (i) Participation of Muslims is relatively low in the education space but has improved in recent years. The situation in the urban areas is, however, poor especially for Muslim males;
- (ii) The participation of Muslims in higher education is particularly poor but once they cross the threshold of school education and other factors that affect participation in higher education, the deficits for Muslims decline significantly;
- (iii) Household endowments alongwith location play a critical role in determining participation of Muslims in education. There is some evidence to suggest that the community does not fully appreciate the rewards of education even as returns to education are high;
- (iv) Muslims are predominantly engaged in self-employment and their participation as regular worker especially in the tertiary sector (that has grown in recent years) in urban areas is low as compared to other socio religious communities (SRCs).

As per the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) Report on employment and unemployment situation among major religious groups in India (2009-10), *inter-alia*, the following has been observed:

- (i) In 2009-10, the average monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) for Muslims was Rs.980/- as compared to all India average MPCE of Rs.1128/-.

- (ii) Among Muslims of age 15 years and above, the literacy rates for rural males, rural females, urban males and urban females were 69%, 47%, 81% and 65% respectively.
- (iii) In urban areas, proportion of workers engaged in self employment was the highest for Muslims. Regular employment among Muslims were lowest both in urban areas and rural areas amongst major religious groups.
- (iv) Unemployment rate for Muslims have declined in 2009-10 as compared to 2004-05 in both rural and urban areas. Among minorities, the unemployment rate in rural areas was lowest for Muslims. In urban areas unemployment rate was lowest for Christians followed by Muslims.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken various steps to improve socio-economic and educational status of minority communities including Muslim community in the country. Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, which is an overarching programme covering various schemes/ initiatives of different Ministries/ Departments by either earmarking 15% of targets/ outlays for the minorities or specific monitoring of flow of benefits/ funds to minorities or areas with substantial minority population. The programme is being implemented with the objectives of enhancing opportunities for education of minorities, ensuring equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment, improving the condition of living of minorities and preventing and controlling the communal disharmony. The steps taken to improve socio-economic and educational status of minorities are as under:

- (i) Education : For the educational empowerment of minorities, the Ministry of Minority Affairs is implementing three scholarship schemes, namely, Pre-matric, Post-matric and Merit-cum-means Based Scholarship Schemes, covering students from Class I to Ph. D. In addition, the Ministry is implementing Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme for students of M. Phil, and Ph. D. Also, Free Coaching and Allied Scheme Support for Students clearing Preliminary exams and Schemes of Maulana Azad Education Foundation based on the corpus fund granted by the Government, have been implemented for the benefit of minority communities. Besides, under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, being implemented by Ministry of Human Resource Development, educational infrastructure has been created by way of opening and constructing new Primary/Upper Primary schools in Minority Concentration Areas and Residential schools for minority girls under the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs).

- (ii) **Skill Development:** For improving employability and economic empowerment of minorities, various initiatives have been taken for the skill development of minority communities. Ministry of Minority Affairs is implementing 'Seekho aur Kamao' -Scheme for Skill Development of Minorities, Schemes of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) for extending credit with the help of equity share capital released by the Government and Scheme for Grant-in-aid to State Channelising Agencies of NMDFC. Besides, 60 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) located in the minority concentration areas are also upgraded into Centre of Excellence.
- (iii) **Area Development:** The Ministry of Minority Affairs is implementing Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for creating socio-economic infrastructure and providing basic amenities in the areas with substantial minority population. Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation are also facilitating the flow of funds to towns and cities, having a substantial concentration of minority population, under the different components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) namely, Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP).
- (iv) **Access to Credit:** Credit and Term Loan under Priority Sector Lending scheme of Ministry of Finance and scheme of Micro-credit & Term Loan of NMDFC are provided to Minorities to support their economic activities.

Linguistic minority educational institutions

1167. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:

SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many linguistic minority educational institutions are in the country;
- (b) how many such institutions receive aid from Government in the whole country and particularly in Delhi;
- (c) which agency is empowered to monitor the functioning of such institutions; and
- (d) which agency is empowered to issue minority certificates to such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) to (c) The linguistic minority educational institutions are recognized by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations. No scheme to release grants-in-aid to the linguistic minority institutions is implemented by the Central Government.

(d) Minority certificates of linguistic minority educational institutions are issued by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations.

Bank loans to minority communities

1168. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some banks are providing bank loans and advances exclusively for minority communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any districts have been identified as minority concentration districts for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of types of business getting loans along with the quantum of loans sanctioned therefor, State-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): (a) and (b) Lending to minority communities is covered under weaker sections category of Priority Sector Lending. In terms of Reserve Bank's extant guidelines on lending to priority sector, a target of 40 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (OBE), whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to the priority sector by domestic scheduled commercial banks and foreign banks with 20 per cent and above branches. Within this, a sub-target of 10 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to weaker sections which includes, among others, persons from minority communities.

(c) and (d) Priority Sector Lending by Public Sector Banks is extended to the individuals. Under Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme, the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) were advised by the Government to step-up their Minority Community Lending (MCL) to 15% of their Priority Sector Lending (PSL).

(e) The Reserve Bank of India has issued 'Master Circular - Priority Sector Lending-Targets and Classification' dated July 01, 2013, as per which the broad categories under priority sector for all scheduled commercial banks are as under:

- (i) Agriculture;
- (ii) Micro and Small Enterprises;
- (iii) Education;
- (iv) Housing;
- (v) Export Credit;
- (vi) Others.

The State-wise lending under Priority Sector Lending to minority community by Public Sector Banks as on 30.09.2013 is given in the Statement.

Statement

The State-wise Bank Loans to Minority Community as on 30.09.2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	Minority community lending as on 30.09.2013 (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	181.37
2	Andhra Pradesh	15164.62
3	Arunachal Pradesh	528.67
4	Assam	2824.58
5	Bihar	2820.56
6	Chandigarh	1380.62
7	Chhattisgarh	997.77
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.59
9	Daman and Diu	17.52
10	Delhi	5550.00
11	Goa	1395.73
12	Gujarat	3886.13
13	Haryana	5309.38
14	Himachal Pradesh	690.58

1	2	3
15	Jharkhand	1781.97
16	Karnataka	12043.48
17	Kerala	29121.46
18	Madhya Pradesh	4403.81
19	Maharashtra	17147.25
20	Manipur	245.69
21	Odisha	2368.64
22	Puducherry	443.03
23	Rajasthan	4834.88
24	Sikkim	464.88
25	Tamil Nadu	20785.65
26	Tripura	306.44
27	Uttar Pradesh	15590.94
28	Uttarakhand	2285.80
29	West Bengal	9980.03
30	Jammu & Kashmir	1149.84
31	Meghalaya	934.92
32	Mizoram	657.29
33	Nagaland	605.75
34	Punjab	33139.32
35	Lakshadweep	54.67
	TOTAL	199105.86

Maximum permissible capacity of solar thermal projects

1169. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the guidelines of Government, the capacity of solar thermal power projects allocated to a company under batch-I of phase-I of JNNSM, including its parent, affiliate or ultimate parent or a group of companies was limited to be 100 MW;

(b) if so, the basis on which Government allocated more than 100 MW projects under JNNSM to Lanco Infratech and its other front companies which have same cell phone number registered for all nine companies with Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation (RREC);

(c) whether Government would enquire into irregularities by SIT or CBI; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) As per the guidelines, given the requirement to connect the project to the TRANSCO at 33kV and above, the minimum capacity of the Solar Thermal Project shall be 5 MW and the maximum capacity of the Project shall be 100 MW in phase-I, batch-I of JNNSM. The total capacity of Solar Thermal Projects to be allocated to a Company including its Parent, Affiliate or Ultimate Parent-or any Group Company shall be limited to 100 MW. The Company, including its Parent, Affiliate or Ultimate Parent-or any Group Company may submit application for multiple projects at different locations subject to total maximum of 100 MW. The Company shall submit one single application in the prescribed format detailing all projects at multiple locations for which the developer is submitting the application.

(b) Allocation of projects was not made by the Government under the Scheme as the Scheme was implemented by NVVN which is a subsidiary of NTPC. The issue regarding violation of Guidelines of the 1000 MW Solar Power Project Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) which has been implemented through NVVN was examined when an article appeared in the magazine "Down to Earth" in its issue dated 1-15 Feb. 2012 in which allegations were made about violation of the above Guidelines. In this article, it was alleged that a private Company got 9 projects aggregating to 235 MW allotted in violation of guidelines.

The Government had appointed an inter-Ministerial Committee comprising of representatives from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Ministry of Power and Ministry of Corporate Affairs to inquire into the above allegations. The Committee has submitted its report.

(c) As per the information available with this Ministry, preliminary enquiry is being conducted by CBI.

(d) Does not arise.

Initiatives for promotion of renewable energy

1170. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of initiatives taken by Government to support the use and promotion of various sources of renewable energy;

(b) the funds allocated and disbursed under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission in the current financial year;

(c) the details of companies which have applied for the incentives under the plan along with the amount of subsidy claimed by the respective companies; and

(d) the details of funds given under the special incentives plan during the current financial year, company-wise along with the measures taken by Government to prevent misuse of subsidy by defunct/fraudulent companies?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The Government is giving various fiscal and financial incentives, such as capital/interest subsidy, generation based incentives, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and customs duties for the promotion of renewable energy sources in the country. The other steps to promote renewable energy are, setting up of demonstration projects, intensive resource assessment, development of power evacuation and testing facilities etc.

(b) A total amount of Rs. 690 crore has been allocated and an amount of Rs. 427.21 has been disbursed for various activities under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) during the current financial year 2013-14.

(c) The Companies / project developers / implementing agencies, executing renewable energy projects, apply for incentives, from time-to-time, as per the terms and conditions of the schemes. The amount of subsidy claimed by them depends on size of the project, its location, and technology and implementation stage of the project. The details of companies and the incentive released during 2013-14 under JNNSM are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) There is no Special Incentive Plan implemented by the Ministry. To

prevent misuse of funds, the Ministry obtains periodic physical & financial progress reports, utilization certificates & audited statements of expenditure. The Ministry also holds periodic meetings with the implementing agencies and undertakes random inspection visits to ascertain quality of project implementation and systems deployed. The Ministry also institutes independent evaluation studies for assessing impacts and proper implementation of programmes. This apart, the Ministry has appointed Senior Officers as focal points for close monitoring of programme in the States.

Statement

Details of Companies/Channel Partners/Utilities and the amount released towards CFA for Solar Thermal and Solar Photovoltaic Systems during 2013-14

Sl. No	Name of companies/Channel Partners	Fund Released (in Lakhs)
1	2	3
1. Solar Thermal Systems		
1.	M/s Nutech Solar Systems Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	366.23
2.	M/s V Guard Industries Ltd., Kerala	80.98
3.	M/s Redren Energy Pvt. Ltd., Rajkot	351.04
4.	M/s Jay Industries, Miraj	214.08
5.	M/s Bipin Engineers, Pune	320.27
6.	M/s Honey Well Automation India Pvt. Ltd., Pune	72.94
7.	M/s Star Coating Service, Rajkot	150.66
8.	M/s Sunbest Solar Systems Pvt. Ltd., Theni	13.63
9.	M/s Kraftworks Solar Pvt. Ltd., Kochi	17.61
10.	M/s Ecosun Energy Company, Pune	48.18
11.	M/s Anu Solar, Bangalore	583.81
12.	M/s Alfa Industries Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi	15.98
13.	M/s Electrotherm Renewables, Ahmedabad	503.96
14.	M/s Sudarshan Saur Shakti Pvt. Ltd., Aurangabad	970.53

1	2	3
15.	M/s Machinocraft, Pune	45.61
16.	M/s Jain Irrigation Systems Limited, Maharashtra	1098.12
17.	M/s Kaushal Solar Equipment, Pune	34.36
18.	M/s Prachi International Pvt. Ltd., Delhi	18.16
19.	M/s Savemax, Pune	96.17
20.	M/s Om Energy Equipment, Rajkot	178.29
21.	M/s Greentek	105.62
22.	M/s ITC Limited, Munger, Bihar	4.32
23.	M/s Mamata, Gujrat	8.91
24.	M/s ORB Energy Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	314.60
25.	M/s Laxmi Agro Pvt. Ltd., Kolhapur	125.19
26.	M/s Roop Arinna Pvt. Ltd., Fabricators, Gurgaon	41.90
27.	M/s Divya Industries, Bangalore	282.20
28.	M/s Airier Natura Pvt. Ltd. Public School	12.09
29.	M/s Svl Trading Corporations, Bangalore	110.58
30.	M/s Eagle Technologies, Mysore	43.95
31.	Purple Creations Pvt. Ltd., Meda Pure	16.80
32.	M/s Solar Hitech Geyser, Bangalore	201.63
33.	M/s Emmvee Solar Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	1069.66
34.	M/s Inter Solar Systems Pvt. Ltd., Chandigarh	460.20
35.	M/s Sunzone Systems, Bangalore	92.81
36.	M/s Photon Energy Systems Limited	40.00
37.	M/s MM Solar, Nagpur	19.98
38.	M/s Kosol Hiramrut Energy Pvt. Ltd., Rajkot	519.56
39.	M/s Powertroniks Solar Pvt. Ltd., Thane	44.18

1	2	3
40.	M/s Gurudwara Shri Man Dhan	17.28
41.	M/s Just Accura, Mumbai	- 18.62
42.	M/s Supreme Solar Systems, Bangalore	87.17
43.	M/s The Standard Product Taloja	115.02
44.	M/s Kotak Urja Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	64.65
45.	M/s Velnet Non Conventions Energy Systems	140.82
46.	M/s Greentek India Pvt. Ltd., Secunderabad	122.09
47.	M/s Steam Power Eneritech Pvt. Ltd., Rajkot	96.70
48.	M/s Tata Power Solar System, Bangalore	113.53
49.	M/s Pearl Enterprises, Pune	9.22
50.	Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI)	272.00
51.	M/s Slt Energy System, Ahmedabad	17.07
52.	M/s Shriram Greentek, New Delhi	42.34
53.	M/s Sun Tech Industries, Bangalore	36.92
54.	M/s Vijaya Industries, Udupi	20.78
II.	Solar Photovoltaic (SPV)	
55.	Emmvee Solar, Bangalore	1179.84
56.	Quanta Power Solutions, Bangalore	14.3
57.	Bosch Ltd., Bangalore	77.37
58.	ORB Energy, Bangalore	13.26
59.	Andromeda Energy, Bangalore	1.62
60.	Gaurav Electronics, Pune	46.91
61.	JJ PV Solar, Rajkot	88.3
62.	Ritika Systems, Noida	34.65
63.	Moser Baer Photovoltaic Ltd., Delhi	496.26

1	2	3
64.	Aditya Green Energy, Latur	162.24
65.	Sunsource Energy, Delhi	103.21
66.	Gamesha Wind Turbines, Chennai	67.64
67.	Deepa Solar Lighting, Bangalore	115.92
68.	L&T Ltd.Chennai	40.81
69.	Electrona Energy, Chennai	25.58
70.	Wipro Eco Energy, Bangalore	20.08
71.	Premier Solar, Hyderabad	42
72.	Thakral Services, Bangalore	9.09
73.	Automic Energy, Mumbai	97.8
74.	Pulse Power Technologies, Kolkata	31.74
75.	Agni Power & Electronics Ltd., Kolkata	1263.6
76.	Sun Energy Systems, Anand	12.99
77.	MPIL Structures Ltd., Pune	52.69
78.	Millenium Synergy, Bangalore	394.27
79.	One Solar, Bhopal	30.6
80.	Gautam Polymers, Delhi	44.4
81.	ACVA Solar, Ahmedabad	20.17
III Spv Rooftop And Other Small Power Plants (RPSSGP)		
82.	Amrit Jal Ventures Ltd., Andhra Pradesh	64.51
83.	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd., Andhra Pradesh	66.44
84.	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd., Andhra Pradesh	71.01
85.	Andromeda Energy Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Andhra Pradesh	49.09
86.	Bhavani Engineering, Andhra Pradesh	67.38

1	2	3
87.	Gajanan Financial Services Pvt. Ltd., Andhra Pradesh	77.49
88.	Kishore Electro Infra Pvt. Ltd., Andhra Pradesh	55.84
89.	Photon Energy Systems Ltd., Andhra Pradesh	115.05
90.	Ramakrishna Industries, Andhra Pradesh	66.39
91.	Sri Power Generation (India) Pvt. Ltd., Andhra Pradesh	57.67
92.	Chhattisgarh Investments Ltd., Chhattisgarh	210.08
93.	Singhal Forestry Pvt. Ltd., Chhattisgarh	198.63
94.	C & S Electric Ltd., Haryana	59.42
95.	Chandraleela Power Energy Pvt. Ltd., Haryana	42.29
96.	H R Minerals & Alloys Pvt. Ltd., Haryana	42.42
97.	SDS Solar Pvt. Ltd., Haryana	161.39
98.	Sukhbir Solar Energy Pvt. Ltd., Haryana	44.10
99.	Tayal & Co., Haryana	99.02
100.	VKG Energy Pvt. Ltd., Haryana	92.26
101.	Zamil Infra Pvt. Ltd., Haryana	54.91
102.	AKR Constructions Ltd., Jharkhand	136.25
103.	Enertech Engineering Pvt. Ltd., Jharkhand	120.71
104.	Kijalk Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd., Jharkhand	193.34
105.	KVR Constructions, Jharkand	110.16
106.	New Era Enviro Ventures Pvt. Ltd., Jharkhand	135.37
107.	PCS Premier Energy Pvt. Ltd., Jharkhand	132.09
108.	Premier Solar Systems Pvt. Ltd., Jharkhand	131.96
109.	Saimeg Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd., Jharkhand	110.81
110.	Adora Energy Pvt. Ltd., Madhya Pradesh	93.12
111.	JSR Developer Pvt. Ltd., Madhya Pradesh	71.46

1	2	3
112.	Shiv Vani Energy Ltd., Madhya Pradesh	105.23
113.	Babasaheb Ambedkar Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Maharashtra	64.32
114.	Citra Real Estate Ltd., Maharashtra	197.07
115.	Sepset Constructions Ltd., Maharashtra	197.81
116.	Abacus Holdings Pvt. Ltd., Orissa	43.48
117.	MGM Minerals Ltd., Orissa	25.59
118.	Pantime Finance Co. Pvt. Ltd., Orissa	37.51
119.	Raajratna Energy Holdings Pvt. Ltd., Orissa	40.02
120.	Carlill Energy Pvt. Ltd., Punjab	91.89
121.	Econergy Inc, Punjab	87.29
122.	G S Atwal & Co. (Engineers) Pvt. Ltd., Punjab	222.52
123.	Soma Enterprises Ltd., Punjab	46.93
124.	Sovox Renewables Pvt. Ltd., Punjab	71.77
125.	AEW Infratech Pvt. Ltd., Rajasthan	141.46
126.	Asian Aero Edu Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Rajasthan	109.76
127.	Basant Enterprises, Rajasthan	120.28
128.	Conflux Infratech Pvt. Ltd., Rajasthan	57.63
129.	Lanco Solar Pvt. Ltd., Rajasthan	38.19
130.	Navbharat Buildcon Pvt. Ltd., Rajasthan	66.72
131.	Rays Power Pvt. Ltd., Rajasthan	143.09
132.	Sovox Renewables Pvt. Ltd., Rajasthan	128.88
133.	Sun Edison Energy India Pvt. Ltd., Rajasthan	97.20
134.	Vivek Pharmachem (India) Ltd., Rajasthan	63.24
135.	Zamil Infra Pvt. Ltd., Rajasthan	56.25

1	2	3
136.	Amson Power Pvt. Ltd., Tamil Nadu	75.25
137.	B & G Solar Pvt. Ltd., Tamil Nadu	79.80
138.	Greatshine Holdings Pvt. Ltd., Tamil Nadu	76.72
139.	Harrisons Power Pvt. Ltd., Tamil Nadu	74.50
140.	R L Clean Power Pvt. Ltd., Tamil Nadu	88.97
141.	Priapus Infrastructure Ltd., Uttar Pradesh	67.98
142.	Technical Associates Ltd., Uttar Pradesh	218.13
143.	Jay Ace Technologies Ltd., Uttarakhand	203.49
144.	Metro Frozen Fruits & Vegetables Pvt. Ltd., Uttarakhand	88.40
145.	R V Akash Ganga Infrastructure Ltd., Uttarakhand	237.60

Generation of solar energy under RVEP

1171. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proposals for generation of solar energy from different States have been received under the Remote Village Electrification Programme (RVEP) during the last three years;

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

(c) the latest position thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The State-wise details of villages and hamlets sanctioned based on the complete proposals as per the guidelines of the scheme submitted by different States and approved by the Ministry during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Other proposals such as 15 villages of Assam, 63 village of Manipur, 04 villages & 16 hamlets of Uttarakhand, 61 hamlets of Uttar Pradesh and 14 villages of Rajasthan have been received in the Ministry.

Statement

The State-wise details of villages and hamlets sanctioned during the last three years (2011-12 to 2013-14)

Sl. No.	State	Villages and Hamlets sanctioned during the last three years (2011-12 to 2013-14)
1.	Assam	35
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	299
3.	Jharkhand	129
4.	Madhya Pradesh	20
5.	Orissa	296
6.	Rajasthan	13
7.	Tripura	23
8.	Uttarakhand	4
	TOTAL	819

Solar power plants

1172. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the plans of Government owned coal and oil producing companies to install solar power plants;

(b) whether setting up of new and renewable energy projects are included in their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) portfolio or it is entirely to lower their costs and get a reliable power supply; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) The information has been sought from concerned Ministries. The same is likely to take some time and will be furnished to Hon'ble Member as soon as received.

Promotion of biomass based power generation

1173. SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a plan to promote biomass based power generation in the country to provide energy service to people and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of Central Financial Assistance awarded during 2012-13 to set up grid connected biomass power projects, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has taken initiatives to ensure the supply of biomass for such projects?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is promoting setting up of biomass power projects under its scheme on Grid connected Biomass Power/ Bagasse Cogeneration in sugar mills. Various fiscal and financial incentives such as Central Financial Assistance (CFA) which depends on the capacity of Power Plant and its location and fiscal incentives including concessional customs duty on import of machinery and components, excise duty exemption, accelerated depreciation on major components and relief from taxes are being provided for setting up of biomass based power projects. Besides, preferential tariff is provided for sale of power from biomass power projects.

(b) A total amount of about Rs 56.20 crore was released to various States for grid connected biomass power/ bagasse cogeneration projects during 2012-13. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Biomass availability for sustained operation of Biomass Power Plant is ascertained at the time of sanction of the project.

Statement

CFA awarded during 2012-13 (State-wise)

State	CFA (Rs in Lakhs)
Maharashtra	2885.41
Karnataka	605.21
Rajasthan	276.58
Tamil Nadu	1753.00
Punjab	99.58

Generation and standardisation of renewable energy

1174. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of initiatives being taken by Government to promote large scale generation and standardization in the renewable energy sector of the country;
- (b) whether Government has set any targets for generation and standardization of different renewable energy technologies; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) For large scale generation of Renewable Energy the Government is giving various fiscal and financial incentives, such as capital/interest subsidy, generation based incentives, accelerated depreciation, concessional excise and custom duties for the promotion of renewable energy sources in the country. The other initiatives to promote power generation from renewable energy are, setting up of demonstration projects, intensive resource assessment, development of power evacuation, testing facilities and manpower trainings and awareness raising among people.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has set a target of capacity addition of 29,800 MW from renewable energy sources during the 12th Plan period. This target comprises of 15,000 MW from wind, 10,000 MW from solar, 2,100 MW from small hydro and 2,700 MW from bio-power including waste to energy.

MNRE has specified IEC/equivalent BIS standards for equipments/subsystems/components used in the power plants in Renewable Energy sector.

Cost of generation of renewable energy

1175. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made an assessment of the decrease in cost of generation of different renewable energy technologies during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, technology-wise;
- (c) whether renewable energy technologies have achieved grid parity in any region of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The cost of generation of power from renewable energy

sources such as wind, small-hydro, and biomass has not decreased over the last five years due to rise in costs of civil works, plant and machinery and power evacuation cost. However, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC)'s Orders for determination of Tariff for Grid Solar Power indicate a decrease in the grid solar power tariffs in the last five years from Rs 18.44 per kWh to Rs. 8.75 per kWh.

(c) and (d) Power generation from renewable energy technologies is cost competitive in regions from dominant diesel grid and in remote areas where extension of grid is uneconomical.

Promotion of solar energy

†1176. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts are being made or steps taken by Government for promoting solar energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether other countries are far ahead of the country in terms of consumption of solar energy and India is lagging behind;

(d) whether Government is in favour of constructing solar energy poles in major cities of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is implementing the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) that was launched in January 2010, to promote harnessing/ utilization of solar energy for power generation as well as direct thermal energy applications in the country. In this regard, various financial/fiscal incentives, such as, concessional/nil customs and excise duties, accelerated depreciation, preferential tariffs, etc. are being provided to promote deployment and use of off-grid/ decentralized solar energy systems and devices as well as grid-connected solar power systems/plants. Private developers are being encouraged to set up grid-connected solar power projects on Build-Own-Operate basis, at locations of their choice, under various schemes of Central and State Governments. A target for deployment of 20 million sqm. of solar thermal collectors area and 2,000 MW off-grid & 20,000 MW

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

grid-connected solar power generation capacity by 2022 in the country has been set under the Mission. Besides deployment, focus is also being laid on creation of favorable conditions for developing solar manufacturing capability and increased R&D and capacity building activities in the country.

(c) As per reports available in different media, the installed solar power generation capacity in countries like China, United States of America, Japan and Spain is in the range of 5,000-8,500 MW, while it is over 16,000 MW in Italy and over 32,000 MW in Germany. In comparison, the installed solar power generation capacity in India has reached around 2,100 MW as on October 2013, most of which has been set up during the last three years after the Mission was launched and is on the increase.

(d) and (e) The Ministry is not aware of any such item/equipment.

Subsidy to electrical vehicles

1177. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has discontinued the subsidy to consumers on electrical vehicles, viz. four wheelers and two wheelers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the discontinuation of subsidy has affected the sale of these vehicles; and

(d) whether Government is planning to start the subsidy scheme, especially when the electric vehicles are environment friendly as well as it would reduce burden on the fossil fuel?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has provided Central Financial Assistance for purchasing of new battery operated vehicles (four wheelers and two wheelers) and has supported 47000 vehicles. However, no new proposal could be supported due to utilization of budget for liquidating the committed liabilities in the past years.

(c) While the Society of Manufactures of Electrical Vehicles (SMEV) has informed about reduction in sale of electrical vehicles, this can not be attributed to non availability of subsidy alone.

(d) The Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises has taken initiatives to support promotion of large scale electric vehicles under its National Electric Mobility Mission to continue the subsidy for promoting electrical vehicles.

Generation of solar energy

1178. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is generating solar energy which is only 0.75 per cent of total energy generation as compared to 8.5 per cent wind energy, whereas enough and ample bright day light is available throughout the country, as compared to wind availability;

(b) the details of reasons and limitations for not being able to capture the available potential of solar energy in the country; and

(c) whether there is any plan to improve the generation of solar energy?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. As on 31.3.2013, the installed grid-connected solar and wind power generation capacities in the country were 1,686 MW and 19,053 MW respectively, which correspond to a respective contribution of 0.75% and 8.53% in the total installed power generation capacity from all sources in the country of 2,23,343 MW.

(b) The development of solar power on large scale has started only recently in India. The price which was very high has come down in the last 2 years. It has still not reached grid parity. Therefore, exploitation of solar potential will take some time.

(c) Research & development efforts are underway globally, including in this country, to increase efficiencies and reduce costs of solar power generation technologies. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission launched by the Government has set a target for deployment of 20,000 MW of grid solar power generation capacity by 2022. Focus is being laid under the Mission on creation of favorable conditions for developing solar manufacturing capability and increased R&D and capacity building activities in the country.

Plants generating energy from waste

1179. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of setting up of plants for generating energy from waste in Delhi region.
- (b) whether such plants are proposed to be encouraged in other parts of the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether private companies are proposed to be involved in this process, because of its manifold advantages; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Three projects on energy from municipal solid waste have been taken up in the Delhi region, out of which one project of 16 mega watt (MW) capacity at Okhla is operational, whereas other projects of 12 MW at Ghazipur, and 24 MW at Bawana are under installation.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a Programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes, which includes setting up of five pilot projects based on Municipal Solid Waste. The programme provides for Central financial assistance ranging from Rs. 20 lakh to Rs 2.00 crore per MW depending upon the type of waste and technology deployed, with an upper limit of Rs. 10.00 crore per project. In addition, concessional customs duty and excise duty exemption are also provided for initial setting up of grid connected projects for power generation from waste.

(d) and (e) Private companies are involved in setting up of projects for generating energy from waste in association with State Nodal Agencies, Municipal Corporations and Industries as technology providers, turn-key contractors or as project developers for Build, Own, Operate and Transfer or similar modes.

Restoration of acquired agricultural land

†1180. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has framed any policy for releasing the acquired land in various States in case of getting no construction work is done after long time of acquisition of the agricultural land for public use in several States, end of the objectives for which land was acquired, non-acceptance of compensation by farmers

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for that land and continuation of agricultural activities and possession by the farmers of that land; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has formulated the National Rehabilitation & Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007 which has been notified in the Gazette of India on 31st October, 2007. Para 6.24.2 of the policy provides that "If land compulsorily acquired for a project or part thereof, remains unutilized for a project for a period of five years from the date of taking over the possession by the requiring body, the same shall revert to the possession and ownership of the appropriate Government without payment of any compensation or remuneration to the requiring body".

Annual conference of DRDA

1181. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recommendations accepted and implemented and the expenditure involved which were made during the Annual Conferences of the Project Directors representing more than 612 districts, 2011 and 2012;

(b) whether the productivity with regard to agriculture, cottage industries, social and economic upliftment, etc. improved the quality of life of population of rural and semi-urban areas and percentage of rural BPL population reduced; and

(c) the number of BPL families in the country and total population thereof as on 30 September, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The expenditure involved during the Annual Conferences of the Project Directors during the year 2011 and 2012 is Rs.15.72 lakh and Rs.13.70 lakh respectively. Project Directors Conference is a platform for sharing of views and getting the feedback from the various DRDAs. The Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing poverty alleviation programmes/schemes in rural areas of the country through State Governments and UT Administrations. The programmes namely Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLMV) Ajeevika and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) are for the benefit of the persons living below poverty line. Improving the lives of rural people depends on various factors, including the proper implementation of rural development

schemes. Reduction in number of people Below Poverty Line (BPL) is one of the indicators to know about improving the lives of rural people. As per the estimates of the Planning Commission of India, the number of rural people living below poverty line has reduced from 32.63 crore to 21.65 crore between 2004-05 to 2011-12. The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the families living Below the Poverty Line in the rural areas who could be targeted under its programmes. The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002 using the methodology of score based ranking of rural households for which 13 socio-economic parameters were used. The statement showing the rural Below Poverty Line (BPL) families as reported by the States/UTs is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Rural BPL families identified by the States/UTs
under BPL Census, 2002*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of BPL families identified (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	29.893
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.830
3	Assam	18.728
4	Bihar	113.410
5	Chhattisgarh	17.892
6	Delhi	RD Programmes are not implemented
7	Goa	0.071
8	Gujarat	14.512
9	Haryana	8.583
10	Himachal Pradesh	2.823
11	Jammu and Kashmir	6.179
12	Jharkhand	25.480

1	2	3
13	Karnataka	18.306**
14	Kerala	Not Available
15	Madhya Pradesh	54.684**
16	Maharashtra	45.023**
17	Manipur	1.693
18	Meghalaya	2.052
19	Mizoram	0.395**
20	Nagaland	1.558
21	Orissa	Not Available
22	Punjab	3.445
23	Rajasthan	17.362
24	Sikkim	Not Available
25	Tamil Nadu	34.848
26	Tripura	Not Available
27	Uttar Pradesh	100.271
28	Uttarakhand	6.211**
29	West Bengal	68.005**
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island*	0.107
31	Chandigarh	RD Programmes are not implemented
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.160
33	Daman and Diu	0.005
34	Lakshadweep	Not Available
35	Puducherry	Not Available
	TOTAL	592.526

* For Andaman only

** updated on end November, 2012.

MGNREGA service centres

1182. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has considered establishing MGNREGA service centres in villages and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of villages in Tamil Nadu that would get such service centres, district-wise; and
- (c) what would be the functions of these service centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the Ministry has permitted construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendras (BNRGSK) at Gram Panchayat (GP) as a Gram Panchayat Bhawan and at Block level as a knowledge resource centre.

(b) The State Government of Tamil Nadu, being the programme implementing authority under MGNREGA, has decided to take up construction of BNRGSKs as Panchayat Service Centres in a phased manner throughout the State spreading across three Financial Years (FY) *i.e.* 2013-14 to 2015-16. As per the information provided by the State, constructions of 4,147 Village Panchayat Service Centres and 120 Block Panchayat Service Centres have been taken up during the FY 2013-14. District-wise number of village panchayats and block panchayats covered are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The objectives of these service centres are to (i) ensure additional office space at the GP/Block level for effective programme management (ii) function as a knowledge resource centre to facilitate citizens' access to information on provisions of MGNREGA and other rural development programmes (iii) provide space for facilitating dissemination of technologies and good practices (iv) accommodate ICT facilities for facilitating support to GP and block officials etc.

Statement

MGNREGA - *List of Blocks & Village Panchayats selected for the Construction of Block Panchayat Service Centre (BPSC) & Village Panchayat Service Centres (VPSC) respectively during the year 2013-14*

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No of Blocks	No. of Village Panchayats
1	2	3	4
1	Kancheepuram	4	231
2	Tiruvallur	5	204
3	Cuddalore	4	236
4	Villupuram	5	196
5	Vellore	5	207
6	Tiravannamalai	5	200
7	Salem	6	146
8	Namakkal	7	150
9	Dharmapuri	6	193
10	Krishnagiri	5	178
11	Erode	0	0
12	Coimbatore	3	37
13	Tiruppur	2	40
14	The Nilgiris	0	0
15	Thanjavur	0	0
16	Nagapattinam	4	182
17	Tiruvarur	4	159
18	Tiruchirappalli	0	0
19	Karur	6	130
20	Perambalur	3	101

1	2	3	4
21	Ariyalur	4	134
22	Pudukottai	4	155
23	Madurai	4	132
24	Theni	4	80
25	Dindigul	5	121
26	Ramanathapuram	5	224
27	Virudhunagar	4	165
28	Sivagangai	5	181
29	Tirunelveli	6	168
30	Thoothukudi	5	224
31	Kanniyakumari	0	0
TOTAL		120	4174

Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellowships

1183. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu has been included in the Prime Minister's Rural Development (PMRD) Fellowship programme;

(b) if so, the details of academicians/professionals involved in the programme; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) Prime Minister's Rural Development Fellows (PMRDFs) Scheme provides for improving programme delivery and interface with marginalized sections, aiming to reduce the developmental and governance deficit in Integrated Action Plan (IAP) districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha,

Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and backward districts in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.

Funds for MGNREGA

1184. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds sanctioned for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the last three years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of funds spent/unspent during that period, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has received any complaints for misuse of funds; and
- (d) if so, the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Details of central funds released and expenditure incurred by the States/UTs for implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the previous three years State-wise including Andhra Pradesh are indicated in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The responsibility of implementation of MGNREGA is vested with the States. Hence, complaints of various nature, including misuse of funds, received by the Ministry are forwarded to respective State Governments for appropriate action as per the procedure laid down in a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on complaint management under MGNREGA. The status of complaints is indicated in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of central funds released and spent under MGNREGA

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Central fund released			* Expenditure		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	741807.00	147757.89	321673.59	543938.55	424587.75	503751.06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3528.47	6078.58	6834.19	5057.31	95.07	4375.30
3	Assam	60928.65	42685.80	53445.67	92104.35	74752.55	65153.90
4	Bihar	210365.46	130073.42	122781.45	266425.17	132696.52	186149.01
5	Chhattisgarh	168504.95	163855.88	203136.31	163397.81	204003.13	222118.99
6	Gujarat	89486.13	32429.03	47440.77	78822.00	65904.91	61743.32
7	Haryana	13100.11	27512.23	34935.89	21470.43	31283.54	38066.09
8	Himachal Pradesh	63625.00	31138.16	36129.50	50196.38	50952.11	49574.18
9	Jammu and Kashmir	31359.89	78130.96	76276.16	37776.70	44367.05	85344.56
10	Jharkhand	96286.92	123733.08	80916.84	128435.40	116966.50	115236.36
11	Karnataka	157305.00	66256.92	123193.69	253716.51	162226.88	145646.76

Written Answers to

[17 December, 2013]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Kerala	70423.24	95105.43	131117.81	70434.07	104807.84	141660.20
13	Madhya Pradesh	256576.96	296851.28	161015.37	363724.90	341037.76	307370.40
14	Maharashtra	20471.11	104043.62	157324.33	35811.97	160150.33	218872.32
15	Manipur	34298.83	62496.73	59023.09	44070.51	29517.02	59878.64
16	Meghalaya	20980.84	28498.33	22610.82	31902.39	29869.34	25602.98
17	Mizoram	21602.83	32956.72	25229.24	29315.12	23067.60	29038.56
18	Nagaland	51156.84	67346.57	46012.38	60537.48	56340.02	42823.05
19	Odisha	156186.38	97821.72	84797.88	153314.26	103908.48	117774.02
20	Punjab	12879.17	11429.36	11421.27	16584.21	15980.62	15777.84
21	Rajasthan	278882.00	161969.60	258534.43	328907.14	315659.87	327138.75
22	Sikkim	4448.55	10079.77	7406.51	8525.72	4824.04	8016.53
23	Tamil Nadu	202489.77	281552.22	354605.42	232331.96	292319.52	412123.11
24	Tripura	38260.70	95932.57	76889.88	63186.85	94251.93	97103.26
25	Uttar Pradesh	526658.86	424048.00	129202.49	563120.10	501625.32	266319.06
26	Uttarakhand	28980.93	37351.42	26827.10	38019.88	38829.94	31177.49
27	West Bengal	211761.00	259703.16	339547.96	253246.13	283702.16	385056.21

28	Andaman and Nicobar	768.63	1643.85	1381.49	903.66	1597.28	1300.05
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47.73	100.00	39.56	123.00	NR	NR
30	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR
31	Goa	507.76	259.64	241.16	993.28	698.30	144.23
32	Lakshadweep	233.58	35.00	117.55	251.70	241.28	152.74
33	Puducherry	2982.05	100.00	885.75	1082.11	1017.56	1215.16
34	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		3576895.33	2918976.94	3000995.55	3937727.05	3707282.22	3965704.13

* Expenditure w.r.t. total funds available including OB, State Share and Misc. Receipts

NR=Not Reported

Statement-II*The status of complaints*

Sl. No.	State Name	Status of complaints			
		Pending	Partially disposed	Finally disposed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Arunachal Pradesh	14	0	0	14
2	Assam	40	0	276	316
3	Bihar	1371	0	8	1379
4	Chhattisgarh	100	1	103	204
5	Goa	6	0	0	6
6	Gujarat	22	0	143	165
7	Haryana	113	0	289	402
8	Himachal Pradesh	32	0	377	409
9	Jammu and Kashmir	27	0	0	27
10	Jharkhand	450	3	168	621
11	Karnataka	196	7	2293	2496
12	Kerala	30	0	42	72
13	Madhya Pradesh	1276	2	23	1301
14	Maharashtra	607	1	290	898
15	Manipur	92	1	3	96
16	Meghalaya	1	0	4	5
17	Nagaland	4	0	0	4
18	Odisha	541	3	464	1008
19	Punjab	144	4	165	313
20	Rajasthan	16	1	538	555

<i>Written Answers to</i>		[17 December, 2013]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>		521
1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Sikkim	2	0	2	4
22	Tamil Nadu	20	0	97	117
23	Tripura	7	0	100	107
24	Uttar Pradesh	4417	1	52	4470
25	Uttarakhand	106	0	10	116
26	West Bengal	196	0	8	204
27	Puducherry	6	0	1	7
TOTAL :		9836	24	5456	15316

**DRI housing loan to State Government
BPL housing schemes**

1185. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) housing loan of Rs.20,000/- is available to beneficiaries of State Government BPL housing schemes in the same way as Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) beneficiaries;

(b) why BPL beneficiaries of the State-sponsored housing schemes are deprived of other benefits of DRI loans;

(c) whether DRI scheme would be extended to BPL beneficiaries of housing assistance schemes sponsored by the State Governments other than SC/ST families; and

(d) whether the limit of Rs.20,000/- for DRI loan as per Indira Awas Yojana would be enhanced to Rs.50,000/-?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) As per existing instructions loan under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme has been extended to IAY beneficiaries as per RBI instructions. The Central Government cannot take a decision for DRI loan for State sponsored housing schemes.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There is no proposal to enhance the limit of DRI loan.

Activity maps for panchayati raj institutions

1186. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is preparing activity maps for the devolution of functions, funds and finances to the panchayati raj institutions;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and programmes of the Ministry being covered and not covered, and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the deadline(s) set by the Ministry for the completion of activity mapping for the first set of schemes and subsequent schemes and programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The major schemes of the Department of Rural Development, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) provide critical role to Panchayats in their planning and implementation. Activity map for MGNREGS and IAY have been prepared. The Activity maps for NRLM is expected to be ready by 31st December, 2013. The States/UTs also need to be consulted in this regard.

Utilization of funds under SGSY

1187. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have utilised the funds allocated to them under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY);

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

(c) the details of unutilised funds by the States, including Andhra Pradesh, during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to impress upon the States to utilise the allocated funds under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Details of funds allocated, expenditure incurred and unspent balances with the States, including Andhra Pradesh under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below). The reasons for unutilised funds with some States are as under:

- (i) Low mobilisation of rural poor across the States;
- (ii) Low presence of quality self help groups across the States;
- (iii) Insufficient capacity building of beneficiaries, low credit mobilization and lack of sensitive professionals to implement the programme;
- (iv) Lack of sufficient convergence with existing schemes/programmes at various levels.

(d) SGSY has been restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (Aajeevika) and launched on 3rd June, 2011. After a transition period of two years, SGSY has ceased to exist from 1.04.2013. The unspent balances under SGSY are now to be utilized under NRLM after adjusting the committed liabilities of SGSY. Some of the measures taken to ensure utilization of funds are intensive capacity building and hand holding support to the newly formed State Rural Livelihoods Missions (SRLMs), submission of periodical reports by the SRLMs, regular monitoring of the programme through Performance Review Committee, Video conference, visits to States and also close monitoring of the utilization certificates submitted by the States.

Statement*Status of State-wise Central Allocation, Release, Expenditure
and Unspent Balance under SGSY*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2010-11			
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure*	Unspent Balance**
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	12557.00	12545.33	18460.59	407.84
2	Bihar	29872.00	13874.71	27334.28	28360.87
3	Chhattisgarh	6635.00	6584.38	7736.15	1785.87
4	Goa	200.00	70.60	77.89	189.01
5	Gujarat	4727.00	4614.50	6949.44	269.74
6	Haryana	2781.00	2725.43	3907.13	145.06
7	Himachal Pradesh	1171.00	1096.00	1460.85	667.29
8	Jammu and Kashmir	1449.00	759.05	734.12	800.35
9	Jharkhand	11264.00	10979.00	12369.65	9200.70
10	Karnataka	9482.00	9369.50	12646.39	2339.58
11	Kerala ,	4255.00	4146.55	5851.54	170.38
12	Madhya Pradesh	14214.00	13844.63	17926.16	3406.36
13	Maharashtra	18744.00	18560.25	22067.39	3421.95
14	Odisha	14363.00	14061.13	17282.97	2550.97
15	Punjab	1351.00	1247.66	1748.22	111.34
16	Rajasthan	7200.00	7183.13	9954.67	3394.95
17	Tamil Nadu	11103.00	11068.05	14835.21	470.35

Statement*Status of State-wise Central Allocation, Release, Expenditure
and Unspent Balance under SGSY*

(Rs. in Lakh)

2011-12				2012-13			
Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure*	Unspent Balance**	Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure*	Unspent Balance**
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11472.00	5736.00	8928.52	7037.69				
27291.00	6733.98	14639.25	40305.88				
6062.00	5815.41	7001.18	1334.53				
176.00	25.87	61.59	389.78	175.00	25.72	0.00	25.72
4318.00	3734.97	5316.70	674.69	4375.00	2095.52	5511.26	1247.73
2541.00	2499.56	3494.49	37.20	2574.00	2452.09	1844.59	3567.61
1070.00	777.60	1419.78	256.29	1084.00	552.50	1110.24	280.17
1324.00	576.72	525.25	635.57	1342.00	451.89	0.00	451.89
10290.00	6670.04	9041.79	4898.29				
8663.00	6775.01	11798.34	642.38	8777.00	5591.69	9246.29	1275.06
3887.00	3792.71	5232.60	187.38				
12986.00	11254.29	14810.33	3448.43				
17125.00	16979.23	23080.34	1129.86				
13122.00	12119.13	17134.89	157.94				
1235.00	988.96	1200.86	227.87	1251.00	276.32	363.40	1233.79
6578.00	5936.96	10108.88	1936.40	6664.00	3332.00	8968.07	2321.67
10144.00	10134.27	9366.49	3628.70				

1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Uttar Pradesh	43006.00	42389.13	49220.95	24685.86
19	Uttarakhand	2264.00	2155.25	3182.68	242.31
20	West Bengal	15962.00	15812.00	18897.82	2963.64
21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	10.84	25.64	18.82
22	Daman and Diu	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Lakshadweep	25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
25	Puducherry	300.00	250.00	148.52	218.74
TOTAL :		213000.00	193347.09	252818.26	85871.98
North Eastern States					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	692.00	518.87	135.87	587.92
2	Assam	17988.00	20301.85	21924.00	4963.40
3	Manipur	1206.00	1187.18	360.69	949.41
4	Meghalaya	1351.00	836.70	818.23	687.66
5	Mizoram	313.00	443.85	493.21	93.30
6	Nagaland	927.00	872.14	399.91	490.34
7	Sikkim	346.00	483.80	373.35	470.35
8	Tripura	2177.00	2490.10	3080.41	26.08
TOTAL :		25000.00	27134.49	27585.67	8268.46
GRAND TOTAL:		238000.00	220481.58	280403.93	94140.44

* Expenditure Against Total Available Funds which also includes State share. Opening Balance and Misc. Receipts

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
39290.00	28340.26	42832.96	17042.68	39827.00	22257.61	18353.13	25070.38
2069.00	2067.88	2646.01	326.14	2096.00	1811.94	1417.29	994.26
14582.00	13175.61	17000.05	4110.25	14773.00	12314.42	12559.07	4836.18
25.00	12.48	20.06	7.00	25.00	8.47	0.00	8.47
25.00	0.00	0.00		25.00	0.00	0.00	
25.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	
25.00	12.50	0.00	12.50	25.00	0.00	0.00	
275.00	137.50	210.88	1.82	275.00	0.00	0.00	
194600.00	144296.94	205871.24	88454.27	83313.00	51170.17	59373.34	41312.93
678.00	343.26	86.09	403.12	623.00	219.70	0.00	219.70
17628.00	10836.74	19553.00	7.36			0.00	10590.29
1182.00	618.82	364.46	400.02	1086.00	594.24	0.00	594.74
1324.00	391.85	787.53	181.63	1216.00	253.07	115.92	149.16
306.00	306.03	347.45	5.65	281.00	140.52	0.00	281.00
908.00	697.14	518.92	331.55	834.00	497.83	0.00	497.83
340.00	170.00	451.46	56.61	313.00	0.00	0.00	
2134.00	2134.01	1743.98	674.29	1960.00	1528.53	275.77	1303.86
24500.00	15497.85	23852.89	2060.23	6313.00	3233.89	391.69	13636.58
219100.00	159794.79	229724.13	90514.50	89626.00	54404.06	59765.03	54949.51

Parity in wages of casual and MGNREGA labourers

1188. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the casual labourers are paid higher wages in comparison with MGNREGA labourers;
- (b) if so, the details of wages paid to casual labourers and MGNREGA labourers during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) whether Government proposes to bring parity among the wages of these workers throughout the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Under Section 6(1) of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the unskilled wage rates are notified by the Central Government State-wise and are periodically revised. The last revision was done with effect from 1st April 2013. The wage rates for unskilled labour under non-government schemes are notified by State Governments under the Minimum Wages Act, and different rates are notified for different types of unskilled work given in Part II of the Schedule of that Act. It is not possible to compare wages paid under these two different enactments.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has received suggestions from States and social organisations etc., regarding bringing wages under MGNREGA at par with minimum wages notified by the State Governments for unskilled agricultural workers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The matter is sub-judice in a case before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Wage revision under MGNREGA

1189. SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Pronab Sen Committee has given its report on the index for wage revisions under MGNREGA;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a new panel is being constituted on the same subject and if so, on what grounds; and

(d) whether it is advisable to venture on arbitrary wage revisions in the remaining few months before the next Lok Sabha elections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A new committee under the chairmanship of Prof. S. Mahendra Dev, Director (Vice-chancellor), Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai has been constituted to suggest a proper index for revising MGNREGA wage rates every year by protecting the wages against inflation.

Skill development under HIMAYAT scheme

1190. SHRI G. N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether one lakh youth from Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu and Kashmir) were expected to get skill development and employment under the HIMAYAT scheme over a period of five years;

(b) the number of youth having got skill development and employment including dropouts during the first three years of scheme, year-wise;

(c) the reasons for huge gap between targets and achievements and the steps taken to fully achieve the targets; and

(d) the name of the State Governments, if any, that has refused to accept Jammu and Kashmir youths for skill development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the total training target and details on candidates given training and placement in the last three years of Himayat are given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Target for Training	Total candidates Trained/undergoing training	Total candidates placed (including dropouts)
1	2011-12	2000	1690	1030
2	2012-13	7000	7302	6004
3	2013-14	19000	12192#	5487
TOTAL :		28000	21184	12521

(Source: HMMU)

This includes 7397 candidates who have completed training and 4795 candidates undergoing training in the current year till 8th December, 2013.

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

(d) There has been no such instance of a State Government refusing to accept Jammu and Kashmir Youths for skill development under HIMAYAT.

Role and functions of DRDAs

1191. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the role and functions of the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) including its organisational structure;

(b) whether Government has reviewed the functioning of DRDAs in the country;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof with special reference to Maharashtra; and

(d) the other steps taken by Government to strengthen the functioning of DRDAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The DRDA is a registered society registered under Societies' Registration Act or a distinct cell in the Zilla Parishad having a separate identity. The staffing structure of DRDA must include positions for Planning for poverty alleviation, Project formulation, Social organization and Capacity building, Gender concerns, Engineering supervision and Quality control, Project monitoring, Accountancy and Audit functions as well as Evaluation and Impact studies.

The administration of the DRDA is carried out by a governing body. The Governing Body of the DRDA provides policy directions, approves the annual plan and also reviews and monitors the implementation of the plan, including the different programmes. The Governing Body of the DRDA is requested to meet once in a quarter. The chairman of the Zilla Parishad is the chairman of governing body of the DRDA. The executive and financial functions however lie with CEO, Zilla Parishad/ District Collector who is designated as the Chief Executive Officer or Executive Director. It is his responsibility to ensure that the administration of DRDA and the programmes are conducted in accordance with the guidelines. Wherever the Zilla Parishads are not in existence or are not functional, the DRDAs function under the Collector/District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner of the District, as the case may be.

The responsibilities of DRDAs include planning for effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes; coordinating with other agencies - Governmental, non-Governmental, technical and financial for successful programme implementation; enabling the community and the rural poor to participate in the decision making process, overseeing the implementation to ensure adherence to guidelines, reporting to the prescribed authorities on the implementation; and promoting transparency in decision making and implementation.

(b) to (d) In order to review the functioning of the DRDAs in the country, the Ministry had set up a Committee in November, 2010. The mandate of the Committee was to study the functioning of DRDAs and give suitable recommendations for its restructuring. The Committee submitted its report in January, 2012. The recommendations made by the Committee have been accepted by the Ministry. Further action in the matter has been initiated.

Indian Rural Development Report

1192. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Indian Rural Development Report, 2012-13 released recently; and

(b) what efforts the Ministry is making to address the shortcomings indicated in the Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The India Rural Development Report, 2012-13 is an independent assessment of the status of rural development in India prepared by a consortium comprising IDFC Foundation, Centre for Economic & Social Studies, Institute of Rural Management Anand and Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research. The report brings a range of perspectives of Rural India and covers livelihoods, sustainability, social inclusion, infrastructure, governance and participation. The report also discusses the various challenges and the way forward for the programmes. It contains a separate Chapter on the performance of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

(b) Programme-wise efforts are given in the Statement (*See below*) to address the major shortcomings indicated in the Report.

Statement

The programme-wise efforts to address the major shortcomings

MGNREGA

- i. Ministry has issued new Operational Guideline, 2013, in which new provision and procedure has been highlighted to address the challenges highlighted in the report.
- ii. States/UTs have been asked to operationalize the provision relating to compensation for delayed payment of wages if the payment is not made within 15 days of closure of the Muster Roll.
- iii. With a view to ensuring timely payment, infusing transparency and enhancing the integrity of wage payment, Schedule II of MGNREG Act was amended to ensure wage disbursement to MGNREGA workers through institutional accounts in Banks or Post Offices (unless specifically exempted).
- iv. To reduce time required in payment of wages, State Governments have been instructed to roll-out electronic Fund Management System (e-FMS). 18 States have since switched over to e-FMS. Time lines have been fixed for States to switch over to e-FMS by March, 2014.
- v. Instructions have been issued directing all States to appoint Ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.

IAY

- Flexibility to beneficiary to choose locally appropriate building technology has been given by the new guidelines from 1.4.2013.
- To address the issue of poor response to convergence of TSC with IAY, w.e.f. 1st April 2013, convergence of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyaan (NBA) with IAY has been made mandatory. Construction of sanitary toilets with IAY house has been made compulsory.
- With effect from 1st April, 2013, 4% of funds released under IAY can be utilized for administering the scheme for revival of RBCs. Preparation of IEC material including electronic material especially on different design and technology options, imparting habitat and housing literacy to beneficiaries, training of Master masons and beneficiaries, construction of prototypes and preparation of small scale models for demonstration are some of the eligible items of expenditure under Administrative expenses.

- To give more emphasis to landless households with effect from 1st April, 2013, assistance for purchase of house sites under IAY has been enhanced from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000.
- In the revised guidelines, all families having less than two cents of land would be considered landless.

NRLM

- i. Improved targeting under NRLM by identifying the target group through a process of Participatory Identification of Poor (P.I.P.).
- ii. Replacing Capital Subsidy with a Community Investment Support Fund
- iii. Interest subvention and additional interest subvention for prompt repayment in 150 districts in the First phase
- iv. Treatment of professional support cost at Block and sub-Block levels as Institution Building and Capacity Building costs
- v. Increase in the provision for Skills and Placement Projects from 15% to 25% of the NRLM allocation.
- vi. Setting up of National Level Society under NRLM. This will act as technical support unit of the NRLM Program division.

NSAP

- i. Ministry of Rural Development has developed a software *viz.*, NSAP-MIS to enable fund flow in an efficient manner. Bank accounts of the beneficiaries are brought under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) so that the pension is directly transferred into the accounts of the beneficiaries by the disbursing office.
- ii. In July, 2013 DBT has been launched in 121 pilot districts of the country covering 26 States and now instructions are being given for launching DBT in the remaining districts of the country.

Assets created through MGNREGA

1193. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government, in consultation with the State Governments, has conducted any detailed study in all the States about assets created by works under MGNREGA, as currently Government is spending huge money on this flagship scheme so assets generated through this scheme must be also useful to society and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Rural Development had engaged Institutions like Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) and other professional institutions to conduct studies and surveys on the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). Some major findings of such studies related to impact of MGNREGA works are:

- (i) Reduction in soil erosion and enhancement in soil organic matter.
- (ii) Improvement in ground water table, agricultural productivity and cropping intensity.
- (iii) Reduction in water vulnerability index, agriculture vulnerability, livelihood vulnerability index.
- (iv) Creation of environmental friendly jobs.
- (v) Increase in Agriculture wages and enhanced bargaining power of rural poor.

Total works started and completed leading to asset creation since inception of MGNREGA, as reported by the States/UTs, are indicated in the Statement.

Statement

The State-wise details of the work status since inception till 13/11/2013 (in Nos.)

Sl. No.	State	No. of works started	No. of works completed
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	9379953	3839789
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4207	192
3	Assam	140366	79773
4	Bihar	568339	291022
5	Chhattisgarh	546996	441713
6	Goa	2081	1145

1	2	3	4
7	Gujarat	335163	260439
8	Haryana	63647	47718
9	Himachal Pradesh	250306	192630
10	Jammu and Kashmir	219027	110554
11	Jharkhand	471116	344274
12	Karnataka	1315552	796861
13	Kerala	492624	353212
14	Madhya Pradesh	1812899	1272913
15	Maharashtra	546422	190974
16	Manipur	24763	12490
17	Meghalaya	43645	26482
18	Mizoram	22993	14518
19	Nagaland	38220	28413
20	Odisha	480829	316543
21	Punjab	47695	31678
22	Rajasthan	750613	474062
23	Sikkim	9527	5767
24	Tamil Nadu	325963	224643
25	Tripura	374762	312447
26	Uttar Pradesh	3253517	2319499
27	Uttarakhand	143207	102340
28	West Bengal	1132230	901285
29	Andaman and Nicobar	1697	1014
30	Chandigarh	NR	NR
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	1

1	2	3	4
32	Daman and Diu	NR	NR
33	Lakshadweep	177	64
34	Puducherry	2474	764
TOTAL		2,28,01,013	1,29,95,219

NR = Not Reported

Funds to Maharashtra under PMGSY

1194. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds spent during the last three years in Maharashtra under the Prime Minister's Grameen Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) the details of roads constructed in each district; and

(c) the details of road projects running presently and by when these would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) The details of funds spent during the last three years in the State of Maharashtra under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are as under:

Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in cr.)
2010-11	1,069.65
2011-12	580.49
2012-13	231.84

(b) A total no. of 5,186 roads has been completed in Maharashtra under PMGSY. The district-wise details of roads completed in various phases are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The executing agency for cleared projects under PMGSY is the State Government and the responsibility of timely completion of road works lies with the State Government. Timely completion of cleared projects is being monitored through various Regional Review Meetings (RRMs) and Empowered Committee (EC)

Meetings by this Ministry. The Phase-wise details of completed and ongoing road works as reported by the State Government of Maharashtra are as under:

The Phase-wise details of roads constructed/ongoing under PMGSY

Phase	No. of Roads Sanctioned	Completed Roads	Ongoing road works
I	800	800	-
II	690	690	-
III	295	295	-
IV	216	216	-
V	1,527	1,525	2
VI	439	435	4
VII	120	110	10
VIII	1,041	1,010	31
IX	154	105	49
X	461	0	461
XI	356	0	356
TOTAL	6,099	5,186	913

Statement

The details of roads constructed in each district

Sl. No.	District	Phase	No. of Roads Sanctioned	No. of Roads Completed
1	2	3	4	5
1	Amaravati	I	38	38
		II	10	10
		III	3	3
		IV	3	3
		V	34	34
		VI	8	8
		VII	15	15

1	2	3	4	5
		IX	25	0
		X	1	0
		TOTAL	137	111
2	Akola	I	31	31
		II	15	15
		III	4	4
		IV	2	2
		V	45	45
		VI	11	11
		VII	16	16
		VIII	14	0
		IX	2	0
		TOTAL	140	124
3	Buldhana	I	22	22
		II	18	18
		III	10	10
		IV	4	4
		V	43	43
		VI	8	8
		VII	27	27
		VIII	12	0
		IX	0	0
		TOTAL	144	132
4	Washim	I	11	11
		II	17	17
		III	3	3
		IV	3	3

1	2	3	4	5
		V	41	41
		VI	8	8
		VII	20	20
		VIII	9	0
		IX	1	0
		TOTAL	113	103
5	Yavatmal	I	25	25
		II	18	18
		III	4	4
		IV	3	3
		V	58	58
		VI	7	7
		VII	5	5
		VIII	19	18
		IX	33	0
		X	0	0
		TOTAL	172	138
6	Aurangabad	I	31	31
		II	27	27
		III	10	10
		IV	0	0
		V	32	32
		VI	12	12
		VII	52	51
		VIII	11	0
		IX	35	0
		TOTAL	210	163

1	2	3	4	5
7	Jalna	I	15	15
		II	28	28
		III	13	13
		IV	3	3
		V	70	70
		VI	10	10
		VII	1	1
		VIII	33	33
		IX	36	0
		X	33	0
		TOTAL	242	173
8	Parbhani	I	29	29
		II	28	28
		III	7	7
		IV	5	5
		V	50	50
		VI	11	11
		VII	33	33
		VIII	4	0
		IX	16	0
		TOTAL	183	163
9	Hingoli	I	41	41
		II	21	21
		III	6	6
		IV	11	11
		V	38	38
		VI	5	5

1	2	3	4	5
		VII	49	49
		VIII	9	0
		IX	11	0
		TOTAL	191	171
10	Nanded	I	29	29
		II	12	12
		III	7	7
		IV	3	3
		V	8	8
		VI	4	4
		VII	25	25
		VIII	27	27
		IX	13	0
		X	7	0
		TOTAL	135	115
11	Osmanabad	I	24	24
		II	26	26
		III	6	6
		IV	4	4
		V	50	50
		VI	4	4
		VII	21	21
		VIII	28	0
		IX	17	0
		TOTAL	180	135
12	Beed	I	35	35
		II	37	37

1	2	3	4	5
		III	7	7
		IV	6	6
		V	76	76
		VI	9	9
		VII	54	54
		VIII	23	0
		IX	12	0
		TOTAL	259	224
13	Latur	I	54	54
		II	20	20
		III	9	9
		IV	4	4
		V	59	59
		VI	10	10
		VII	40	40
		VIII	20	0
		IX	24	0
		TOTAL	240	196
14	Thane	I	22	22
		II	25	25
		III	18	18
		IV	15	15
		V	51	50
		VI	14	14
		VII	3	1
		VIII	59	47
		IX	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
		X	17	0
		TOTAL	225	192
15	Ratnagiri	I	17	17
		II	30	30
		III	15	15
		IV	8	8
		V	42	42
		VI	15	15
		VII	20	20
		VIII	0	0
		IX	0	0
		TOTAL	147	147
16	Raigad	I	15	15
		II	14	14
		III	16	16
		IV	0	0
		V	18	18
		VI	8	8
		VII	15	14
		VIII	2	0
		IX	2	0
		TOTAL	90	85
17	Sindhudurg	I	18	18
		II	19	19
		III	9	9
		IV	4	4
		V	38	38

1	2	3	4	5
		VI	27	27
		VII	18	16
		VIII	8	0
		IX	0	0
		TOTAL	141	131
18	Nashik	I	19	19
		II	17	17
		III	14	14
		IV	35	35
		V	55	54
		VI	8	6
		VII	33	31
		VIII	18	0
		IX	17	0
		TOTAL	216	176
19	Dhule	I	16	16
		II	15	15
		III	4	4
		IV	3	3
		V	50	50
		VI	12	12
		VII	30	30
		VIII	85	0
		IX	70	0
		TOTAL	285	130
20	Nandurbar	I	16	16
		II	12	12

1	2	3	4	5
		III	3	3
		IV	3	3
		V	49	49
		VI	26	26
		VII	26	21
		VIII	17	17
		IX	40	0
		X	19	0
		TOTAL	211	147
21	Jalgaon	I	37	37
		II	18	18
		III	5	5
		IV	3	3
		V	45	45
		VI	14	14
		VII	44	44
		VIII	16	0
		IX	0	0
		TOTAL	182	166
22	Ahmadnagar	I	28	28
		II	25	25
		III	24	24
		IV	6	6
		V	20	20
		VI	10	10
		VII	31	31
		VIII	15	0

1	2	3	4	5
		IX	24	0
		TOTAL	183	144
23	Nagpur	I	38	38
		II	20	20
		III	5	5
		IV	2	2
		V	51	51
		VI	12	12
		VII	21	21
		VIII	11	0
		IX	1	0
		TOTAL	161	149
24	Wardha	I	14	14
		II	7	7
		III	5	5
		IV	3	3
		V	52	52
		VI	23	23
		VII	32	26
		VIII	9	0
		IX	1	0
		TOTAL	146	130
25	Chandrapur	I	19	19
		II	19	19
		III	6	6
		IV	7	7
		V	26	26

1	2	3	4	5
		VI	10	10
		VII	1	1
		VIII	10	8
		IX	2	0
		X	2	0
		TOTAL	83	77
26	Gadchiroli	I	17	17
		II	15	15
		III	5	5
		IV	2	2
		V	52	52
		VI	17	17
		VII	24	21
		VIII	82	33
		IX	7	0
		X	0	0
		TOTAL	204	145
27	Bhandara	I	9	9
		II	24	24
		III	5	5
		IV	3	3
		V	55	55
		VI	15	15
		VII	9	9
		VIII	16	16
		IX	0	0
		X	0	0
		TOTAL	127	127

1	2	3	4	5
28	Gondia	I	10	10
		II	26	26
		III	7	7
		IV	9	9
		V	73	73
		VI	18	18
		VII	26	26
		VIII	72	72
		IX	0	0
		X	0	0
		TOTAL	231	231
29	Pune	I	28	28
		II	17	17
		III	20	20
		IV	41	41
		V	36	36
		VI	37	36
		VII	62	62
		VIII	4	0
		IX	12	0
				TOTAL
30	Sangali	I	26	26
		II	32	32
		III	14	14
		IV	5	5
		V	59	59
		VI	15	14

1	2	3	4	5
		VII	56	55
		VIII	1	0
		IX	7	0
		TOTAL	215	205
31	Satara	I	24	24
		II	22	22
		III	12	12
		IV	7	7
		V	24	24
		VI	9	9
		VII	39	36
		VIII	3	0
		IX	0	0
		TOTAL	140	134
32	Kolhapur	I	23	23
		II	31	31
		III	13	13
		IV	4	4
		V	27	27
		VI	8	8
		VII	33	33
		VIII	2	0
		IX	9	0
		TOTAL	150	139
33	Solapur	I	19	19
		II	25	25
		III	6	6

1	2	3	4	5
		IV	5	5
		V	100	100
		VI	34	34
		VII	99	99
		VIII	0	0
		IX	16	0
		TOTAL	304	288
	Maharashtra	I	800	800
		II	690	690
		III	295	295
		IV	216	216
		V	1527	1525
		VI	439	435
		VII	120	110
		VIII	1041	1010
		IX	154	105
		X	461	0
		XI	356	0
		TOTAL	6099	5186

Employees in rural development agencies

1195. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any details of the employees in Rural Development Agencies (RDAs) in each State;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the method adopted for this purpose and their role in the development of rural areas; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not having such details of employees in RDAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The DRDA employees are recruited by the State Governments and their service conditions are fixed by the concerned State Governments. The Government of India is neither involved in this process nor does it maintain a centralized data base of DRDA employees. The District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Administration Scheme is being implemented by States/UTs for meeting administrative expenses comprising salary and contingency expenditure only of DRDA establishments. Funding under this Scheme is shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25(90:10 in case of NE States) and 100% in case of Union Territories (UTs). The roles and responsibilities of DRDAs include planning for effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes; coordinating with other agencies - Governmental, non-Governmental, for successful programme implementation; enabling the community and the rural poor to participate in the decision making process, overseeing the implementation to ensure adherence to guidelines, reporting to the prescribed authorities on the implementation; and promoting transparency in decision making and implementation.

Survey of rural landless people

1196. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any details or survey report with comprehensive data of the rural landless people;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the method adopted for compiling such data, area-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Statement giving Proportion of Landless Households in the Country as per the National Sample Survey Organization, 2003 is given in the Statement (*See* below). The Field Operations Division of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) is responsible for data collection. Survey Reports have been prepared by Survey Design and Research Division of NSSO.

- (c) In view of (a) &(b) above, the question does not arise.

Statement*Details of proportion of landless households in the country*

State	Percentage of landless households *
Andhra Pradesh	14.3
Assam	8.1
Bihar ¹	7.6
Gujarat	13.6
Haryana	9.2
Himachal Pradesh	15.0
Jammu and Kashmir	3.3
Karnataka	14.1
Kerala	4.8
Madhya Pradesh ²	12.1
Maharashtra	17.7
Orissa	9.6
Punjab	4.6
Rajasthan	5.7
Tamil Nadu	16.6
Uttar Pradesh ³	3.8
West Bengal	6.2
ALL INDIA	10.0

*As per National Sample Survey Organization 2003

¹ Includes Jharkhand ² Includes Chhattisgarh ³ Includes Uttarakhand

Credit facility for self-help groups

1197. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any details of the registered Self-Help Groups (SHGs) who are receiving credit facility;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans and the present rules for availing credit by SHGs in the country; and

(c) the steps being taken to relax the rules to give more credit to the SHGs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) As per NABARD "Status of Microfinance Report" 2012-13, 44.51 lakh SHGs have credit outstanding worth Rs. 39375.30 crore with the banks as on 31.3.2013. Year-wise credit details are given below:

Year	Disbursed		Outstanding	
	No. of SHGs	Amt (in Rs. Cr.)	No. of SHGs	Amt (in Rs. Cr.)
2007-08	1227770	8849.26	3625941	16999.90
2008-09	1609586	12253.51	4224338	22679.84
2009-10	1586822	14453.30	4851356	28038.28
2010-11	1196134	14547.73	4786763	31221.17
2011-12	1147878	16534.77	4354442	36340.00
2012-13	1219821	20585.36	4451434	39375.30

As per Master circular released by RBI on 27th June, 2013, lending norms for availing credit facility by Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the country are as under:

- * SHG should be in active existence at least since the last 6 months as per the books of account of SHGs and not from the date of opening of S/B account.
- * SHG should be practicing 'Panchasutras' *i.e.* Regular meetings; Regular savings; Regular inter-loaning; Timely repayment; and Up-to-date books of accounts;
- * Qualified as per grading norms fixed by NABARD. As and when the Federations of the SHGs come to existence, the grading exercise can be done by the Federations to support the Banks.
- * The existing defunct SHGs are also eligible for credit if they are revived and continue to be active for a minimum period of 3 months.

(c) Following steps have been taken by the Government to improve bank linkages of Self Help Groups:

1. SGSY was restructured as National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and launched on 3rd June, 2011. NRLM, through a dedicated implementation mechanism under the State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLM), is focusing on improving the quality of SHGs. NRLM is being implemented in a phased manner, wherein 177 districts and 1157 blocks have been selected as intensive areas by the respective SRLMs. Dedicated support staff has been recruited to facilitate SHG-Bank linkage in the intensive blocks of the country.
2. A Master circular was released on NRLM as "Priority Sector Lending- Restructuring of SGSY as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) - Aajeevika" by RBI on 27th June, 2013 which spells out various steps required to de-bottleneck the credit flow to the SHGs.
3. At the State level the SLBC sub-committee on SHG Bank Linkage has been formed to focus on SHG Bank Linkage.
4. To enhance the flow of credit to SHGs, provision of Interest Subvention has been introduced under NRLM. In select 150 districts all the women SHGs will avail the credit at 7% and an additional 3% interest subvention on prompt repayment. In the remaining districts, the scheme will be extended to all NRLM compliant SHGs to enable them to avail credit at 7% on prompt repayment.
5. Under Women Self Help Group (WSHG) scheme administered by NABARD, in 150 districts, 80,742 SHGs have been formed up to 30.9.2013 of which 19,357 SHGs have been credit linked.

Nirmal Grams

1198. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many Gram Panchayats have achieved Nirmal Gram status till date, State-wise;

(b) the details of targets set for the Twelfth Five Year Plan for covering the remaining Gram Panchayats; and

(c) how these targets are proposed to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) 28002 Gram Panchayats have achieved Nirmal Gram status as on 12th December, 2013, State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) In the Twelfth Five Year Plan period, the goal is that 50% of Gram Panchayats attain Nirmal Gram status by the year 2017.

(c) For the Twelfth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 37,159 crore has been allocated for Rural Sanitation. The Government of India has designed a paradigm shift in Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) which is now called the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), in the Twelfth Five Year Plan with the following strategies:

- (i) A shift from motivating individual household toilet construction covering whole communities in a Gram Panchayat saturation mode for holistic sanitation outcomes.
- (ii) Adopting and implementing a National Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy and Communication Strategy Framework for 2012-2017.
- (iii) A conjoint approach with National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to ensure water availability for sanitation in Gram Panchayats.
- (iv) Focusing of convergence of rural sanitation (NBA) with programmes of associated Ministries including Health, School Education, Women and Child Development.
- (v) Recasting the component of Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) to a project mode approach in convergence with MGNREGS.
- (vi) Additional provision of upto a ceiling of Rs.4500/- for construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs) by convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS).
- (vii) Provision of incentives for the construction of IHHL extended to identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households (all SCs /STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with-homestead, physically handicapped and women-headed households).

Statement

*State-wise number of Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP)
awarded Gram Panchayats*

Sl. No.	State Name	NGP-awarded GPs
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1273
2	Arunachal Pradesh	31
3	Assam	31

1	2	3
4	Bihar	217
5	Chhattisgarh	817
6	Gujarat	2281
7	Haryana	1578
8	Himachal Pradesh	1011
9	Jammu and Kashmir	14
10	Jharkhand	225
11	Karnataka	1069
12	Kerala	980
13	Madhya Pradesh	2068
14	Maharashtra	9523
15	Manipur	2
16	Meghalaya	588
17	Mizoram	89
18	Nagaland	90
19	Odisha	284
20	Punjab	166
21	Rajasthan	321
22	Sikkim	164
23	Tamil Nadu	2385
24	Tripura	113
25	Uttar Pradesh	1080
26	Uttarakhand	525
27	West Bengal	1077
	TOTAL	28002

Unemployment allowance under MGNREGA

1199. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether unemployment allowance rules under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) have not been notified in certain States;

(b) if so, the details thereof including Madhya Pradesh along with the reasons for not providing unemployment allowances under MGNREGA to registered workers in such States;

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government in the matter; and

(d) the names of States where 100 days job has not been provided to registered workers during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per information compiled by this Ministry, excluding 14 States/UTs, others have not yet notified rules governing the grant of Unemployment Allowance Rules as per the provisions under Sub-section (1) of Section 7 of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005. In eight States viz. Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Kerala and Rajasthan, the process of notification of the Rules is in final stage. The Ministry has requested the remaining States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh to expedite the notification of Unemployment Allowance Rules.

(d) MGNREGA is a demand-driven wage employment programme. At least 100 days of employment are provided to eligible rural households upon receipt of their demand. State-wise and year-wise data on employment provided to rural households and households who completed 100 days in last three years are indicated in the Statement.

Statement

The State-wise and year-wise details of employment provided to rural households/ households completed 100 days of employment

(in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Households provided employment			Households completed 100 days of employment		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	62.00	49.98	58.16	9.65	9.49	9.95
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.35	0.04	1.16	0.01	0.00	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Assam	17.98	13.49	12.35	0.45	0.16	0.10
4	Bihar	47.38	17.69	20.86	2.84	1.70	1.80
5	Chhattisgarh	24.86	27.25	26.37	1.84	2.08	2.44
6	Gujarat	10.96	8.22	6.81	0.68	0.42	0.52
7	Haryana	2.35	2.78	2.94	0.09	0.14	0.20
8	Himachal Pradesh	4.44	5.05	5.14	0.22	0.48	0.40
9	Jammu & Kashmir	4.92	4.31	6.47	0.60	0.37	0.69
10	Jharkhand	19.87	15.75	14.18	1.31	0.58	0.87
11	Karnataka	22.24	16.52	13.38	1.32	0.45	1.06
12	Kerala	11.76	14.16	15.26	0.68	1.25	3.40
13	Madhya Pradesh	44.08	38.80	34.98	4.67	3.04	1.94
14	Maharashtra	4.51	15.05	16.24	0.28	1.97	2.31
15	Manipur	4.34	3.56	4.57	1.09	1.12	0.02
16	Meghalaya	3.46	3.35	3.30	0.20	0.35	0.43
17	Mizoram	1.71	1.69	1.75	1.32	0.73	0.34
18	Nagaland	3.51	3.73	3.87	1.90	0.82	0.54
19	Odisha	20.05	13.79	15.99	2.04	0.48	0.75
20	Punjab	2.78	2.45	2.40	0.05	0.04	0.04
21	Rajasthan	58.60	45.22	42.17	4.96	3.36	4.22
22	Sikkim	0.56	0.55	0.57	0.26	0.09	0.12
23	Tamil Nadu	49.69	63.43	70.61	11.02	6.03	13.49
24	Tripura	5.57	5.67	5.97	0.81	2.00	2.26
25	Uttar Pradesh	64.31	73.28	49.47	6.01	3.09	0.71
26	Uttarakhand	5.42	4.69	4.40	0.25	0.22	0.23
27	West Bengal	49.98	55.17	58.17	1.05	1.20	2.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	Andaman and Nicobar	0.18	0.19	0.13	0.002	0.022	0.022
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.02	NR	NR	0.00	NR	NR
30	Daman and Diu	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
31	Goa	0.14	0.11	0.05	0.004	0.001	0.000
32	Lakshadweep	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.001	0.001	0.0004
33	Puducherry	0.38	0.43	0.41	0.001	0.002	0.00004
34	Chandigarh	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		549.47	506.45	498.16	55.62	41.66	51.41

NR = Not Reported

Quality of roads constructed under PMGSY

1200. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) whether Government is getting complaints about the quality of road constructed by various central agencies; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against those agencies and the details of agencies/persons against whom action has been taken, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) 3,85,314.87 Km road length have been constructed (as on 31.10.2013) so far.

(b) and (c) During the period 2011-12, three such complaints were received. These complaints were got investigated through National Quality Monitors (NQMs) and their reports were sent to the executing agencies for rectification. During 2012-13, six complaints were received. These complaints were got investigated through NQMs. In five cases major irregularities were noticed and the inspection reports of NQMs were sent to the executing agencies for rectification. During 2013-14 (upto 31.10.2013) out of seven complaints received, one was sent to the executing agency for inquiry and appropriate action.

Implementation of MGNREGA in Maharashtra and Assam

1201. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the status of implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) in Maharashtra and Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households, by providing, on demand, upto 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every rural household for doing unskilled manual work. Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor is also an important objective of the Act. A gist of the implementation of MGNREGA in the states of Maharashtra and Assam during the previous three years is indicated in the Statement.

Statement*Status of implementation of MGNREGA in the States of Maharashtra and Assam during the last three years*

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Maharashtra			
Number of household demanded employment	453941	1520457	1643859
Number of household provided employment	451169	1504521	1624237
Persondays generated (in lakhs)	200	772.02	871.74
Average days per household (in Nos.)	44	51	54
Number of households completed 100 days	28240	197185	230981
Assam			
Number of household demanded employment	1807788	1355103	1247499
Number of household provided employment	1798372	1349078	1234827
Persondays generated (in lakhs)	470.52	352.63	314.04
Average days per household (in Nos.)	26	26	25
Number of households completed 100 days	45490	15750	9807

Setting up of Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation

1202. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up a Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation for transforming livelihoods and lives of rural households;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof along with its terms of reference, aims and objectives; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to involve corporate India in development activities in the areas of watershed management, dairy, fisheries, agriculture, forestry, skill development etc. especially in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of B.R.L.F. are:

1. The Government of India has set up Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation (B.R.L.F.) as an independent organization constituted as a partnership between Government and the private philanthropies, private and public sector undertakings (under Corporate Social Responsibility).
2. B.R.L.F. mission is to facilitate and upscale civil society action in partnership with Government for transforming livelihoods and lives of rural households, with an emphasis on women, particularly in the Central Indian Tribal region.
3. B.R.L.F. will provide financial grants to Civil Society Organizations (C.S.Os) to meet their human resource and institutional costs for upscaling of proven intervention, invest in institutional strengthening of smaller C.S.Os and capacity building of professional human resources working at the grassroots.
4. B.R.L.F. will continuously facilitate projects receiving its grant support through all levels of Government to ensure smooth flow and utilization of Government funds to rural communities and poor households under the mega Centrally Sponsored Scheme(C.S.S.) flagship programmes for promoting livelihood of the poor.
5. The Government of India has committed a sum of Rs. 500 Crore for creating the corpus fund for BRLF.

(c) The steps taken by the Government under B.R.L.F. to involve corporate India in development activities (including the state of Madhya Pradesh) *inter-alia* are:

- (1) Private philanthropies, private and public sector undertakings have been invited on the Government Board of B.R.L.F.
- (2) Private philanthropies, private and public sectors undertakings are encouraged to significantly contribution towards corpus of B.R.L.F.
- (3) Private philanthropies, public and private sector undertakings are encouraged to partner with B.R.L.F. and provide annual grants or provide co-financing support to B.R.L.F. funded projects.

Expenditure on R&D

1203. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to increase total spending, as a percentage of GDP, towards research and development (R & D) from current 0.9 per cent to 1.5 per cent; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to expand the infrastructure to achieve this noble task?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY):

(a) The Government intends to increase total spending, as a percentage of GDP, towards research and development (R & D) from current level of 0.9% to 2% as a national goal. The Government intends to achieve the same by enhanced participation from the private sector and policy changes to keep up the pace of development in Science and Technology (S&T).

(b) The Government has taken number of steps to expand infrastructure and strengthen facilities for higher education and research in the country. These include recent setting up of S&T institutions such as new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs), Universities, Research Institutes and National Laboratories, creating centres of excellence/incubation centres, establishment of Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) for enabling quick decision making for supporting basic research in emerging S&T areas, induction and implementation of new Programme called INSPIRE for attracting youth to study science and choose research as career, mounting of mission

programmes in areas of Nano Science and Technology, Solar & Water Technology etc. The S&T infrastructure of the science departments of Universities, Colleges and other academic Institutions in the country have been substantially improved through a major initiative titled "Fund for Improvement of S&T infrastructure in universities and higher educational institutions (FIST)". Further, the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR) has been established as an Institution of National Importance by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research with focus on very high quality manpower generation in inter-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary areas. These have been accompanied by successive increase in plan allocations for scientific departments and encouraging international R&D collaborations in various S&T areas.

Status of research

†1204. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the all round development of the country in the present era should be considered to be dependent upon research and development;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that India is dependent on other countries of the world for technology and new products as the annual expenditure on research and development in the country is less?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has recognized that investing in research and development is the best way to foment fast economic growth and thereby achieve all round development of the country. A number of steps have been taken to encourage research and development. These measures include successive increase in plan allocations for Scientific Departments / Agencies, setting up of new institutions for science education and research, creation of centres of excellence and facilities in emerging and frontline areas in academic and national institutes, induction of new and attractive fellowships, strengthening infrastructure for R&D, encouraging public-private R&D partnerships etc. Launching of programmes like Nano Mission, Mega Facilities, Open Source Drug Discovery, Climate Change Studies, National Biotechnology Development Strategy etc. and creation of a new structure for basic research by establishing a Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) in the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

country demonstrates the commitment of the Government to encourage and promote research in a better scientific environment.

(c) India has a strong independent base in Research and Development (R&D) in Science and Technology. Significant achievements have been made in the areas of nuclear and space science, electronics, IT and defence. As an indicator of development of technology and new products, the rate of commercialization of patents emanated from Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories is above 9% while the global average is 3-4%. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has indigenously developed state of the art satellites and launch vehicles and is not dependent on other countries of the world for techniques and new products for a large extent. Defence Research Development Organization has innovated a number of systems which have been productionalised and inducted into Armed Forces but are not for commercial exploitation. Other innovative products resulting out of projects funded by the Ministry include an anti-malarial drug "SYNRIAM", H1N1 pandemic influenza vaccine, procedure for tumor ablation using Maxico (The Integrated planning navigation and Training Platform for Tumor Ablation), Oral Rota virus vaccine etc. India has partnered with other leading countries in mega projects like India-Japan beamline at the Photon Factory, KEK, Japan; Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research (FAIR), Germany; Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN, Geneva; Elettra Synchrotron Facility at Trieste, Italy; India based Neutrino Observatory (INO) etc. Increase R&D expenditure from the current level of about 1% of gross domestic product (GDP) to 2% with sizable contribution from the corporate sector by attracting investments and engagement of the corporate sector into R&D is another significant action plan to improve the situation.

Expenditure on R&D

1205. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the policy changes Government proposes to achieve the target of 2 per cent of GDP investment on R&D as promised by the Prime Minister at the 99th Indian Science Congress;

(b) the percentage of GDP spent in the first two years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, year-wise; and

(c) the plans the Ministry has to attract investment in R&D from industry, strategic and other sectors?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY):

(a) The Government in its new Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Policy-2013, has proposed to increase the Gross Expenditure in Research and Development (R&D) to 2% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as a national goal. Currently, the country invests less than 1% of GDP into R&D and proposes to achieve the target of 2% of GDP by stimulating private sector investments into R&D.

(b) As per the latest available data (2011-12) it is estimated that R&D expenditure in India is 0.88% of the GDP.

(c) The STI Policy, 2013 brought out by the Ministry has laid emphasis to facilitate private sector investment in R&D in India and overseas. It also proposes to promote establishment of large R&D facilities in public private partnership (PPP) mode with provisions of benefits sharing. The policy envisages that global benchmarking of R&D funding mechanism and pattern may be developed. A White Paper on Stimulation of Investments of Private Sectors into Research and Development in India was prepared by the Joint Committee of Industry and Government (JCIG). Many new initiatives with private sector are initiated by the Ministry to attract investment into R&D by the private sector.

Innovation system at grassroot level

1206. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been able to create structure to nurture the innovation system at the grassroot level;

(b) whether the National Innovation Foundation has recorded a large number of innovations at the grassroot level, touching the lives of the poor in the rural sector;

(c) whether the National Research Development Corporation is acting as a window for such innovations including the processes patented by laboratories under CISR; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY):

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) India has been able to create structure to nurture the innovation system at the grassroots level. The National Innovation Foundation-India (NIF), has been

setup by Department of Science and Technology, Government of India as an Aided Institute to support grassroots technological innovations and outstanding traditional knowledge. Its mission is to help India become a creative and knowledge based society by expanding institutional space for grassroots technological innovators.

National Innovation Foundation has recorded a large number of innovations at the grassroots level, touching the lives of the poor in the rural sector. NIF has been able to build up a database of more than 1,81,000 ideas, innovations and traditional knowledge practices (not all unique) from over 555 districts of the country.

National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) is engaged in licensing, transfer and commercialization of technologies and innovations to enterprises, which are assigned to by research institutions (including the laboratories of CSIR), universities and individuals. For example, patented process technology for solar powered electrically operated rickshaw (Soleckshaw), developed at CSIR-Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute (CMERI), Durgapur has been licensed by NRDC to industry.

Jal Kundi Project

1207. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken up the matter with the Government of Nepal to start 'Jal Kundi Project' to exploit the water resources of rivers flowing in Nepal and India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status of the project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) With the approval of the Government of Nepal, survey work of Jal Kundi Dam Project was undertaken from 1955. The project did not progress beyond the survey stage as its cost benefit ratio was not favourable.

However, the Government of India is in continuous dialogue with Nepal for having storage projects in Nepal on the rivers coming from Nepal. The projects namely Pancheshwar Multipurpose project, Sapta Kosi High dam Multipurpose Project, Sun Kosi Storage cum Diversion Project, Kamala Dam Project and Bagmati Project in Nepal have been identified, which are at conceptualisation stage only.

Besides, five Inter-Links of the rivers from Nepal have also been identified to transfer their surplus water to water-deficit areas.

Bhakra and Pong dams

†1208. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhakra and Pong dams are not filled upto Full Reservoir Level (FRL);

(b) if so, whether the dams can be filled upto RFL by using latest techniques, proper planning and the techniques of weather forecasting; and

(c) whether Government proposes to direct BBMB to conduct a study on the matter of keeping dams empty?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) As informed by Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB), after the havoc caused by devastating floods of 1988, Bhakra and Pong dams are filled upto levels of 1680 ft. (512.07 m.) and 1390 ft. (423.68 m.) as against their Full Reservoir Levels (FRLs) of 1685 ft. (513.59 m.) and 1400ft.(425.73 m.) respectively.

(b) and (c) As stated in reply to part (a), the Bhakra and Pong reservoirs are not filled up to their FRLs at present. However, as further informed by BBMB, Real Time Decision Support System (RTDSS) which BBMB is in the process of developing under World Bank aided Hydrology Project Phase-II can enable monitoring the water levels in dams on real time basis and the updation in Full Reservoirs Levels, if required, will be done after Hydrology Project Phase-II is made operational.

Setting up of National Bureau of Water use Efficiency

1209. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to improve the efficiency of usage of water in agricultural, industrial and domestic sectors;

(b) whether Government is planning to set up the National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the timeline for setting up the same?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has launched a number of National Missions including National Water Mission (NWM), under National Action Plan on Climate Change to address issues of impact of climate change. The objective of National Water Mission is conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management as also strategies to improve the efficiency of usage of water in irrigation/ agriculture/ industrial/ domestic sectors, etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The proposed objectives of National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency (NBWUE) are given in the Statement. Setting up of same has been agreed to in principle on 25.10.2013.

Statement

*The objectives of the proposed National Bureau of
Water Use Efficiency (NBWUE)*

The objectives of the proposed National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency are envisaged to be:

- (i) exercise of powers under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for issuing directions and taking such measures in respect of all the matters referred to in sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act;
- (ii) to promote, regulate and control efficient use of water in irrigation, municipal and/or industrial uses in the country and to issue necessary regulatory directions for this purpose;
- (iii) to develop standards for efficient household water fixtures, appliances and other equipments using water in urban/rural areas;
- (iv) to evolve system of efficiency labelling and incentivization for promoting increase in water use efficiency;
- (v) to evolve guidelines, promote and ensure water audit in water supply and in industries;
- (vi) to promote Research and Development including action research in order to increase the water use efficiency;

- (vii) to work towards capacity building and mass awareness through Information Education and Communication (IEC);
- (viii) to promotion of region specific projects on water use efficiency in collaboration with State level institutions;
- (ix) exercise of powers under Section 4 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, for appointment of officers etc.

Interlinking of rivers

1210. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of interlinking of rivers;
- (b) whether it is a fact that various projects for interlinking of rivers are running behind schedule;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the number of meetings held so far by the Committee set up as per the Supreme Court order, for implementation of interlinking of rivers;
- (e) whether the Committee has conducted any study on feasibility of the project and environmental impact assessment;
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (g) the action taken by Government on various Detailed Project Reports submitted by other committees?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas which comprises of two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. NWDA was set up under the MoWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to it. NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). Out of these, Feasibility Reports (FRs) of 14 links under Peninsular Component and FRs of 2 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component has been prepared. The present status State/UTs wise of links identified for preparation of feasibility reports is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

After completion of such feasibility reports, Five Peninsular links namely (i) Ken - Betwa, (ii) Parbati - Kalisindh - Chambal, (iii) Damanganga - Pinjal, (iv) Par - Tapi - Narmada and (v) Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) have been identified as priority links for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) on the basis of Task Force report. The present status of the preparation of DRP is given at Table-1 below:

Table-1

*Status of various Detailed Project Reports for Inter Basin
Water Transfer Links of NPP*

Sl. No.	Name of link	Rivers	States concerned	Completion year
A Proposals under National Perspective Plan				
1	Ken-Betwa (Phase-I)	Ken & Betwa	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh	DPR completed. Declared as National Project.
	Ken-Betwa Phase-II	- do-	- do-	2013
2	Par-Tapi-Narmada	Par, Tapi & Narmada	Gujarat & Maharashtra	2014
3	Damanganga-Pinjal	Damanganga & Pinjal	Gujarat & Maharashtra	2014
4	Polavaram-Vijayawada	Godavari & Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	Project taken up by Govt. of A.P. under AIBP funding
5	Parbati - Kalisindh-Chambal	Parbati, Kalisindh & Chambal	Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	No date finalized.

Intra-State Links identified by States from 2006 onwards

To find out conceptual feasibility, certain States have entrusted preparation of Pre Feasibility/ Feasibility reports of Intra-State links to National Water Development Agency (NWDA) in November, 2006. So far, 36 proposals of intra-state links from 7 States *viz.* Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu received by NWDA. Out of these, Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 27 Intra-State links have been completed by NWDA up to March 2013. Detailed status is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Preparation of Detailed Project Report of Intra State links proposed by States was included in the functions of National Water Development Agency in 2011. Status of Preparation of Detailed Project Reports of Intra-State Water Transfer Links in Consultation with State Governments are given below at Table-2

Table-2

Sl. No.	Name of link	Rivers	States concerned	Completion year
1	Burhi Gandak-None-Baya Ganga link	Burhi Gandak & Ganga	Bihar	2013
2	Kosi-Mechi Link	Kosi & Mechi	Bihar	2014
3	Wainganga (Gosikurd) - Nalganga (Purna Tapi) link	Wainganga & Purna Tapi	Maharashtra	2015
4	Ponnniyar-Palar link	Ponnniyar-Palar	Tamil Nadu	2015

(b) and (c) The implementation of Inter linking of Rivers (ILR) projects involves various steps such as preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs) of links, negotiation and consensus among concerned States, agreement with neighboring countries if link involves area lying in those countries, preparation of DPRs of the projects, clearance from appraisal agencies which includes clearance by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) and Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), techno-economic clearance by Technical Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources and investment clearance by Planning Commission and issue of funds for the project. It may be seen that the only project for which the DPR has been prepared *i.e.* Ken-Betwa Phase-I, is yet to be given the environment and forest clearances. The Project can be taken up for execution only after all statutory clearances are given.

(d) Supreme Court while delivering judgment in respect of Writ Petition (CIVIL) No.512 of 2002 IN RE: NETWORKING OF RIVERS with Writ Petition (CIVIL) No. 668 of 2002, have directed the Union of India and particularly the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, to forthwith constitute a Committee to be called a 'Special Committee for Inter-linking of Rivers' headed by the Union Minister for Water Resources and comprising of members from States and also representatives of other associated Union Ministries as well as experts nominated by them, including Amicus Curiae. Said committee has been framed.

(e) and (f) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

(g) No, DPR on Inter Linking of Rivers projects by any committee has been submitted to Ministry of Water Resources.

Statement-I*Status of Water Transfer Links Identified for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FR) by NWDA**Present status of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links*

Sl. No.	Name	States concerned	States benefited	Status
1	2	3	4	5
Peninsular Component				
1	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Orissa, Maharashtra, AP, Karnataka, & Chattisgarh,	AP& Orissa	Feasibility Report Completed
2	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link #	Orissa, Maharashtra, AP, Karnataka, & Chattisgarh,	AP	Feasibility Report Completed
3	Godavari (Inchampalli) Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Orissa, Maharashtra, MP, AP, Karnataka, & Chattisgarh,	-do-	Feasibility Report Completed
4	Godavari (Inchampalli) Krishna (Pulichintala) link	-do-	-do-	Feasibility Report Completed
5	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) Pennar (Somasila) link	Maharashtra, AP & Karnataka,	-do-	Feasibility Report Completed
6	Krishna (Srisailam) - Pennar link	-do-	—	Feasibility Report Completed
7	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	-do-	AP & Karnataka	Feasibility Report Completed
8	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	AP, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	AP, Tamil Nadu & Puducherry	Feasibility Report Completed

9	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	Tamil Nadu	Feasibility Report Completed
10	Parbati -Kalisindh- - Chambal link#	MP, Rajasthan & UP (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	MP & Rajasthan	Feasibility Report Completed
11	Damanganga - Pinjal link #	Maharashtra & Gujarat	Maharashtra (only water supply to Mumbai)	FR Completed DPR under progress
12	Par-Tapi-Narmada link #	-do-	Gujarat	FR Completed DPR under progress
13	Ken-Betwa link #(As per DPR of Phase-I)*'	UP&MP	U.P & M.P	FR Completed DPR Phase-I Completed. DPR Phase-II under progress
14	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Kerala & Tamil Nadu,	Tamil Nadu	Feasibility Report Completed
15	Bedti - Varda link	Maharashtra, AP& Karnataka	Karnataka	Pre Feasibility Report Completed
16	Netravati - Hemavati link	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	Karnataka	Pre Feasibility Report Completed
Himalayan Component				
1.	Kosi-Mechi link	Bihar, W.B & Nepal	Bihar	PFR Completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Bihar, U.P& Nepal	Bihar & U.P	S&I work taken up
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	-do-	U.P	S&I work completed
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	-do-	U.P	FR completed (for Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Bihar, U.P, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand & Nepal	U.P & Uttarakhand	FR completed (for Indian portion)

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	UP, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Haryana & Rajasthan	S&I work completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	-do-	Rajasthan & Gujarat	S&I work completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Bihar & U.P	Bihar & U.P	S&I work completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Bihar & Jharkhand	Bihar & Jharkhand	S&I work taken up
10.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Assam, W.B, Bihar & Bhutan	Assam, W.B & Bihar	S&I work taken up
11.	Jogi ghopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	-do-	Assam, W.B & Bihar	S&I work taken up
12.	Farakka-Sunderbans link	W.B	W.B	S&I work completed
13.	Ganga (Farakka) -Damodar-Subernarekha link	W.B., Orissa & Jharkhand	W.B., Orissa & Jharkhand	S&I work completed
14.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	W.B. & Orissa	W.B. & Orissa	S&I work completed

FR - Feasibility Report
PFR - Pre feasibility Report
DPR - Detailed Project Report
S&I - Survey and Investigation
MCM - Million Cubic Meter

Statement-II*Intra-State link proposals received from
the State Governments*

Sl. No.	Name of intra-state link	Present status/Target of Completion of PFR
1	2	3
Maharashtra		
1.	Wainganga (Goshikurd) - Nalganga (Purna Tapi)[Wainganga - Western Vidarbha & Pranhita - Wardha links merged and extended through Kanhan - Wardha link]	Completed
2.	Wainganga - Manjra Valley	Completed (Not found feasible)
3.	Upper Krishna - Bhima (system of Six links)	Completed
4.	Upper Ghat - Godavari Valley (Damanganga (Ekdare)-Godavari Valley)	Completed
5.	Upper Vaitarna - Godavari Valley	Completed
6.	North Konkan - Godavari Valley	Completed
7.	Koyna - Mumbai city	Completed
8.	Sriram Sagar Project (Godavari) - Purna - Manjira	2013-14
9.	Wainganga (Goshikurd) - Godavari (SRSP)	Withdrawn by Govt. of Maharashtra
10.	Middle Konkan - Bhima Valley	2013-14
11.	Koyna - Nira	Completed
12.	Mulsi - Bhima	Completed
13.	Savithri - Bhima	2013-14
14.	Kolhapur - Sangli - Sangola	Completed
15.	River linking projects of Tapi basin and Jalgaon District	2013-14
16.	Nar - Par - Girna valley	Completed

1	2	3
17.	Narmada - Tapi	2013-14
18.	Khariagutta - Navatha Satpura foot hills	In consultation with State
19.	Kharia Ghuti Ghat - Tapi	In consultation with State
20.	Jigaon - Tapi - Godavari Valley Gujarat	2013-14
21.	Damanganga - Sabarmati - Chorwad	Completed
Orissa		
22.	Mahanadi - Brahmani	Completed
23.	Mahanadi - Rushikulya (Barmul Project)	Completed
24.	Vamsadhara - Rushikulya (Nandini Nalla project) Jharkhand	Completed
25.	South Koel - Subernarekha	Completed
26.	Sankh - South Koel	Completed
27.	Barkar - Damodar - Subernarekha	Completed
Bihar		
28.	Kosi - Mechi [entirely lie in India]	Completed
29.	Barh - Nawada	Completed
30.	Kohra - Chandravat (now Kohra-Lalbegi)	Completed
31.	Burhi Gandak - None - Baya - Ganga	Completed
32.	Bagmati [Belwadhur] - Burhi Gandak	Completed
33.	Kosi - Ganga	Completed
Rajasthan		
34.	Mahi - Luni link	Completed
35.	Wakal - Sabarmati - Sei - West Banas - Kameri link	Completed
Tamil Nadu		
36.	Ponnaiyar - Palar link	Completed

Inclusion of water bodies under RR&R scheme

1211. SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director, Monitoring and Appraisal, Central Water Commission, Bhubaneswar has recommended for inclusion of 1665 (786+879) water bodies in two phases under RR&R scheme to the Central Water Commission/ Government for sanction of the projects on January 15, 2013 and on March 30, 2013 which is still awaiting to be sanctioned by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details of progress made in sanctioning the project and achievements expected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Director, Monitoring and Appraisal, Central Water Commission, Bhubaneswar has recommended and forwarded the said proposals earlier during XIIth Plan. The scheme on Repair, Renovation and Restoration of water bodies for continuation in XIIth Plan been approved on 20.09.2013 and detailed guidelines circulated on 28.10.2013. The Government of Odisha is yet to submit modified proposals as per these guidelines.

Reducing impact of floods

1212. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any measures to reduce the impact of floods on certain riparian areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to construct large scale reservoirs to store flood water for future irrigation use or planned diversion of the flood water; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The subject of flood management falls within the purview of the States. Accordingly, the schemes of flood control are planned, investigated, formulated and executed by the concerned State Governments as per their own priorities. The role of the Union Government is technical, advisory, catalytic and promotional in nature. Besides the measures undertaken by the various State Governments to reduce impacts of floods from their own resources, the Government of India is also providing central assistance

under Flood Management Programme to various State Governments to enable them to undertake the works related to river management, anti erosion, flood control, drainage development, flood proofing, flood control programme, damaged flood management works, anti-sea erosion and catchment area treatment. Under Flood Management Programme, the Central Assistance of Rs. 3838.61 crore was released to various States during Tenth Plan and Twelfth plan upto 30th November, 2013.

(c) and (d) The activity of construction of large scale reservoirs is performed by the concerned State Governments or the Project Authorities. As per the data base maintained by Central Water Commission, a total of 4728 large dams have been constructed and 397 large dams are under construction. The objectives of these dams include the benefit of flood mitigation and irrigation.

Declaration of Pranahita-Chevella project as a National Project

1213. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has declared Polavaram as National Project;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that a decision in this regard has recently been taken;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether there have been demands to declare Pranahita-Chevella in Telangana as a National Project; and
- (e) if so, what progress has been made to declare it as a National Project, so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) As per information available with Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), the Polavaram Project of Andhra Pradesh has not been declared as a National Project.

(d) and (c) Proposal of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project has been received for inclusion under scheme of National Projects. As per the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the Project, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Warangal, Rangareddy and Nalgonda districts will be benefited from this project.

As per the guidelines for implementation of scheme of National Project, new projects could be considered for inclusion as National Project on receipt of proposals

from the State Governments in the prescribed format after investment clearance from Planning Commission, acceptance from Expenditure Finance Committee/Project Investment Board and on the recommendation there upon of a High powered Steering Committee of National Projects and the approval by the Union Cabinet.

State Government has to obtain statutory clearances required for the project.

Programme for water conservation

†1214. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any programme or there is any proposal under consideration to formulate one for water conservation at national level keeping in view the scarcity of water and rapid decrease in underground water level;

(b) if so, the details thereof, as on date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has launched a number of National Missions including National Water Mission (NWM). The objective of National Water Mission are conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management, strategies for focused attention to vulnerable areas including over-exploited areas as also physical sustainability of groundwater resources. Central Ground Water Board, under Ministry of Water Resources has also undertaken the Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects during Tenth and Eleventh Plan under the Scheme of "Ground Water Management & Regulation".

(b) and (c) The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Programme for water conservation

Central Ground Water Board, under Ministry of Water Resources has undertaken the Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects during XI Plan under the Scheme of "Ground Water Management & Regulation", wherein 133 Demonstrative Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge Projects

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

were sanctioned for construction of 1661 structures in 21 States. Water being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to take necessary measures to check decrease in ground water levels and adopt measures to augment ground water resources. However, Ministry of Water Resources has adopted following measures:

- i. Implementation of a Central Sector Scheme for Study of Recharge to Ground Water in the Country during IX Five Year Plan.
- ii. Implementation of Demonstrative Artificial Recharge Projects under the Central Sector Scheme of Ground Water Management & Regulation during Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans.
- iii. Circulation of Manuals/ Guides on Artificial Recharge of ground water to the States/ Union Territories to enable them to formulate area specific Artificial Recharge Schemes to check the declining trend in ground water levels.
- iv. Preparation of a conceptual report titled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water".
- v. Constitution of Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for regulation and control of ground water management and development.
- vi. Creation of awareness on water management, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge through mass awareness programmes and training courses, display of models in exhibitions, fairs etc., display of hoardings at prominent public places, painting competitions for school children etc.
- vii. Circulation of a 'Model Bill' to all the States & UTs to enable them to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development and management, duly incorporating provision for rain water harvesting, etc.

Funds to NER States

1215. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of projects relating to water resources has been implemented and funds given to the North Eastern States during the last three years, specially to Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any proposals for completion of ongoing projects by giving a special package; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Union Government provides Central assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and Flood Management Programme (FMP) to the State Governments on their requests and as per the Guidelines of AIBP and FMP for completion of irrigation projects and flood management schemes. The details of Central Assistance provided to the projects under AIBP and FMP in the North Eastern States during the last three years, specially to Assam are given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

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

Statement-I

*Central Assistance released under AIBP during the last three years
i.e 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 to the North Eastern States.*

(A) Major & Medium Projects

Sl. No.	Name of States /Projects	Central Assistance Released		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
Assam				
1.	Dhansiri	49.500	0.000	0.000
2.	Champamati	0.000	40.500	0.000
3.	Borolia	0.000	6.465	0.000
4.	Burhi Dihing	0.000	0.000	0.000
Manipur				
1	Khuga	23.207	0.000	30.600
2	Thoubal	132.340	0.000	250.000
3	Dolaithabi	53.950	0.000	94.400

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya				
1	Rongai Valley	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tripura				
1	Manu	26.091	0.000	0.000
2	Gumti	18.100	0.000	0.000
3	Khowai	3.809	0.000	0.000

(B) Minor Irrigation Schemes

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.State		Details of MI schemes funded during last three years					
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
Sl. No.	States	No. MI schemes	Grant released	No. MI schemes	Grant released	No. MI schemes	Grant released
1	Arunachal Pradesh	224	48.635	79	33.7883	92	54.6651
2	Assam	362	356.903	825	377.7456	764	414.0209
3	Manipur	165	40.50	165	44.5500	0.000	0.000
4	Meghalaya	122	110.1951	152	81.3011	179	59.8639
5	Mizoram	131	51.0922	58	42.1101	0.000	0.000
6	Nagaland	177	70.00	273	72.6525	120	76.9910
7	Sikkim	288	14.3639	225	33.7144	0.000	0.000
8	Tripura	0.000	0.000	37	34.8751	21	17.75

Statement-II

Central Assistance released under FMP during the last three years i.e 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 to the North Eastern States.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Schemes Included during XI Plan under FMP Nos.	Central Assistance Released		
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Arunachal Pradesh	21	28.52	20.92	0.00
2	Assam	100	188.20	235.98	2.51

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Manipur	22	28.34	12.38	0.95
4	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Mizoram	2	2.06	1.35	0.00
6	Nagaland	11	1.53	17.75	15.45
7	Sikkim	28	17.85	19.30	0.00
8	Tripura	11	8.24	4.70	0.00

National Water Framework Law

1216. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to bring a 'National Water Framework Law';
- (b) if so, what is the need for such a legislation;
- (c) what would be the nature and scope of the law; and
- (d) whether States have agreed for such a legislation?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Twelfth Five Year Plan Document, approved by the National Development Council, stressed the need for a minimal national consensus on certain basic perceptions, concepts and principles that led to the adoption of the National Water Policy of 1987 and 2002. However, since a National Water Policy has no legal status, the document had stated that a national water law is, therefore, necessary to make the tenets of such a consensual statement justiciable. The National Water Policy, 2012, adopted by the National Water Resources Council, also recognizes the need for a national water framework law.

(c) The National Water Policy (2012) recommends a national water framework law as an umbrella statement of general principles governing the exercise of legislative and/or executive (or devolved) powers by the Centre, the States and the local governing bodies. This should lead to the way for essential legislation on water governance in every State of the Union and devolution of necessary authority to the lower tiers of government to deal with the local water situation. Such a framework law must recognize water not only as a scarce resource but also as a sustainer of life and ecology.

(d) The National Water Resources Council (NWRC) at its sixth meeting held on 28th December, 2012, based on the broader consensus that emerged amongst States, had adopted the National Water Policy (2012) containing the proposal for evolution of a National Water Framework Law (NWFL). During deliberations at the said NWRC meeting, a few States had opposed formulation of NWFL, while some of the States had expressed apprehension that the NWFL would encroach upon the States' constitutional jurisdiction. It was suggested that such framework law could be in the form of a set of general guiding principles. However, after deliberations, on the basis of the opening remarks of the Prime Minister in this connection and subsequent clarification given by Union Minister of Water Resources, there was a broader consensus on the National Water Policy (2012).

Irrigation of agricultural land

1217. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that surface water and ground water is utilized for irrigation of agricultural land in our country;
- (b) if so, the percentage of agricultural land being irrigated by these sources of water; and
- (c) what steps have been taken to maintain the level of ground water?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Both surface and ground water are used for irrigation of agricultural land in our Country. As per the data of Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, for the year 2010-11, out of 63602 thousand hectare net irrigated area in the Country, 24.63% is irrigated from canals, 3.15% from tanks, 61.42% from ground water and 10.80% from other sources.

(c) The Central Government supplements the efforts of State Government for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources by way of technical and financial support. Steps taken by the Central Government include:

- (i) Extending technical and financial support to States/UTs under schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management; Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies for conservation of water resources in the Country.
- (ii) Preparation of Master Plan by CGWB for artificial recharge to ground water in the Country.

- (iii) Setting up of National Water Mission with the objective of, *inter-alia*, conservation of water resources.
- (iv) Circulation of a Model Bill by the Ministry of Water Resources to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation, development and conservation;
- (v) Advisory by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to all the Chief Secretaries of the States and Administrators of the Union Territories, having 'Over-exploited' blocks, to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/ rainwater harvesting; and
- (vi) The Central Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation, under implementation during XII Plan, *inter-alia*, envisages participatory management of groundwater involving Panchayat Raj Institutions, local communities, NGOs and other stakeholders for ensuring sustainable management of groundwater resources in the Country etc.

Funds to Maharashtra under AIBP

1218. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds provided under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) to Maharashtra during the last three years, project-wise; and
- (b) the details of demand of funds by the State under AIBP for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Project-wise details of central assistance provided under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) to Maharashtra during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved continuation of AIBP during XII Plan with some modifications on 12.09.2013 and corresponding guidelines have been circulated to State Governments in October, 2013. No new proposal under AIBP has been sanctioned for the State of Maharashtra during the current year. As regards the ongoing schemes, the Central Assistance under AIBP gets provided as per new guidelines.

Statement

*Central Assistance released under AIBP to Govt. of Maharashtra
during last three year (2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13)*

Sl. No.	Project	Amount (Rs. in crore)		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1	Gosikhurd			
	Gosikhurd-National Project	1412.940		405.000
2	Waghur		61.613	76.239
3	Upper Manar	11.250	9.000	16.650
4	Upper Pen Ganga	43.690	66.510	41.790
-	Bawanthadi	20.250	10.430	3.825
5	Lower Dudhana	27.000	24.080	22.653
-	Tillari		16.554	
6	Punad		42.498	
7	Nandur Madhmeshwar			
	Nandur Madhmeshwar Phase-II		94.690	46.566
8	Lower Wardha		55.128	
9	Khadakpurna		136.360	40.140
10	Bembla Irrigation Project		148.802	
11	Uttarmand Project	2.475		
12	Sangola Branch Canal		60.390	
13	Tarali Project	49.950	40.260	39.290
14	Dhom balakwadi Project	20.020	32.620	24.030
15	Arjuna Project	13.500	12.500	12.825
16	Lower Pedhi Project	29.907	60.090	

1	2	3	4	5
17	Upper Kundlika Project		54.907	12.390
18	Lower Panzara Project	28.350	38.770	
19	Nardave Project	12.375	11.137	7.413
20	Aruna Project	12.375	11.362	14.180
21	Krishna-Koyna Lift Irrigation	115.780	120.060	77.184
22	Gadnadi Irrigation	9.000	11.250	
23	Kudali Irrigation Project	4.050	3.670	

Improvement of child care facilities for working women

1219. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that child care remains a critical issue for working women in our country;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to improve the existing public child care facilities specially in urban areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry is implementing the Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers which provides day care facilities to children from the age group of 0-6 years of working mothers belonging to families whose monthly income is not more than Rs. 12,000/-. The Scheme, inter-alia, also provides development services in supplementary nutrition, health care inputs like immunization, polio drops, basic growth monitoring and recreation to such children. The scheme is currently being structurally revamped with enhanced financial norms and revised sharing pattern between Government of India and the implementing agencies/NGOs.

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

Schemes for single child families

†1220. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented/proposed to implement any scheme for providing additional incentives for the families having single child;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) There is no such Scheme under implementation or proposed to be implemented by this Ministry for providing additional incentives for the families having single child.

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

(c) This Ministry is already running various Schemes for the welfare of women and children.

Implementation of restructured ICDS

1221. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for strengthening and restructuring of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has been finalized and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) how the restructured ICDS scheme is proposed to be implemented in States especially Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and to meet administrative and operational challenges, Government approved the proposal for Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme in September 2012 with an over-all budget allocation of Rs. 1,23,580 crore during 12th Five Year Plan. The Administrative Approvals in this regard have been issued to the States/UTs.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Roll out of Restructured and Strengthened ICDS is to take place as per the following schedule:

- I. In 200 high burden districts in the first year (2012-13);
- II. In additional 200 districts in second year (2013-14) (*i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2013*) including districts from special category States and NER;
- III. In remaining districts in third year (2014-15) (*i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2014*).

The key features of Strengthened and Restructured ICDS *inter-alia* include addressing the gaps and challenges with (a) special focus on children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers (P&L) (b) strengthening and repackaging of services including, care and nutrition counseling services and care of severely underweight children (c) a provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker *cum* Nutrition Counselor for focus on children under 3 years of age and to improve the family contact, care and nutrition counseling for P&L Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country, besides having provision of link worker, 5% creche *cum* Anganwadi centre (d) focus on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) (e) forging strong institutional and programmatic convergence particularly, at the district, block and village levels (f) models providing flexibility at local levels for community participation (g) introduction of APIP (h) improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost revision, (i) provision for construction and improvement of buildings of Anganwadi centres (j) allocating adequate financial resources for other components including Monitoring and Management and Information System(MIS), Training and use of Information and communication technology (ICT), (k) to put ICDS in a mission mode etc. and (l) revision of financial norms etc.

As regards Jharkhand, it has been rolled out in 6 districts namely Chatra, Dhanbad, Dumka, Giridih, Koderma and West Singhbhum in the first year (2012-13) and in another 6 districts namely Bokaro, Hazaribag, Gumla, Purbi Singhbhum, Palamu and Pakaur in second year (2013-14) (*i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2013*). The restructured ICDS will be rolled out in remaining districts of the country, including the State of Jharkhand, *w.e.f. 1.4.2014*.

Child marriage

1222. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether child marriage is one of the main reasons for the infant deaths in rural areas;

(b) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has written to the State Governments to ensure that no child marriage takes place henceforth and all surveillance should be made to prevent it;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there has been increasing trend of infant deaths in rural areas of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Infant mortality rate has been recognized as a summary index of the socio-economic development and healthcare provision of a region which is also reflected by IMR differentials in Rural and Urban areas. As per Registrar General of India (Report on Causes of Death, 2001-03), the prominent causes of death among infants are perinatal conditions (46%), respiratory infections (22%), diarrhoeal disease (10%), other infectious and parasitic diseases (8%), and congenital anomalies (3.1%).

(b) and (c) As per the provisions of The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005, the role of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is monitoring and recommendatory in nature. The Commission has written to the State Governments on Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) had conducted consultation on the issue of child marriage at New Delhi on 05.12.2011 and regional consultations in Bangalore on 23.12.2011 and in Hyderabad on 07.01.2012 to share strategies in order to launch a campaign against child marriage.

(d) and (e) According to Sample Registration System 2012 of Registrar General of India, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 42 per 1000 live births. IMR in rural area is 46 per 1000 live births whereas in urban area IMR is 28 per 1000 live births.

**Framing of rules under "Sexual Harassment of
Women at Workplace Act"**

1223. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has delayed the framing of the rules for the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the effective implementation of the Act; and

(d) the reasonable time period within which the rules would be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 came into force with effect from 9th December 2013. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Rules, 2013 has also notified on 9th December, 2013. The Act seeks to cover all women, irrespective of their age or employment status and protect them against sexual harassment at all workplaces both in public and private sector, whether organized or unorganized.

The Act envisages mechanism in the form of Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) and Local Complaints Committee (LCC). All workplaces employing 10 or more than 10 workers are mandated under the Act to constitute an ICC. Complaints from workplaces employing less than 10 workers or when the complaint is against the employer will be looked into by the LCC. The Act casts a responsibility on every employer to create an environment which is free from sexual harassment. Under it employers are required to organize workshops and awareness programmes at regular intervals for sensitizing the employees about the provision of this legislation.

Irregularities in Rajiv Gandhi Creche Scheme

†1224. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has concealed the matter of CBI investigation from the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) regarding Rajiv Gandhi Creche Scheme scam, involving Rs.241 crore, that took place between 2009 to 2011, as revealed by the replies given to a number of RTI queries;

(b) if so, whether Government is taking appropriate action against the "mother" NGO running the creche scheme and also against the officers of the Ministry responsible for concealing such a big scam;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. In fact, this Ministry had received complaints of irregularities in the management of creches against Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh which were enquired into. As per advice of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), the Ministry has entrusted the investigation of the complaints to Central Bureau of investigation (CBI). The investigation report is still awaited.

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

Setting up of internal complaints committees

1225. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) has recently asked Government to direct its departments, institutions and autonomous bodies to set up active internal complaints committees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NCW has stated that there is an urgent need to ensure that women are allowed to work without facing any sexual harassment at work place;

(d) whether there has been an increase in the number of complaints received by NCW with regard to sexual harassment at work place; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Taking forward the Supreme Court guidelines laid down in Vishakha Judgement, stressed has seen laid on the setting up of Internal Complaint Committees in each and every Government department/institution/autonomous body in the country.

(d) and (e) The numbers of complaints of sexual harassment of women at work places registered with National Commission for Women during the last two years and current years shows an increasing trend. The State/UT wise data of complaints registered with NCW for sexual harassment of women at work places during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement.

Statement

No. of Complaints of Sexual Harassment at Work Place registered in NCW during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise

Sl. No.	State	2010	2011	2012	2013 (as on 10/12/2013)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	0	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	3	0	1	5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	0	2	0	0	2
5	Bihar	4	3	3	5	15
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	4	4
7	Chhattisgarh	1	0	1	1	3
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	25	23	15	36	99
11	Goa	1	1	1	0	3
12	Gujarat	4	1	0	8	13
13	Haryana	5	3	2	13	23
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
15	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	0	1	3
16	Jharkhand	4	5	2	2	13
17	Karnataka	2	3	1	3	9
18	Kerala	0	0	1	1	2
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20	Madhya Pradesh	10	10	9	9	38
21	Maharashtra	7	4	4	7	22
22	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
26	Orissa	2	1	4	4	11
27	Pondicherry	0	0	1	0	1
28	Punjab	6	2	1	6	15
29	Rajasthan	5	14	13	10	42
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	0	1	1	1	3
32	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	23	20	41	34	118
34	Uttarakhand	0	1	3	0	4
35	West Bengal	3	1	0	4	8
TOTAL		104	100	103	150	457

Coverage of children under ICDS

1226. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and the percentage of children covered during 2009-10 and 2012-13;

(b) the reasons for poor coverage of children under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme in certain States of the country particularly in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) the steps envisaged, if any, to cover all the left out children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/ mini-AWCs and the percentage of children covered during 2009-10 and 2012-13 are as under:

Year	No. of AWCs/mini-AWCs		No. of Children (0-6 years) as per Anganwadi Survey Register (eligible)	No. of Children (6 months - 6 years) Received Supplementary Nutrition (SN)	% Children (6 months to 6 years) received SN
2009-10	1366624	1142029	119737232	72789778	60.79%
2010-11	1366776	1262267	120473861	78171051	64.89%
2011-12	1370718	1304611	115442357	79005328	68.44%
2012-13	1373349	1338732	117924301	77404279	65.64%

State-wise coverage of beneficiaries including Jammu and Kashmir as on 30.09.2013 is given in the Statement (*See below*). In Jammu & Kashmir, the coverage of beneficiaries is about 74%. ICDS Scheme is self - selecting. States have been requested from time to time to optimize coverage of beneficiaries under ICDS Scheme.

Statement

The State-wise coverage of beneficiaries as on 30th September, 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total population of Children (0-6 years) as per AW Survey register (eligible)	Children (6 months-6 years) covered*	% Total Children (6 months-6 years) covered* w.r.t. Total Child population (0-6 years)
1	2	3	4	5
	All India	125161375	84149454	67.23%
1	Andhra Pradesh	5943858	4293282	72.23%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	230692	226978	98.39%

1	2	3	4	5
3	Assam	3016008	2211002	73.31%
4	Bihar	13686935	10897845	79.62%
5	Chhattisgarh	5729473	2058047	35.92%
6	Goa	127498	53503	41.96%
7	Gujarat	4280248	3099078	72.40%
8	Haryana	2390914	1108949	46.38%
9	Himachal Pradesh	610937	430504	70.47%
10	Jammu & Kashmir	936315	693592	74.08%
11	Jharkhand	3496833	2254288	64.47%
12	Karnataka	5061826	3785165	74.78%
13	Kerala	2681685	729740	27.21%
14	Madhya Pradesh	8737754	7226211	82.70%
15	Maharashtra	8121179	6148056	75.70%
16	Manipur	397751	355176	89.30%
17	Meghalaya	393872	357709	90.82%
18	Mizoram	140566	123018	87.52%
19	Nagaland	285981	224700	78.57%
20	Orissa	4378929	3856950	88.08%
21	Punjab	2147812	996354	46.39%
22	Rajasthan	9321091	2838754	30.46%
23	Sikkim	49959	20627	41.29%
24	Tamil Nadu	3975656	2407385	60.55%
25	Tripura	383738	293561	76.50%
26	Uttar Pradesh	28273873	19418126	68.68%
27	Uttarakhand	1026096	360431	35.13%

1	2	3	4	5
28	West Bengal	7815588	6889664	88.15%
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23818	13362	56.10%
30	Chandigarh	83316	42182	50.63%
31	Delhi	1308439	684098	52.28%
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16958	15130	89.22%
33	Daman and Diu	9146	5543	60.61%
34	Lakshadweep	5430	4650	85.64%
35	Puducherry	71201	25794	36.23%

* Received supplementary nutrition at AWCs.

Funds for observation homes and special homes

1227. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government provides funds for construction and infrastructure development of observation homes and special homes in each district for smooth housing of juveniles who are in conflict with law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for construction and up-gradation of various types of Homes, including observation and special Homes.

Extension of scope and coverage of women and child development schemes

1228. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the scope and coverage of schemes for women and child development have been extended under various plan schemes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years, scheme-wise; and
- (c) how far this has helped in narrowing gaps between men and women in social indicators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has not only been introducing new schemes and programmes but also from time to time revamping and restructuring its existing schemes by extending their scope and coverage for the welfare and development of women and children as per needs and for attaining gender equality. The Ministry introduced following major comprehensive schemes:

- (i) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - SABLA, India (2010) - is being implemented in 205 selected districts across the country. Sabla has replaced the Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) and Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) in the sabla districts for empowering adolescent girls. In the non-sabla districts, KSY continues as before. The integrated package of services being provided to Adolescent Girls (AGs) under SABLA.
- (ii) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) (Oct., 2010) - A conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for pregnant and lactating mothers to contribute to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition.
- (iii) Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (2009-2010) - brings child protection programmes like (a) A Programme for Juvenile Justice, (b) An Integrated Programme for Street Children and (c) Scheme for Assistance to Homes (Shishu Greh) under one umbrella through incorporation of new initiatives such as service dedicated service delivery structures at State and district levels, child tracking system, sponsorship, fostercare etc. and with improved norms.
- (iv) National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) (March, 2010) - for holistic empowerment of women by securing convergence of schemes/ programmes of different Ministries / Departments of Central Government as well as State Governments. A number of thematic convergence projects on various issues affecting women including declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR), Access to Rights, Access to Sustainable livelihoods etc.
- (v) National Nutrition Mission - Multi Sectoral Nutrition Programme to address the Maternal and Child under nutrition in 200 High Burden Districts and a Nationwide Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaign launched in November, 2012
- (vi) Ujjawala (Dec, 2007) - for combating trafficking of women.

In order to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and to meet administrative and operational challenges, Government approved the proposal for Strengthening and Restructuring of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme with an over-all budget allocation of Rs.1,23,580 crore during Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Administrative Approvals in this regard have been issued to the States/UTs.

The scope and coverage in respect of other programmes like Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme, Support to Training and Employment (STEP), SWADHAR Greh, Working Women's Hostel, etc. have also been extended.

The details of the strengthened and restructured ICDS along with other schemes of the Ministry are given in the Annual Report (2012-13) of the Ministry, which are available in the Library of Rajya Sabha Secretariat. These are also available on the Ministries website www.wcd@nic.in

(c) The initiatives and interventions taken through the schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development has also helped in narrowing gaps between men and women in social indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate, Nutrition related indicators, Literacy Rates and improvement in Sex Ratio etc.

Implementation of ICPS

1229. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for the welfare of juveniles throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievement made under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether Government has any mechanism to monitor the implementation of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has introduced in 2009-10, the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for implementation throughout the country with the objective of creating a safe and secure environment for children in conflict with law as well as children in need of care and protection. The major achievements made under ICPS are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) ICPS provides for setting up of Committees at State, District, Block and Village levels for monitoring the implementation of the Scheme. Further, the implementation of ICPS in States/UTs is reviewed by the Ministry in the meetings of the inter-Ministerial Project Approval Board (PAB) constituted under ICPS for considering and approving the proposals received from States/UTs under the Scheme. In addition, Regional Consultations are organised by the Ministry with various stake holders to review the progress of implementation and to promote cross learning of best practices under the Scheme.

Statement

*The major achievements made under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)
Implementation Status - Components and Achievements*

This scheme is being implemented from the financial year 2009-10 through the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. All States/ UTs have signed the MoU for implementation of the scheme.

The major component-wise achievements made upto 30th November, 2013 under the Scheme are as under:

Components	Cumulative Achievement upto 30th November, 2013
1	2
Setting up of Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs)	Established in 608 districts.
Setting up of Child Welfare Committees (CWCs)	Established in 619 districts.
Setting up of State Child Protection Society (SCPS)	Established in 33 States.
Setting up of State Project Support Units (SPSU)	Established in 24 States.
Setting up of State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA)	Established in 26 States.
Setting up of District Child Protection Units (DCPU)	Established in 589 districts.

1	2
Expansion of Childline Service	Functioning in 280 cities/districts.
Setting up and maintenance of Open Shelters	172 Open Shelters are being provided financial support.
Setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes	1210 various types of Homes are being provided financial support.
Setting up and maintenance of Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs)	234 SAAs are being provided financial support.

Buildings for Anganwadi centres

1230. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 60 per cent of the test-checked Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) do not have their own buildings and 25 per cent are functioning from semi pucca/kachcha buildings or open/partially covered spaces in all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government is going to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per information available for 12.03 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/ mini-AWCs (MAWCs), the percentage of AWCs/ MAWCs functioning from own buildings, pucca & kachcha buildings, open space etc., as on 31.12.2012, are as under:

	Type of Building		
	Kachcha	Pucca	Total
1	2	3	4
Total AWCs reporting			1203365
- Govt. Own Building	0.04%	30.04%	30.08%
- Rented			
AWWs/AWHs House	0.84%	4.40%	5.24%
Others	11.42%	16.23%	27.65%

1	2	3	4
- Community			
School	0.00%	22.33%	22.33%
Panchayat	0.05%	3.89%	3.94%
Others	2.48%	7.10%	9.58%
Open Space	0.91%	0.27%	1.18%
TOTAL	15.74%	84.26%	

(c) The implementation of ICDS Scheme is continuously monitored through prescribed monthly & annual progress reports, review meetings, as well as, supervision visits etc. Based on the inputs and feedback received, State Governments/ UT Administrations are addressed through letters and review meetings to address the deficiencies and improve the implementation of the Scheme including infrastructure at AWCs/ mini-AWCs at the AWCs.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme did not have provision for construction of AWC buildings under the scheme as this was envisaged to be provided by the community except for the North Eastern States for which financial support was being provided for construction of AWC buildings since 2001-02 at a unit cost of Rs.1.75 lakh.

States have been requested to tap the funds for this from various schemes such as MPLADs, MLALADS, BRGF, RIDF, Panchayati Raj, NREGA and Tribal Affairs, Multi-Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) of Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA), under SSA, Finance Commission, Additional Central Assistance under State Plan, Integrated Action Plan, etc.

The Government has approved strengthening and restructuring of ICDS to improve services and the facilities at AWCs which *inter-alia* provides for construction, upgradation & maintenance of AWC buildings, weighing machines, kitchenwares & utensils, pre-school & medicine kits, furniture etc. As a part of Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme, Government has approved a provision for construction of 2 lakh Anganwadi Centre buildings @ Rs.4.5 lakh per unit and upgradation of 2 lakh AWC buildings @ Rs 1 lakh per unit during XII Plan period in a phased manner with cost sharing ratio of 75: 25 between Centre and State other than the NER, where it will be at 90: 10. Also recently, the Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) has included construction of AWCs as an eligible authorised activity in the list of new works permitted under MGNREGA.

Exploitation of women at workplace

1231. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether exploitation of women at work places is continuing in the country despite several steps taken by various agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such cases registered with various authorities and the number of cases disposed off during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) to (c) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain data exclusively on sexual harassment at workplaces. However, the State/UT wise data of complaints registered with National Commission for Women (NCW) for sexual harassment of women at work places during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The cases of Sexual Harassment at workplace were being dealt as per the Supreme Court guidelines laid down in Vishakha Judgement. Now, the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 came into force with effect from 9th December 2013. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Rules, 2013 has also notified on 9th December, 2013. The Act seeks to cover all women, irrespective of their age or employment status and protect them against sexual harassment at all workplaces both in public and private sector, whether organized or unorganized. The "Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013" has also been enacted which makes "sexual harassment" a crime and increases the penalty for provisions relating to outraging the modesty of a woman.

Statement

The State-wise no. of Complaints of Sexual Harassment at Work Place registered in NCW during the last three-years and the current year

Sl. No.	State	2010	2011	2012	2013 (as on 10/12/2013)	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	0	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	1	3	0	1	5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Assam	0	2	0	0	2
5	Bihar	4	3	3	5	15
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	4	4
7	Chhattisgarh	1	0	1	1	3
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	25	23	15	36	99
11	Goa	1	1	1	0	3
12	Gujarat	4	1	0	8	13
13	Haryana	5	3	2	13	23
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
15	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	0	1	3
16	Jharkhand	4	5	2	2	13
17	Karnataka	2	3	1	3	9
18	Kerala	0	0	1	1	2
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	10	10	9	9	38
21	Maharashtra	7	4	4	7	22
22	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
26	Orissa	2	1	4	4	11
27	Pondicherry	0	0	1	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	Punjab	6	2	1	6	15
29	Rajasthan	5	14	13	10	42
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
31	Tamilnadu	0	1	1	1	3
32	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	23	20	41	34	118
34	Uttarakhand	0	1	3	0	4
35	West Bengal	3	1	0	4	8
TOTAL		104	100	103	150	457

Children engaged as domestic helps

1232. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that children from Assam, belonging to Tea Tribes and other economically backward classes are given lucrative job offers of domestic helpers, etc. by agents of placement agencies particularly in metros and big cities and they are generally harassed, exploited and are abused by their employers;

(b) if so, the details of incidents/cases reported during last three years;

(c) whether Government would conduct a nation-wide survey on conditions of minors engaged as domestic helps; and

(d) the actions being taken against the immoral employers and the steps being taken by Government to rescue and rehabilitation of minors working as domestic helps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As reported by Ministry of Labour and Employment and National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) no such complaint/report has been received.

(c) and (d) The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 occupations and 65 processes which include domestic helps. Any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment of children is prohibited under the Child Labour Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment and/or with fine. Ministry of Labour & Employment is also implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP)

Scheme since 1988 for rehabilitation of child labour with the major objective of withdrawing children working in hazardous occupations and processes, and mainstreaming them into formal education system. Under this Scheme, surveys are conducted periodically by Project Societies at district level to identify children working in hazardous occupations and processes. Children rescued/withdrawn in the age group of 9-14 years are enrolled in the NCLP training centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend etc.

Anti-child abuse guidelines

1233. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether child abuse in the country is going up rapidly over the years;
- (b) whether anti-child abuse guidelines have not been laid down by any State in the country;
- (c) if so, the reasons behind (a) and (b) above; and
- (d) what efforts the Ministry is making to ensure that all States notify the above guidelines and implement them strictly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per data maintained by the National Crime Records Bureau, the number of cases of crime against children which includes violence, sexual violence and abuse has increased over the years.

(b) to (d) The Government has recently enacted a special law "Protection of Children against sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012" which has come into effect from 14th November, 2012. Section 39 of the Act requires the State Governments to prepare guidelines for use of NGOs, professional and experts or persons to be associated with the pre-trial and trial stage to assist the child. On request from several State Governments, Model Guidelines were developed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development and sent to all the State Governments/UT Administrations in September, 2013, which can be adopted or adapted by them for better implementation of the said Act. Further, as per Report of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), five States/Union Territories (Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Chandigarh) have confirmed formulation of guidelines for various stakeholders.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana

1234. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is implementing a Central scheme the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) for pregnant and lactating mothers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the status of implementation of IGMSY in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Government of India in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme namely, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) for pregnant and lactating women to improve their health and nutrition status to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives to pregnant and nursing mothers. It is being implemented using the platform of ICDS. The scheme was introduced in October 2010 on pilot basis now operational in 53 selected districts. Currently, the beneficiaries are paid Rs.6000/ in two instalments through bank accounts or post office accounts. The First instalment is given in third trimester i.e. seven to nine months of pregnancy and the Second instalment is given six months after delivery on fulfilling specific conditions. All Government/PSUs (Central & State) employees are excluded from the scheme as they are entitled for paid maternity leave.

(c) The scheme is being implemented on pilot basis in 53 selected districts, including two districts of Maharashtra namely, Amravati & Bhandara. The total number of beneficiaries covered, fund released and utilized under the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) during 2010 upto November, 2013 is as follows:

States	Fund released from 2010-11 to 2013-14 (till Nov, 2013) (in Rs. crore)	Fund utilized from 2010-11 to 2013-14 (till Nov, 2013) (in Rs. crore)	Beneficiaries covered from 2010-11 to 2013-14 (till Nov, 2013)
Maharashtra	37.61	29.27	61972

Funds to Bihar under ICDS

1235. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount allocated and released to Bihar under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme during the last three financial years, year-wise; and
- (b) whether State Government has spent the amount released to them or there is unspent amount, if so, the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, funds are not allocated State-wise. The funds allocated for ICDS Scheme are released to States/UTs based on cost norms and the expenditure reported by them in four or more suitable instalments separately under ICDS (General) and ICDS(Training) in the cost sharing ratio of 90:10 and for Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) in the cost sharing ratio of 50:50. Year-wise funds released to the State Govt., of Bihar under ICDS Scheme and expenditure reported by State Govt., during the last three years is given below:-

Year	Total funds released	Total expenditure reported including State share
2010-11	73521.14	86703.17
2011-12	81909.11	121393.31
2012-13	107957.00	157647.59

ICDS being an on-going Centrally Sponsored Scheme, any unspent balance or excess expenditure reported in the Statement of Expenditure (SoE) at the end of financial year is adjusted at the time of release of funds in the subsequent financial year.

Working of Anganwadi centres

1236. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the country, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the aims and objectives of AWCs;
- (c) whether it is a fact that a large number of AWCs are not functioning satisfactorily;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to improve efficiency of AWCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As on 30.09.2013, 13.40 lakh Anganwadi and mini-Anganwadi Centres (AWCs/mini-AWCs) are functioning out of 13.75 lakh sanctioned AWCs/mini-AWCs in the country. State-wise, including Tamil Nadu, details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The aims and objectives of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme including AWCs are i) to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years; ii) to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child; iii) to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropout; iv) to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and v) to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

(c) to (e) The implementation of ICDS Scheme is continuously monitored through prescribed monthly & annual progress reports, reviews, as well as, supervision visits etc. Based on the inputs and feedback received, State Governments/ UT Administrations are addressed through letters and review meetings to address the deficiencies and to improve the implementation of the Scheme including operationalisation and functioning of the AWCs.

In order to improve the performance of ICDS, Government has introduced 5-tier monitoring & review mechanism at different levels (National/ State/ District/ Block and Anganwadi level) by involving public representatives for monitoring the status of Anganwadi Centres. Government has issued guidelines on 31.03.2011 for Constitution of Monitoring & Review Committees at different levels in implementation of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. The Anganwadi level Committee reviews take/suggest actions to improve delivery of services including functioning of AWC. As per available information, 30 States have constituted the Monitoring and Supervision Committee at all levels.

Statement

State-wise number of sanctioned and Operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and Mini-AWCs under ICDS Scheme as on September 2013

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/ Mini-AWCs	
		Sanctioned	Operational
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	91307	90618
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028
3	Assam	62153	62153

1	2	3	4
4	Bihar	91968	91677
5	Chhattisgarh	64390	49405
6	Goa	1262	1262
7	Gujarat	52137	50226
8	Haryana	25962	25570
9	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18885
10	Jammu & Kashmir	28577	28577
11	Jharkhand	38432	38432
12	Karnataka	64518	64518
13	Kerala	33115	33115
14	Madhya Pradesh	92230	91138
15	Maharashtra	110486	106931
16	Manipur	11510	9883
17	Meghalaya	5864	5156
18	Mizoram	2244	1980
19	Nagaland	3980	3455
20	Orissa	72873	71306
21	Punjab	26656	26656
22	Rajasthan	61119	61100
23	Sikkim	1308	1233
24	Tamil Nadu	55542	54439
25	Tripura	9911	9911
26	Uttar Pradesh	188259	187659
27	Uttarakhand	23159	18921
28	West Bengal	117170	116390
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	708
30	Chandigarh	500	500

1	2	3	4
31	Delhi	11150	10897
32	Dadra & N Haveli	281	267
33	Daman and Diu	107	107
34	Lakshadweep	107	107
35	Puducherry	788	788
	ALL INDIA	1374935	1339998

* Based on State level consolidated report sent by State Government and information sent in templates by State Governments/ UT Administration.

Protection of inmates in juvenile homes

1237. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate safety measures are undertaken to protect the inmates of the juvenile homes across the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Section 34 (3) of the JJ Act provides for mandatory registration of all institutions housing children in need of care and protection with the intent of enforcing minimum standards of care for the services provided for children in these Homes. The JJ Act also provides for mechanism for stringent monitoring of quality of services through Child Welfare Committees and inspection committees set up by the State Government at State, district and city levels and also provides for social auditing for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of Homes to prevent any abuse or exploitation of children. Further, the JJ Act also provides for creation of 'Special Juvenile Police Unit' for every district and city to coordinate and facilitate matters related to juveniles and children by police. Moreover, the Rules provide for setting up of Management Committee and Children's Committees, in every institution for monitoring functioning so that incidents of abuse and exploitation are prevented from occurring. Besides, Rules also prescribe comprehensive measures for response to any kind of abuse, including sexual abuse, neglect and maltreatment, when it occurs in the child care institution.

Trafficking of women and children

†1238. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether heinous crimes like kidnapping and trafficking of girls and children to Gulf countries by criminal gangs is going on unabatedly despite strict laws in place;

(b) whether such incidents have increased or decreased and the details thereof, State-wise for the last two years;

(c) whether responsibility of police, strict laws and time-bound judicial process could eradicate such inhuman crimes of exploitation of adolescent and young boys and girls;

(d) whether any responsibility of police has been fixed in such cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain data centrally regarding trafficking of girls and children to gulf countries. As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, the total number of cases registered under different provisions of law which come under the generic description of Human Trafficking during the period 2011 and 2012 were 3517 and 3554 respectively. State and Union Territory wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) With a view to tackle the menace of human trafficking, the government in ministry of home affairs has taken following important measures:

(i) Anti-Trafficking Nodal Cell was set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs to act as a focal point for communicating various decisions and follow up on action taken by the State Governments. It also interfaces with other Ministries and National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in the collation and dissemination of information.

(ii) Comprehensive Advisories have been issued to all States/ Union Territories for preventing and combating crime of human trafficking. Resource books about Protocol and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been developed.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) A Comprehensive Scheme "Strengthening law enforcement response in India against Trafficking in Persons through Training and Capacity Building" has been sanctioned with a view to establish Anti Human Trafficking Units and imparting training to police officers.
- (iv) Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has prepared a training manual on "Human Trafficking- Handbook for Investigators" for sensitizing police personnel and these handbooks are being used in the National, Regional and State Police Training Institutes.
- (v) Judicial Collaborations are being held throughout the country.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of the cases of human trafficking registered during the years 2011 and 2012

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2011	2012
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	605	506
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1
3.	Assam	165	154
4.	Bihar	218	99
5.	Chhattisgarh	33	18
6.	Goa	18	40
7.	Gujarat	50	63
8.	Haryana	61	69
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	3
11.	Jharkhand	43	43
12.	Karnataka	372	412
13.	Kerala	206	220
14.	Madhya Pradesh	94	45
15.	Maharashtra	432	403
16.	Manipur	0	32

1	2	3	4
17.	Meghalaya	5	7
18.	Mizoram	8	1
19.	Nagaland	2	4
20.	Orissa	35	29
21.	Punjab	50	86
22.	Rajasthan	102	120
23.	Sikkim	1	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	420	528
25.	Tripura	7	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	48	51
27.	Uttarakhand	3	19
28.	West Bengal	481	549
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	2
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	2
32.	Daman and Diu	6	3
33.	Delhi UT	38	32
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Pudhcherry	3	4
TOTAL		3517	3554

Service centres for immediate relief to women victims

1239. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has set up one stop service centres in districts to provide immediate relief for women victims of any crisis in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how many such service centres have been set up in Maharashtra;
- (d) the number of women victims provided relief in these service centres during the last three years, year-wise; and

- (e) if answer to part (c) above be the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) Recently Planning Commission has restructured all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the 12th Plan period and have requested all the Ministries to formulate the scheme accordingly. Crisis Intervention Centre is part of the proposed scheme for protection and development of women.

Energy rich food to children under ICDS

1240. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering providing energy rich food to children under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;
- (b) whether the provision of supplementary nutritional supply under ICDS is a business worth more than Rs. 17,000 crore annually;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the said scheme has turned into a legal right under the National Food Security Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Supplementary nutrition under ICDS Programme is served to the beneficiaries as per the revised nutritional and feeding norms for supplementary nutrition issued on 24.2.2009. These norms provide for exclusive breastfeeding for children in age group of 0-6 months, Take Home Ration (THR) in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or energy-dense food for children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years and Pregnant & Lactating Mothers, morning snack in the form of milk/banana/seasonal fruits etc. and a Hot Cooked Meal for children in the age group of 3-6 years.

(b) and (c) Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) is one of the services provided under ICDS Scheme. From 2005-06, funds are released to the States/UTs for implementation of this programme on a cost sharing ratio of 50:50 except for NER where it is 90:10. During the years 2010-2013, a sum of Rs. 1026245.80 lakh, Rs.1117615.07 lakh and Rs. 1183004.84 lakh (including 50% GOI share) was incurred by the States/UTs on supplementary nutrition to the ICDS beneficiaries.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Supplementary Nutrition Programme under ICDS has become a legal entitlement under the National Food Security Act. Section 4, 5 and 6 of the National Food Security Act 2013 are relevant in this regard.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, प्रो राम गोपाल यादव जी अपनी बात रखना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. after 'Papers to be Laid on the Table'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, पहले राम गोपाल जी को बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी समय चाहिए ? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, the whole country must know about Ganguly's ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... for that you can take the permission of the chairman later on.

Ram Gopalji, I am ready to allow you, if you agree, after laying of papers. ...*(Interruptions)*... It's only formal. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am ready to allow him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप इनको शुरू में एलाऊ क्यों नहीं कर देते, आपको इसमें क्या दिक्कत है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: इसमें क्या फर्क है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

After laying of papers, I will call Ram Gopalji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, I will allow you.

Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

I Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various PSUs and related papers.**II Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various Medical Institutions and National Board of Examinations and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the HSCC (India) Limited, NOIDA, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9944/15/13]
 - (ii)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the HLL Lifecare Limited, (formerly Hindustan Latex Limited), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and the Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10457/15/13]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
 - (ii)
 - (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10063/15/13]
 - (iii)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Biologicals (NIB), NOIDA (U.P.), for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10061/15/13]
 - (iv)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10064/15/13]
 - (v)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Board of Examinations, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10059/15/13]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10058/15/13]
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases (erstwhile Lala Ram Sarup Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10060/15/13]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Nursing Council, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10062/15/13]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10132/15/13]

Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various PSUs and related papers

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's

Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10434/15/13]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the M/s Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10433/15/13]
- (iii) (a) Fifty- third Annual Report and Accounts of the M/s Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited, (TSPL) Hospet, Karnataka, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10432/15/13]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of M/s. Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited (HEC), Ranchi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10431/15/13]
- (v) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of M/s. National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10430/15/13]
- (vi) (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of M/s. Hindustan Salts Limited (HSL), Jaipur, along with the Forty-eighth. Annual Report and Accounts of its subsidiary M/s. Sambhar Salts Limited (SSL), Jaipur, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Reports. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10429/15/13]
- (vii) (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, Kolkata, along with the Annual Reports and Accounts of its subsidiary companies, the Hindustan Newsprint Limited, Kottayam, Kerala; Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Limited, Jorhat, Assam and Jagdishpur Paper Mills Ltd., Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company along with its subsidiary companies. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10428/15/13]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Nepa Limited, Napanagar, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10427/15/13]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited (AYCL), Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10426/15/13]
- (x) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10425/15/13]
- (xi) (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Limited (R&C), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with

the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10424/15/13]

I Notifications of Ministry of Power

II Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various Power Corporations and related papers

III Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various Electricity Regulatory Commissions and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER
(SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—
- (1) File No. 12/X/STD (CONN)/GM/CEA, dated the 7th October, 2013, publishing the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity of the Distributed 'Generation Resources) Regulations, 2013.
 - (2) No. 12/X/STD(CONN)/GM/CEA, dated the 15th October, 2013, publishing the Central Electricity Authority (Technical Standards for Connectivity to the Grid) Amendment Regulations, 2013.
 - (3) No. JERC-11/2010 dated the 27th August, 2013, publishing the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for the state of Goa and UTs (Electricity Supply Code) first amendment Regulations, 2013, along with delay statement.
 - (4) No. JERC- 16/2013, dated the 9th May, 2013, publishing the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Goa and Union Territories (procedure for filing Appeal before the Appellate Authority) Regulations, 2013, along with delay Statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10423/15/13]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC), New Delhi, for the

- year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9909/15/13]
- (ii) (a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10422/15/13]
- (iii) (a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), Shillong, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10421/15/13]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10425/15/13]
- (v) (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the THDC India Limited (formerly known as Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited), Tehri, Garhwal (Uttarakhand), for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10419/15/13]

- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 100 and sub-section (2) of Section 101 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10418/15/13]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 105 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), for the state of Goa and Union Territories, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10417/15/13]

I. Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various Boards, Corporations and related papers

II. Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various MSME Technology Development Centre, and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 19 and sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953:—
- (i) (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government accepting the above Board. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10232/15/13]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited (ANIIDCO), Port Blair, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10235/15/13]
- (iii) (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of-the National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10236/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi; of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Fragrance & Flavour Development Centre), Kannauj, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10233/15/13]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tecnology Development Centre (Centre for the Development of Glass Industry), Firozabad, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10234/15/13]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of CCI, New Delhi and related papers

III. Report of the One Man Inquiry Committee headed by Justice Mukul Mudgal to hold a inquiry into the media reports concerning Wal-Mart

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS
(SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No BY-EL2013/28, dated the 17th July, 2013, regarding election to Eighteenth Council of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India for the term 2011-2015, under Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9917/15/13]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 564 (E), dated the 21st August, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 490 (E), dated the 13th July, 2007, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 40 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9916/15/13]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. S.O. 2821 (E), dated the 20th September, 2013, publishing the Companies (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2013, under sub-section (3) of Section 470 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No.L-3 (2)/Regln.-Gen(Amdt.)/2013/CCI, dated the 1st November, 2013, publishing the Competition Commission of India (General) Amendment Regulations, 2013, under sub section (3) of Section 63 of the Competition Act, 2002. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9912/15/13]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi), of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 52 and sub-section (3) of Section 53 of the Competition Act, 2002:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Competition Commission of India (CCI), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Competition Commission of India (CCI), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9911/15/13]
- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the One Man Inquiry Committee headed by Justice Mukul Mudgal, former Chief Justice of the Punjab and Haryana High Court constituted to hold an inquiry into the media reports concerning Wal-Mart. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10415/15/13]

**Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various Oil Corporations
and Limited Companies and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Twentieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9980/15/13]
- (ii) (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil India Limited (OIL), Assam, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9983/15/13]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9985/15/13]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9982/15/13]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the

Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9981/15/13]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Balmer Lawrie Investments Limited (BLI), Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9984/15/13]
- (vii) (a) Ninety-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the M/s. Balmer Lawrie and Company Ltd., Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10413/15/13]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various Banks and related papers

III Annual Report (2012-13) of IRDA, Hyderabad

IV Report and Accounts (2012-13) of various insurance companies and related papers

V Report on Action Taken to the recommendations of JPC on Stock Market Scam and Report and Accounts (2012-13) of the Indian Economic Service and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:—
G.S.R. 344 (E), dated the 29th May, 2013, publishing the Foreign

Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 479 (E), dated the 12th July, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Manner of Receipt and Payment) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 480 (E), dated the 12th July, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Export and Import of Currency) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 481 (E), dated the 12th July, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Guarantees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 515 (E), dated the 30th July, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 516 (E), dated the 30th July, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Any Foreign Security) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 529 (E), dated the 5th August, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Any Foreign Security) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 530 (E), dated the 5th August, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Tenth Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 531 (E), dated the 5th August, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 532 (E), dated the 5th August, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 551 (E), dated the 14th August, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Permissible Capital Account Transactions) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 552 (E), dated the 14th August, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or issue of Any Foreign Security) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 573 (E), dated the 27th August, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Guarantees) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 574 (E), dated the 27th August, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Guarantees) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 591 (E), dated the 4th September, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Tenth Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 595 (E), dated the 6th September, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing or Lending in Foreign Exchange) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 596 (E), dated the 6th September, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Eleventh Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 597 (E), dated the 6th September, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Twelfth Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 624 (E), dated the 12th September, 2013, issuing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R.797 (E) dated the 30th October, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

G.S.R. 625 (E), dated the 12th September, 2013, issuing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R.894 (E) dated the 17th December, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

G.S.R. 626 (E), dated the 12th September, 2013, issuing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R.797 (E) dated the 30th October, 2012, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

G.S.R. 627 (E), dated the 12th September, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing or Lending in Foreign Exchange) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 645 (E), dated the 20th September, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing and Lending in Rupees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 646 (E), dated the 20th September, 2013, publishing corrigendum to Notification No G.S.R. 89 (E), dated the 12th February, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original notification.

G.S.R. 668 (E), dated the 1st October, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing or Lending in Foreign Exchange) (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 681 (E), dated the 11th October, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Thirteenth Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 682 (E), dated the 11th October, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Fourteenth Amendment) Regulations, 2013.

G.S.R. 683 (E), dated the 11th October, 2013, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Sixteenth Amendment) Regulations, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10412/15/13]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—

- (1) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/16/6348, dated the 8th August, 2013, 2013, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy-back of Securities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10009/15/13]
- (2) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-2014/21/6463, dated the 2nd September, 2013, publishing the Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10053/15/13]
- (3) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/22/22670, dated the 6th September, 2013, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of

- Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to Securities Market) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10009/15/13]
- (4) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/24/6573, dated the 16th September, 2013, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Alternative Investment Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10411/15/13]
- (5) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/25/24775, dated the 27th September, 2013, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Stock Brokers and Sub-Brokers) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10009/15/13]
- (6) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/28/6/20, dated the 8th October, 2013, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing of Specified Securities on Institutional Trading Platform) Regulations, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10009/15/13]
- (7) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/31/6883 dated the 18th November, 2013, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Self Regulatory Organizations) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10410/15/13]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 705(E), dated the 25th October, 2013, publishing the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2013, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10053/15/13]
- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:—
- (1) F. No. IRDA/IAC/20/78/2013, dated the 17th May, 2013, regarding reconstitution of the Insurance Advisory Committee, *w.e.f.* 15th May, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10011/15/13]
- (2) F. No. IRDA/Reg./21/79/2013, dated the 24th July, 2013, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Licensing of Banks as Insurance Brokers) Regulations, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10010/15/13]

- (v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980:—
- (1) No. VB/PER/PA&PD/2182/2013, dated the 9th September, 2013, publishing the Vijaya Bank (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
 - (2) No. PER/IRD/2255/2013, dated the 9th September, 2013, publishing the Vijaya Bank Officer Employees' (Acceptance of Jobs in Private Sector Concerns after Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10409/15/13]
- (vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:—
- (1) No. Admn/5/04076, dated the 18th November, 2013, publishing the Allahabad Bank Officer Employees' (Acceptance of Jobs in Private Sector Concerns after Retirement) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
 - (2) No. Admn/5/04077, dated the 18th November, 2013, publishing the Allahabad Bank (Employees') Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10408/15/13]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 30 of the Small Industries Development Bank of India, Act, 1989:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Lucknow, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10008/15/13]
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 40 of the National Housing Bank, Act, 1987:—
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Housing Bank (NHB), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10007/15/13]
- IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), Hyderabad, for the year 2012-13, under sub-section (3) of Section 20 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10005/15/13]
- V. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9992/15/13]
- (ii) (a) One Hundred and Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Insurance Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9996/15/13]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, along with that of its subsidiary company, the Industrial Credit Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Companies. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9995/15/13]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the United India Assurance

Company Limited, Chennai, along with that of its subsidiary company, the Zenith Securities and Investments Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9994/15/13]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Mumbai, along with that of its subsidiary companies, the New India Assurance Company (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited, the New India Assurance Company (Sierra Leone) Limited and Prestige Assurance PLC (Nigeria) for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Companies. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9993/15/13]

V A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) Twenty-first Progress Report on the Action Taken Pursuant to the Recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto (December, 2013).

(ii) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Economic Service Section, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10006/15/13]

I Notification of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

II Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various Ayurveda Institutes and related papers

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of AVUSH) Notification No. G.S.R. 704 (E), dated the

25th October, 2013, publishing the Drugs and Cosmetics (5th Amendment) Rules, 2013, under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9986/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10407/15/13]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Institute for Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda (IPGTRA), Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10406/15/13]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II Report and Accounts (2012-13) of NIPFP, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 2363 (E), dated the 5th August, 2013, publishing the Income-tax (12th Amendment) Rules, 2013, along with Explanatory Memorandum and Delay Statement.
 - (2) G.S.R. 2659 (E), dated the 2nd September, 2013, publishing the Income-tax (14th Amendment) Rules, 2013, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
 - (3) G.S.R. 2668 (E), dated the 4th September, 2013, publishing the income-tax (15th Amendment) Rules, 2013, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

- (4) G.S.R. 2810 (E), dated the 18th September, 2013, publishing the Income-tax (16th Amendment) Rules, 2013, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
 - (5) G.S.R. 2887 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2013, publishing the Income-tax (17th Amendment) Rules, 2013, along with Explanatory Memorandum.
 - (6) G.S.R. 2900 (E), dated the 24th September, 2013, publishing the Income-tax (18th Amendment) Rules, 2013, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10405/15/13]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—
- (1) G.S.R. 663 (E), dated the 27th September, 2013, publishing the CENVAT Credit (Second Amendment) Rules, 2013.
 - (2) G.S.R. 750 (E) dated 26th November, 2013 amending Notification No. G.S.R. 513 (E) dated 29th July, 2013, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10404/15/13]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 636 (E), dated the 17th September, 2013, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 664 (E), dated the 11th September, 2009 to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10403/15/13]
- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 649 (E) dated 23rd September, 2013 publishing the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Regulation of Controlled Substances) Amendment Order, 2013 under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10402/15/13]
- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 744 (E), dated the 21st November, 2013,

amending Notification No. G.S.R. 448 (E), dated the 1st July, 2013 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10401/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10015/15/13]

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE**

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं औद्योगिक नीति और संवर्धन विभाग, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2013-14) पर विभाग-संबंधित वाणिज्य संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के 108वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में समिति का 113वां प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I present the Sixty-sixth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on the Right to Information (Amendment) Bill, 2013.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE**

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

- * Two Hundred First Report on "Functioning of National Akademis and other Cultural Institutions- Issues and Challenges";
- @ Two Hundred Second Report on "The Merchant Shipping (Second Amendment) Bill, 2013"; and
- @ Two Hundred Third Report on "Privatization of Services at Airports".

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel:—

- (i) Forty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report of the Committee on 'Review of Performance of Coal Mines Provident Fund Organization (CMPFO)' pertaining to the Ministry of Coal;
- (ii) Forty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government, on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on 'CSR Activities in Coal India Ltd. and its Subsidiaries' pertaining to the Ministry of Coal;
- (iii) Forty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' pertaining to the Ministry of Coal;
- (iv) Forty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' pertaining to the Ministry of Mines;
- (v) Forty-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-ninth Report of the Committee on 'Promotion of Steel Usage' pertaining to the Ministry of Steel; and

* The Report was presented to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 17th October, 2013.

@ These Reports were presented to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 20th November, 2013.

- (vi) Forty-eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on -the observations/recommendations contained in the Fortieth Report of the Committee on 'Functioning of MSTC Ltd.' pertaining to the Ministry of Steel.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs on 'The Nalanda University (Amendment) Bill, 2013'.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

श्री सालिम अन्सारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2013-14) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Forty-eighth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Forty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Electronics and Information Technology);
- (ii) Forty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Forty-sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
- (iii) Fiftieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Forty-fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts); and
- (iv) Fifty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in their Forty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' relating to the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications).
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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources (2013-2014):—

- (i) Nineteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies'; and
- (ii) Twentieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of Water Resources.

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES**

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources (2013-2014):—

- (i) Statement showing Further Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Working of Brahmaputra Board'; and
 - (ii) Statement showing Further Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Eighteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Fourteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Water Resources.
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STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**(i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixty-first to Sixty-fourth Reports of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixty-first to Sixty-fourth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Department of AYUSH, Department of AIDS Control, Department of Health Research and Department of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Eighty Seventh Reports of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

(iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirty Eighth and Two hundred and Forty-Third Reports of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): Sir, I beg to make the following statements regarding:—

- (a) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry on Action Taken Note on the Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Report of the said Committee on Demands for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises; and
- (b) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Forty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary

Standing Committee on Industry on Demands for Grants (2013-14) pertaining to the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

(iv) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I beg to make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development.

(v) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventeenth report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, I beg to make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water "Resources" on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Water Resources.

(vi) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth and Two Hundred and Forty-fourth reports of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): Sir, I beg to make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth and Two Hundred and Forty-fourth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

(vii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixteenth report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I beg to make a statement

regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee'on Petroleum and Natural Gas on Demands for Grants (2013-14) pertaining to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Demand for resignation of former Justice Shri A.K. Ganguly from the post of Chairman of West Bengal Human Rights Commission

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन् ...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या आपको अभी बोलना है?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: अभी बोलना है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. If you want, I will allow it. Mr. Minister, you can speak after he finishes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, we also want two minutes to speak on Mr. Ganguly's ...*(Interruptions)*... We have been asking for it for the last one week. ...*(Interruptions)*... The whole House ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can approach ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is a case which has not been even mentioned in this House. Lokpal is very important. We also know it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, Mr. Ganguly is carrying on

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please approach the Chairman and take his permission. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; not today. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, two minutes, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. No. Not today. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. Not today. ...(*Interruptions*)... Not today. ...(*Interruptions*)... You can give notice. The Chairman may allow. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please give notice to the Chairman. ...(*Interruptions*)... Not today. Please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, give us two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Not today. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, please. Not today. ...(*Interruptions*)... You can give notice. The Chairman will consider it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Give notice. We will consider it. ...(*Interruptions*)... You can give a Zero Hour Notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have called Mr. Ram Gopalji. Let us listen to him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, after him, give us two minutes. Kindly get the sense of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, this will be unfair. ...(*Interruptions*)... This will be unfair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not refusing. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: The entire country is looking at it. ...(*Interruptions*)... The entire nation is looking at us that what we are doing on that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: हमारे बाद बुलवा लो ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, my request is, give us a Zero Hour Notice for tomorrow. The Chairman may consider it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please do that. There is a procedure. ...(*Interruptions*)... There has to be some discipline. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): इनको बोल लेने दीजिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... इसके बाद उठाइए ...(*व्यवधान*)... राम गोपाल यादव जी के बाद इसको उठाइए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can do it tomorrow. ...(*Interruptions*)... You can do it tomorrow. We are to take up a very, very important Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we know it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us have the Lokpal Bill today.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: We are going to support it. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are going to support that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you tomorrow.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उनको बोलने दीजिए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: राम गोपाल जी का अभिव्यक्त हो जाए ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके बाद ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री डेरेक ओब्राईन: आप हमें दो मिनट दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: हमारे बाद बोल लीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: पहले इनका हो जाने दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Give notice for tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Give notice for tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: We are asking for two minutes.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, allow us just two minutes. We are not coming into the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*... Because we are behaving and because we are not going into the Well, you are penalizing us! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, this is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you raise it tomorrow? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, we are raising it every day. ...*(Interruptions)*... Every day we are raising the issue. What is this going on? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we are not ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, every day we are raising the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, every day we have raised the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't get angry, please. Don't get angry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you getting angry? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are not being given time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we would not stop discussion on the Bill. Allow us to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not be angry. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, this is not fair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, allow us two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sukhendu Roy and Mr. Derek, please do not get angry. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Derek O'Brien, I am not saying that what you have raised is not an important subject. I am not saying that. I am only saying that today we have set apart the day for the Lokpal Bill. I have already called Shri Ram Gopal Yadav. You could raise your matter tomorrow. You may give a Zero Hour Notice. It will be considered. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: But, Sir, we are saying, just give us two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please allow us just two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, please allow them two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, please allow them two minutes.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, आप इनके बाद उनको दो मिनट के लिए सुन लीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have called Mr. Ram Gopal Yadav. If he yields, I will allow him. Do you agree, Mr. Yadav?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: ठीक है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, he has agreed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, This is a serious issue which we have been seeing for the last three weeks is about men in positions of power misusing their power and then doing everything in their power to suppress the voice of the victim. This issue is way above any kind of political formation, because three Judges of the Supreme Court have said what they have to say. They have said it very, very clearly, that it was 'inappropriate behaviour of a sexual nature'.

Sir, what example are we setting where people holding the highest positions, like that of the chairperson of the West Bengal Human Rights Commission, are doing this kind of thing? The girl is under so much pressure! Sir, everyone knows this case very

well. I do not wish to go into the details of the case because today it is important that we pass the Lokpal Bill, and we pass it quickly. But these newspaper reports are a disgrace. Forget about these actions coming from a Human Rights Commission Chairman, they are a disgrace to any man.

Sir, we firmly believe, and we have been asking for the last three weeks, that this 'gentleman' should resign, or he should be arrested, or the President should sack him. The rules are very clear under the Human Rights Commission Act. Sir, people across political parties feel that this — I cannot even call him Justice — gentleman, if I can call him that, has to go. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): He is not a 'gentleman'. He is not a 'gentleman'.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: He should be arrested. The President should refer to the Supreme Court ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all that we have to say.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, हम लोग भी इसको सपोर्ट करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, उनको रिज़ाइन करना चाहिए या सरकार को उन्हें ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन के चेयरमैन के पद से बर्खास्त करना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. Don't make it a discussion. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, देरेक ओब्राइन जी ने जो कहा है, हम लोग उसका समर्थन करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनको इस्तीफा देना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती स्मृति जुविन ईरानी (गुजरात): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधु (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, all hon. Members are associating themselves with this issue.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Lokpal and The Lokayuktas Bill, 2011

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*... The others may please remain quiet.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने लोकपाल बिल पर चर्चा से पहले मुझे बोलने के लिए थोड़ा सा समय दिया। श्रीमन्, जब भारत का संविधान बना, तो उसमें जो लोग थे, उनके स्टेचर बहुत बड़ा था। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, गोविन्द बल्लभ पंत, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर और अन्य सारे लोग, जो हिन्दुस्तान की इंटेलेक्चुअल क्रीम थी, वह उस संविधान सभा में थी, जिसने संविधान बनाया। इसके बाद की जो स्थिति है, धीरे-धीरे हमें ऐसा लगता है कि इस देश में उस सबको पलटने की प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ हो गई है। कानून में यह होता है कि जब तक कोई व्यक्ति दोषी सिद्ध न हो जाए, तब तक उसको निर्दोष माना जाए। लेकिन यह बिल इस तरह का है, जिसमें हर व्यक्ति को दोषी मान कर चला जाएगा। प्रधानमंत्री से लेकर एमपी तक और कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरी से लेकर निचले स्तर के अधिकारी तक, किसी के भी खिलाफ कोई भी व्यक्ति एप्लिकेशन दे सकता है और हम लोगों को, खास तौर से मंत्रियों को एक एसपी स्तर के अधिकारी के सामने, एक डिप्टी स्तर के अधिकारी के सामने अपना बयान देने के लिए जाना पड़ेगा। यह बहुत ही हास्यास्पद स्थिति होगी। आगे स्थिति यह होगी कि कोई भी अधिकारी निर्णय लेने से, दस्तखत करने से डरेगा। मंत्री दस्तखत करने से डरेंगे।

बोफोर्स तोप के बाद आज तक हिन्दुस्तान को दूसरी तोप नहीं मिली। एक जांच के कारण, एक डिफेंस सेक्रेटरी के जेल जाने के कारण असर यह हुआ कि हर आदमी कागजों पर दस्तखत करने से डरता है कि हमारी जांच होगी और हम फंस जाएंगे।

आज ही अखबार में आया है, "अगली सरकार के भरोसे सैन्य आधुनिकीकरण, लड़ाकू विमान, तोप, पनडुब्बी खरीद समेत कई सौदे ठंडे बस्ते में"। कोई अधिकारी फाइल पर दस्तखत करना नहीं चाहता है, वह हर फाइल प्रधानमंत्री के पास भेजना चाहता है कि प्रधानमंत्री ही इसके ऊपर दस्तखत करें ताकि जिम्मेदारी हो तो प्रधानमंत्री की हो। इस तरह सब अधिकारी अपनी ड्यूटी से बचना चाहते हैं। इसके माध्यम से आप देश को अनिर्णय की स्थिति में ले जाना चाहते हैं।

इतने दिनों से हमारी पार्टी इसका विरोध कर रही थी और लोग हमसे इसका कारण पूछ रहे थे। मैं आपके माध्यम से सभी संसद सदस्यों से और देश की जनता से यह कहना चाहता

हूँ कि यह विधेयक, जिसे आप ला रहे हैं और पास करने जा रहे हैं, उसके बारे में आज नहीं तो कल, मैं जो कह रहा हूँ, वही बात सच साबित होगी।

हम राजनैतिक व्यक्ति हैं, हमारे विरोधी होते हैं। जो भी आपके खिलाफ चुनाव लड़ेगा, वह आपका विरोधी है। आपके भी राजनैतिक विरोधी होंगे या कोई और विरोधी होंगे। जो यह कहें कि हम बिल्कुल सौ परसेंट दूध के धुले हैं, उस एमपी को भी कल लोकपाल आने के बाद एमपी लैंड वाले मामले में जेल भेजा जा सकता है। तब उसको कोई रोक नहीं पाएगा।

यदि नीचे की वर्किंग एजेंसी से भी थोड़ी-बहुत गड़बड़ी हो जाती है, लेकिन जिम्मेदारी अंततोगत्वा एमपी की ही होगी। एमपी के लिए यह कहा जाएगा कि इसी ने बेईमानी की है। कोई अधिकारी फाइल नहीं चलाएगा। और तो छोड़िए, क्लास-III और क्लास-IV के इम्प्लॉइज़ भी उरेंगे, क्योंकि कोई भी यह कह सकता है कि साहब, यह इम्प्लॉई फाइल ले जाने के लिए हमसे पैसा मांग रहा था। बस फिर जांच शुरू हो जाएगी, जिस पर कोई निर्णय नहीं हो सकता है। सबसे खतरनाक स्थिति तो यह होगी, जब प्रधान मंत्री को किसी जांच करने वाले डिप्टी एसपी या एसपी स्तर के अधिकारी के समक्ष अपनी बात कहनी पड़ेगी, ज्वान्ट सेक्रेटरी लैवल का तो उसका डायरेक्टर होगा।

अगर एक बार आपके खिलाफ जांच शुरू हो जाए, तो चाहे आप निर्दोष साबित हो जाएं, लेकिन जनता की निगाह में आप बे-ईमान साबित हो जाते हैं। जिसके दरवाजे पर एक बार सीबीआई चली जाए, बाद में चाहे वह बिल्कुल निर्दोष साबित क्यों न हो जाए, लेकिन यह मान लिया जाता है कि वह बे-ईमान है। उसके खिलाफ एक प्रचार शुरू हो जाता है। आप देश के सामने वही स्थिति लाना चाहते हैं? आप यह मान कर चल रहे हैं कि हर नेता, सारे के सारे लोग बे-ईमान हैं, केवल लोकपाल ईमानदार है। लोकपाल आएगा कहां से? लोकपाल कौन है?

अभी यहां जजिज़ का नाम लिया जा रहा था कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सिटिंग या रिटायर्ड जज अथवा चीफ जस्टिस लोकपाल होंगे। आप बताइए कि अभी जजिज़ का मामला सामने आया है या नहीं आया? ये लोकपाल होंगे? दूसरी तरफ, जो जनता की दिन-रात सेवा करते हैं, अगर कोई आधी रात में भी दरवाजा खटखटाता है, कोई कष्ट में होता है, तो यहां बैठे हुए ये पॉलिटिकल लोग उनकी मदद करते हैं। क्या वे सब बे-ईमान हैं। क्या वे ईमानदार हैं, जो कभी किसी से मिलते नहीं, अगर मिलने के लिए टाइम लो तो कहेंगे कि पूजा कर रहे हैं या ऑफिस चले गए हैं। जब वे रिटायर हो जाएंगे तो लोकपाल बन जाएंगे और तब वे आपके खिलाफ जांच करेंगे।

मेरी आपसे अपील है कि आप इस मामले पर पुनर्विचार करें। यह देश के हित में नहीं है। जब बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट मसलों पर निर्णय नहीं हो सकेगा, देश अनिर्णय की स्थिति में पहुंच जाएगा, वह देश के हित में नहीं होगा। प्रधानमंत्री को देश के हित में, देश की सुरक्षा के हित में कई बार तत्काल निर्णय लेना पड़ सकता है। इसमें भी क्वेश्चन उठेगा और इसमें भी जांच होगी, तो यह देश के हित में नहीं है। इसलिए, मैं कहता हूँ कि इस पर पुनर्विचार करें और इस लोकपाल विधेयक पर आप यह जो काम करने जा रहे हैं, इसमें समाजवादी पार्टी भागीदार नहीं बनेगी और इसलिए हमारी पार्टी इसका विरोध करती है और सदन से बहिर्गमन करती है।

(तत्पश्चात् कुछ सदस्य सदन से उठ कर बाहर चले गए)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Kapil Sibal to move the Bill. Mr. Narayanasamy had started with it. You can continue.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Sir, I rise to commend the Lokpal and the Lokayuktas Bill, 2011 to the distinguished Members of this House.

Sir, since my colleague Narayanasamy has already commended this Bill to the House, I will not take too much time, I would like to state that this House is confronted with a historic opportunity, either to make history or to repeat history, and, I am sure that the distinguished Members of this House will collectively, this day, make history and not repeat it.

Sometimes, we have to rise above our political viewpoints and listen to those outside this House, listen to their expectations from the distinguished Members of this House, and, also listen carefully to the manner in which we have conducted ourselves over the years. I think that never before in the history of this country has such a Bill had such a wide public discussion. I think, ever since Independence eight Lokpal Bills have been initiated in this House, and, with the exception of one in 1985, which was withdrawn, all others lapsed, and, then, we are all aware of events, which I do not want to mention, which resulted in a Joint Drafting Committee that was set up on the 8th of April, 2011. In the course of the Joint Drafting Committee, we heard the voice of the civil society, and also opined on what should be the nature of the Lokpal and the Lokayuktas Bill. Ultimately, there was an all-Party meeting on 3rd of July, 2011, and, then, we introduced the Lokpal Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha on the 4th of August, 2011. The Bill was referred to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on 8th of August, 2011, and, on 27th of August, the sense of the House was summed up by my Cabinet colleague, who was then the Finance Minister, in the following words, and, I quote, "This House agrees in principle on the Citizens Charter, Lower Bureaucracy to be brought under Lokpal through appropriate mechanism and establishment of Lokayuktas in the States. I will request you to transmit the proceedings to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee for its perusal while formulating its recommendations for the Lokpal."

The Standing Committee had extensive discussions with all concerned stakeholders. In its 48th Report, it made a number of recommendations suggesting major amendments in the Bill as regards the scope and the content of the Bill

including necessary provisions that ought to be incorporated. Then, in the context of the recommendations of the Standing Committee, we withdrew the Bill and introduced a fresh Bill in the Lok Sabha, a more comprehensive Lokpal and the Lokayuktas Bill of 2011, on the 22nd of December, 2011. It was passed on the 27th of December in the Lok Sabha. But when it came to this House, this House adopted a Motion on the 21st of May 2012 and referred the matter to the Select Committee. I must say, and I must compliment the distinguished Members of the Select Committee, that they very carefully looked at various provisions of the Bill and made very comprehensive recommendations. The Leader of the Opposition here was also responsible in taking a very constructive approach to ensure that we have a comprehensive and well thought-out legislation which should be presented to this House to be passed.

Now, Sir, I want to make it very short, so I just want to give salient features of the Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha and then the salient features of the amendments that are being moved in the context of the recommendations of the Select Committee. Sir, the Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, provides broadly for the following:

One, it seeks to establish the institution of the Lokpal at the Centre and the Lokayukta at the level of the State and thus seeks to provide a uniform vigilance and anti-corruption road map for the nation both at the Centre and at the States.

Two, the Lokpal will consist of a Chairperson with a maximum of eight Members of which fifty per cent shall be judicial Members and fifty per cent of the Members of the Lokpal shall come from amongst the SCs, the STs, the OBCs, minorities and women. The selection of the Chairperson and the Members of Lokpal shall be through a Selection Committee consisting of the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, the Chief Justice of India or a sitting Supreme Court Judge nominated by the Chief Justice of India and an eminent jurist to be nominated by the President of India.

Three, a Search Committee will assist the Selection Committee in the process of selection. Fifty per cent of the Members of the Search Committee will also be from amongst the SCs, the STs, the OBCs, minorities and women.

Four, the Prime Minister has been brought under the purview of the Lokpal with subject matter exclusions and specific process for handling complaints against the Prime Minister.

Five, Lokpal's jurisdiction will cover all categories of public servants, including officers of Group A and Group B and Group C and Group D employees of

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Government on complaints referred to the CVC by the Lokpal. The CVC will send its report of PE in respect of Group' A and Group B Officers back to the Lokpal for further decision. With respect to categories of employees from Group C and Group D, the CVC will proceed further in exercise of its own powers under the CVC Act subject to reporting and review by the Lokpal.

Six, the Lokpal will have the power of superintendence and direction over any investigating agency, including the CBI, for cases referred to them by the Lokpal.

Seven, a High-Powered Committee chaired by the Prime Minister will recommend the selection of the Director CBI.

Eight, the Bill also incorporates a number of other significant features. For instance, the Bill incorporates provisions for attachment and confiscation of property acquired by corrupt means even while the prosecution is pending. The Bill lays down timelines. For Preliminary Enquiry, it is three months extendable by three months. For investigation, it is six months which may be extended by six months at a time. For trial, it is one year extendable by one year.

Nine, the Bill proposes to enhance maximum punishment under the Prevention of Corruption Act from seven years to ten years. The minimum punishment under sections 7, 8, 9 and 12 of the Prevention of Corruption Act will now be three years, and the minimum punishment under section 15, Punishment for Attempt, will now be two years.

These are the broad features of the Lokpal Bill which are now accepted. There is a general consensus that has emerged.

Now, I want to touch upon some of the most significant changes in the Bill as recommended by the Select Committee.

First, the Select Committee has recommended to do away with Part III of the Bill which contains provisions relating to State Lokayuktas and the argument was that the State Lokayuktas would be part of Parliamentary legislation that impacts on the federal structure. So, we have accepted that. In its place, the Select Committee has recommended that this part of the Bill may be replaced with a new section, section 63, which contains a mandate for setting up of the institution-of the Lokayukta through enactment of a law by the State Legislature within a period of 365 days from the date of commencement of the Act. The Government has decided to accept this recommendation. So, we will have a Lokpal Bill here and we will hopefully have in 365 days a similar Lokayukta in every State of this country.

Second, the Select Committee has recommended that the fifth Member of the Selection Committee for selection of Lokpal under the category of 'eminent jurist' may be nominated by the President on the basis of recommendation of the first four Members of the Selection Committee, namely, the Prime Minister, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, the Leader of the Opposition, Lok Sabha, and the Chief Justice of India. The Government has decided to accept this recommendation. Third, the Select Committee has recommended that in clause 14(l)(g) of the Bill, the category 'institutions financed by Government' be retained under the jurisdiction of Lokpal, but 'institutions aided by Government' may be excluded. The Government has decided to accept this recommendation. Fourth, in clause 14(l)(h) of the Bill, the Select Committee has recommended exclusion of bodies and institutions receiving donations from the public from the purview of Lokpal. Even though the Government was not in favour of excluding all such bodies receiving donations from the public from the jurisdiction of Lokpal and had agreed only to the limited exclusion of religious and charitable institutions, in the interest of evolving a consensus on the Bill, the Government is willing to accept this recommendation of the Select Committee and drop the relevant official amendment in the Bill as reported by the Select Committee. Fifth, the Select Committee has recommended that the power to grant sanction for prosecution of public servants should be shifted to the Lokpal in place of the Government. The Select Committee had also recommended that the Lokpal may be required to seek comments of the competent authority and the public servant before taking a decision. The Government has decided to accept this recommendation of the Select Committee with a slight modification that we want to give to that particular Government servant, a hearing before that decision is taken by the Lokpal. With that slight modification of a drafting nature, the Committee has also proposed an amendment to clause 23 of the Bill which dispenses with sanction of the competent authority for prosecution and investigation or inquiry ordered by the Lokpal. Here again, it is proposed to accept the recommendation of the Select Committee subject to that modification that so far to fill the gap in the revised provision as contained in draft Bill as reported by the Committee, instead of comments by the Department, an explanation by the public servant concerned will be called for before launching prosecution or called for before taking the inquiry forward by the Lokpal or by the agency concerned. Sixth, another significant recommendation made by the Select Committee is that before taking a decision on filing a chargesheet in a case upon consideration of

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the investigation report, the Lokpal may authorise its own prosecution wing or the concerned investigating agency to initiate prosecution in special courts. The original Bill, as passed by Lok Sabha, provided for prosecution of the case only by the prosecution wing of the Lokpal. The Government has decided to accept this recommendation of the Select Committee. Seventh, the Select Committee has recommended a number of amendments in the Bill with a view to strengthening the CBI such as, (1) setting up of a Directorate of Prosecution headed by a Director of Prosecution under the overall control of the Director, CBI; (2) appointment of the Director of Prosecution on the recommendation of the CVC; (3) maintenance of a panel of advocates by CBI other than Government advocates with the consent of the Lokpal for handling Lokpalreferred cases; (4) transfer of officers of CBI investigating cases referred by Lokpal with the approval of Lokpal; (5) provision of adequate funds to CBI for investigating cases referred by Lokpal. The Government had originally decided to accept all these recommendations except the recommendation relating to transfer of officers of CBI investigating cases referred by Lokpal with the approval of Lokpal as that would affect the smooth functioning of CBI. However, in the interest of evolving a consensus on the Bill, the Government is willing to accept this recommendation of the Select Committee as well.

Now, broadly speaking, the essence of this legislation is that the investigating agencies will be independent; the appointment of the CBI Director will be done through an independent and transparent process; all public functionaries would be under the Lokpal Bill; the prosecution under the control of the Lokpal will be done through the Director, Prosecution who shall also be appointed independently. The prosecution by the CBI agency with reference to matters referred to it by the Lokpal will also be overlooked by the Lokpal itself. So, there is no element of Governmental interference when you deal with matters of corruption. I think, Sir, this is truly a historic movement. I thank the Prime Minister, the Leader of the UPA Government, the Leader of the Opposition and leaders of all political parties who are sitting here today, who have listened to the voice of millions in this country, who are really fed up with corruption at the highest levels in this country; and at all levels. ...(*Interruptions*)... I do not think this is the time to laugh and snigger. In fact, this is the time to celebrate that we have at last reached a consensus. It is time to congratulate all those who have worked very hard for this consensus. We can raise issues of politics, but I don't think this is the time for that. We can

generate political heat and debate, but I don't think it is the time for that. We can criticise for what has happened, in the past, for what we did and what we did not do. I don't think it is the time for that, it is time for us to rise to the occasion to celebrate this consensus; and congratulate all those who have participated effectively, positively to evolve this consensus.

The question was proposed.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस चर्चा पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

महोदय, कानून मंत्री जी ने इस बिल को पेश करते वक्त कहा कि इतिहास बनता भी है और इतिहास दोहराया भी जाता है। महोदय, आज की बहस, 29 दिसम्बर, 2011 को सारे दिन चली बहस, जो कि मध्य रात्रि को इंटरप्ट हो गयी थी, उसी बहस को आगे बढ़ाने की प्रक्रिया है। 29 दिसम्बर, 2011 को जो कुछ हुआ, उस इतिहास को दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है। हवा बदली है, राजनीतिक माहौल बदला है, लेकिन समस्त विपक्ष का वही रवैया है, जो 29 दिसम्बर, 2011 को था। इस बदले हुए राजनीतिक माहौल में और इस बदली हुई हवा में शायद सरकार की समझ थोड़ी बदली है। इसलिए हम 29 दिसम्बर, 2011 को जो कह रहे थे, उस में क्या गुण था और क्या मेरिट थी, यह आज सरकार को समझ आना आरंभ हुआ है।

यह सभी के लिए खुशी की बात है कि इतिहास ने हमें एक और अवसर दिया है कि जो बहस पिछले 46 वर्षों से इस देश में चल रही थी, उसे आज समाप्त कर हम पहल करें और लोकपाल बिल को पारित करें। उस बिल में जो कमियाँ और कमजोरियाँ थीं, उनको दूर करें और उन्हें दूर करने के बाद एक विश्वसनीय और क्रेडिबल कानून, जो क्रेडिबल हो और वर्केबल भी हो, उसे देश के सामने पेश करें।

मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि हमारा एक प्रमुख राजनीतिक दल सैद्धांतिक रूप से इस कानून के खिलाफ है और इसलिए वह इस का बहिष्कार कर रहा है। बेहतर होता कि सभी राजनीतिक दल, इस के हर पहलू पर विचार कर सर्वसम्मति से इस कानून को पास करते। समाजवादी पार्टी द्वारा यह कहना कि निर्णय की प्रक्रिया इस देश में समाप्त हो जाएगी, लोग निर्णय करते वक्त डरेंगे, शायद यह अपने आप में ठीक नहीं होगा। यह कानून आने से निर्णय की प्रक्रिया सुधरेगी, लोग गलत कारणों से निर्णय करते वक्त डरेंगे और निर्णय करते वक्त यह भी महसूस करेंगे कि जो मैं फाइल पर लिख रहा हूँ या जो निर्णय कर रहा हूँ, कल उसे कोई-न-कोई पढ़ने वाला है और इस के ऊपर टिप्पणी करने वाला है। और मेरे द्वारा यह निर्णय करना ईमानदारी के कारण है। मुझे विश्वास है कि आरंभिक दिनों में कुछ लोगों को तकलीफ जरूर हो सकती है, लेकिन राजनीति ऐसी प्रक्रिया है, जिसमें हम हर रोज सीखते हैं, हर रोज अपने आपको सुधारने का प्रयास करते हैं और इसलिए

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

जो सुधार इस देश में आवश्यक हैं, इस देश के हित और राजनैतिक व्यवस्था की विश्वसनीयता के लिए, उसमें यह कानून बहुत बड़ा योगदान होगा।

उपसभापति जी, यह तो हकीकत है कि जनता के बीच में राजनीति की विश्वसनीयता में और राजनैतिक लोगों के ऊपर विश्वास करने में गिरावट आई है। इसलिए इस हकीकत को हम लोग स्वीकार करते हैं और स्वीकार करने के बाद हम अपने आपको और इस व्यवस्था को सुधारने का प्रयास करें। अगर हम इसे सुधारने का प्रयास करते हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से एक जो प्रक्रिया राजनीति की आरंभ होती है, क्रेडिबिलिटी और विश्वसनीयता को बनाए रखने के लिए, उसमें हम एक योगदान देंगे। मैंने यह भी आलोचना सुनी है कि सेन्स ऑफ द हाउस वह रेजोल्यूशन और निर्णय था, जो उस वक्त के वित्त मंत्री ने सदन के सामने पेश किया था और सदन ने स्वीकार किया था, उसमें देश के समक्ष जो वायदा किया गया था, वह इसमें पूरा नहीं हुआ। उसमें एक वायदा यह था कि हम एक प्रभावी लोकपाल इस देश में देंगे। इस लोकपाल में भी, जो आज हम पारित करने जा रहे हैं, सुधार की बहुत गुंजाइश है। क्या यह आदर्श कानून है? आदर्श कानून तो आज तक कभी देश में बना नहीं है, हर कानून में अनुभव के आधार पर सुधार की आवश्यकता होती है और मुझे विश्वास है कि 29 दिसम्बर, 2011 और आज के बीच में आप सुधार लाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, आने वाले कल में भी शायद इसमें चार और सुधार करने की आवश्यकता पड़े, अनुभव के आधार पर इस देश की राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया उसको करेगी। दूसरा वायदा हम लोगों ने यह किया था कि सिटीजन्स चार्टर और उनकी ग्रीवीएन्सेज के संबंध में हम लोग कानून बनाएंगे। मैं सरकार से, प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां हैं, आग्रह करूंगा कि कई राज्यों में यह कानून बन चुका है, लोक सभा में यह इंटरोड्यूस् हो चुका है, इस कानून को लेकर कोई राजनीतिक विवाद नहीं है, इससे तो प्रशासन का स्तर सुधरेगा, इसलिए इसको शीघ्र लोक सभा के एजेण्डा पर लाकर और उसके बाद इस सदन में लाकर पारित भी किया जाए, ताकि उस सेन्स ऑफ द हाउस रेजोल्यूशन का जो दूसरा चरण था, उसको भी हम पूरा कर पाएं। इसमें तीसरा विषय था कि हर राज्य के अंदर लोकायुक्त की स्थापना होगी। इस विषय पर कोई यह केवल राजनैतिक बहस नहीं, एक संवैधानिक बहस थी। हम लोगों का यह कहना था और अधिकतर राजनैतिक दल और क्षेत्रीय राजनैतिक दलों की विशेष रूप से यह मान्यता थी कि भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ अगर लोकायुक्त या लोकपाल के माध्यम से लड़ाई लड़नी है, तो देश के संघीय ढांचे के साथ-साथ वह लड़ी जा सकती है। **Federalism and the battle against corruption can co-exist. For implementing that battle against corruption through Lokpal, do we have to dismantle the federal character of India?** और 29 दिसम्बर, 2011 की बहस में यह बात प्रमुख कारण थी। सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा गया कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 253 के तहत, क्योंकि एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समझौता है - **International Convention against Corruption**, उसको इफेक्ट देने के लिए इस कानून को लाया गया और इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह अधिकार होगा। अन्य राजनैतिक दलों का यह मानना था कि यह कानून राज्य की सेवाओं के साथ संबंध रखता है, यह केवल क्रिमिनल लॉ नहीं

है। It is not merely a criminal law legislation which could be on the Concurrent List, it also deals with 'Services of the State' and 'Services of the State' is exclusively a State subject. Therefore, can the Central Parliament or Legislature enact a law in relation to action against civil servants exclusively of the State? अन्य राजनैतिक दलों को यह लगता था कि शायद यह करना संभव नहीं होगा। इसलिए सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सुझाव के बाद आज एक सुझाव लाया गया और इसमें एक प्रावधान यह कर दिया गया कि एक वर्ष के अंदर हर राज्य में लोकायुक्त बनाना आवश्यक होगा। केंद्र हर राज्य को एक मॉडल लॉ इसी कानून के आधार पर भेजे। उस कानून को या कुछ संशोधनों के साथ हर राज्य की विधान सभा के लिए यह अनिवार्य होगा कि वह उस लोकायुक्त को भी पारित करे। लोकायुक्त होगा, लेकिन संविधान के दायरे में होगा और हर राज्य की जो संवैधानिक संस्था है - हर राज्य की विधान सभा, यह जिम्मेवारी उसके ऊपर दी गई है और उसके लिए यह अनिवार्य होगा कि उस कानून को वह बनाए।

उपसभापति जी, इसमें स्टैंडिंग कमेटी रही, कई रिपोर्टें रही। जैसा कि माननीय कानून मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मुझे भी सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सदस्य के रूप में रहने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ। हमारे सहयोगी श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी जी उस सेलेक्ट कमेटी के अध्यक्ष थे और मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि जिस प्रकार से उन्होंने सेलेक्ट कमेटी की प्रोसीडिंग्स चलाई, एक-एक प्रावधान के ऊपर घंटों-घंटों चर्चा चली। समाज के जो सबसे बड़े विशेषज्ञ हो सकते थे, उनको बुलाया गया और 29 दिसंबर, 2011 वाला जो पुराना ड्राफ्ट था, जिसको लेकर हमारे मन में बहुत शंकाएं थीं, उसको सुधारा गया। क्या लोकपाल की नियुक्ति करने में सरकार का पलड़ा भारी रहेगा, यह हमें शक था और इसलिए हम यह कहते थे कि अगर सरकार का पलड़ा भारी रहता है और केंद्र की सरकार और राज्यों में राज्य की सरकार अपने मन में लोकपाल की नियुक्ति कर ले, तो फिर उसका राजनीतिक दुरुपयोग होगा। पहले ड्राफ्ट में पांच से तीन ऐसे लोग थे जो सरकार का पक्ष ले सकते थे। उसमें एक चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ इंडिया थे, एक लीडर ऑफ अपोज़िशन थे, दोनों सरकार के दायरे से बाहर थे। लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष उसमें रहेंगे, प्रधान मंत्री जी रहेंगे, पांचवें सदस्य एक ज्यूरिस्ट ऑफ एमिनेंस रहेंगे, जिनको सरकार नियुक्त करती है। इसको हम लोगों ने बदल दिया और बदलकर ये पहले चारों सदस्य जिनमें चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ इंडिया भी होंगे, लीडर ऑफ अपोज़िशन भी होंगे, लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष भी होंगे, प्रधान मंत्री जी भी होंगे, ये चारों मिलकर पांचवें सदस्य का चयन करेंगे जो एक ज्यूरिस्ट ऑफ एमिनेंस होगा। इस पूरी प्रक्रिया में लोकपाल की नियुक्ति वे लोग करेंगे और इसके संबंध में जो प्रक्रिया है, वे लोग चलाएंगे। जिस लोकपाल के खिलाफ शिकायत होगी, उसको हटाने का अधिकार किसके पास होगा? जो विधेयक सरकार लाई थी, उसमें हटाने का अधिकार और उस कार्रवाई को आरंभ करने का अधिकार केन्द्र सरकार के पास था। केंद्र सरकार चाहे तो राष्ट्रपति जी के माध्यम से सुप्रीम कोर्ट जा सकती है और जैसा अभी श्री देरेक ओब्राईन ने पश्चिम बंगाल के ह्यूमन राइट्स कमिशन के चेयरमैन के संबंध में एक विषय उठाया था, तो केवल केंद्र सरकार सुप्रीम कोर्ट में रेफर कर सकती है, कोई

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

दूसरा सदस्य चाहे भी तो नहीं कर सकता। उस प्रावधान को बदलकर सांसदों द्वारा जैसे इम्पीचमेंट प्रोसेस होता है, यह अधिकार उसकी तरफ शिफ्ट किया गया। इस रेफरेंस के दौरान, मौजूदा मसला, जिसका जिक्र किया गया कि क्या वे अपने पद पर बने रह सकते हैं? पुराने बिल में सस्पेंड करने का अधिकार केंद्र सरकार को था, वह अधिकार भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट को शिफ्ट कर दिया गया, ताकि लोकपाल को हटाने या सस्पेंड करने के प्रावधान को भी एक प्रकार से निष्पक्षता दी जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त लोकपाल का जो अधिकार क्षेत्र है, उसके संबंध में मैं सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि एक बार उस पर पुनर्विचार कर ले। जहां सरकारी धन, सरकारी साधन और सरकारी राजस्व का इस्तेमाल होता है, सरकार के संबंध में, सरकारी संस्थाओं के संबंध में, लोकपाल के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में वे लोग आते हैं। The jurisdiction of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas predominantly should be in relation to where Government revenues are involved, where Governmental functions are involved. In the original Bill, you had kept a provision that besides the Government, anybody else, including the private bodies which are raising donations from the public, would also be covered.

The Select Committee unanimously felt that this would overburden the Lokpal. There are hundreds of schools, colleges, religious organizations, temples, mosques, gurudwaras, private NGOs, societies, which have nothing to do with the Governmental functioning. Then, why do you burden the Lokpal with this functioning? There will be separate laws under each of their functioning which will cover them. This is one area where I see, from the new Amendments that you have brought, that you have disagreed with the recommendation of the Select Committee. In the Amendment, moved by Shri Narayanasamy, to the Bill as drafted by the Select Committee, in the special Amendment to clause 3, they have excluded religious organizations.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We are not moving this Amendment. I have already indicated that.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am glad to hear that. If you go back to the recommendation of the original Select Committee, which is the appropriate and the correct amendment, then, I am in favour of that. Otherwise, to include all private organizations within the Lokpal...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No, we are not.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This will almost be infiltrating into every area of life which, at this stage, is not desirable. I am grateful to the hon. Minister if he is not moving the amendment.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We are moving Amendment Nos. 6, 7 and 8. Other than those, we are not moving any other Amendment.

श्री अरुण जेटली: इसके अलावा जांच करने की जो प्रक्रिया थी, वह बहुत विचित्र प्रकार की थी। जो पुराना कानून आया था, उसकी जांच की प्रक्रिया असंभव प्रकार की थी। मुझे याद है, 29 दिसम्बर की बहस में मैंने कहा था कि जैसे एक जलेबी की शोप होती है, एक जांच ऊपर से नीचे आती जाएगी, फिर घूमती जाएगी और वर्षों तक समाप्त नहीं होगी। वह प्रक्रिया इस प्रकार की थी। सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने उसको सिम्प्लीफाई किया है। वे सुझाव अधिकतर स्वीकार किए गए, लेकिन आज जो एक अमेंडमेंट है, उसके संबंध में मैं यह भी स्पष्टीकरण ले लूँ कि यह जो सरकार की तरफ से सेलेक्ट कमेटी को रेकमेंडेशन आया है, विशेष रूप से अमेंडमेंट संख्या 6...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I shall clarify this.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Minister, I have some suggestions to offer in regard to your Amendment No.6. It is fair enough to say that the Lokpal should hear a delinquent public servant and, therefore, you have introduced, at Page 10, after line 11, the following proviso, and the proviso reads: "Provided that before ordering an investigation under sub-clause b, the Lokpal shall call for an explanation from the public servant so as to determine whether there exists a *prima facie* case for investigation or not." सामान्य तौर पर जिसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही हो रही है, उससे पूछना अपने आपमें न्यायसंगत है, मुझे इसमें कोई तकलीफ नहीं है। लेकिन इसमें एक अपवाद करने की जरूरत है। आपने जनरल कह दिया कि किसी इन्वेस्टीगेशन या प्रीलिमिनरी इन्क्वायरी से पहले उसकी सुनवाई होगी। भ्रष्टाचार के बहुत अधिक मामले आते हैं। बाहर जितने भी लोग इस आंदोलन से जुड़े हुए हैं, उन सबका भी यह आग्रह है कि इस विषय पर पुनर्विचार कर लें, यह एक गंभीर विषय है। भ्रष्टाचार के संबंध में जितने विषय आते हैं, उनमें किस प्रकार की शिकायतें आती हैं? अगर यह शिकायत आयी कि किसी ने तीन साल पहले आदेश पारित किया था, क्या इससे प्रिवेंशन ऑफ करप्शन ऐक्ट अट्रैक्ट होता है तो आप सुनवाई कीजिए, कोई तकलीफ नहीं है, लेकिन अगर आरोप यह है कि फलां आदमी रिश्वत मांग रहा है और इस जगह पर रिश्वत लेगा तो आपको उसी वक्त रेड करके, छापा मारकर उसको पकड़ना है। ऐसे मामले में आपको उसे पहले कोई नोटिस देने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री कपिल सिबल: सर, मैं इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण अभी कर देना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me just complete and then you give a clarification. So, in a case where a search is required or a raid is required, — this will be

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

required in two cases, that is, where disproportionate assets are located and where bribes are being given or taken — the Lokpal should have the power to take such action without giving a public servant an opportunity of hearing.

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: आप बिल्कुल सही कह रहे हैं कि अगर छापे की जरूरत है या कोई गलत काम कर रहा है, पैसा दे रहा है या पैसा ले रहा है, उस समय कोई hearing की बात नहीं आएगी, hearing तभी होगी जब prosecution launch होगी, prosecution launch करने से पहले छापे पर कोई हेयरिंग नहीं होगी और इस पर स्पष्टीकरण है। It is before launching prosecution.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: No, no; it is after launching investigation. That is my difficulty, Mr. Sibal. There is no need to correct it, please.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: "Whether there exists a *prima facie* case for investigation....

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The moment you introduce it — at page 10 after line 13 — for prosecution I have no difficulty. Please give him a hearing. But, I have no difficulty with this generalisation that you are making before any investigation. Please put a second proviso after this. It will take just one sentence. It was suggested in the All Party meeting yesterday also that put a second proviso "provided where search and seizure is required, no such opportunity will be required in the first instance." I have no difficulty. Put that proviso and you will absolutely add to the strength of this law. But if you insist on hearing in every case before investigation, that before a search and seizure you have to give a notice...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Section 26 allows search and seizure without any hearing.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Section 26 allows search and seizure but search and seizure takes place when investigation is ordered. You can assume that there is an alternative view also possible at times. I am glad on most other issues you are today conceding to the alternative view. Therefore, as far as this provision is concerned, a search and seizure will take place after an investigation, It can't take place before an investigation. Therefore, please allow search and seizure even without a prior notice. Make a clarificatory amendment so that this provision itself can't be misused. It will help you in recovering disproportionately acquired assets; it will help you in stopping cases of corruption. There is no difficulty. If the intention is common then the language has to be so clear that there is no scope

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for ambiguity. Therefore, I have no difficulty. Since the discussion is going to go on for some time,- the hon. Minister can consider this. Sir, with regard to the Central Bureau of Investigation, there are several changes which the Select Committee had suggested, with regard to appointment of a Director and appointment of a Director of Prosecution and with regard to financial powers. Now, with regard to transfer of officials, I had made a suggestion and I heard the Minister rightly that during the pendency of a case if an officer is to be transferred, take the prior nod from the Lokpal. Otherwise, the Government would be entitled to shift anybody arbitrarily. The powers of superintendence in Lokpal-referred cases should vest in the Lokpal itself as far as CBI is concerned. I am glad if that amendment with regard to transfer of officials is accepted, then, what the Select Committee had desired in regard to the CBI is taken care of. Sir, if this one matter of drafting required to prior notice can be sorted out, I have just one last point to make and that last suggestion is, you have provided for religious-based reservations in the matter of appointment. I am aware of the fact that my party may be alone in raising this question. But I must point out that the Constitution does not permit this kind of a reservation at any stage and therefore, we have a serious reservation. I am aware of the fact that many other parties may take the view that Mr. Sibal is taking or his Government is taking. But this Bill, to that extent, suffers from a Constitutional vice that you can't have in matters of appointment of an anti-corruption body, religious-based reservations. There is no scope within our Constitutional framework for this kind of a reservation itself. Having said this, I would once again urge the Minister to kindly consider the language.

We have some time in the course of the next couple of hours to rectify that. And, therefore, the investigative agencies and the Lokpal should be empowered to conduct searches in cases of emergency without a prior notice. Our intention seems to be the same. Therefore, the language should not leave any scope for ambiguity as far as this is concerned.

With these observations, my party will fully support this Bill so that this Bill can be passed today itself.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, if the House agrees, today we will have a lunch-break only for half-an-hour.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, avoid the lunch break.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, after Satish Chandra Misra's speech, I will take the sense of the House and decide.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. Sir, avoid the lunch break and continue with the debate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Avoid the lunch break? Oh! If that is the sense of the House, I am very happy. There is no lunch break. I think all of you have agreed ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay, fine. All right. Thank you, Yechuryji, for that suggestion. I thank Shri Yechury for that suggestion ...(*Interruptions*)... आप लोग बैठिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Okay. After the speaks, I will again the sense of the House. मिश्रा जी आप बोलिए।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आज आपने मुझे मेरी बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से इस *लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त विधेयक, 2011* पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। मैं अपनी पार्टी की लीडर और अपनी लेजिस्लेटिव पार्टी की चेयरमैन सुश्री मायावती जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने के लिए अधिकृत किया है, ताकि मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से अपनी बात सदन के सामने रख सकूँ।

मान्यवर, इससे पहले भी लोकपाल बिल पर चर्चा हो चुकी है और सदन के बाहर व सदन के अंदर भी काफी चर्चा हुई है। हर जगह बहुजन समाज पार्टी ने, हमारी लीडर सुश्री मायावती जी ने अपना स्टैंड स्पष्ट किया है कि हम लोग भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ हैं। चूंकि हमारी पार्टी हर स्तर पर भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ है, इसलिए इस तरह के बिल का स्वागत करती है और हमेशा यह कहती रही है कि इस बिल को शीघ्र से शीघ्र लाना चाहिए। हम इसके साथ ही सरकार को धन्यवाद भी देते हैं कि वह इस बिल को सदन में लेकर आई है। मैं इस बिल के बारे में कहने से पहले एक बात और कहना चाहूँगा कि इस विषय को लेकर कल एक ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग बुलाई गई थी। वह ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग राज्य सभा की ओर से बुलाई गई थी। हमारी पार्टी को इस मीटिंग की सूचना मीडिया के माध्यम से तब मिली जब शाम को इस बारे में टेलीविजन पर बताया जा रहा था कि बहुजन समाज पार्टी और समाजवादी पार्टी ने इसका बहिष्कार किया है। हमारे मंत्री श्री कमल नाथ जी यहां पर बैठे हैं, इस ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग की जिम्मेदारी इनकी थी या सरकार की तरफ से अन्य जिस किसी की भी जिम्मेदारी थी, मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कृपया वे यह बताएं कि हमारी पार्टी को ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग में बुलाने की सूचना क्यों नहीं दी गई? अगर सूचना नहीं दी गई, तो जब मीडिया वाले यह पूछ रहे थे कि क्या बी.एस.पी. ने बॉयकाट किया है, तो

कम से कम उस समय मीडिया के सामने तो यह बात स्पष्ट कर देनी चाहिए थी कि हमने उन्हें इस ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग में नहीं बुलाया है, इसलिए वे यहां नहीं आए हैं। यह कहा गया कि वे नहीं आए हैं और बॉयकाट के बारे में पूछा गया तो हमें इस बात का अफसोस है कि इस बात का क्लेरिफिकेशन देना चाहिए था। जब मीडिया के लोगों ने बाहर यह प्रश्न उठाया तब आज हमारी पार्टी की लीडर ने इसका क्लेरिफिकेशन दिया और यह बात भी कही और हमने इस बात का वहां पर विरोध भी किया।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री कमलनाथ): सर, माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा है कि मैंने उन्हें ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग की सूचना क्यों नहीं दी, तो मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे भी इसकी सूचना लेट मिली थी। यहां पर सीताराम येचुरी जी भी हैं, इनको भी यह सूचना लेट मिली थी। इसमें कुछ कम्युनिकेशन गैप था। यह सूचना राज्य सभा सेक्रेटेरिएट आफिस के द्वारा जारी की गई थी। मुझे जिस प्रकार की सूचना मिली, यह काफी लेट मिली थी और येचुरी जी को भी लेट मिली थी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is only a communication gap; it is not deliberate.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made it clear now.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, इससे एक गलत मैसेज जाता है कि एक पार्टी, बहुजन समाज पार्टी, जो कि शुरू से, पहले दिन से ही लोकपाल बिल के लिए अपना ऐसा पक्ष रख रही है कि हम उसके सपोर्ट में हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि जल्द से जल्द लोकपाल बिल आए, उस पार्टी के बारे में यह प्रचार हो, मीडिया में यह आए कि उन्होंने बायकाट किया, यह सही नहीं था, इसलिए हमने आपके सामने अपनी बात को रखा है।

मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत ही अर्जेंट मैटर है, बहुत जरूरी मैटर है, मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से हर तरफ भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है, उसको देखते हुए इस देश के लिए जरूरी है कि इस तरह का बिल आए, जिससे इस पर कुछ रोकथाम लगे, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले एक हफ्ते, दस दिन से सदन नहीं चल सका और यह इसलिए नहीं चल सका, क्योंकि हाउस एडजर्न हो जाता था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे आज एक कन्सेन्सस बनाकर, एक निर्णय लेकर इस पर चर्चा हो रही है, वैसे ही एक और बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय, जिसके लिए हमारी पार्टी पहले दिन से ही यहां पर कहती रही है कि मुजफ्फरनगर में मासूम बच्चे मर रहे हैं और केंद्र की सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी नहीं निभा रही है। वहां पर उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार भी अपनी जिम्मेदारी न निभाते हुए मासूम बच्चों को मरने दे रही है। वहां साठ से ज्यादा बच्चे मर चुके हैं और रोज़ाना मर भी रहे हैं, उसके बाद

[श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा]

भी केन्द्र की सरकार ने इस पर कोई पहल नहीं की है। समाजवादी पार्टी, जिसकी उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार है, उसने पहले दिन से ही इसका विरोध किया है कि इस बात की चर्चा न हो। अगर इस पर भी चर्चा होती, इस पर भी एक कन्सेन्सस बनता और एक जिम्मेदारी लेकर निर्णय लिया जाता, तो वे मासूम बच्चे, जो मर गए हैं, शायद उनमें से कुछ की जान बचाई जा सकती थी और जो अभी भी मर रहे हैं, हम उनकी जान बचा सकते थे। लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि किसी भी पार्टी ने, चाहे वह विपक्ष की पार्टियां हों या सत्ता पक्ष की पार्टी हो, किसी ने भी इस पर गंभीरता से नहीं सोचा कि इस विषय पर भी एक चर्चा होनी चाहिए और चर्चा करके इसका कोई हल निकाला जाना चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक यह लोकपाल का बिल है और जो बिल पहले आया था, जिसको लोक सभा से पारित किया गया था और पारित करके यहां पर भेज दिया गया था और साथ ही यहां पर यह इच्छा भी दर्शाई गई थी कि इसको पारित कर दिया जाए, उस संदर्भ में आज यह खुशी की बात है कि माननीय लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब, जिन्होंने इस बिल को यहां पर रखा है, उन्होंने खुद ही इस बात को मान लिया है कि वह एक अधकचरा और दंतहीन बिल था, जिसको लागू कर देने से कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता था। वे सारे प्रावधान, जो उन्होंने पहले डाले थे, उनको बदलकर जो मामले सिलेक्ट कमेटी में गए थे, उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए वे आज यह नया बिल लाए हैं। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि अन्य सदस्यों, माननीय लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन के साथ-साथ मुझे भी सिलेक्ट कमेटी में शरीक होने का मौका मिला था। क्योंकि मैं भी कमेटी का मैम्बर था और हम लोगों ने उसमें जो सुझाव रखे थे, उनमें से काफी सुझाव मान लिए गए हैं। कुछ सुझाव, जो माननीय लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब ने यहीं पर मान लिए हैं, मैं इसके लिए उनको यहीं पर धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इसके साथ-साथ मैं उनको इसके लिए भी खास तौर पर धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से शुरू से ही जो बात रखी गई थी, देश के हालातों को देखते हुए जिस तरह से हर संस्था में ऐसे हाल हो रहे हैं कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स/शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स, बैकवर्ड क्लास, माइनॉरिटीज़ का रिप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिए, परंतु हो नहीं रहा है, आपने सिलेक्ट कमेटी में उनका रिप्रेजेंटेशन रखा है। आपने जो सर्व कमेटी है, उसमें भी उनका रिप्रेजेंटेशन रखा है। आपने इस व्यवस्था को लोकपाल की कमेटी में भी रखा है, इसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ। मैं आपको इसके लिए भी बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि हमारी पार्टी की तरफ से जो बात शुरू से कही जा रही थी, आप उसको स्वीकार करते हुए इसमें उसको लाए हैं। मैं इस बात से बिल्कुल राजी नहीं हूँ और इस बात को बिल्कुल भी एक्सेप्ट नहीं करता हूँ कि इस तरह का कोई प्रोविजन लाने से यह अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल होगा। यह किसी भी प्रकार से अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल प्रोविजन नहीं है। उसमें जिस तरह का कोई भी रिज़र्वेशन नहीं है, जिस तरह के रिज़र्वेशन की बात कहकर कहा जा रहा है कि अगर आप इसको लाएंगे तो यह अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल होगा। हमारी पार्टी इससे मत नहीं रखती है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि आपने ऐसा करके सही किया है। जो अन्य संस्थाएं हैं, जिनका मैं पहले भी कई बार एग्जैम्पल दे चुका हूँ कि जहां पर इस तरह के प्रावधान

नहीं हैं, वहां पर इन क्लास के लोगों के साथ हमेशा से ज्यादाती होती आ रही है। वहां पर आज भी उनका रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं है। चूंकि इस बिल को लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब पेश कर रहे हैं, इसलिए यह उनकी नॉलेज में है कि जब उच्च न्यायालय और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में इस तरह का कोई सिलेक्शन होता है, तो उसमें कोई प्रोविजन नहीं रखा है।

आप देख लें, ऐसा प्रोविज़न न होने की वजह से आज आपको पूरे देश में हाई कोर्ट्स में गिनती के लोग मिलेंगे, जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के होंगे as High Court judge और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी। आप इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय को ही ले लीजिए। जहां तक शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के रिप्रिजेंटेशन की बात है, जहां पर 160 की स्ट्रेंथ है, वहां पर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का रिप्रिजेंटेशन शून्य है। वह इसी वजह से है, क्योंकि इस तरह का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। आपको आगे चल कर हाई कोर्ट्स में अप्वायंटमेंट्स के सम्बन्ध में इस तरह का प्रावधान सोचना पड़ेगा और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बारे में भी आपको सोचना पड़ेगा, जिससे 25 परसेंट जनता, जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट को बिलांग करती है, उसके कुछ रिप्रिजेंटेटिक्स उसकी बात सुनने के लिए, उसकी बात समझने के लिए इन जगहों पर भी कुछ लोग वहां बैठे हों।

इसके साथ-साथ जहां तक बिल का सवाल है, मैं आपसे एक चीज़ जरूर कहना चाहूंगा। First I would like to ask the hon. Law Minister whether he is proceeding to press the amendment to clause 9 or not. Kindly see it.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It is only clauses 6, 7 and 8.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Because sub-clause 2 of clause 9 says, "Direct the closure of report before the special court against the public servant..." which, I think, can't be sustainable and it would be *ultra vires* provision. Since you have accepted this, I need not speak much on this.

Besides this, what I would say is that you have done a right thing by accepting the Select Committee's recommendation so far as CBI's empowerment is concerned. You have also agreed today that in case of transfer, you would seek permission from the Lokpal. Therefore, that also strengthens the Bill further.

Looking into all these aspects, so far as my party is concerned, we feel, as was said by the Leader of the Opposition, the other Bill also should be brought जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश की बात है, तो हमारी पार्टी ने, जब सुश्री मायावती जी वहां की मुख्य मंत्री थीं, उत्तर प्रदेश जनहित गारंटी कानून बनाया और उसको लागू किया। यह बात दूसरी है कि अब वहां सब खत्म हो गया है। जब वहां कोई कानून की व्यवस्था ही नहीं है, तो गारंटी की बात ही नहीं रह गई। पहले हम लोग वहां पर जनहित गारंटी कानून लाए थे और उसको लागू किया था। मैं खुश होता, अगर समाजवादी पार्टी के सदस्य यहां मौजूद होते

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और इस बात को सुनते, लेकिन वे यहां नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से हम लोग उत्तर प्रदेश में कानून लाए थे, आपको भी यहां लाना चाहिए।

मैं आखिरी बात कहना चाहूंगा। इसके पहले कि मैं अपनी आखिरी बात कहूँ, मैं श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी जी, जो सेलेक्ट कमेटी के चेयरमैन थे, को बधाई दूंगा, क्योंकि उन्होंने जिस तरीके से सेलेक्ट कमेटी को चलाया, जिस तरीके से सबको मौका दिया, सबकी बातों को सुन कर और सरकार के दबाव में न आकर उन्होंने जिस तरीके से कानून को ड्राफ्ट किया, इस बात के लिए वे खास तौर से बधाई के पात्र हैं। मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, मैं बड़े अदब से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। देखिए, चतुर्वेदी जी कांग्रेस के हैं, लेकिन बढ़िया काम होता है, तो सदन कितनी प्रशंसा करता है और वहीं 2जी पर जेपीसी होती है, क्या काम होता है कि सदन में गतिरोध होता है, यह भी देख लीजिए। मैं यही बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): उसका चेयरमैन भी चतुर्वेदी जी को बना दीजिए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: देख लीजिए, यह हिन्दुस्तान का लोकतंत्र है कि सब चतुर्वेदी जी की तारीफ कर रहे हैं और 2 जी की जेपीसी ने ऐसा काम किया कि उसको ओन-अप करने में भी शर्म आती है।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: आपके कहने का मतलब है कि सत्यव्रत जी को जेपीसी का चेयरमैन बनाना चाहिए।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करने के पहले आपका ध्यान क्लॉज़ 63 की तरफ ले जाना चाहूंगा। माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजीशन ने यह बात कही कि क्लॉज़ 63 के होने की वजह से आपने लोकायुक्त वाला प्रोवीज़न तो हटा दिया, but, within one year, all the States will create an office of the Lokayukta. I think, except Gujarat, almost everywhere there was a Lokayukta. Now, Gujarat also has a Lokayukta. But, the difficulty is that what was being said is probably not there in the provision that now these States will be bound, the draft would be sent to the States and they would also make an enactment of the same nature. Now it is open to them. They will say or an answer from the States can come that they already have a Lokayukta. In Uttar Pradesh the Lokayukta Act is absolutely different where the tenure is extended every now and then. It is now nine years extension. If you see clause 63 of the Bill it says, "Every State shall establish a body to be known as Lokayukta for the State. If not so established, constituted or appointed by a law made by the State Legislature to deal with the complaints relating to corruption against certain public functionaries within a period of one year from the date of

commencement of the Act..." There is no such provision that the draft which will be passed both by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha would be sent to the States and they will adopt this and also modify their Acts. It is not there. ...*(Interruptions)*... We know that we had opposed that you cannot exercise the powers of the State Governments. But, at least, you could have said that 'we are sending draft legislation, we are sending a model which may be considered and be accepted or adopted.' But that is wanting here. Therefore, the discretion has been left on the State Governments to decide and frame their own Act or continue with the provisions of the Act in whatever manner they feel or like.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The logic of the Leader of the Opposition is that any such direction issued to any State Government would be violative on the federal structure of the Constitution. Therefore, all that we could do is to have a model law and then persuade the State Governments to accept that model law that would be consistent with the federal structure of the Constitution. But my worry is that while we might have a Lokpal here, we may not have a Lokpal in Gujarat or Madhya Pradesh or some other States. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: That is a very sweeping remark. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are we seeking a consensus or seeking a disruption? ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you being fair? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No, no, I said 'and other States'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मध्य प्रदेश में भी लागू है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उत्तराखण्ड में लागू नहीं है, आप उसकी बात नहीं कह रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: हां, वह भी कहना चाहिए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: मध्य प्रदेश में लागू है। आप गलत बयान मत दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please. All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It took 46 years to get a Lokayukta; don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: What I would say is that in this provision there is nothing like as the Leader of the Opposition had said that probably now you will be sending the model to the States and the States may accept it and

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modify their Acts. There is nothing like this. There is no provision of this nature. Therefore, I would suggest that, at least, after this Bill is passed, the Government must take the initiative of sending the Act as a model to all the States and ask them to adopt this and make a request to consider and adopt this within one year period. If they do not do it, then they will face the wrath of public in their States. There may be people who will force them to make the amendments which amendments have now come into this particular Lokpal Bill after great deliberations in the House, in the Select Committee and again in this House. Therefore, this will be an effective Act for the States also. We should endeavour and take all steps to ensure that the States also adopt this particular Act and accept the provisions in their States by amending the provisions. With this, I would say we are wholeheartedly in support of the Bill and we want that the Bill is passed. हमारी पार्टी, बहुजन समाज पार्टी आपके इस बिल के समर्थन में है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sitaram Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, आपने आधे घंटे के लंच की बात कही थी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think after his speech, we will have thirty minutes lunch-break. ...*(Interruptions)*... After his speech, we will have thirty minutes' lunch-break. ...*(Interruptions)*... Already you have said that no lunch-break is needed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: मैं दस मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: पहले आपने कहा था कि इनके भाषण के बाद लंच होगा।

श्री उपसभापति: लेकिन बाद में इन्होंने कहा कि लंच नहीं चाहिए। इसमें मेरी गलती कहाँ है? आपने कहा कि लंच नहीं चाहिए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: आपने आधे घंटे के लंच की बात कही थी।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, आपने मुझे बोलने की अनुमति दी है न?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only saying that only after his speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Please give us a lunch-break. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Since you have called me, should I start speaking? ...*(Interruptions)*... Have you given me the permission to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. You speak. After your speech, there will be half- an-hour break for lunch.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak. उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यही बात कहना चाहूंगा कि जब पिछली बार भी ठीक दो साल पहले, इसी महीने इस तरह से बहस हुई थी, उस समय भी मैंने कहा था कि तीन महान वकीलों के बाद आप मुझे बोलने का मौका दे रहे हैं, यह ज्यादाती है। आज भी मैंने यह सोचा था कि मंत्री नारायणसामी जी आएंगे, लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि उनकी धर्मपत्नी को आज बहुत ही गम्भीर तरीके से स्ट्रोक हुआ। सदन की ओर से we wish her all the best and a speedy recovery. And, because of this, the hon. Law Minister has been substituted here. On my behalf — and I am sure, everybody will associate — I would like to convey a speedy recovery to Shrimati Narayanasamy.

लेकिन, इस दिक्कत के बावजूद मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि दो साल पहले इस चर्चा में मैंने यही कहा था कि पहले मुझे एक बात बताइए। देवानंद साहब का एक गाना मुझे याद आ रहा है कि 'कहीं पे निगाहें, कहीं पे निशाना'। ...(व्यवधान)... ठीक बारह बजे वह सही साबित हुआ, जो उस समय मैं आपसे पूछ रहा था कि बारह बजे वे क्या करेंगे। आपने जवाब नहीं दिया, बारह बजे स्थगित करके आप उठ गए। आप माने मैं चेयर की बात कर रहा हूँ कि आज वह नौबत न आए, निशाना वहीं हो और निगाहें भी वहीं हों। तो आज हम चाहेंगे कि यह बिल पारित हो और इसे पारित होने के लिए मैं सत्यव्रत जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री जयराम रमेश): साहब, बीवी और गुलाम फिल्म का गाना भी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: एक और गाना मुझे याद आ रहा है, जिसके बारे में मैं कहूंगा। अफसोस की बात है कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय अभी यहां नहीं हैं। उन्होंने हमें अर्थशास्त्र सिखाया था। वे उसी संस्था में थोड़े दिन अध्यापक थे और मैं छात्र था। जब वे अर्थशास्त्र सिखा रहे थे, तो उन्होंने अर्थशास्त्र पर दो बातें कहीं कि एक तरफ से डिमांड होती है और दूसरी तरफ से सप्लाय होती है। आज हम लोकपाल की बात कह रहे हैं कि देश के अन्दर भ्रष्टाचार पर रोक लगाएंगे। तो भ्रष्टाचार की डिमांड के ऊपर रोक लगाएंगे, उसके लिए पूरे प्रावधान आपने बनाए, उसके बारे में मैं बाद में आउंगा, लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार की सप्लाय के बारे में आप चुप हैं। आप सप्लाय के बारे में क्यों चुप हैं, यह बताइए? हम कह रहे हैं कि आप चुनावी संशोधन लाइए ताकि कॉर्पोरेट हाउसेज की फंडिंग पोलिटिकल पार्टियों को बंद हो, बिना उस सप्लाय के भ्रष्टाचार होता नहीं है। आप उस सप्लाय के बारे में चुप हैं। जयराम जी ने एक गाने की ओर इशारा किया, तो मुझे देवानंद साहब का एक और गाना याद आ रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: साहब, बीवी और गुलाम वाला...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: सर, वह गाना यह है कि 'आंखों ही आंखों में इशारा हो गया, बैठे-बैठे जीने का सहारा हो गया'। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब लीडर आफ दि अपोजिशन कहेंगे कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर को मत लाओ और ये सप्लाई साइड को छुएंगे नहीं। मैं यही कह रहा हूँ कि बिना सप्लाई साइड को छुए भ्रष्टाचार पर आप रोक नहीं लगा सकते हैं। अब लगभग छियालिस साल हो गए हैं, क्योंकि लगभग छियालिस साल पहले 1968 में मोरारजी देसाई साहब की एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफॉर्मस कमेटी ने लोकपाल या Ombudsman का सुझाव दिया था। हमारे लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब ने बिल्कुल सही कहा कि लगभग छियालिस सालों में आठ बार यह विधेयक आ चुका है। इन आठों बार में चार बार हमारी वामपंथी पार्टीज़, मुख्य तौर से हम जिन सरकारों का समर्थन करते रहे हैं, हम उनके पीछे इसे लाने के लिए पड़े थे। 2004 में इनको भी याद होगा, जयराम जी को जरूर याद होगा, कि जब कॉमन मिनिमम प्रोग्राम ज़ाफ्ट हो रहा था, तब इसके बारे में चर्चा करके लिखवाया गया था। अब बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि आज यह विधेयक आ रहा है, इसके अन्दर सहमति है और यह पारित होगा।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: लेकिन, आप यह उनसे नहीं करवा सके। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब तक आप उनके साथ थे, आप उनसे यह नहीं करवा सके। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: अब आप इसे वास्तविकता कहिए, अफसोस कहिए या जो भी कहिए कि जब तक आंखों ही आंखों में इशारा नहीं होता, आप दोनों के बीच में, इस सदन में कुछ सम्भव नहीं है। इसलिए, अब आंखों ही आंखों में इशारा हो गया है, तो यह सम्भव है और यह अच्छी बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह अच्छी बात है। हम उनको भी बधाई दे रहे हैं, आपको भी बधाई दे रहे हैं कि आज फाइनली यह लोकपाल विधेयक पारित होगा। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। मैं यही चाहूंगा कि इसके बारे में मैं फिर आऊंगा। सर, मैं एक चीज़ यह कहना चाहूंगा कि चार मुख्य बातें थीं, जिन पर पिछली बार हमने आपत्ति जताई थी। उनमें से तीन बातों को तो स्वीकार किया गया और इसके लिए मैं उनका आभारी हूँ, यह बात मैं सत्यव्रत जी से पहले ही कह चुका हूँ। मैं उस समय की एक बात क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ, जो मैंने बोला था। I quote, "This unqualified assurance must be given to the country; and, the assurance is that we will enact the Lokpal and the Lokayuktas Bill." हमने लोकायुक्ताज़ पर कहा था कि इसके लिए एक मॉडल बिल भेजिए, जो आज दोनों तरफ से स्वीकार हुआ। अब राज्य सरकारें, राज्य असेम्बलीज़ क्या करेंगी, क्या नहीं करेंगी, यह उन पर निर्भर है, लेकिन उन सबसे हमारा आग्रह यही है कि इस मॉडल बिल के आधार पर, संविधान के संघीय ढांचे के आधार पर एक साल के अंदर वे अपने-अपने राज्यों में लोकायुक्त लाएं। आज हम यह आश्वासन देश को देना चाहते हैं और हमारी तरफ से हर राज्य असेम्बली को यह संदेश जाना चाहिए। यह बात तो सही हुई। दूसरी बात यह है कि जहां तक अप्वाइंटमेंट का सवाल है, उसको ब्रॉडन करने की बात हुई, लोकायुक्त की नियुक्ति के बारे में, सीबीआई डायरेक्टर की नियुक्ति के बारे में जो आपत्ति थी,

इनके बारे में कंक्रीट सुझाव आए, जिनको हम स्वीकार करते हैं और हम यह मानते हैं कि यह सही है। इसके आधार पर यह जो बिल लाया गया है, हम इसको मानने के लिए तैयार हैं। तीसरा, जहां तक सीबीआई का सवाल है, वह पेचीदा है और इसके तहत बहुत सारी बातें हैं, जैसे लोकायुक्त के अंदर जो केसेज़ हैं, उन केसेज़ में लोकायुक्त के अधीन ही सीबीआई काम करेगी। हम चाहेंगे कि इसमें इस तरह का प्रावधान होना चाहिए, लेकिन इसमें अभी पूरी तरह से इसका प्रावधान नहीं आया है, लेकिन कुछ हद तक उसकी ओर आप बढ़े हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि आने वाले दिनों में इसको और सुधारा जाए। चूंकि 46 साल के बाद फाइनली यह आ रहा है, इसलिए आने वाले दिनों में इसके अंदर और सुधार होंगे, इस उम्मीद के साथ हम आज इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं। But, Sir, I would like to continue quoting what I had said earlier. I quote, Sir, "This unqualified assurance we must give to ourselves..." and like I said earlier, "...We should assess the process of maturation of our democracy a little more..." "... and enact an effective Lokpal and a strong Lokpal which is neither the government draft.... nor the Jan Lokpal draft..." at that point of time. "Let us incorporate all the good points and make a new law that will give us a good stage..... for better accountability, better transparency and better administration." सर, ये तीनों प्वाइंट्स हैं - better accountability, better transparency and better administration. अब फिर मैं उसी सवाल पर वापस आ रहा हूँ कि इन तीनों के लिए जो मुख्य बात है, वह यह है कि अगर भ्रष्टाचार के ऊपर अंकुश लगाना है, तो आज यह जरूरी है कि दोनों तरफ यानी डिमांड साइड और सप्लाय साइड से भ्रष्टाचार के ऊपर रोक लगाने की जरूरत होगी।

अब आपके मुलाजिमों के ऊपर कार्रवाई होगी, आपके राजनेताओं पर कार्रवाई होगी, यह बिल्कुल सही है और यह होना चाहिए, लेकिन जहां से भ्रष्टाचार का यह पैसा आ रहा है, अगर आप उनको ही निगरानी से बाहर रखेंगे, तो यह हमारी समझ से सही नहीं होगा। हमारी पार्टी और हमने क्लॉज (14) पर एक संशोधन मूव किया था, वह इस प्रकार है। I quote, " Any corporate body, its promoters, its officers including Director against whom there is a complaint of corruption in relation to grant of Government licence, lease, contract, agreement or any other action including the conduct of public-private partnership projects or to influence Government -policies through corrupt means." Now, Sir, I would like to know what is the objection to this? We have heard the hon. Leader of the Opposition who said that bringing into the ambit of the Lokpai all the private agencies, etc. etc. would be (1) unmanageable; (2) a gross interference into their democratic rights and their privacy. Fine. I am not saying enter into all the areas of private institutions. But whenever a private body, whether it be a corporate or it be a funded NGO, that enters into any contract with the Government or Government agency, if that contract comes under a cloud

[श्री सीताराम येचुरी]

of having been acquired through corruption or through foul means, are you not going to investigate that? How can you keep that out of your ambit? How can you have a Lokpal that will not investigate a private body that indulges in corruption in order to obtain a licence? How are you keeping that out of your ambit? Sir, this is a very serious matter. I think if you are really, like we said, promising a better accountability, better transparency and a better administration, this is a serious lacuna that cannot be allowed to go unnoticed, unattended and unaddressed. इसलिए मैं यह चाहूंगा कि सरकार हमारे इस संशोधन को माने और इस रिपोर्ट में माने कि यह संशोधन प्राइवेट कॉरपोरेट्स, प्राइवेट एजेंसीज़ या प्राइवेट बॉडीज़ के काम में कोई एन्क्रोचमेंट नहीं है। वे बेशक संवैधानिक अधिकारों के तहत अपना काम करें। उनका बेशक पूरा अधिकार होगा और उसकी पूरी की पूरी रक्षा यह संसद करेगी और यह कानून करेगा, लेकिन जब वे सरकारी काम के लिए अपने टेंडर देते हैं, उनको जो कॉन्ट्रैक्ट मिलता है, अगर उसके ऊपर कोई आरोप है, तो उस आरोप की जांच लोकायुक्त के तहत होनी चाहिए, वरना देश के अंदर **eliminating corruption at high places is not possible**. इसीलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि 46 सालों के बाद आप फाइनली जब यह क़ानून ला रहे हैं, तो हमारी यह उम्मीद है कि आप आज फिर यह सदन 12 बजे तक नहीं चलाएंगे, बल्कि उससे पहले ही यह पारित करेंगे और अचानक उठकर इस सदन को स्थगित नहीं करेंगे, क्योंकि यह मौका फिर नहीं मिलेगा और इसके लिए हमें फिर दो साल इंतज़ार करना पड़ेगा। आप इस बार जो करेंगे, उसमें मेरा आप सबसे यही आग्रह है कि आप इस प्वाइंट को कंसीडर करें।

अब पीपीपी का सवाल है, जिसे आप पब्लिक-प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप कहते हैं। मेरा यह मानना है कि it is 'private' use of 'public funds'. यह अलग बात है कि इसे आप मानें या न मानें, लेकिन हमारा यह मानना है, लेकिन जब पब्लिक-प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप होती है, जब पब्लिक आस्पेक्ट को प्राइवेट इस्तेमाल करता है, तो क्या उसके अंदर जांच की जरूरत नहीं है जब उसमें भ्रष्टाचार होता है? आपके प्राइवेट पार्टनर्स, जो एयरपोर्ट्स चला रहे हैं, उनके बारे में सीएजी की रिपोर्ट्स आईं। सीएजी एक संवैधानिक संस्था है और उन्होंने यह कहा कि इसके अंदर भ्रष्टाचार है। अगर आप उसको इससे बाहर रख रहे हैं, तो आप यह बताइए कि देश को दिए आश्वासन को आप किस प्रकार पूरा कर रहे हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए हम एक इफेक्टिव लोकपाल लाएंगे, एक इफेक्टिव क़ानून लाएंगे? आपको यह मानना पड़ेगा कि यह इफेक्टिव नहीं है। यह भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ क़ानून जरूर है, लेकिन यह इफेक्टिव क़ानून नहीं है। जहां तक पीपीपी का सवाल है, तो वह as good as Government business है, क्योंकि 'public is involved as much as 'private' is involved. आप उसको बाहर कैसे रख रहे हैं?

उपसभापति महोदय, आप घड़ी की तरफ देख रहे हैं, लेकिन मेरे तीन मिनट अभी बाकी हैं। आप मुझे माफ करना, मैं शायद हिन्दी में बोल रहा हूँ, इसलिए आपको थोड़ी... या आपको भूख लग रही है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is because there is one more speaker from your party.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: अब चाहे जो भी बात हो, लेकिन अब मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ, इस पर ज्यादा कुछ बोलना नहीं है, क्योंकि इस पर बहुत कुछ बोला जा चुका है और सेलेक्ट कमिटी की रिपोर्ट में ऑलरेडी ये बातें आ चुकी हैं, जिसे हम सब लोगों ने माना है। इन सभी संशोधनों को मानते हुए मेरा आपसे यही आग्रह होगा कि हमने क्लॉज़ 14 के लिए यह जो संशोधन मूव किया है, इसके बारे में आप सोचिए। जैसे विपक्ष के नेता ने कहा कि अपनी चर्चा में अभी दो-तीन घंटे और हैं। जैसे उन्होंने आपको किसी बात के बारे में सोचने के लिए कहा, जिस पर हमारा पूरा समर्थन है। जहां पर आपको भ्रष्टाचार पर काबू पाने के लिए element of surprise की जरूरत है, वहां पर यह डेमोक्रेटिक अधिकार नहीं चल सकता कि उनसे पहले अनुमति मांगें। आपने उसके बारे में स्पष्टीकरण दिया और उस स्पष्टीकरण के आधार पर हम चल रहे हैं कि उसमें यह रहेगा कि वह element of surprise dilute नहीं होगा, लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर, पीपीपी और foreign-funded NGOs का जो यह सवाल है, इस पर मेरा यही आग्रह है कि छः, सात और आठ ही मूव कर रहे हैं, बाकी नहीं कर रहे हैं। अगर आप बाकी मूव नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो यहां पर रिलिजियस संस्थाओं के बारे में जो बात की गई, वह बिल्कुल सही है, लेकिन उसी के साथ-साथ चैरिटेबल संस्थाओं के बारे में भी बात की गई। सर, 'चैरिटेबल' की डेफिनेशन क्या होती है? सर, चैरिटेबल के नाम से इस देश के अंदर बहुत कुछ चलता है। जो चैरिटेबल है, हम मानते हैं कि वह चैरिटेबल है। वह नाम से तो चैरिटेबल होता है, लेकिन उसका काम बहुत कुछ होता है।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Charity for whom?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Charity, not only for whom, but collected from whom? What is the actual work that they are doing? So, I would seriously urge you to reconsider dropping the 'charitable institution' part of that clause. 'Religious', yes. We have the right to religious freedom. Everybody has the right to propagate his religion, and that is something that the Constitution enjoins and that is something that we shall zealously protect. But, in the name of charitable institutions, don't open a way for charity for corruption. You cannot have corruption-oriented charitable institutions. So, 'charitable institutions' is something on which there has to be a serious re-think. Therefore, I would urge the Government to consider these two important omissions that have been left behind in this Bill after all the deliberations that took place over the last two years. One, please bring into its ambit the corporate sector. Electoral reforms is something that we need urgently, that we should talk about. What the Leader of the Opposition said about the Citizens' Charter is absolutely correct. Along with this Bill should come the

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

Whistleblowers' Bill and that should be a part of, an accompaniment to, this Bill. That too should happen immediately. I wish the Government proceeds in that direction. But in this Bill, please bring in the corporate sector, the supply side of corruption. I would urge the hon. Prime Minister to continue teaching Economics, where he said, you cannot talk of demand without supply. Please do not talk of demand without supply. Unfortunately, his demand for lunch has made him go and somebody else is supplying his lunch! But without the supply of lunch, his demand for lunch would also not be fulfilled, Sir. That is why, demand cannot be fulfilled unless there is supply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Therefore, now you may conclude.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Therefore, that supply is what I am asking you to tackle too when you are tackling corruption. Please consider this amendment to Clause 14 that we have moved. Please bring in all the corporates, private sector entities, PPP entities and NGOs in relation to Government projects, in relation to the use of Government funds. They should all be brought under the ambit of the Lokpal. And, please seriously consider eliminating the term 'charitable institutions' from the Clause.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Mr. Yechury.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please retain 'religious institutions' but not 'charitable institutions', because that can be grossly misused.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made it very clear.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: इसलिए मेरा सरकार से यह आग्रह है कि मेरे इन दोनों पॉइंट्स पर वह पुनर्विचार करे और जैसे कि विरोधी दल के नेता ने कहा कि अभी आपके पास दो-तीन घंटे और हैं या हो सकता है कि पुराने अनुभव के आधार पर हम 12 बजे तक बहस करें, लेकिन आप के पास जो भी समय है, उस में आप मेरे इन पॉइंट्स को स्वीकार करें। आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर को इस के दायरे में लाएं और चैरिटेबल इंस्टीट्यूशंस के बारे में दोबारा विचार करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, you have made it very clear.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: तभी हम ने देश को भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ने का जो आश्वासन दिया है, उसे हम पूरा करने का काम कर पाएंगे। इसी उम्मीद के साथ मैं आप को समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The House is adjourned to re-assemble after thirty minutes.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty-eight minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at eleven minutes past two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy - party time twelve minutes.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for giving me the chance. Our Party, All-India Trinamool Congress, all along was in favour of a stringent law to wipe out corruption, particularly at the highest level. We are happy to note that this Bill has been introduced after a long tug of war on different issues and after a lapse of four decades of formulation of the original Bill, though in a different form. Sir, this Bill is now set to see the light of the day, but had it been enacted earlier, perhaps, the country would not have witnessed the series of scams like Adarsh Awas, Commonwealth Games, 2G, coalgate, helicopter gate and what not. Therefore, although it is better late#than never, I am sorry for the fact that it was not enacted at the appropriate moment, in any event, Sir, my Party had all along advocated for a Lokayukta institution at the State level and I would like to remind the hon. Members, through you, that in the winter session of the year 2011, we had moved dozens of amendments for deletion of the portion which reflected about the establishment of Lokayukta together with Lokpal in the Central Bill. At that point of time, the Government did not accede to our request, although our demand was supported by majority of the parties and there were, perhaps, no two opinions about the fact that if the Central Act provides for a legislation for Lokayukta in the Central Act, it will affect the federal character of the Constitution. And, I would remind again that on different occasions, this Government has tried to encroach upon the authorities of the State Governments and State institutions in different ways. But Article 1 of the Constitution, if we go through it properly, states that India is a Union of States; it is not a unitary State. Since it is a Union of States, the sacred feature of federalism must be respected. उस समय तो हम सरकार के साथ थे। हम सरकार के साथ थे, इसलिए हमने सरकार से अपील भी की, लेकिन सरकार ने उसे माना नहीं। माना ही नहीं। इधर सुबह से मैं बहुत संगीत सुन रहा हूँ, इसलिए मुझे भी मोहम्मद रफी साहब का एक पुराना गीत याद आ गया। उसकी एक-दो लाइनें मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ। हमारी पार्टी का मकसद ऐसा था, हमने सोचा और बोला भी कि-

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

"चले थे साथ मिलकर, चलेंगे साथ मिलकर,
तुम्हें रुकना पड़ेगा, मेरी आवाज सुनकर"

लेकिन उन्होंने हमारी आवाज़ को नहीं सुना, वे नहीं रुके, तो हमें एक निर्णय लेना पड़ा, क्योंकि एक के बाद एक एक जनविरोधी कानून और निर्णय इस सरकार ने लिए, जो इस देश की आम जनता के खिलाफ थे। इसलिए हमने इनका त्याग किया, हमेशा कि लिए त्याग किया। अब शायद वे रो रहे हैं और सोच रहे हैं कि "साथी रे, तेरे बिना भी क्या जीना..." खैर, यह तो फिल्मी गीतों की बात हो गई। Now, I would like to endorse this Bill in view of the fact that there is no such provision in this Bill accepting that the State Legislatures would enact appropriate legislation for establishment of Lokayukta at the State level.

Some of the hon. Members were suggesting that there should be a model for that. We are opposed to that, Sir, because already in different States, Lokayukta Act exists. In some of the States, there is Lokayukta Act, and, in some of the States, for example, in my State, there is no such existence of any Lokayukta institution. For the last 34 years, the previous Governments could not form any Lokayukta institution in our State but we are ready to do that. But if there are different types of Lokayukta. legislation in different States, let it be continued, or, if you want uniformity, then, all the existing Acts should be given a go-by. Is it possible in the given situation?

Therefore, I support the Bill. The portion which has been mentioned in clause 63 is alright according to us. Now, I want to put a serious question on clause 3(2) of the Bill although we have not given any amendment this time because we do not want to carry a message to any quarter that we are opposed to this Bill. We are not. From day one, we are in favour of the Lokayukta. From day one, we are in favour of Lokpal but in the manner it was moved, and, in the form, it was tried to be enacted, we opposed to that only.

Now, Sir, if we look at clause 3(2), we will find that there is a provision that Lokpal shall consist of a Chairperson, who is or has been a Chief Justice of India or is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court. Why all the time are such authorities headed by Judges only? It has become a Judges' breeding ground all the time, be it Central Administrative Tribunal, State Administrative Tribunal, Competition Commission and so on and so forth. All these institutions are headed by Judges. Why should it be a breeding ground for the Judges and retired

Judges? This point crept in my mind again when I went through a reported incident of sexual harassment of a law intern by a former Judge of the Supreme Court. It is a * on the part of that person that he is still holding the post of Chairman of West Bengal Human Rights Commission. * on him, and, * on the institution itself, because people will lose faith in institutions. Therefore, I would suggest the Government, particularly, the hon. Law Minister to think and re-think over the issues in the coming days. I do not know whether he will be there or not, whether this Government will be there or not but whoever will be the Law Minister, whichever Party forms the Government, they should have a serious look into this.

Sir, now, I come to clause 3(4). It says, "The Chairperson or a Member shall not be a Member of Parliament or a Member of the Legislature of any State." Why? Already, sub-clause 2 of clause 3 speaks about who will be the Chairman and who will be the Member. Then, what is the need of saying that an elected representative of the Parliament or the Legislature shall not be either the Chairperson or the Member of the Lokpal? According to me, it is a stigma on the elected representatives of Parliament and Legislatures, and Panchayats and Municipalities also. It has been categorically stated in sub-clause 4 of clause 3 that a Member of Parliament or a Member of Legislature or a member of a Panchayat or Municipality shall not be Chairperson or a Member. It is a stigma-as if all the elected representatives of the people are corrupt, as if all the elected representatives indulge in offences involving moral turpitude. This is not a fact. It is true that the people are losing faith in the political leadership because of the monumental scams one after another. But that does not necessarily mean that all political parties or political leaders are corrupt or involved in offences involving moral turpitude. I would request the hon. Law Minister to remove this portion. There is no need for this because this Bill has already provided for as to who a Chairperson or a Member will be. All the time political leadership is treated as a sacrificial goat and others as holy cows. What is going on in our defence? What is going on in our bureaucracy? What is going on in the fourth estate? We have seen that. Recently, a book has been published titled 'The Siege.' What the book says is that there is a honey bee who is divulging our secret and confidential defence documents to foreign countries. I want to know whether any inquiry has been instituted or is being conducted. There is no rejoinder from the Government

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

authorities against the author of the book or against the contents of the book. What kind of state are we living in? A foreign author writes a book and says that our defence institutions are doing such anti-national activities and the Government is keeping mum. And here is a Lokpal. Bring any Lokpal or Dharmpal, we don't have any objection to any Lokpal or Dharmpal. But that Lokpal or Dharmpal should also look into such kind of things which are appearing here and people across the world have come to know about the situation prevailing in India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, kindly give me some more time.

Sir, I would like to point out another clause.. It is clause 45. It talks about undisclosed assets. It says, ".. such assets shall, unless otherwise proved, be presumed to belong to the public servant and shall be presumed to be assets acquired by corrupt means;" Sir, I think the word 'presumed' should be replaced with the word 'treated' because the law does not prescribe any presumption. Law does not prescribe any assumption or presumption. The word should not be 'presumed' but it should be 'treated.' I would request the hon. Law Minister to kindly consider whether the word 'presumed' should be replaced with the word 'treated' or not. This is my another humble suggestion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid your Party's time is over.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, finally, I would like to thank the Government for accepting our suggestions as far as Lokayukta is concerned. Therefore, we wholeheartedly support this Bill. Thank you, Sir.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: चेयरमैन सर, मैं अपनी जनता दल युनाइटेड पार्टी की तरफ से इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Party time is twelve minutes.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे खुशी है कि इस बिल में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि जिनके ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार का मामला चलेगा, उनकी सम्पत्ति को भी अटैच किया जा सकता है। मुझे यह बताने में खुशी हो रही है कि बिहार में जो हमारी सरकार है, उसने करीब पांच-छः बरस पहले यह कानून बनाया था और इस कानून के अंतर्गत उसने कई भ्रष्ट पदाधिकारियों की सम्पत्ति को जब्त किया है तथा उससे शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के बच्चों के लिए

स्कूल खोला है। इस लोकपाल बिल में उस प्रावधान को भी शामिल किया गया है, इसलिए हमें बहुत प्रसन्नता हो रही है।

सभापति महोदय, बिहार में अब तक रंगे हाथ घूस लेते हुए जितने पदाधिकारी पकड़े गए हैं, आजादी के बाद बिहार में कभी भी उतने पदाधिकारी नहीं पकड़े गए थे। इसके बावजूद भी भ्रष्टाचार का सवाल उठता रहता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर इसका क्या कारण है? हमें इसीलिए संदेह होता है कि हम जो यह लोकपाल बिल बना रहे हैं, यह काफी बेहतर बिल है। इसमें लेफ्ट की तरफ से सीताराम येचुरी जी ने जो संशोधन दिया है, अगर उसको भी शामिल कर लिया जाए, तो यह बिल और बेहतर हो सकता है, लेकिन बावजूद इसके हमें यह शंका होती है कि क्या हम लोकपाल बनाकर भ्रष्टाचार पर पूरी तरह नियंत्रण कर लेंगे? जैसे हमने रेप के खिलाफ कानून बनाया है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी रेप के केस नहीं रुक रहे हैं, इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि हम कानून न बनाएं। मैं तो सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो भी कानून बनाना चाहते हैं, जब तक आप उसके लायक वातावरण नहीं बनाएंगे तब तक कानून सफल नहीं होगा। आप देखिए कि देश में इतनी गैर-बराबरी है कि दुनियाभर में यह माना जा रहा है कि जिस समाज में जितनी ज्यादा गैर-बराबरी होगी, उस समाज में उतना ही ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार फैलेगा। हमारे समाज में पिछले 15-20 बरसों में कितनी गैर-बराबरी बढ़ी है, इसका कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं है। हमारे पास ऐसा कोई पैमाना नहीं है, जिससे हम इस गैर-बराबरी को आंक सकें। दूसरी ओर हमारे देश में जिस तरह से rampant ढंग से consumerist culture चलाया जा रहा है, लोगों के मन में लालच पैदा किया जा रहा है। इसी पार्लियामेंट हाउस में लोग करोड़, दो करोड़ की गाड़ियों में आते हैं। जो लोग छोटी गाड़ियों में बैठकर आते हैं, उनके मन में भी यह लालच पैदा होगा कि हम भी किसी तरह से उस बड़ी गाड़ी में बैठें। मनुष्य के अंदर जो कमजोरी है, आप उसको कैसे रोक सकते हैं? यदि आप इसको रोकना चाहते हैं, तो इस तरह की जो गैर-बराबरी है, जब तक आप इसको कम नहीं करेंगे, तब तक आप केवल लोकपाल बनाकर इसको नहीं रोक सकते। यह जो बिल आया है, हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन हम इसके साथ यह भी कहना चाहेंगे कि इसके साथ और कार्यवाहियां भी होनी चाहिए, बगैर उन कार्यवाहियों के किए आप भ्रष्टाचार पर नियंत्रण नहीं लगा सकते, चाहे आप कितना भी बड़े से बड़ा कानून बनाएं। इसी लोकपाल में यह प्रावधान है कि लोकपाल होगा, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का रिटायर्ड जज भी उसका चेयरमैन हो सकता है। आप देखिए कि यहां पर टीएमसी के लोग क्वेश्चन ऑवर से पहले सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक रिटायर्ड जज के खिलाफ हल्ला कर रहे थे कि उनके खिलाफ सेक्सुअल हेरेसमेंट का आरोप लगा था, तो इसमें इसी तरह के लोग रहेंगे? हमारे समाज में जो भ्रष्टाचार का रोग है, यह चारों तरफ सबको प्रभावित कर रहा है। आपको इस मामले में गंभीरता से सोचना होगा। आप इस देश में जिस तरह से consumerist culture बढ़ा रहे हैं और खासकर 90 के बाद यह और तेजी के साथ बढ़ा है। यह कहा गया है कि यह बिल 46 बरस के बाद आ रहा है। हम तो यह कहना चाहते हैं कि आजादी के बाद ही लोकपाल बनना चाहिए था। जब 1946 में interim सरकार

[श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी]

बनी थी तभी से यह बन जाना चाहिए था। हमें याद है महात्मा गांधी के पास हर महीने भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतों की सूची के करीब चिट्ठियां आती थीं। जब 1952 में पहली बार elected सरकार बनी थी, उस समय पंडित नेहरू जी की कैबिनेट में श्री सी.डी. देशमुख साहब फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बने थे। उन्होंने पहली दफा यह सवाल उठाया कि हमारे देश में ombudsman बनना चाहिए। उस समय कह दिया गया कि ombudsman बनेगा तो इससे तनाव पैदा होगा। लोग असत्य आरोप लगाएंगे और इससे काम करने की क्षमता प्रभावित होगी, इसलिए वह नहीं बना था, जबकि हम लोगों ने देखा था कि इस देश में, 1948 में ही पहला स्कैंडल, जीप स्कैंडल हुआ था। उस समय ब्रिटेन में जो हाई कमिश्नर थे, उनके खिलाफ पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी ने आरोप लगाया था। हमने यह भी रिकार्ड में देखा था कि लोक सभा में ये सवाल उठाए गए थे कि पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई। उस पर क्वेश्चन हुए, क्वेश्चन ऑर्डर पेपर में भी आया, लेकिन क्वेश्चन गायब हो गया। उस समय भी भ्रष्टाचार का इस तरह का मामला आ रहा था, इसके बावजूद भी हमने उस समय ऑम्बुड्समैन नहीं बनाया, इसलिए हम यह नहीं मानते हैं कि यह चालीस वर्षों का मामला है या छियालिस वर्षों का मामला है। 1962 में ही, जब लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी होम मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने इस पर एक कमेटी बनाई थी, जिसको हम लोग संथानम कमेटी के नाम से जानते हैं। उसी के अनुसार सी.वी.सी. का गठन हुआ था, सेंट्रल विजिलेंस कमीशन बना था, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी प्रश्न यही है कि हम भ्रष्टाचार पर कहां से नियंत्रण रख पाए हैं? इसलिए जब भी हम कोई कानून बना रहे हों या कोई कानून बनाना चाहते हों, तो हमको समग्र रूप से देखना चाहिए।

हम सदन में आ रहे थे तो हमसे कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि व्हिसल ब्लोअर के बारे में भी सवाल उठाए। यह सही बात है। लोकपाल के यहां पर कोई कम्प्लेंट करता है, शिकायत करता है, अगर उस शिकायत करने वाले पर, जिसके खिलाफ शिकायत होती है, वह व्यक्ति हिंसा की कार्रवाई करता है, तो उसके लिए क्या प्रोटेक्शन है? हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि हम लोगों ने भ्रष्टाचार पर नियंत्रण लगाने के लिए राइट टू इन्फॉर्मेशन का एक कानून बनाया था। उसमें क्या हो रहा है? कई जगह जो लोग राइट टू इन्फॉर्मेशन का सहारा लेकर भ्रष्टाचार के मामले को उठाना चाहते हैं, उनकी हत्या तक हो रही है। हमारे यहां पर भी और देश भर के कई इलाकों में भी हत्याएं हुई हैं। अभी कुछ दिन पूर्व पुणे के बारे में खबर मिली थी कि वहां पर एक व्यक्ति, जो व्हिसल ब्लोअर का काम करता था, उसकी हत्या हो गई। जब तक आप समग्र रूप से इस सवाल को निपटाने के लिए कदम नहीं उठाते हैं, तब तक यह मामला निपटने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए हमारा यह कहना है कि आप इन सारी चीजों के बारे में सोचिए। आप अकेले लोकपाल के जरिये भ्रष्टाचार को नहीं मिटा सकते हैं। भला बताइए कि भ्रष्टाचार की कितनी घटनाएं हुई हैं? हमें याद है कि यहीं दिल्ली में प्रधानमंत्री जी वहां बैठे थे और कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स हो रही थीं। उस समय हमने प्रधानमंत्री जी से कहा था कि न्यूक्लियर डील पर आपने कुर्सी को दाव पर लगा दिया, लेकिन यहां पर भ्रष्टाचारी आपकी छाती पर चढ़कर देश को लूट रहे हैं। अगर आपने इस

सवाल पर अपनी कुर्सी को दाव पर लगाया होता, तो मेरे जैसा आदमी आपको माला पहनाता। मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या दिक्कत होती है? जिस समय बगैर लोकपाल के भी कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स हो रहे थे और रोज-रोज भ्रष्टाचार की कहानियाँ छप रही थीं, उस समय हम हाथ पर हाथ धरे कैसे बैठे रह गए? आज उसी का नतीजा निकला है कि दिल्ली के चुनाव में कांग्रेस पार्टी की क्या हालत हो गई है। यह भी एक चिंता का विषय है कि हम समय रहते कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं कर पाते हैं। भ्रष्टाचार के कई मामले आए हैं। अभी सुखेन्दु जी उन घटनाओं की चर्चा कर रहे थे। जब यह बात सामने आती है, उस समय हम तत्काल उन चीजों के खिलाफ एक्ट नहीं करते हैं और जब पानी नाक के ऊपर चढ़ता है, तो जैसे इमरजेंसी में कुरामिन दिया जाता है और हम उस समय कोई कार्रवाई करते हैं, तो उसका कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है। बावजूद इसके कि हम इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं, हमारी गुजारिश है, हम चाहेंगे कि हमारे देश में भ्रष्टाचार को फैलाने वाली, मजबूत करने वाली और ताकत देने वाली जो परिस्थिति बनी हुई है, उस पर आप किसी तरह से नियंत्रण लगाने की कोशिश करें।

अभी लेफ्ट के लोगों ने पीपीपी मॉडल के बारे में कहा। हालांकि हमने संकेत नहीं दिया है, लेकिन लेफ्ट के लोगों ने प्राइवेट पब्लिक पार्टनरशिप के बारे में कहा है। आज सरकार सारा काम, अधिकांश काम इसी तरह से करा रही है। उस तरीके में भी भ्रष्टाचार का क्या आलम है, यह हम लोगों ने यहीं दिल्ली के हवाई अड्डे के मामले में सी.ए.जी. की रिपोर्ट में देखा है। अगर आप उसको शामिल नहीं करते हैं, तो आप भ्रष्टाचार से मुकम्मल लड़ाई कैसे लड़ पाइएगा? इसलिए हम चाहेंगे, माननीय कपिल सिब्बल साहब से मेरी गुजारिश होगी कि आप इस अर्मेंडमेंट को भी शामिल कीजिए। तब हमें लगेगा कि हम लोग सचमुच ईमानदारी के साथ मुकम्मल ढंग से भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं।

उसी तरह से हम कहना चाहेंगे, यद्यपि हम नहीं जानते हैं कि यह कैसे होगा, लेकिन हमारे देश में यह जो गैर-बराबरी है, जब तक आप इस गैर-बराबरी को नहीं रोकिएगा, तब तक सफलता नहीं मिलेगी। आज एक-एक आदमी के मन में यह भावना बसी है। हमारे यहां पर कोई भी दूध का धुला नहीं है। दूध किसी का धोबी नहीं है कि वह दूध से धोकर लोगों को साफ करे। आज एक-एक आदमी के मन में है कि जिसको मौका नहीं मिल रहा है, वह ईमानदार है और जिसको मौका मिल रहा है, वह कहीं भी मौके को छोड़ता नहीं है। यह हालत हो गई है।

हम लोगों ने पंचायती कानून बनाया। पता नहीं हमारे देश में समय पर काम करने की आदत है ही नहीं। जो पंचायती कानून राजीव गांधी जी के समय में आया, अगर वह पंचायती कानून देश की आजादी के तुरंत बाद आ गया होता, जिस समय देश पर गांधी का प्रभाव था, नेहरू का प्रभाव था, ईमानदारी और सच्चाई थी, तो देश की दिशा दूसरी हो सकती थी। उसी तरह से जो लोकपाल बिल आज आया है, जब सी.डी. देशमुख साहब ने ओम्बुड्समैन का सवाल उठाया था, अगर उस समय ओम्बुड्समैन बन गया होता, लोकपाल बन

[श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी]

गया होता, तो हम भ्रष्टाचार का जो आकार और रूप देख रहे हैं, वह नहीं दिखाई देता। क्या आपका कोई क्षेत्र है? देश की डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री, इतनी नाजुक, इतनी संवेदनशील मिनिस्ट्री, उसमें क्या हो रहा है, यह कहने की बात है। यह हालत है हमारी? इसलिए हम गुजारिश करेंगे, बावजूद इसके कि हमको बहुत शंका है कि लोकपाल बिल के जरिए हम भ्रष्टाचार पर कारगर ढंग से अंकुश लगा पाएंगे, हम अपनी पार्टी की ओर से इसका समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन साथ-साथ यह भी गुजारिश करते हैं, हमको बिहार में इस बात का तजुर्बा है कि भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ, भ्रष्टाचारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने के बावजूद भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें आ रही हैं, उसी तजुर्बे के आधार पर हम आपको यह कह रहे हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार के समर्थन में जो वातावरण बना हुआ है, जिस वातावरण को बढ़ाने के लिए, हमने विकास की जो नीति बनाई है, विकास का जो मॉडल बनाया है, जिस ढंग से हम कंज्यूमरिस्ट कल्चर चला रहे हैं, जब तक आप उस पर रोक नहीं लगाइएगा, जब तक आप गैर-बराबरी को कम नहीं कीजिएगा, तब तक भ्रष्टाचार पर पूर्ण रूप से नियंत्रण पाना मुश्किल होगा।

इसी के साथ, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए और कपिल सिब्बल साहब से गुजारिश करते हुए कि यह जो पीपीपी मॉडल का मामला है, इसको भी उसमें शामिल कीजिए, ताकि आप ज्यादा असरकारी लोकपाल दे सकें, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ और अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, your party has ten minutes.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): My steps are measured, Sir.

Sir, on behalf of my party, AIADMK and my party supremo and Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, I rise to support the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011. The present Lokpal Bill has come a long way since 2011, at least. The Rajya Saha by taking this Bill today has been successful in removing the taint it has acquired since the black day of 29th December, 2011. In fact, on that day, the combined Opposition had moved a number of amendments which would have strengthened the Lokpal. But sensing that the Government will be defeated on many of the amendments, the Government on that day got the House adjourned. It is to the credit of their own party member, Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi, Convenor of the Select Committee, who has got many of the amendments which the opposition had moved incorporated into the Report of the Select Committee. Today, because of that it is seeing the light of the day. In fact, I would like to say that the Minister patted on his own back and also on the back of all of us by saying that at last we have reached a consensus. I would like to point out to Shri Kapil Sibal that a consensus was indeed reached on 23rd November, 2012 itself

when the Select Committee submitted its Report to the Parliament. It is the insincerity of the UPA Government which ignored the Report of the Select Committee for more than one year. In fact, we had two Sessions in-between, and now we are in the last week of the third Session. For more than a year the UPA Government slept over this Report. But because of the result of the recent Assembly elections suddenly they find an urge to bring the Lokpal Bill in the last week of this Session. However, it is better late than never. In fact, the new Lokpal, once he assumes the charge in a couple of months from now, will have his hands full because the UPA Government is gifting him with a plethora of corruption cases, starting right from the coalgate, involving the Prime Minister himself, down to the last Minister of the UPA Cabinet. So, the new Lokpal will have his hands full. Probably, his entire term of five years or so will be spent only on the UPA-II. To that extent, at least, they have now done a sort of remedial measures for their own misdeeds. I would like to mention a few points. In fact, in my dissent note in the Select Committee, I had mentioned certain factors. We, on behalf of the AIADMK, stand firm in our views and even though today those views may or may not have been taken into account In the present Bill, I would like to reiterate them. Clause 14 of the Bill deals with the jurisdiction of the Lokpal. As per clause 14 (1), the Prime Minister falls under the jurisdiction of the Lokpal. My party is of the strong view that the Lokpal Bill should exclude the Prime Minister since the Prime Minister is already covered under the Prevention of Corruption Act, and any misconduct by the Prime Minister can be investigated otherwise. The functioning of the Lokpal, inclusive of the Prime Minister, will pave the way for a parallel Government which would undermine the authority of the office of the Prime Minister. Even today, we hold this view even though the Government may, probably, buckle under pressure from various quarters. Similarly, our firm view is that, in consonance with our view that the Prime Minister should be kept out of the Lokpal, for the very same reason, the Chief Minister of any State should also be kept out of the purview of the State Lokayukta. I want to reiterate here today if and when a Lokayukta Bill is enacted in the Tamil Nadu Assembly, we will see to it that the Chief Minister of the State is not included in the Lokayukta Act. I had also mentioned in my dissent note about the establishment of the Lokayukta, since article 246 of the Constitution of India provides both for Parliament and State Legislatures to make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in List III of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Also, federalism is a part of the basic

[Dr. V. Maitreyan]

structure of the Constitution and is inviolable. Hence the choice of constituting the Lokayukta should be left to the State Government and the State Government may enact legislation if it deems it necessary. I still reiterate our view that it should not be made mandatory by this present Act, but it should be left to the discretion of State Legislatures as to whether they want a Lokayukta or not.

Finally, before I conclude, I would like to urge upon the Law Minister, who has been overzealous in creating a consensus on this important Bill, that he shows the same zeal in getting the consensus around for the Women's Reservation Bill as well as the Bill for Reservation in Promotions for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. For those two Bills also, he should create a similar consensus, bring them and pass them in the Lok Sabha in this Session itself. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. K. P. Ramalingam. Your party's time is eight minutes.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): *

Respected Chairman, This Bill is a very important Bill. It is of historic importance. After a long gap, this Bill has been taken up for consideration. As far as my party DMK is concerned, we wholeheartedly support his Bill. There are strong reasons behind our support to this Bill. When our leader Dr. Kalaignar was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in the year 1973, he passed the Prevention of Corruption Act, in the legislative assembly of Tamil Nadu. He brought the Chief Minister of the State under the ambit of that Bill.

In the history of Indian subcontinent, forty years ago, that is in the year 1973, then State Government of Tamil Nadu passed a legislation under which the Chief Minister of a state can be enquired. The Act was implemented. We are proud of passing such an Act and the credit goes to our leader Dr. Kalaignar. Due to the outstanding efforts of our leader Dr. Kalaignar, Tamil Nadu has shown the way to the entire India through this Bill. With that honour, I stand in this House to express my opinion.

Though this decision has been taken after a long time, it is a very remarkable decision. All the parties have expressed their views through the Select Committee. Many amendments have been incorporated into the Bill. It is a welcome measure.

*English translation of Original speech made in Tamil.

At the same time, I would like to point out some of my opinions on this issue. Power has to be exercised only by those institutions whose members are elected by people. India is a democratic country. In a democratic set up, the institutions whose members are elected by people should have the power. No nominated institution should have the power over democratic institutions. The members in such nominated institutions, with the pride of being intellectuals, will try to exercise their power over democratic institutions. Then, it will erode the values of democracy. This issue has to be handled cautiously.

India is a democratic country having population of more than 100 crore. If we do not take efforts to protect our democracy, it is like casting aspersions on our Parliament, our legislative assemblies and other elected bodies. It will affect the entire country. Many criticisms are hurled by those people who do not involve themselves in democratic institutions. Many of those critics do not enter politics. If they contest in elections, they do not get people's votes. Such people are criticizing the members elected by people. They cast aspersions on public functionaries. It will set a bad example. If such people are allowed to criticize the Government functionaries, people will lose their faith in the concept of democracy. Aspersions are cast on politicians utilizing the media. They erode the image of all Government institutions. They criticize all public functionaries. They create an impression that none is perfect in politics and no Government institution is perfect.

This Bill has given the authority to C.B.I, to enquire politicians. I would like to register some of my views with regard to C.B.I. Can we accept that C.B.I is functioning in an efficient manner? We can not accept it. Why? What is the reason? During the last ten years, irrespective of the Government in power, many cases have been filed by C.B.I. Many of those cases have been enquired by court. Among those cases, only five percent of the cases have been given conviction. The accused have been acquitted in more than 90 per cent of the cases. That is, many of the people who have been imprisoned during the period of enquiry, are innocent people. Moreover, the media knows most of the activities of C.B.I. Before the C.B.I, reaches a place for enquiry, media reaches there. Who informs the media about C.B.I.'s activities? It seems that CBI rings up the media before going for an enquiry.

Corrupt persons have to be brought to the book. We have no second opinion of the issue. Corruption has to be eliminated. But, at the same time, innocent people should not be affected.

[Dr. K.P. Ramalingam]

My friend Dr. Maitreyan said that Chief Ministers should not be brought under the purview of Lokayukta. That is the view of his party. That is not the view of Tamil Nadu. As far as we are concerned, we support the view that the Chief Minister has to be brought under the purview of this Bill. We have implemented it forty years ago. The Prime Minister, Chief Ministers and other ministers can be enquired under this Bill. But at the same time, care has to be taken that the law should not be misused. Moreover, this institution should not be inimical to democratic institutions.

In the Lokpal and in Lokayuktas, fifty per cent of the members are from Judiciary and the rest are from other discipline. Even among them, I would like to express that majority of them have to be elected by the people. Democratically elected members should have a superior role. Our friend, Mr. Sitaram Yechury from CPI (M) said that religious institutions and charitable institutions should not be exempted from this Bill. We support this view also. But we reiterate that care has to be taken not to misuse this provision also.

Nowadays we read so many news items about saints, who have involved in criminal activities. Some charitable trusts are misusing their money. They should also be enquired under this Bill. But, it does not mean that all saints are criminals.

Sir, in brief, the law should not be misused. Democracy has to be protected. This is our view. I support this Bill. Corruption has to be eliminated. We give more importance to this Bill. Because we have created history forty years ago, by passing a remarkable legislation with the same objective. Our party welcome this Bill. We welcome this Bill with the guidance of our leader Dr. Kalaignar. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Baishnab Parida. Your party has got eight minutes.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I express my thanks for allowing me to present the views of my party on this historic Bill *i.e.*, the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill.

Sir, after long years of wait, struggle by people, many political parties, now, you have arrived at to pass this long expected Bill. Now, I am observing one thing. Many parties, especially the ruling party and its leaders inside this House

and outside, are trying to take the credit for passing this Bill. But, I think, had this wisdom dawn in the minds of leaders of the ruling party and its Government, the present Lokpal Bill would have been passed on 29th December, 2012, with the present amendments. If, on that historic day, this august House could pass this Bill, there would not be a country-wide upsurge of anger and movements which reflected in the recent State elections and resulted in ignominious defeat of the ruling party. That must be kept in mind. It is not voluntarily this Bill has come to this House.

Sir, once John F. Kennedy said this famous sentence. He said, "The victory has many parents, but defeat is an orphan." Now, when the victory comes, many are claiming the 'parenthood.' They want to take the credit and nobody wants to be the 'orphan.' So, Sir, we must also keep in mind that whenever any change or reform comes before this House or in the Lower House in the form of a Bill, it was only after a long years of struggle.

We have the Right to Information and many other legislation. For that, they mobilized millions of people, social organizations, even the Press, and they must be given the credit. That strengthens the democratic structure of our society. Vigilance is the price for democracy and we must encourage and acknowledge the role of the masses. I remember, when Anna Hazare and his team were demonstrating outside the Parliament House and on the streets, some of our friends were jeering at them. I agree that it is the Parliament which has the supreme power to enact laws, but it is the people of India who have given this right to the Parliament. We must reflect the aspirations of the people. The reality of our society must be reflected here, in Parliament.

Sir, corruption has engulfed the entire society, our entire political system, our democratic system and our party system. Without money from corporate houses, without money from illegal sources, we are not able to contest elections. That is the reality that this country is facing. Now, we must think and we must change all this. I must thank the Standing Committee for having presented their recommendations in such a way that we have arrived at a consensus. I appreciate the work done by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi and, sometimes, I wonder, जब रूलिंग पार्टी में ऐसे लोग हैं, तो वे रूलिंग पार्टी को अच्छे सुझाव क्यों नहीं देते हैं; why are they not giving the right advice to the Ruling Party to move in the right direction? I really wonder about that at times.

[Shri Baishnab Parida]

3.00 P.M.

of course, we have already arrived at a consensus to pass this Bill. We have agreed on all the amendments that the Government has brought before the House.

There is another thing, Sir. I feel it would be a milestone in our quest for an institutional mechanism to combat corruption. Definitely, it is a great weapon in the hands of our people, our political parties and other institutions. But the question is, how far would we be able to utilize this mechanism in an efficient and honest manner? We have passed so many laws. But, we must introspect on one thing: with how much efficiency and honesty have we implemented all those laws? We did pass laws to combat corruption. But I feel that we did not implement those laws properly. If this historic law also meets that fate, then, who would save this country? So, it is the bounden duty of all the political parties, the Government, all of us and of all the people of this country, to see to it that this Bill is implemented in letter and spirit. I do not wish to go into the amendments that we have proposed. One of them is that no officer should be transferred when the process of investigation is on; that can be done only by the Lokpal. No Government can interfere in this. This is a very good provision. Now, the parrot is out of its cage. Then, the process of selection of the Lokpal, the collegium and other things that we have been talking about here and outside have been considered. I congratulate the hon. Minister for this. The Minister has paid adequate attention to the proposal. If we all work together in solving the very significant and important problems facing us, then, our country can really surge ahead.

We can compete with any advanced country of the world. We have that talent, we have that background and we have that spirit. I want the whole House to rise to the occasion on each and every occasion, on every national problem. It will help us and our country in advancing further in solving the problems.

With these words, I thank you and support this Bill's passage unanimously.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on this historic Bill, as the Law Minister mentioned in the beginning. So much has been said about corruption. There are some independent organizations world around who are ranking the country according to corruption. We feel sad when India is ranked as 138th in the realm of

corruption, much below even some of the African countries. Much has been said that corruption is like malignant cancer, it eats in the bones and marrows of our life and that it has to be eliminated. So, I will not dilate at length on that. But, if you want to root out corruption on which we are all agreeable, please bear in mind the example of China before us. It must be expeditious, it must be quick, and it must be strict. China should be an example. We had earlier the Benami Transactions (Abolition) Act. But, for long years, we didn't frame the rules. The Central Vigilance Commissioner who was in-charge of administering the Act had said, "It is a toothless tiger." Then, we have the Prevention of Corruption Act, which is also very much there; but, it takes years before a corrupt person is convicted. So many officers in various Departments like Revenue, Excise, Customs, Income-Tax are being tried over the years; the proceedings are going on; yet, they are moving freely. And, after years, they go scot-free and they become experts in their fields. The assesseees feel, "This man, even though charged with corruption is going scot-free; he knows the intricacies of the Department, so we must go to him and consult." So, I think, up till now, we have not succeeded much.

Sir, this is an effort which is very brilliantly and valiantly brought about by the Law Minister. I don't want to dilate on other things but I have got two positive suggestions. The first is relating to Amendment Number 6 where you have said that before an investigation takes place, the man should be asked if there is a *prima facie* case against him. This is something which I don't understand. These proceedings are criminal or quasi-criminal, at least in character. To tell an accused why he should not be prosecuted is like giving him a warning, a handle to deal with all the evidence which is lying around. You may be trying to gather the documents; you may be trying to call witnesses; you may be thinking of a search at his place; you may be trying to investigate his undisclosed assets either here or abroad. But, you give him an opportunity to destroy evidence by asking "Why should we not investigate against you?" It is not heard about.

You have got Amendment Number 8 which says that before one is prosecuted, he should be given a chance to prove whether there is a *prima facie* case against him or not. I can understand. But what about asking him before investigation? These are criminal proceedings. If there is any infirmity anywhere, the benefit of doubt will go to the accused. If he can establish that you have called some witness or collected some document without giving him an opportunity,

[Dr. Yogendra P. Trivedi]

he will say, "The entire proceedings are bad and I should be allowed to go scot-free. Because, the benefit of doubt should come to me, I am an accused." The investigation must be done confidentially. You better say that gathering evidence, gathering documents, calling the witnesses will not be considered to be investigation. Investigation is something when he himself is being investigated. But when you are collecting documents, then, you can't say that you must be given, first of all, an opportunity to say that there is a *prima facie* case against you. You are trying to find out a *prima facie* case, and how can you, at this stage, give him an opportunity? I think there is something which should be done. I can imagine Amendment No. 8, which is very necessary; before he is prosecuted, he must be given an opportunity. But if, before the investigation, you tell him that you are investigating against him, he can destroy all the evidence; especially if he has assets abroad, from Switzerland, he can shift it to Malta, Panama or Bahamas, and you will find nothing. So, there is no question of giving an opportunity before investigation or gathering the evidence.

The second suggestion of mine is, you have said that this law is primarily aimed at Government funds. The public money is also Government's money to a certain extent. It ultimately flows in the pockets of the Government in the form of taxes. Supposing there is a huge malpractice in some clubs, in some social clubs, in some NGOs; why should not Lokpal have the ability to go and investigate into it? If the public is being fooled, if the public is being cheated, moneys have been eaten away by somebody, can't the Lokpal go into it, instead of saying, it is not Government's funds, you mend your own ways? The Lokpal should have the ability. You might say here that you will keep a certain limit. If the fraud is to the extent of more than a million rupees, then only the Lokpal will investigate into it, not the small things. But, if there is a huge fraud, and public funds are being looted, then the Lokpal should be able to investigate it. The people should be able to approach the Lokpal. You can't just say that it is not Government funds and it is only public funds. Public funds are ultimately Government funds. The public should not be distinguished from the Government in such a manner. So, Sir, these are my two positive suggestions; firstly, about your Amendment No.6, and the second is about your excluding the NGOs totally. You might put a limit that small, small things will not be included in it. But if there is a fraud to the extent of more than a million rupees, the Lokpal should have the ability to go into it, and try to punish the people very quickly because these are swift measures, these are quick

measures. I am saying that let us bear in our mind the example of China and deal with the issue in the same manner. Thank you very much, Sir, with these remarks we support this Bill.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill as a citizen of this country. I wish to compliment you, Sir, because we have almost forgotten what a normal debate in this House should be. That debate and discussions have been restored is a great source of reassurance. This Lokpal Bill has been pending for a very long time; it is historical. Finally, fulsome but inconclusive debate took place in 2012. As a consequence of that, a decision was taken to set up a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha, of which I had the privilege of being a Member. So, I watched the deliberations and participated in these deliberations under the Chairmanship of Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi and the presence of the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley, that how the same colleagues of ours from this House and all of us can rise above partisan politics and try to reach a consensus, which might be a compromise, but which is better than no consensus at all. We have recognised the national importance and the priority of the Lokpal Bill. The Right to Information Act had already opened the door to transparency and accountability. The Lokpal Bill now finally fulfills India's desire to be a truly open society. However, I have a word of caution. The role of the State must neither be vetoed nor be undermined in the name of the Lokpal or the Right to Information Act. The role of the State must not be eroded because if extra-constitutional bodies usurp that role and try to rule this country, not as representatives of the people of this nation but as extra-constitutional bodies, it will be disastrous.

Openness must not be permitted to become an excuse to hijack in the name of neo-federalism and in defiance of the Constitution of India. I welcome the march of social reform but with a word of caution. Mr. Minister, I wish to caution you, through the Chairman, against chaos and harassment in society because we can very easily descend to a jungle state and we have to be guard against it. With this word of caution, Sir, a lot of amendments have come. We are holding a debate in this august House after a long interval. It is an occasion to be celebrated. I congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, for presiding over both the chaos and the order in this House and we have been mute watchers, but we have learnt a lot for which I thank you and all the hon. Members across the House. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Thank you, Sir. I rise today to speak in support of this historic legislation, which our nation deserves, our nation has waited for, and which it now demands as their right. It is a legislation which is undoubtedly the first serious attempt at directly countering the menace of corruption that has made the Indian nation weak and hollow at its core. To quote the Leader of the Opposition, I quote, "We need to restore faith amongst our people in public life and create an effective mechanism to deal with corruption."

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

Sir, Parliament, parliamentarians and indeed political parties have travelled a long distance from those early days of 2011 when the popular people's Jan Lokpal movement was treated with scorn and scepticism. The most often used phrase in those days and I heard it on many occasions was that this was 'temporary' or indeed another choice of word was 'an elitist' phenomenon. The last two years have proved that the desire amongst all Indians for a change in our governance is a sustained and unrelenting one, and our response to them as Parliament has been belated, but worth congratulating.

Sir, I had introduced in the face of such scepticism a Private Member Bill, the Jan Lokpal Bill, 2011, in August, 2011. I too faced some derision and scorn from media and friends alike. But I am proud of the stand that I took and prouder still of the stand of my fellow Members of this House on the near unanimous view of this House in debating and passing of this historical legislation. It is this House that stopped the passage of the weak Bill that was passed in the other House and that further strengthens the prestige of this House and indeed its Members.

Sir, I will not discuss details of the Bill since the hon. Leader of the Opposition and other Members have done so. But there are some who argue that this does not go far enough and have unfortunately characterised it as 'Jokepal'. To them, I say this, please appreciate how far we have come. This Bill lays the basis of a strong institution. Institutions must be given time to take birth, grow and evolve to the needs of the times. To them, and indeed, civil society and media at large, I also say this, please now move the spotlight to the setting up and functioning of this institution of Lokpal. This is just the beginning of a process of reforms and changes in governance that our country is embarking on for the first time since Independence. Instead of being cynical, I would request them to stay

engaged and focussed on the many steps required in the coming months and years.

Sir, while ending, let me say this that this is a historic day. This is probably the single most important legislation that we are passing post-Independence on the issue of governance. Let us understand that we are giving the nation and our people what it seeks from us. Future and current generations will thank us for our near unanimous support for this Bill and our efforts at cleaning up governance. Sir, thank you and Jai Hind.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका बहुत कृतज्ञ हूँ कि इस ऐतिहासिक बिल पर बोलने के लिए आपने मुझे समय दिया। सबसे पहले मैं एक टिप्पणी करना चाहूँगा। संसद के बारे में पिछले कुछ दिनों से एक चर्चा रही है कि संसद में गंभीर बहस नहीं होती, संसद में चर्चा नहीं होती, पर आज हमारे लिए बहुत संतोष का विषय है कि इसी संसद ने तमाम विरोध, तमाम मतभेद, तमाम विचारधाराओं के टकराव के बावजूद देश को यह बताया कि जब महत्वपूर्ण मसले आते हैं, तो संसद मुखरता से बहस करती है। जहाँ आवश्यकता होती है, समझदारी बनाती है और अगर देश की अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप उस मामले पर राजनीतिक विरोध से ऊपर उठकर सोचने की आवश्यकता होती है, तो वैसा आचरण करके भी दिखाती है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज जब हम लोकपाल बिल पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, तो हमें अपने अंदर थोड़ा झाँककर देखना पड़ेगा कि आज देश में ऐसी स्थिति क्यों आई है? यह बात मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों को आज राजनीति और राजनीतिक व्यवस्था से इतनी नफरत क्यों हो गई है? मुझे मालूम है कि देश की राजनीति में ईमानदार लोग भी हैं। देश की राजनीति में ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो राजनीति को सेवा का माध्यम नहीं मानते, बल्कि राजनीति को स्वार्थ-सेवा का माध्यम मानते हैं। आज जब देश के सामने एक नई अपेक्षा आई है, तो हमें उस अपेक्षा के अनुरूप खरा उतरना पड़ेगा। यह बात मैं आपसे इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह वही संसद है, जिसने अपने लगभग एक दर्जन सांसदों को उनकी सदस्यता से एक्सपेल किया, जब एक सिंटिंग ऑपरेशन में उन्होंने कुछ हज़ार रुपए लेकर सवाल पूछने का काम किया था। उसमें कई पार्टियों के सांसद थे, लेकिन सभी पार्टियाँ खड़ी हुईं कि जो गलत है, वह गलत है, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। इसके बावजूद ये सवाल बार-बार उठते थे। स्वाभाविक है, उसके कारण थे। देश में एक तरफ बदलाव हो रहा है, बहुत बड़ी संख्या में युवक लोग हैं, जिनके मन में नई अपेक्षाएँ हैं, जो यह मानते हैं कि *India deserves better*, अच्छा होना चाहिए और दूसरी तरफ ऐसे शर्मनाक भ्रष्टाचार के घोटाले होते हैं, जिससे पूरी दुनिया में हिंदुस्तान की छवि ऐसी बनती है कि लगता है कि *India is only a country of scams*. इन दोनों में अंतर्विरोध था। आज स्कैम्स के बारे में चर्चा करने का अवसर नहीं है, लेकिन एक सवाल उठाने की इच्छा ज़रूर होती है कि जहाँ एक

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

तरफ लाखों-करोड़ों के घोटालों की बात हो रही है, वहीं ज़ीरो लॉस की भी चर्चा हो रही है। देश सवाल पूछ रहा है, यह क्या हो रहा है? एक तरफ सी.बी.आई. उन घोटालों में चार्जशीट कर रही है, हजारों करोड़ के घोटाले की बात कही जा रही है, लोग जेल जा रहे हैं और वहीं पर कहा जा रहा है कि 'The loss is zero'. कई संस्थाएं अपने क्षेत्रों का अतिक्रमण कर रही हैं। यह सारी बहस हमने देखी है, अनास्था का माहौल इसीलिए पैदा हुआ है। आज आपने सुधार किए, लेकिन मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं बहुत विनम्रता से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने किया, वह दिसंबर, 2011 में आप कर सकते थे। हम तो आपके साथ खड़े थे। बी.जे.पी. हमेशा से इस बात को कह रही थी कि लोकपाल बिल बनना चाहिए, प्रभावी लोकपाल बिल बनना चाहिए, तो इसके लिए जो आज सेलेक्ट कमेटी का हम इतना साधुवाद कर रहे हैं, चाहे चतुर्वेदी जी का, अरुण जेटली जी का, सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी का या बाकी मेम्बर्स का, तो वह काम आपने खुद कर लिया होता। उस समय तो लोक सभा में हुआ कि नहीं, बिल पारित करना है, इसी स्वरूप में पारित करना है। लोक सभा में एक क मोशन भी हुआ, हमें मालूम है, बहुत लोगों ने कहा कि मामला संवैधानिक है, तो भले ही आप देर से सुधरे, लेकिन देश को लगभग दो वर्षों तक जो प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ी, यह काम 2011 के दिसम्बर में ही हो जाता, यह बात कहनी आज बहुत ज़रूरी है। हमारे समाजवादी पार्टी के मित्र यहां नहीं हैं, आज वे भी होते, तो अच्छा होता। उनकी आपत्ति है कि हम कानून में एक ऐसा अधिकार दे रहे हैं, जिससे काम करना मुश्किल हो जाएगा। उनके इस प्रश्न का मैं बहुत विनम्रता से उत्तर देना चाहूंगा कि काम करने में कठिनाई तो The Prevention of Corruption Act से भी आ जाती है, तो क्या वह कानून नहीं होना चाहिए? यह कानून 1947 में आया था। आपको मालूम है कि प्रीवेंशन ऑफ करप्शन ऐक्ट को हमने 1988 में और कड़ा किया क्योंकि जब भी भ्रष्टाचार होता है तो देश की, लोकतंत्र की, भारत के संविधान की और भारत की जनता की अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप हमसे अपेक्षा की जाती है कि हम उनका उत्तर देंगे। यह बहुत ज़रूरी भी है। अपने समाजवादी पार्टी के मित्रों के सवालों के जवाब में मुझे एक बात और कहनी है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट्स में पब्लिक इंटरस्ट लिटीगेशन आया। अरुण जेटली जी बैठे हैं, वे देश के बहुत बड़े वकील हैं, सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी हैं, डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी बैठे हैं, कई वकील मित्र बैठे हैं। विधि और न्याय मंत्री जी भी तो देश के बहुत बड़े वकील रहे हैं।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप कौन से कम हैं? आप सबसे बड़े वकील हैं।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: माननीय विधि और न्याय मंत्री जी, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि शायद आपकी वकालत दुबारा शुरू करने का समय बहुत जल्दी आने वाला है। आपको मेरी शुभकामनाएं हैं क्योंकि दस साल आपको वकालत छोड़े हो भी गए हैं।

विधि और न्याय मंत्री (श्री कपिल सिब्बल): आजकल आप बड़ी अच्छी वकालत कर रहे हैं। हम तो मानेंगे कि आपको दस साल और वकालत करनी पड़े।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: यह तो जनता तय करने वाली है। छोड़ दीजिए, जनता अपना संकेत दे रही है।

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): We will be luckier than him. ...*(Interruptions)*... He who practices will be the luckiest.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाह रहा था कि पब्लिक इंटररेस्ट लिटीगेशन आया — गरीबों के लिए, अपेक्षितों के लिए। लोगों ने उसका दुरुपयोग करना शुरू किया। इसी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि some people are trying to convert Public Interest Litigation into *Paisa* Interest Litigation. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कॉशन किया तो आज इसका यह मतलब निकालना कि पीआईएल इंस्टीट्यूशन अपने आपमें गलत है, उचित नहीं होगा। यह बात मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि जो ईमानदारी से काम करेगा, उसको डरने की क्या जरूरत है? जैसा माननीय नेता, विपक्ष ने कहा, काम ईमानदारी से करना चाहिए, देश के हित में करना चाहिए और अच्छे प्रशासक को किसी गलत आदेश के लिए न करना भी सीखना चाहिए। इस देश में इतने बड़े भ्रष्टाचार इसलिए हुए और होते रहे हैं कि बहुत से प्रशासक न करना नहीं सीखे हैं। आज हम देख रहे हैं, बहुत से प्रशासक निर्दोष फंसे हुए हैं क्योंकि शायद अपने राजनैतिक आकाओं के गलत आदेश को वे न नहीं कर सके। शायद लोकपाल बिल हमें प्रेरित करेगा कि हम वह परिवर्तन करें। आज जब हम लोकपाल बिल की बात कर रहे हैं तो बहुत विनम्रता के साथ जहां हमें देश की अपेक्षाओं की चर्चा करनी है, वहीं मैं बहुत विनम्रता के साथ अन्ना हजारे जी का भी अभिनन्दन करना चाहूंगा। साठ साल से एक प्रक्रिया चल रही थी। अन्ना हजारे जी ने अपने आंदोलन, अपने अनशन और अपने आग्रह से हमें इस बात के लिए प्रेरित अवश्य किया कि लोकपाल को जल्दी पारित करना चाहिए। उनके कई साथी थे। आज कौन कहां है, कैसे हैं, मुझे बताने की जरूरत नहीं है। कई उनके कंधों के नीचे बट्टे, उनके कंधों के ऊपर चट्टे और राजनीति की बैसाखी पर आगे जाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उनको हमारी शुभकामनाएं हैं। आज अन्ना जी और उनके अनुयायियों में कैसा वार्तालाप हो रहा है, यह मुझे बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है लेकिन राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर मैं बहुत गंभीरता से महसूस करता हूँ कि हमें अन्ना हजारे के आग्रह, अन्ना हजारे के अभियान और अन्ना हजारे ने देश के सामने जो प्रमाणिकता रखी, उसका अभिनंदन करना चाहिए। आज यह संसद, जब लोकपाल को एक समन्वय, समझदारी और सद्भाव के साथ पास कर रही है तो मैं माननीय विधि और न्याय मंत्री जी से यह भी आग्रह करूंगा— मैं कुछ स्पेसिफिक प्रोविज़ंस पर आऊंगा, मुझे आपसे कुछ सवाल पूछने हैं - कि हमें व्हिसल ब्लोअर बिल को भी जल्दी से पारित करना चाहिए। आपकी जानकारी के लिए व्हिसल ब्लोअर बिल पेंडिंग है, उस पर बहस मैंने ही शुरू की थी। उसके बाद हाउस में वह पास नहीं हो सका। मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि उसे जल्दी से पारित करना चाहिए। जो सिटिज़न चार्टर की बात माननीय नेता, विपक्ष ने कही, उसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि सिटिज़न चार्टर जिन-जिन प्रदेशों में आया है, उसने लोगों को एम्पावर किया है और उसके कारण प्रशासन भी कल्याणकारी बना है। It has led to development of a pro-welfare people initiative oriented bureaucracy. मुझे लगता है कि सिटिज़न चार्टर के बारे में बहुत गंभीरता से कहने और समझने की जरूरत है। अब मुझे आपसे एक बात कहनी है। आपने बताया

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी की रेकमेंडेशन को आपने माना है। अपनी आरम्भिक टिप्पणी में आपने भी कहा कि सेक्शन 20 में काफी कुछ कन्फ्यूजन था, जिसे सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने क्लैरीफाई किया है। सेलेक्ट कमेटी की जो अनुशंसा है, उसमें साफ लिखा हुआ है कि लोकपाल के पास अगर कोई शिकायत आएगी तो उस शिकायत की प्रीलिमिनरी इन्क्वायरी या तो वे अपने विंग से कराएंगे अथवा सीबीआई या किसी अन्य के पास भेजेंगे। अगर लगता है कि *prima facie case disclose* होता है, तो सीधे इन्वेस्टिगेशन करेंगे। आपने इस अनुशंसा को मान लिया है। अब हमारी समस्या यह है कि जो अमेंडमेंट नम्बर 6 है, जो अभी *present shape* में है, उसमें आपने लिखा है, "...explanation of the public servant so as to determine whether there exists a *prima facie case for investigation or not.*" यह आपका ऑरिजनल अमेंडमेंट है। आप देश के बहुत बड़े कानूनविद् हैं और अभी देश के कानून मंत्री हैं। आपको मालूम है कि इन्वेस्टिगेशन में *accused* की कोई भूमिका नहीं होती। *An accused comes into focus only when a cognizance is taken, based upon investigation, filing of chargesheet, application of mind by the Magistrate.* आप इन्वेस्टिगेशन करें या न करें, इसके बारे में उनसे पूछने जा रहे हैं। इससे तो आप देश के क्रिमिनल कानून का उल्टा कर रहे हैं। सेंक्शन के बारे में हम समझ सकते हैं, जो आपने बात कही। जब कार्यवाही पूरी हो गई, चार्जशीट पूरी हो गई, तो सेंक्शन के बारे में आपने बताया, उसके बारे में चर्चा करने की जरूरत नहीं है। *That is an adequate safeguard available to any public servant.* लेकिन इन्वेस्टिगेशन करने के पहले उनसे पूछा जाए तो पूरे इन्वेस्टिगेशन को, जैसा कि अभी त्रिवेदी जी ने बताया - *The entire investigation shall be frustrated. The moment you ask against him, he will start all the rearguard action to destroy the evidence and to do everything possible. And, a bureaucrat or a public servant can tamper with it in a very speedy manner.* हम इसके बारे में आपसे स्पष्टीकरण जानना चाहेंगे, यह बहुत जरूरी है।

मुझे एक दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण बात यह पूछनी है कि क्या *Time frame of trial* के बारे में इसमें कुछ करने की कोशिश की गई है? हम इसके बारे में आपका उत्तर चाहेंगे क्योंकि यह बहुत जरूरी है। आपने इन्वेस्टिगेशन का *Time frame* दिया है। यह विषय जानना बहुत जरूरी है। हिन्दुस्तान का कानून है, इसे आप जानते हैं कि '*Presumption of the innocence of accused.*' करप्शन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, जो *guilty* हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, लेकिन जिनका इन्वेस्टिगेशन में नाम आया जब तक वे कन्विक्ट नहीं होते, तब तक तो कानून चलेगा। हम आपसे यह अपेक्षा करेंगे कि जब देश भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ इतनी गंभीरता से खड़ा हो रहा है, तो *speedy trial* हो, अगर कोई पब्लिक सर्वेंट है, एम.पी. है, मिनिस्टर है, आई.ए.एस., आई.पी.एस. है, कोई भी है, तो आप जेल जाइए, अगर आपने गलत किया है, तो उसका परिणाम भुगतिए। अगर कोई निर्दोष उसमें फंस रहा है, तो *trial* करके जल्दी से *exonerate* भी होना चाहिए। इस देश में चिंता की बात यह है कि दस-दस साल *trial* चलते हैं। अब जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कानून आ रहे हैं,

बाकी आ रहे हैं, आप देख रहे हैं, उनकी चर्चा करने की जरूरत नहीं है। इसलिए देश के हित में है कि करप्शन के केसों का प्रॉसिडि में trial होना चाहिए, उसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी आपकी सोच क्या है? जब हम लोकपाल का इतना बड़ा इंस्टीट्यूशन बना रहे हैं, तो इसके साथ ही साथ trial को expedite करने का इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर भी रखना पड़ेगा। यह हमारे लिए बड़ी सुखद बात है कि आज देश के कानून मंत्री इस विषय को टेक-अप किए हुए हैं क्योंकि देश के करप्शन केसेज़ और बाकी केसेज़ के trial का इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर क्या है, यह आपसे छिपा हुआ नहीं है। हम आपसे जानना चाहेंगे कि इसके बारे में आपकी क्या सोच है और इसके बारे में आप क्या प्रावधान कर रहे हैं?

माननीय उपसभापति जी, Politicians के बारे में बहुत चर्चा होती है कि Politicians दूसरों के बारे में बहुत चर्चा करते हैं, लेकिन कभी अपने अंदर झाँककर नहीं देखते। आज मैं इस बारे में सार्थक बातें करना चाहूंगा। इस देश में बहुत बड़ी बहस थी कि लोकपाल के दायरे के अंतर्गत प्रधान मंत्री को लाना चाहिए या नहीं लाना चाहिए। मुझे याद है कि जब एनडीए की सरकार थी, उस समय लोकपाल की चर्चा हुई थी, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने पहले ही कहा कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि मुझे लोकपाल के दायरे में लाया जाए। जब लोकपाल की चर्चा चल रही थी, तो यहां भी लम्बी बहस हुई। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि कुछ सेफगार्ड के साथ प्रधान मंत्री जी को लोकपाल के दायरे में लाया गया है। यह भारत की राजनीति की, भारत की संसदीय परम्परा की और देश की जागरूकता की एक बहुत बड़ी विजय है कि आज यही संसद देश को यह संदेश दे रही है कि हम भारत के प्रधान मंत्री को भी लोकपाल के दायरे में ला रहे हैं। एम.पी. पब्लिक सर्वेंट है या नहीं, इस बात को लेकर बहुत लम्बी बहस हुई है। कुछ लोग कह रहे थे कि grey area है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले भी थे, आज यही संसद बड़े ही गौरव के साथ एक ऐसा बिल ला रही है, जिसमें मेम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट को पब्लिक सर्वेंट माना गया है with all the consequences. राजनीति और संसद के खिलाफ तमाम नकारात्मक छवि के बावजूद जब अवसर आता है तो यही संसद उठती है। And today, I wish to convey this profound sense of assurance on behalf of all my colleagues present here, the hon. Members of Parliament, that the same Parliament, in one voice, in unison, is going to pass a law, which is certainly going to give a positive message to the country that these parliamentarians can also rise to the occasion when the situation arises.

मुझे एक अंतिम बात कहनी है कि हम लोकपाल बना रहे हैं और एक बहुत ही प्रभावी इंस्टीट्यूशन बना रहे हैं। इस लोकपाल से देश की अपेक्षाएं पूरी होनी हैं। इस बात की विशेष चिंता करने की जरूरत है कि लोकपाल में ऐसे लोग आएँ, देश के ऐसे लोग लोकपाल बनें, जो इस गंभीर दायित्व को समझें। लोकपाल में ऐसे लोग भी आएँ, जो इस देश की प्रक्रिया को भी समझें। आज मैं यह बात बहुत पीड़ा के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ, हमने कहा कि इसमें रिटायर्ड सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज और रिटायर्ड चीफ जस्टिस लोकपाल बन सकते हैं,

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अच्छी बात है। हमने उसकी प्रक्रियाओं को भी रखा है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह बात मैं संसद के सामने caution में रखूँ। अभी हमने कई महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों को रखा है। मैं यहां पर उनका नाम लेने की जरूरत नहीं समझता। उनका कैसा आचरण रहा है? क्या उससे देश की छवि अच्छी बनी है? क्या उससे उस पद की गरिमा को मजबूती मिली है? यहां पर अरुण जी ने बताया है कि किस प्रकार से आप religion-based reservation कर रहे हैं, इससे आप एक नई चिंता पैदा कर रहे हैं। which is not constitutionally permissible. कुछ लोग शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के बारे में बोल रहे थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: It is representation, not reservation.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं आप जितना विद्वान नहीं हूँ, इसलिए मुझे भी थोड़ा सा बोलने दीजिए, आपकी बड़ी कृपा होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल (गुजरात): यह बिल रिलिजन बेस्ड नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसमें minority reference का कुछ लेना-देना नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Minority could be a Sikh; minority could be a Jain; minority could be a Muslim.

श्री उपसभापति: राष्ट्रपाल जी, आप बैठिए, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Shankar Prasad, please proceed.

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल: आदमी ऐसे ही लोकायुक्त नहीं बनता। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रवीण जी, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य: सर, इसी के लिए बोल रहे हैं कि ऐसा मत बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल: आप लोग ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: राष्ट्रपाल जी, प्लीज़। रवि शंकर जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं यह सोच रहा था कि अभी हाल के चुनाव में एक हफ्ता पहले इतनी शर्मनाक हार के बाद कुछ तो शांति रहेगी। बाकी वे शांत नहीं रहना चाहते हैं तो उनकी इच्छा है, चूंकि यह बात उठाई गई है, तो मैं यह कानून पढ़ने जा रहा हूँ:-

The proviso at Clause (b) in Section 3 reads, "Provided that not less than 50 per cent of the Members of the Lokpal shall be from persons belonging to the SCs, STs, Other Backward Classes, minorities and women." Minorities' representation is alien to our Constitution. There is representation for SCs, there is representation for STs, there is representation for Other Backward Classes and there is

representation for women, but our Constitution does not envisage representation for minorities. That is what I am saying. And, who is a minority and who is not is too well known. The Constitution knows that and, with great respect to him, I know a little of this branch of law in terms of Supreme Court judgements. यह जो पूरी बात है, वह गलत है, असंवैधानिक है, लेकिन मैं जो बात कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि हमें यह कहना है ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमें यह कहना है कि जब इतने महत्वपूर्ण अधिकारों के साथ हम इस ऐतिहासिक लोकपाल बिल को पास कर रहे हैं, तो जिसे भी लोकपाल बनाया जाए, जिसकी प्रक्रिया बहुत ही व्यापक है, पारदर्शी है, ट्रांसपैरेंट और फेयर है, but the person who becomes the Lokpal must understand the enormity of the power and the enormity of the responsibility. Those who become Lokpal need to understand that India has a Constitution,. India has an institutional system, India has a public opinion and people expect development as well. Therefore, those issues of corruption must be taken very strongly. Those who are guilty must be punished. But the enormity of the power must be understood in the context that they have accountability too. मैं यह बात इसलिए कहना चाह रहा हूँ कि जब एक ऐतिहासिक अवसर पर हम इस बिल को पास कर रहे हैं, तो माननीय जेटली साहब ने ठीक ही कहा है कि हम कानून से सीखते हैं, भविष्य में आगे और बदलाव करना पड़ सकता है, लेकिन आज सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने इस व्यापक विचार-विमर्श के बाद यह बिल पास किया है। उस समय मैंने एक बात कही थी, इस पर अच्छी चर्चा हुई है, चतुर्वेदी जी हाउस में नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं कहूँगा कि कई पार्टियों के लोग सिलेक्ट कमेटी में बैठे थे और सभी का एक स्वर निकला था। माननीय उपसभापति जी, जब हम स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में बैठते हैं, जिसका आपको लंबा अनुभव भी है कि वहां पर भी हम लोगों के अंतर्विरोध होते हैं, लेकिन स्वर एक होता है। आज जब हम भ्रष्टाचार की बात कर रहे हैं तो मैं बहुत गंभीरता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे बहुत लोग यहां बैठे हुए हैं और हमारा जेपीसी में भी यही स्वर होना चाहिए था। यदि हमारा जेपीसी में यही स्वर होता तो देश की अपेक्षा कुछ और होती, लेकिन टू जी पर जेपीसी का एक स्वर नहीं था। मैं जेपीसी के एक मੈम्बर के रूप में अपनी पीड़ा बताना चाहता हूँ। जब यहीं पर सिलेक्ट कमेटी के काम की प्रशंसा हो रही है, तो मुझे लगता है कि देश को यह बोलना और बताना बहुत जरूरी है। आप यह जो एक ऐतिहासिक बिल लाए हैं, मैं अंत में इस संबंध में सरकार से एक बात कहूँगा कि देर आए, दुरुस्त आए। अगर यही 2011 में लेकर आते तो यह शायद बहुत पहले आ जाता। उपसभापति जी, आपने बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Thank you, Sir; you have given me an opportunity. The hon. Minister suddenly asked me to see if I could say something on it. I am

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grateful to him. Sir, I rise to support this Bill and, of course, like all my colleagues, I am happy that it is a rare occasion, when the House is seriously concerned with a very big piece of legislation. I have been here for many years now, and there are not many occasions, when one can see productive work of debating and listening. रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी, मैंने आपको बड़े ध्यान से सुना है। अगर मैं हिंदी में बोल दूँ, तो फिर शायद आप सुनेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य: पंजाबी में बोल दीजिए।

डा. एम.एस. गिल: पंजाबी में ये सारे नहीं सुनेंगे।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मेरा नाम रवि शंकर प्रसाद है। आप बोलिए, मैं आपको शांति से सुनूँगा।

DR. M.S. GILL: So, I support this Bill. For the last two-and-a-half-years, there has been a major question on this issue, of having a Lokpal, which will take care of corruption and which will substantially reduce the problem of corruption. I think, we are all happy that today, it is going to be passed here, and later in the other House also. While I support the Bill, I have some views on it. It has been mentioned that the Prime Minister is within the ambit of this Bill and my friend thought, that it is one of the successes and achievements, that we have put India's Prime Minister under this Bill, like anyone else. I beg to differ. Yes, we are concerned with corruption, and we think anyone can be guilty of it, and, therefore, all people in this Republic, should be subject to investigation under this new extensive legislation. लेकिन हिंदी या पंजाबी में कहते हैं कि दो घर तो जायन भी छोड़ देती है। I have seen five or six Prime Ministers in my experience here, and I can say, that the Prime Minister is a very-very special person. Not today's, not yesterday's, not tomorrow's, but all of them are special. I have had the honour, to work with many of them. At least, I can recall five or six of them. For 130 crore people, whoever rises to that top seat is, obviously, worth watching, and the simple mechanism of catching me as well as you or anybody and everybody should also apply to the PM, because you get a great *josh* suddenly, I think, it comes out of a focus on politics that we should bring him in, I would say, 'No'. Yes, if a Prime Minister is remiss in anything, there are other mechanisms to deal with him. Even when he is remiss, जिनको हम कहते हैं, आप भी कहते हैं कि इंसान भुल्लनहार है। वह भूल सकता है। इंसान है न, भगवान नहीं है। Even then, you should be graceful to him or her. At least, that is what I would expect. And, if at all this

democracy decides, that he or she is no longer fit to be there, you have other methods, by which he goes away, and then you should leave him alone. But, I think, the PM is in there. It will be there in the Bill. I support the Bill, but I wish it had not come to this.

There is also an implication, that the solution to India's huge multiple problems, and the removal of corruption, lies in this Bill. First of ail, it won't happen in any completeness. It's not that India does not have agencies or laws, to deal with various problems. India has a surplus of laws. In fact, long ago, I had made what I call the GLP. It is Gill's law. What is Gill's law? If people could be happy, by the laws made for their welfare, then India has the highest GLP in the world - Gross Laws Per Person. इस देश में कानून की कमी तो है ही नहीं। सभी का कर दिया, इसका भी कर दिया, उसका भी कर दिया, गरीबी का भी कर दिया, अब यह भी हो जाएगा। We have a Chief Vigilance Commissioner. Now suddenly, he becomes half irrelevant, and there are other mechanisms from the time, I was a civil servant in 1958. It is not as if laws were not there, and I would say, that those were the better times, under those governments. I would say it today looking back on them. Perhaps, those were still early days, when the larger political and administrative system, was more under the great thought of India's independence and the great men who brought it. But, it was there. And, if you have such laws, They must be balanced with something else, the fact that India suffers from a slow speed of governance, speed of decision making. In my career as a civil servant, the initiatives of those who decide — civil servants first and Ministers later — have steadily gone down. For any type of civil servants, more and more enquiries, and more and more worries are there, as our colleagues, who walked away, had said. They had said that nobody will sign a paper. I thought quite some time back, looking back at myself as a Secretary to the Government of India for four-five years, and looking at the situation today, and what I did then, I was very foolish in many things, and I would be hauled up today for many things. I say it here. But, I always had a belief that what I was doing was going to do good to Punjab or India. Today, you can't get away with that. The hon. Law Minister is sitting here. What I used to say, I heard him saying in Mumbai. It was reported. He said कि हम भी दस्तखत करने से डरते हैं। इन्होंने कहा था। सिब्ल जी, आपने कहा था। मैं तो पहले ही अन्दर बैठ कर कहता था। So, there is that worry also, Then how you are going to maintain your growth rate, if everything is being built up, that India's progress depends, on us catching every little thief anywhere in this great

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sub-continent. I hope you do catch them, and, I am sure it will be '*Ram Rajya*' then, but that is a worry I just express, after, I think, you must reduce your suspicion of India's public servants. Don't call it 'नौकरशाही', क्योंकि 'नौकरशाही' बहुत बुरा शब्द है। मैं भी वहां रहा हूँ। इसके लिए कोई और हिन्दी शब्द सोचिए। because ultimately, in France and half the world, it is these people, and the large majority them — I see it in my experience even today, — it is they who do great service to this country, high and low. All your programmes, Jairam's or anybody else's, ultimately, are put forward by good public servants, चे चाहे इधर हों या उधर हों, छेटे हो या बड़े हों। So, please give a thought to it.

Sir, there is another thought that worries me. I have great admiration for the Indian judiciary, and they have, in difficult situations in sixty-seven years, given us great service, and, sometimes, supported the Constitution in great ways. But, I do not accept one thing. माफ करना, we have very, very distinguished lawyers of India sitting here, वकील, जज और पुलिस, इंडिया के यही तीन महापुरुष हैं। Rest of the people are also there, whoever they are, ladies and gentlemen, hon. Members of Parliament, 800 of them are there. I don't think that it was so when I was in college, but, there is a domination of these at the moment in this country, and, this is what I see, domination of these three. I think, democracy is larger than that, आखिर में तो आम आदमी आता है। Now, I don't want to use that, क्योंकि इस नाम से एक पॉलिटिकल पार्टी खड़ी हो गई है, इसलिए मुझे उसका नाम नहीं लेना चाहिए। लेकिन खास आदमी में कह नहीं सकता इसलिए आम आदमी तो कहना ही पड़ेगा। तो जनता जनार्दन है, उसको भी थोड़ा दिमाग में रखना चाहिए।

Ravi Shankar ji was very happy that all MPs are under it, in other words, the political class. I am not really out of that, you know my background. But, there is also a feeling that keeps on coming that the politicians में कुछ कमी है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। if I put it that way.

I think, through politics, all parties have served this country for 67 years., and they will go on serving the nation, and, without them, 130-crore people cannot be governed, either by one President, or, one powerful man, or, one group, and, we won't accept it. हम सारे ही अपना-अपना हिस्सा चाहते हैं, इसलिए अपने आप को इस लाइन में इतना पीछे मत करो, I think, there is much to be proud of in India's politics, and, it continues to be that way. I hope that is what will serve India.

Ultimately, in every Act of this country, and, you passed many, everywhere you straightaway say, a Judge, ideally a Supreme Court Judge, ideally a Chief

Justice of India should be the Chairman. मैंने कितने ही देखे हैं। You do not look for a distinguished India, which the English would, or, somebody else would. Those are no good now. 'Distinguished Indian'. You should look for them. Please. Let me put it another way. I was the Chief Election Commissioner, after a very distinguished gentleman, and, I thought up a line, which I said with great belief, that I am a 'Salaried Ceasar'; as Chief Election Commissioner, I am a 'Salaried Ceasar'. Not one Indian had decided that Gill should be so; Please don't imagine, that everything will always be best solved by a Judge, who is also a bureaucrat of a kind, in the legal field, and, the legal people cannot accept a time frame. जजमेंट देने में, केस सुनने में दस साल भी निकल जाएं, बीस साल भी निकल जाएं, उसके बाद आप जजमेंट रिज़र्व भी कर लें, यह सब कुछ अपनी जगह ठीक है।

Don't imagine all the time, that everything can be solved by Judges. Even though we admire them, please look at the rest of Indians also, whoever you choose. This thought comes to me. For example, civil servants, their mind is also legalistic. It is not development or pushing India forward, कानून की अपनी बात क्लॉज़ बाई क्लॉज़ कह देंगे। There is a limitation there. You should think of others also in this country, who are serving in a worthwhile way. I will finish quickly.

There is a provision for the Chairperson and Members of the Lokpal. उनको कौन देखेगा, अगर कमी हो गई? The mechanism that has been put here, is that one hundred Members of Parliament can give a petition. Am I right? One hundred Members of Parliament can sign a petition against the Lokpal. ठीक है? That is a mechanism available in the Constitution, and that has failed against the judges. I think half of Lokpal would be judges. Once they are in, no matter which way they go, as my friends here from West Bengal were trying to be agitated, you are going to find it very difficult to correct the situation. It is very difficult. I don't know what the answer is. But I think there is a point there.

Finally, this is all to catch and punish people. Why are we looking at the speed of these things? While we admire judges, I think all of us in this country see that एक दफा आपको पकड़ कर ले गए या केस हो गया, then the case can go on for ten years or twenty years. In all sorts of aspects, I see finally after ten years the highest court or the middle court lets you off and says कि आपको छोड़ दिया,

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आप बरी हो गए। भाई, मेरी जिन्दगी तो खत्म हो गई, मेरा कैरियर खत्म हो गया, मेरी उम्र भी निकल गई, आपने तो आराम से कह दिया we let you go. That side of the thing should also be looked at. I don't know how. Our Law Minister is a wise man and others as well, but you must also take care of the people and their lives. They may be hurt for no good reasons, and there are lots of cases in our history, where people have been smashed by misapplication of law like the Dreyfus case of France. There are plenty of examples. I just leave that as a thought with you. Please look at those people also.

Finally, I don't think I have much to say. Yes, I support the Bill. But please look at other aspects of this issue, and, the problems from other angles. India needs growth. Ultimately, India's problems are poverty, unemployment, food, and all those kinds of things. And to solve those, I hope you don't put sand in the wheels of India's movement, in such a way कि वह इंजन न तो आगे जाएगा और न ही पीछे जाएगा, वहीं खड़ा रहेगा। Thank you.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, while introducing the Bill, hon. Kapil Sibal has stated that the people of India are fed up with corruption at higher places. It took many years for hon. Kapil Sibal and the ruling party to realize this fact. We in the opposition, the Left has been pointing out that the people of India are fed up with corruption at higher political dispensation. But you were not ready to recognize it. You were not ready to bring this Bill. The Select Committee prepared its final Report one year ago and we have been repeatedly demanding during the last two sessions to bring the Lokpal Bill but you were not ready. Only after receiving a severe blow in the last assembly elections, you realized that people are fed up with corruption. That is the tragedy. And what is the root cause of corruption in India? It is the unholy nexus between the political leadership, the corporate houses and the officialdom or bureaucrats.

This unholy nexus is the cause of corruption in India. By corruption, I do not mean corruption in a village office by a peon or an attendant, but corruption of looting the public money and for looting the public money. A section in the Government and the political leadership are in alliance with the corporate houses and the upper echelons of the officialdom. The question is: Do we have the political will to break this nexus? Here, in this Bill, the main drawback is that the Government did not have it. You are leaving the corporate houses and the private sector which is the main cause, which is breeding corruption, which is bribing the

politicians and which is bribing the officials. The question is: Do you have the guts or the courage to touch them? That is why, I move an amendment and I quote, "Any person who is or has been Chairman or Managing Director of any business entity enjoying benefits such as export incentives, customs and excise tax concessions, etc. and getting contract from Government and public sector undertaking". I don't mean that we have to bring the private sector as a whole under the ambit of this Bill, but those entities which are getting concessions, which are getting money from the Government or the public money, that section has to be included in this Bill. Then only will the people think that we are serious about curbing corruption in India. That is the main drawback of this Bill. Comrade Shri Sitaram Yechury also move a similar amendment and I hope that you will accept that amendment.

Sir, I have another amendment. When we talk about transparency, we want transparency everywhere, but clause 14 says, "Provided further that any such inquiry shall be held *in camera* and if the Lokpal comes to the conclusion that the complaint deserves to be dismissed, the records of the inquiry shall not be published or made available to anyone". Why? Let the people know what was the complaint and why the Lokpal has dismissed that complaint. It is the right of the people to know the cause. Why is there the provision of *in camera*? 'Why are we denying the people to know the complaint and the reasons for dismissal of that complaint? I think the Minister will accept that amendment also.

Sir, along with this, if we are sincere in rooting out corruption in public life, two Bills have to be brought forward, that is, the Citizens' Charter Bill and the Whistleblowers Bill. Both of them are in the list, but I think the Government will wait for another blow and then only will it realise that it has to bring forward such a Bill and give the credit not to the Government, not to your party, but to somebody else. That is what you are doing. You waited for more than one year to bring forward this Bill and now, the credit does not go to Shri Sibal and the Congress Party, but to somebody else. You are eager to placate somebody else. It is not good politics.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you so angry?

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Even though I have got some reservations, I fully support this Bill. I congratulate the Chairman and Members of the Select Committee for making such amendments for which we opposed it one year back. Thank you very much.

4.00 P.M.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to speak on the Lokpal Bill which is historical and important. I shall begin by congratulating the UPA Government for bringing the Bill; and all opposition parties which are supporting it. Having said this, since the beginning of the UPA Government, it was committed to make the social governance — I am not using the word 'political governance' because political governance is one part of the social governance — transparent. It was the commitment of the UPA Government to make social governance of this country, more and more, transparent. That began with the historical legislation which is rather much more historical than this; and that is, the Right to Information Act. To the best of my knowledge, no such legislation prevailed because most of the European countries, without such legal provision, have made their governance transparent. I strongly support the Bill; and I was privileged to work on this Committee initially.

I would like to remind the Members of the august House what Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had said in the Constituent Assembly. He said, "if tomorrow something goes wrong in the Constitution, please don't blame the Constitution. Blame those who implement the Constitution." We have taken so many years to translate Dr. Ambedkar's warning into this kind of legal document. This shows that corruption has become a way of life in the country. Having said this, once the whole issue began like a hot potato, I had suggested in one of my speeches, we have been discussing the issue of corruption without mentioning the sources of corruption. In this country unless you pinpoint the sources, people say, even the most corrupt person feels that he is not corrupt. You have to nominate, you have to identify and you have to pinpoint. Basically according to me, I would advise my friends, not to consider this as a political speech because I have joined politics a bit late. The entire political class in the country irrespective of partisan politics must introspect itself to what extent we are responsible. Our policies, our programmes, our implementation, our logistics which, according to me, are extremely important sources. Connected to this is an electoral reform.

The second is bureaucracy. Sir, bureaucracy can't be exempted because politicians and political class form bureaucracy unless there is some sort of nexus; and I repeat it to be on record, when I refer to the political class, I do not mean

a particular political party. In this country the source of corruption basically is absence of the rule of law. The white people of Europe were successful in implementing democracy, not because they are intrinsically superior to the Asian people. But they have accepted transparency. They have accepted the rule of law. This is with regard to bureaucracy, one example.

When we were having the public sector occupying commanding heights of the economy and contributing significantly, people were talking about the public sector en bloc and lock stock corrupt. During the last 20 years, we are finding that corruption is rampant in the private sector. It was supposed to be the forerunner of the economic growth; and I compliment them.

Next is the judiciary. I don't want to give historical anecdotes of this. But I remember distinctly one hon. Judge of the Supreme Court while commenting about corruption in the judiciary happened to make a statement that 50 per cent Judges of a particular High Court are corrupt. I am not saying this. Even the commonest possible man and woman in the country, those who are illiterate, who do not understand about democracy, who do not understand about judiciary, they also ultimately say, "मैं तुमको कोर्ट में लेकर जाऊंगा।" This means judiciary is the last resort which people are looking at. Judiciary itself is not free from corruption.

Another point is that we are talking about is non-implementation of the schemes. I appreciate this Bill. I fully support it. I remember my professor and I would mention his name with great sense of gratification. Prof. M.L. Dhanapalan taught me Economics and I mention it in this august House. I would like to mention in this august House that this country never suffered hon. Law Minister is here because of scarcity or famine of laws and acts. This country suffered because of non-implementation. Today, there are eleven Acts checking the corruption, but no proportionate rules have been made. Therefore, the question is this. Let us take the Public Distribution System. Nearly Rs. 96,000 crores we are spending on the Public Distribution System are for the common people of the country. Straightaway, without going into the logistics, 50 per cent of the money spent on PDS goes waste because of leakages, diversions, etc. Now leakages, diversions, etc. are sophisticated words and vocabulary for corruption. Wheat and rice bags are going to black markets directly from the FCI, rather than reaching the Fair Price Shops. According to me, I am open to correction from any of the hon. Members here, nearly 25 per cent of the Fair Price Shops are given to the relatives of politicians

[Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar]

in the country across political parties. I was privileged to be the member of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Between 2004-05 and now, the programmes that the UPA Government has initiated, have not taken place during the earlier 50 years. There are so many programmes. But the benefits of these programmes are not reaching the appropriate people, the desired people and the targeted people only because of corruption, leakages and diversions.

Hon. LoP is not there, but Shri Sitaram Yechury is sitting here. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, please be kind to me. I will make only two comments before this august House. There are two dimensions of law. First is the legal dimension and second is the moral dimension. Society or instruments of the society make the law. But that is the legal enactment. It does not lead anywhere. For example, we are bringing a legislation giving 33 per cent of seats to women in elections. During the elections which have taken place in the four States, how many political parties have given more than five per cent representation to the women? Have we got any moral right to talk about empowerment of women? I am not talking of any particular political party. I am referring to Dr. Lohia. I am talking about what is the difference between Ukti and Kriti. Therefore, what we are discussing today is the legal dimension of the Lokpal Bill. Law is a necessary condition for social governance, it is not the sufficient condition. The sufficient condition is moral dimension of the legislation. Unless this society accepts that corruption is immoral, corruption is unacceptable, corruption hits the poor persons more, corruption is against the disadvantaged sections, and corruption essentially is done by the elite people, those who are having the levers of power — of course, levers of power does not mean the ruling political party; becoming Chairman of the Satyanarayan Mahapooja also is a source of power because here he decides how to spend the money — unless the society accepts this moral dimension of law, I do not think law will take it further.

Since beginning, I should be on record despite the fact I belong to the Ruling Benches, I am particularly not comfortable to include the incumbent Prime Minister under the Lokpal. Let me submit for your kind consideration that the Deputy Consulate General of India is my close friend's daughter. She has been arrested under one pretext or the other. At the end, there is a hue and cry in the country. If we include the incumbent Prime Minister, and' the moment it is published that the incumbent Prime Minister has been summoned to appear before the Committee, whichever be the Committee, what moral authority would the Prime

Minister be left with? That is why I would like to put my view on record. I am fully supporting this Bill, but including incumbent Prime Minister will be totally demolishing the moral authority of the Prime Minister.

With these words, I strongly support the Bill and thank you very much, Sir, for your generosity.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this historic Bill. I am privileged because I was also a part of the Select Committee and got an opportunity to hear very important and informative discussions in the meetings.

Sir, we are accepting the Bill, in the current form, which was accepted by the Select Committee. In the Report of the Select Committee itself, we gave a note because we thought that non-inclusion of some parts would make the Bill ineffective. I would request the Government to accept our Amendments which we are moving here, and these relate to corporates, private sector and PPP which are involved with the business of the Government. Lakhs of crores of funds are involved in PPP projects and in licensing of many of the natural resources. So, we have to include them. Otherwise, what the Congress (I) is doing now will happen again. There is a saying in Malayalam "Adiyumkondu Puliyumkudichu", which means that after getting beaten up, the person is compelled to drink the bitter drink. Even after getting this Report, the Government was not doing anything in the last one year. Now, because of various compulsions, they are doing it. This may again happen if they are not accepting this Amendment. Sir, this Bill will be a paper tiger if we are not considering the developments in the new era, that is, after globalization came into effect. Transparency, as Dr. Mungekar said, is very important. Now there is a belief that all politicians are corrupt and that politics itself is corrupt. Such a campaign is going on. It is being felt that if professionals from outside politics come into power, that will be good. The names of I.T. professionals are also coming up. One thing which I want to say is that for the last twenty years, this country has been run by professionals, non-political bureaucrats. But corruption is rampant even after such a leadership has been there since 1991 when the globalization era was started. So, it is not a matter whether it is a professional, non-political person, bureaucrat or a politician, but it is a matter as to whether the system is following some principles. In a system where a lot of legislation is needed —some other legislations are also pending here like the

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

Whistleblowers Protection Act, Citizen's Charter and Grievance Redressal Bill —we have to pass them. But, not just this, we need to take into consideration the new system which is coming into force in the country. After 1991, that is, the globalization era, a majority of the Government businesses have got transferred to private people. We can see, in the last ten years, how many corruption cases have come up. There is the case of 2G, K.G., CoalG, VodafoneG, and many other G's. We also have cases relating to the Delhi Airport and Mumbai Airport where lakhs and lakhs of crores of rupees are involved. We are not saying that. The C&AG is saying about that. But the Government is not taking any action and if we are not looking into these questions very seriously, this Act will not be effective. I am very happy that Shri Kapil Sibal is much more matured now than the earlier days. He has brought another Amendment after hearing the discussions, and the total spirit of the Select Committee is accepted now. I thank the hon. Minister because he has brought an Amendment relating to seizure as well, namely, clause 26. But when are you looking into corruption cases, it is not necessary to elaborate upon it. Our President, when he was Finance Minister, stated in Parliament that around twenty lakhs of crores of rupees of blackmoney were lying in European banks. Unofficially, it has been revealed that it is more than Rs. 80 lakh crores. Sir, corruption is there. How is corruption happening? I am losing my belief in many of the systems. In the case of Delhi Airport, with the C&AG Report and facts I sent a letter. Not only I, many of our MPs signed a letter and sent it to the CVC, the Central Vigilance Commission. Nothing has happened not only in this case; Sir, many other cases are there. So, make this Act better than a paper tiger. Many of the Members raised the cases of Toll roads, PPP roads, about how corruption is happening. The price of natural gas in US, after Shale gas finding, is around three dollars per MMBTU. Now we are giving at 8.4 dollars. Many of these kind of cases are coming. I think this area should be included. We moved some amendments, amendment Nos. 14, 15 and 16. It is related to Amendment No. 14. We are requesting the Government to accept that point. Otherwise, the Bill will not be successful. Please take that into consideration. Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for giving me this opportunity, as today is our first working day of this Winter Session.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thanks for your kindness.

SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Sir, the concept of Constitutional Ombudsman was first proposed in Parliament by the Law Minister, Shri Ashoke Kumar Sen in the early 1960s. It is very unfortunate that even after 52 years of its first introduction, the Lokpal Bill is still not enacted in India. The Select Committee submitted its Report on 23rd December, 2012, but the Government took almost a year and did not consider even the key recommendations of the Select Committee. For example, the Select Committee recommended that an Investigation Officer's transfer should be cleared by the Lokpal and an errant officer should be raided without the notice; this has not been accepted by the Government. In fact, this particular issue has affected our State of Andhra Pradesh. This Bill had been introduced about a year back. Probably, the entire nation knows about the rampant corruption which took place in the State of Andhra Pradesh, particularly in the last decade, and a case is going on. They have simply allowed the same case and everything to go on and Congress Government, probably, had waited for entering into a deal with party to bring this Bill. It is very unfortunate for me to say that and as a matter of fact, in our country, there is no dearth of laws. We have problems of implementation and execution. In fact, when every new law comes, to the best of my knowledge, every time corruption index goes up. Because of the new law people demand more money and the corrupt people make more money. That is what is going on. However, finally they have brought this Bill. From our party, we would like to support and see that future amendments, time and again, are brought into the Bill. My suggestion is, we can put a proper monitoring system, at least for the first five years, to report to Parliament about implementation and, maybe, there should be quarterly reporting. How many cases are being taken under Lokpal? On Lokpal, we are trying to .take quick decisions on errant cases and many officers, business people, politicians also are jailed in the State of Andhra Pradesh. This Bill, hopefully — with the present cases once it is enacted, can be implemented for pending cases. With all these changes, I support this Bill on behalf of my party. Thank you.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Thank you very much, Sir.

I rise to support this Bill and it has been rightly called by the hon. Law Minister as historical and important. It is really important. When we are committed to fight corruption, it should be treated as one of the tools with which we can fight corruption. But, it is also historical, in the sense, if we go through how the

[Dr. Barun Mukherji]

final Lokpal Bill, which is now being discussed here, has developed. We have been discussing about it for more than two years. It is one good example that how, through conflicts, debates and discussions, we can come to a near consensus. It is one such example. I believe, when it will be enacted, it will have enough scope and strength to fight corruption. But, this may not be foolproof. While implementing this, we may experience some of the drawbacks and the Parliament is open to further amendments in future.

One thing I should request Shri Kapil Sibalji is this. Just now we have received a piece of paper containing another amendment he has moved. I believe that it is his afterthought. I congratulate him for this. The amendment is relating to clause 20. It was already raised in the House before. The amendment reads, "Provided also that the seeking of explanation from the public servant before an investigation shall not interfere with the search and seizure, if any, required to be undertaken by any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) under this Act." It is a welcome amendment. But, at the same time, I would like to bring to his notice that another amendment has been moved by my learned colleague, Sitaram Yechuryji. It has been proposed, when all the public servants right from the Prime Minister down to Group "D" staff is included under this legislation, what are the reasons for exclusion of corporate sector or NGOs or PPPs. By doing this, I think, we are allowing a lot of scope or source of corruption. We can particularly mention about PPPs. From our experience — everybody can testify this—of PPP projects, mostly the private parties are extracting the major advantages and there is a lot of corruption through it. When corporate or PPP projects or NGOs, who are involved with the Government in getting licence and other things, are spared, I think, it will be, in spite of arriving at consensus on a very good Bill, a very weak point. So, once again I request Kapil Sibalji to think over it. He has proved that he can move amendment after giving a thought to any proposal. So, he can, after giving a thought to this, move another amendment. So, my point is, at least, PPP should not be spared completely, because the root of some sort of corruption is still there. So, to make it a foolproof —we can arrive at some consensus so that the whole House can accept it — an amendment can be introduced. It can be just coined in a sentence that this particular sector should be included and it comes under the ambit of this Lokpal Bill.

As I have already told, through conflicts as well as through discussions, we can come to some consensus. We have come over a lot of conflicts. We have to come to some sort of consensus accepting this one.

So, at the fag end of the debate, I once again request the hon. Law Minister to consider inclusion of PPP projects. People are taking advantage of these projects. There are huge commissions involved, and there is huge corruption involved in these.

Once more, I congratulate the introduction of this historic and important Bill. I appeal to the hon. Law Minister to insert one more amendment here and make it foolproof so that we can move ahead in our fight against corruption.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya. Please remember that you have only five minutes.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Thank you, Sir, for having given me the opportunity to speak on this historic Bill.

There is no doubt, Sir, that this is a historic Bill. This is also a historic moment for all of us. I very proudly associate myself with this moment.

I rise here today to support the Bill. Sir, Asom Gana Parishad has always been in favour of a strong Lokpal at the Centre and, simultaneously, strong Lokayuktas at the State level. Corruption takes place not only at the Central level but also at the State level. A strong Lokpal at the Centre and strong Lokayuktas in the States are the need of the hour, Sir. I remember, in 1996, we had the United Front Government at the Centre. In the Common Minimum Programme of the United Front Government, it was laid down that the Prime Minister should be brought under the purview of the Lokpal. On several occasions we have discussed the Lokpal. There have been a lot of discussions. There has been a lot of criticism and debate about whether the Prime Minister should be brought under the purview of the Lokpal or not and whether Members of Parliament should also be brought within the purview of the Lokpal or not. We have already discussed all these aspects. On 29th December, 2011, when this Bill was being discussed in this House, we had expressed our party's view and I remember, on that day, we had very categorically said that the Prime Minister should be brought under the purview of the Lokpal. Not only that, our party had also opined that Members of Parliament should also be brought within the purview of the Lokpal. I am not saying this thing only today. We have taken this stand since 1996. We have never changed our stand. A lot of discussion has already taken place on this Bill in the House. We have always advocated for a strong Lokpal. I remember, in this regard,

[Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya]

there was an all-Party meeting convened by the hon. Prime Minister. We have always supported the creation of a strong Lokpal. We have always taken the stand that the Prime Minister and Members of Parliament should be brought within the purview of the Lokpal. Sir, we have also been discussing a very interesting aspect about the federal structure of the country. But today we are discussing just the creation of the Lokpal. I want to emphasize that we should have strong Lokayuktas in all the States, simultaneously. Without Lokayuktas at the State level, we cannot curb corruption.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) in the Chair]

To curb corruption, a strong Lokpal and a strong Lokayukta is the call of the hour.

Sir, we had suggested many things on 29th December; we still remember the midnight incident. We had moved certain amendments also. Today, I am happy to see most of the suggestions included in the Select Committee's recommendations. Sir, I must congratulate the Select Committee which has done a tremendous job, a marvellous job under the chairmanship of Shri Chaturvedi. They have included almost all the points in their Report. The House is totally agreeable in passing the Lokpal Bill today, as recommended by the Select Committee.

I have one request. We rise here to support the Bill. I have always advocated federalism. I am always in favour of federalism. We don't want the powers of the State Government to be taken away by the Central Government. But, the country and the House should remember one thing that without a strong Lokayukta, you can't tackle corruption in the country. In the Bill, there is a provision to say that within a year, all the State Governments shall have a Lokayukta. I hope, this provision would be implemented strongly in each and every State.

After a few minutes, Madam, this House is going to pass a historic Bill. This House is going to make a historic contribution to the democratic structure of the country. Today, it is important from another point. It is a very important day for all of us who are sitting here to pass the historic Bill. I am very proud in associating myself with this historic moment.

With these few words, Madam, I, personally, and on behalf of my party, the Asom Gana Parishad, strongly support the Bill. We need to tackle corruption in the

country and the country needs a strong Lokpal; simultaneously, it needs a strong Lokayukta in States. Thank you, Madam.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Madam, I rise to oppose the Lokpal Bill on behalf of my party, the Shiv Sena. The Lokpal Bill, 2011 provides for the establishment of a body of Lokpal for the Union to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Madam, in its interim report on "Problems of Redressal of Citizens' Grievances", submitted in 1966, the Administrative Reforms Commission *inter alia* recommended the setting up of the institution of Lokpal at the Centre. To give effect to this recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission, eight Bills on Lokpal were introduced in the Lok Sabha in the past from time to time. However, these Bills lapsed consequent upon the dissolution of the respective Lok Sabha except the Bill of 1985 which was introduced and subsequently withdrawn.

India is committed to pursue the policy of zero tolerance against corruption. India ratified the United Nations Convention against corruption by deposit of Instrument of Ratification on the 9th May, 2011. The Convention envisaged that countries ensure measures in domestic law for criminalisation of offences relating to bribery and put in place an effective mechanism for its enforcement. In brief, a more, effective mechanism needed to be evolved to receive complaints relating to allegations of corruption against public servants including Ministers, MPs, Chief Ministers, Members of Legislative Assemblies and public servants and to inquire into them and take follow up actions. The fact remains that from year 1966 to 2011, absolutely nothing came up towards formation or creation of Lokpal, an anti-graft body at the Centre until anti-corruption activist Anna Hazare appeared at the centre stage in April, 2011, with an overwhelming public response to his movement for framing a Lokpal Bill. The common view of anti-corruption crusader Anna Hazare and people who came out in full support of the anti-corruption campaign was that governance deficit was glaring, political will lacking and Government just not serious about tackling the menace of corruption manifested in the form of black money, corruption in public procurement, slow administration of justice and lack of transparency in the working of institutions entrusted with the task of investigating corruption. And thus, rattled by the public outcry, the Government swung into hurried action and spelt out Lokpal Bill that would give immense powers to the

[Shri Anil Desai]

body of Lokpal to deal with corruption in public life. While conferring the constitutional status to Lokpal it brings the Prime Minister under its ambit, and brings Ministers, MPs, Chief Ministers, MLAs and all categories of government servants under its purview. It also provides for autonomy to investigating institutions like CBI with many other provisions.

Our nation that has accepted parliamentary democracy enjoys the status as a largest democracy in the world. In our set-up, we have legislature, executive and judiciary as three strong pillars of democracy with media as fourth pillar that strengthens our mechanism. Creating another extra constitutional authority like Lokpal would amount to blatant undermining the authority of Parliament and Constitution. The provision of powers entailed in the Lokpal Bill may very well be implemented through our democratic set-up. Moreover, the President of India be empowered with the powers that are meant to be given to the Lokpal. Besides, tomorrow if Lokpal errs or falters, there seems to be no effective provision in the Bill to remove the Lokpal. In short, by creating Lokpal, we should not jeopardize our democracy.

मैडम, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि महाभारत में, धर्म की रक्षा के लिए तथा अधर्म के खिलाफ सोचने वाला जैसा युधिष्ठिर था और जिसको इस प्रकार ढूँढ़कर लाया गया था, यहां ऐसा युधिष्ठिर कहां मिलेगा? अगर युधिष्ठिर मिल भी गया तो महाभारत में जिस तरह युधिष्ठिर ने मोहमाया के जाल में फंसकर या जुए के लालच में आकर द्रौपदी को दांव पर लगा दिया था, तो क्या भरोसा है कि यह आने वाला लोकपाल इस तरह का काम नहीं करेगा? इसीलिए हम यह चाहते हैं कि देश के राष्ट्रपति का जो सर्वोच्च पद है, यह पद भी इसी पावर के साथ दिया जाए, ताकि इस देश के लोकतंत्र को बहुत अच्छी तरह से और सम्मानित दृष्टि से पूरी दुनिया में जाना जाए।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Madam, my party is fully supportive of the Lokpal Bill, which, unfortunately, has been inordinately delayed due to games that were played by certain political parties last year in this House. Our people are fed up with corruption at all levels, which has spread like cancer. Massive scandals have come to light which have disgusted the nation in the last few years, and a strong civil society movement has been created to fight this menace. I think, in a way, this is a reaction to that strong civil society movement that has come about.

Madam, the way agencies like the CBI, IB and Income Tax have been misused by this Government in a brazen manner resulted in the need to free them from

Government's control. Yet, here I may mention that the way the officers are selected to these bodies needs to be looked at. To my question, last week, in Parliament, the Government replied that there is no Selection Board for recruitment to either of these agencies. Officers are recruited from the State Police Departments and they come here on deputation. Who are these officers? These are the street-smart officers who lobby hard and come to the Centre, or, those who the Chief Ministers want to get rid of. So, they are brought to the CBI and the IB. Moreover, I was horrified to learn that there is no training programme for them when they are inducted. In the U.S., in the FBI, in the Scotland Yard, there is a mandatory three years specialized training programme, but we have no such training programme. So, if we have to make these institutions strong, I urge the Government to create a separate cadre for such officers and they be given specialized training.

Madam, while there is no doubt that this Bill is a novel attempt to curb corruption, I feel that even the Lokpal, once it comes into being in the next couple of days, would be toothless unless we do something about our judicial delivery system. If guilty officers or public functionaries are not given exemplary punishment expeditiously, the institution of Lokpal would be rendered totally ineffective. Investment has to be made to improve our judicial delivery system by creating new courts and adding judges, and, if needed, Mr. Minister, by running the courts in two or three shifts every day.

Madam, in the end, while I welcome the Bill, I must admit that I would agree with Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav that the office of the Prime Minister should have been kept outside the purview of this Bill. In the past we have seen how attempts to make a Prime Minister ineffective were made by a certain political party and here I am referring to St. Kits affair where a fictitious account was created in the name of Mr. V.P. Singh's son so that he could become ineffective. We have recently seen how telephone calls of European heads of states were tapped by certain agencies. This could happen here and as India becomes a super power, games would be played by international agencies to make the office of our Prime Minister ineffective. They could create fictitious accounts abroad, institute cases abroad so that Lokpal opens investigations against the sitting Prime Minister and renders him or her completely ineffective. So, I would urge the Minister that even now it is not too late; kindly reconsider this and keep the Prime Minister out of its purview. Thank you very much.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, सबसे पहले तो गुजराल साहब का यह जो प्रस्ताव है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर के संबंध में सजेशनस हैं, मैं शुरु से ही इस बात का

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

हिमायती रहा हूँ कि आज यूपीए की सरकार है, कल किसकी सरकार बनेगी, कौन प्रधानमंत्री बनेगा, यह नहीं पता है, लेकिन आप प्रधानमंत्री के पद को इतना डिग्रेड मत कीजिए कि कोई प्रधानमंत्री निर्णय ही न ले सके। जैसा कहा गया है कि आज ऑफिसर निर्णय नहीं लेते हैं और सारे के सारे ऑफिसर्स प्राइम मिनिस्टर के ऊपर छोड़कर सोचते हैं कि जो भुगतना होगा वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर भुगतें। कल प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी कोई निर्णय नहीं लेगा, क्योंकि काम नहीं करने के लिए कोई पनिशमेंट नहीं है। इस डेमोक्रेसी में, जिस डेमोक्रेसी में कोई पार्टी की सरकार नहीं बन रही है, कोई भी प्रधानमंत्री बन सकता है, इसलिए मेरा यह विचार है कि पूरे सदन को इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए कि प्रधानमंत्री को इस दायरे में लाना चाहिए या नहीं लाना चाहिए। मेरी समझ से प्रधानमंत्री को इस दायरे में नहीं लाना चाहिए। जैसा कि अभी गुजराल साहब ने कहा कि कोई भी, कहीं भी जाकर केस कर दे और फंसा दे तो प्रधानमंत्री ऑफिस की जो मर्यादा है, वह खत्म हो जाती है।

एक तो हमारा यह विचार था, दूसरा हमारा यह विचार है, यहां पर श्री अब्बास नकवी साहब जी बैठे हुए हैं, नजमा हेपतुल्ला जी बैठी हुई हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर चीज में पोलिटिक्स नहीं होनी चाहिए। सिलेक्ट कमेटी बनी, उसने एक निर्णय दे दिया और उस निर्णय में यह कहा गया कि जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स/शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स हैं, बैकवर्ड क्लासेज हैं, माइनोंरिटीज के लोग हैं और महिलाएं हैं, उनको 50% स्थान देना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको विवाद का मुद्दा नहीं बनाना चाहिए। यह कहकर कि हिंदू को दिया गया तो ठीक है, मुसलमान को दिया गया तो रिलिजियस है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है। उस पक्ष में भी बैठे हुए जो माइनोंरिटी के लीडर्स हैं, मैं उनसे भी आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि आप लोग भी इस मुद्दे को, इस मामले में लोगों को राजनीति से बचने-बचाने का काम करें।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तारिक अनवर): माइनोंरिटी में सिर्फ मुसलमान नहीं है। इसमें सिख भी है, ईसाई भी है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: यह बात भी सही है कि माइनोंरिटी में सिर्फ मुसलमान ही नहीं हैं। माइनोंरिटी में सिख भी हैं, ईसाई भी हैं, बुद्धिस्ट भी हैं, जैन भी हैं, पारसी भी हैं, ये सारे के सारे लोग उसमें आते हैं।

तीसरा हमारा यह कहना है कि जो कहा गया कि यह 2011 में पास हो जाता तो बहुत अच्छा होता, एक हिस्टोरिक डे बनता, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उस दिन पास नहीं हुआ तो ठीक हुआ, क्योंकि यदि उस दिन पास हो जाता तो पार्लियामेंट की कोई मर्यादा नहीं रहती। यदि यह उस दिन पास हो जाता तो यह माना जाता कि कुछ लोग जंतर-मंतर पर बैठ गए हैं और मोबोक्रेसी के द्वारा पार्लियामेंट पर निर्णय थोप रहे हैं। आज यह हो रहा है कि यह मामला सेलेक्ट कमेटी में गया और पार्लियामेंट बैठ कर इस पर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार कर रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने जो काम किया है, उसके लिए उसको धन्यवाद देना चाहिए। हम सिब्ल साहब को धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं, जिन्होंने इसको

बहुत ही पेशेंटली और सभी पार्टीज का कंसेंसस बना कर इसको यहां रखा। जिन लोगों ने इसका विरोध किया है, समाजवादी पार्टी ने इसका विरोध किया है, हम उनके विरोध को गलत नहीं मानते हैं। उनका भी एक तर्क है, उसमें दम है। कोई यहां भगवान का दिया हुआ नहीं है। आज एक पार्टी बनी है — आप। इसके नेता कहते हैं कि हम दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा ईमानदार हैं, सब बेईमान हो गए हैं। लोकपाल कहेगा कि हम ईमानदार हो गए हैं, दुनिया में सब बेईमान हैं। यहां असम गण परिषद के मैम्बर बोल रहे थे। क्या असम गण परिषद का जन्म करप्शन के खिलाफ नहीं हुआ था? प्रफुल्ल कुमार महंत जी चीफ मिनिस्टर बने थे, वे सबसे यंगेस्ट थे। सब नौजवान आए थे, स्टूडेंट्स आए थे, क्या उनके खिलाफ चार्ज नहीं लगा? जो लोग जेपी मूवमेंट के खिलाफ में आए, क्या उनके खिलाफ चार्ज नहीं लगा? कुछ लोग यह वाहवाही लूटने के लिए कि एकोSहं द्वितीयोनास्ति, एक हम ही ईमानदार हैं और बाकी सब बेईमान हैं, हम समझते हैं कि यह हालत नहीं होनी चाहिए। लोकपाल के संबंध में यह जो कंसैप्ट बनता जा रहा है कि सब अफसर्स बेईमान हो गए, क्लास 4 से लेकर क्लास 1 तक के अफसर्स, सब पॉलिटिशियंस बेईमान हो गए और वहां जो बैठेंगे, वे गंगोत्री बन जाएंगे, दूध का धोया हुआ कि वहां से गंगा निकलेगी और पवित्र होगी, यह समय बताएगा। मैं इसको सपोर्ट कर रहा हूं, लेकिन दिल से सपोर्ट नहीं कर रहा हूं। मैं सच्ची बात कहता हूं। मैं इसे दिल से सपोर्ट नहीं कर रहा हूं। हमारे अन्दर कहीं-न-कहीं भय है, सब लोगों के मन में डर है कि इसका रिपरकशन क्या होने वाला है। हम लोग लंगटा राजा की एक कहानी सुनते थे। किसी ने उसको कहा कि देवलोक का बढ़िया कपड़ा लो और वह नकली निकला। उसने उसको जाकर कपड़ा दिखला दिया, उसमें कुछ नहीं था। उसने कहा कि देखो, इस कपड़े को वही देखेगा, जो अपने असली बाप का बेटा होगा। राजा को दिखलाया और पूछा कि कैसा लगा हुआ, तो राजा ने सोचा कि इसमें तो कुछ है ही नहीं, लेकिन फिर डर लगा कि अगर मैं कह दूं कि कपड़ा नहीं है, तो यह कहेगा कि असली बाप का बेटा नहीं है, हो सकता है कि यह डाउटफुल हो, तो उसने कह दिया कि बहुत बढ़िया कपड़ा है। फिर प्रधानमंत्री के पास गया और पूछा कि कैसा कपड़ा है, तो उसने भी सोचा कि जब राजा को दिखाई पड़ गया और हमको नहीं दिखाई पड़ा, तो उसने भी कह दिया कि कपड़ा बहुत अच्छा है। सबको दिखला दिया गया और राजा लंगटा करके शाम में हाथी पर बैठा कर शहर में घुमा दिया गया। एक सात साल का बच्चा बाप के कंधे पर बैठा हुआ था। जब उसने देखा, तो उसने कहा कि बाबूजी, यह तो लंगटा राजा कि है। वह उसके मुंह को दबा कर भाग गया। इसलिए कभी-कभी ऐसी होड़ होती है कि जो लोकपाल का सपोर्ट नहीं करे, वह बेईमान हो गया, वह करप्ट हो गया। इसलिए लोकपाल का सपोर्ट करना ही है, तो कीजिए। हम लोग तो कम, आप ही लोग ज्यादा भुगतिएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: आप मान रहे हैं कि वे जा रहे हैं और हम लोग आ रहे हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: हमने कहा कि इसका क्रेडिट तो सरकार ले ही रही है, लेकिन जब भुगतिएगा, तो सब लोगों को भुगतना पड़ेगा, हम आपसे यह कहने के लिए आए

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

हैं। अगर आपकी नीयत साफ है, तो आपने इसमें एनजीओ को क्यों नहीं रखा? अगर आपकी नीयत साफ है, तो आपने इसमें बिजनेसमैन को क्यों नहीं रखा? जब से उदारीकरण की नीति आई है, जब से लिबरलाइजेशन की नीति आई है, तब से करपशन ज्यादा बढ़ा है। घूस लेने वाला और देने वाला, दोनों अपराधी होते हैं। घूस लेने वाले को आप अपराधी कह रहे हैं और जो घूस दे रहा है, क्या वह बड़ा भारी संत हो गया? अगर आप ईमानदारी की बात करते हैं, तो इसके अन्दर सबको रखना चाहिए था।

इसमें सबसे बड़ा मामला सिटिजन चार्टर का है। बिना घूस के कोई काम नहीं होता है, महीनों-महीनों फाइल पड़ी रह जाती है। आप सिटिजन चार्टर बनाइए। उसका एक टाइम फिक्स कीजिए कि कौन सा काम कितने दिनों के अन्दर होगा। इसलिए हमारे यहां जो सिस्टम है कि ऐक्ट है, फैक्ट है, और टैक्ट है, हमने कहा कि ऐक्ट अलग है, फैक्ट अलग है और टैक्ट अलग है। नेता, नीति और नीयत। अगर हमारी नीयत साफ हो जाए, तो जो वर्तमान कानून है, वह सफिशिएंट है। यदि आपकी नीयत साफ नहीं होगी, तो आप चाहे लोकपाल बिल लाइए, महालोकपाल बिल लाइए, जो पाल लाना है, हर पाल को ले आइए, उससे किसी समस्या का निदान होने वाला नहीं है। जब 10 साल के बाद फिर पार्लियामेंट बैठेगी, तब जाकर यह मंथन करेगी कि हमने इतने उत्साह के साथ जो लोकपाल कानून बनाया था, उसका क्या हश्र हुआ और फिर कोई दूसरा बिल आ जाएगा।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): मैडम, जो लोकपाल बिल आया है, उस पर सदन आज गम्भीर चर्चा कर रहा है। लोकपाल बिल इसके पहले भी आया था, जिस पर हमारी पार्टी की असहमति थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज भी हमारे मन में आशंकाएं हैं कि इस लोकपाल का कहीं दुरुपयोग न हो। रामविलास जी ने भी यही बात कही है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं चाहूंगा कि लोकपाल में अच्छे लोग आएँ। लोकपाल नौ-सदस्यीय होगा, जिसमें एक चेयरमैन और आठ सदस्य होंगे। लोकपाल एक इम्प्लायमेंट बने, ऐसा प्रयास जरूर करना चाहिए और उसके लिए मापदण्ड बनाया जाना चाहिए। आप यह कैसे करेंगे, यह आपको देखना होगा। लोकपाल सबसे ऊपर होगा, पार्लियामेंट के ऊपर होगा, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के भी ऊपर होगा और सारे अधिकारियों के ऊपर होगा। कानून तो पहले से ही विराजमान है, लेकिन जब-जब हम कानून बनाते रहे हैं, भ्रष्टाचार देश के सामने एक बड़ी समस्या बना रहा है। सारा सदन इस बात से सहमत है।

महोदया, क्या पहले के कानून बनाने के बाद हमने कभी सोचा था कि इनका कोई इम्पैक्ट नहीं पड़ेगा और हम भ्रष्टाचारियों को पकड़ नहीं सकेंगे। आज लोकपाल बनाने के लिए हम बाध्य हो रहे हैं, सदन बाध्य हो रहा है, चूंकि पहले का जो कानून था, वह इफेक्टिव नहीं था। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि लोकपाल बनाने के बाद भी शायद, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य रामविलास पासवान जी और श्रीमान् तिवारी जी ने कहा, यह इफेक्टिव नहीं बन सकेगा और फिर दोबारा से लोकपाल नाम की कोई दूसरी चीज़ बनाने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी।

आज यह इम्प्रेसन दिया जा रहा है कि देश के सारे पॉलिटिशियंस चोर हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के बाद और आजादी से पहले भी जिन लोगों ने इस खूबसूरत आजाद हिन्दुस्तान को बनाया, संवारा, वे सारे पॉलिटिशियंस ही हैं, जिनकी दस-दस, बीस-बीस, तीस-तीस साल की तपस्या है। पार्लियामेंट का जो मेम्बर बनता है, वह बहुत मुश्किल से इस संस्थान तक पहुंचता है, मगर यह इम्प्रेसन दिया जा रहा है कि सारे के सारे पॉलिटिशियंस चोर हैं, केवल कुछ लोग ही साफ-सुथरे हैं।

यहां पर कई लोगों ने कई बातें कही, जिनमें कहा गया कि हम लोकपाल में रिटायर्ड जजिज़ को बहाल करेंगे। क्या उनके ऊपर आज अंगुली नहीं उठ रही है? मैं उनका सम्मान करता हूं। न्यायाधीशों के प्रति, न्यायालय के प्रति मेरा पूरा सम्मान है, लेकिन आप दूध के धुले हुए लोग कहां से लाएंगे और कैसे आप उनसे न्याय मांगेंगे, यह आशंका बन रही है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, इस चीज़ को जरूर इश्योर करना चाहिए कि निश्चित तौर पर इस लोकपाल के माध्यम से लोगों को प्रताड़ित नहीं किया जाएगा। रामविलास जी व्यावहारिक बात बता रहे हैं, क्योंकि लोगों के मन में डर है। लोक-लाज के डर से कि हमारा इम्प्रेसन खराब न हो जाए, इसकी वजह से हम इस बात को कहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, लेकिन यह एक सच्चाई है, जिसे हमें स्वीकार करना होगा।

आज सबसे अधिक इस देश का पॉलिटिशियन कटघरे में है, जो हिन्दुस्तान को बनाने में अपनी भूमिका अदा करने का काम करता है। एक-एक मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट का बहुत बड़ा त्याग और बहुत बड़ी तपस्या है, लेकिन एक मिनट के अन्दर आप उसको * बना देते हैं। कुछ एक लोग तो समाज के हर वर्ग, हर तबके में मौजूद हैं, चाहे वह जूडिशियरी हो, पत्रकारिता हो, विधायिका हो अथवा अधिकारी-पदाधिकारी हों सबमें करप्शन आया है, मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं। लेकिन, सब के सब चोर हैं? ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता। अगर हम यह मंशा लेकर चलेंगे तो लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था ही खत्म हो जाएगी।

आज क्या हो रहा है? आज 'आप' पार्टी का जन्म हो रहा है। आज 'आप' पार्टी का जन्म हुआ है और उसका क्या हथ्र होने वाला है, यह आगे पता चलेगा। निश्चित तौर पर आज नैतिक बल बहुत जरूरी है, जैसा कि हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा। हम कानून तो बना देंगे, लेकिन अगर अपने दिल को साफ करने का काम नहीं करेंगे, मन को साफ नहीं करेंगे तो आप चाहे जितने भी कानून बनाएं, निश्चित तौर पर करप्शन कभी रुकने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि सबसे पहले अपने अन्दर झांक कर देखना चाहिए।

हिन्दुस्तान में करप्शन एक बहुत बड़ा संकट है, कोढ़ है, कैंसर है। आम आवाम में हमारे खिलाफ गुस्सा है। यह जो असमानता बढ़ती जा रही है, गैर-बराबरी बढ़ती जा रही है, अगर इस गैर-बराबरी को दूर करने का काम नहीं किया, तो निश्चित तौर पर एक तबका एक वर्ग आगे आएगा और लोकतन्त्र खत्म होता जाएगा।

इस सदन को इस पर निश्चित तौर से सोचना पड़ेगा। केवल कानून बनाने से कुछ

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री राम कृपाल यादव]

नहीं होने वाला है। इसमें कई प्रावधान ऐसे हैं, जिनसे आज मैं असहमत हूँ, मेरी पार्टी भी आज असहमत है। प्रधानमंत्री का पद देश का एक बहुत बड़ा गौरवशाली पद है। उसको हम डॉक में खड़ा करना चाहते हैं। तब उसको मोरल राइट रहेगा? देश का प्रतिनिधित्व करने की क्षमता उसमें रहेगी? जिस रोज एक झूठा आरोप भी उस पर लगाया जाएगा, उसका मोरल राइट गिर जाएगा और देश की गरिमा गिर जाएगी। इसलिए, मैं इससे असहमत हूँ। प्रधानमंत्री के पद को इसके दायरे से बाहर रखना चाहिए। कम-से-कम कुछ तो गरिमा रखने का काम करें! देश का प्रधानमंत्री सवा सौ करोड़ लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। एक साधारण-सा आदमी अगर उसके ऊपर कीचड़ उछालने का काम करता है, तो निश्चित तौर पर उसका मोरल राइट नहीं होता है। आज इस पक्ष के लोग हैं, कल उस पक्ष के लोग आने वाले हैं, लेकिन प्रधानमंत्री तो पूरे देश का होता है। इसलिए, महोदया, मैं आपसे निवेदन करते हुए एक ही बात कहूँगा। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के कई माननीय सदस्य ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): नहीं, आप इधर देखते हुए बोलिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: मैडम, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि इसमें 'माइनॉरिटी' शब्द पर सबको बड़ी आपत्ति होती है। मुझे समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस देश की आवाम में माइनॉरिटी के करोड़ों लोग हैं, उनको आप इस देश की मुख्य धारा से क्यों अलग करना चाहते हैं? इसमें क्या आपत्ति है, अगर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और माइनॉरिटी के लोग रहते हैं तथा महिलाएं रहती हैं? उनसे आपको क्या घृणा है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): प्लीज़

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या द्वेष है? यह नफरत की भावना को छोड़िए। उसे गले लगाइए, क्योंकि वह बीस करोड़ की आबादी है, जिसने इस देश को बनाने में अपनी अहम भूमिका अदा करने का काम किया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): थैंक यू।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: वे इस देश के नागरिक हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)... क्या आप उनको निकाल देना चाहते हैं? उन्हें उनके हक नहीं देना चाहते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप क्या स्थिति पैदा करना चाहते हैं? भारतीय जनता पार्टी के भाइयों, मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे भी आपके भाई हैं, उनको भी प्यार से गले लगाने का काम कीजिए। उनको भी अधिकार देने का काम कीजिए। ...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): थैंक यू।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: अन्यथा, देश अशांत होगा और आप देश की जिस एकता और अखंडता की बात करते हैं, वह असत्य साबित होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): थैंक यू।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: आप देश को एक करना चाहते हैं, तो ऐसे लोगों को हटा कर...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): राम कृपाल यादव जी, कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: महोदया, मैं समझता हूँ कि आप अपनी मनोवृत्ति में परिवर्तन लाने का काम कीजिए। उन माइनोंरिटी के भाईयों को गले लगाइए। वे आपके साथ भी खड़े रहेंगे। आप उनको अलग मत समझिए। देश का वह एक बहुत बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। अपने इस अंग को काट कर आइसोलेट करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर आपकी मानसिकता बदलनी होगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): थैंक यू। थैंक यू वेरी मच।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: महोदया, मुझे अंतिम बात कहने दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): राम कृपाल यादव जी, आपने बहुत अच्छा बोला है। अब नेक्स्ट स्पीकर को बोलना है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: महोदया, मैं अंतिम बात कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। मैडम, आप प्लीज़ कोऑपरेट कीजिए।

महोदया, बहुत सारे सदस्यों ने कहा कि आप लोकपाल तो बना रहे हैं, लेकिन केवल देश तक ही भ्रष्टाचार सीमित नहीं है। यह भ्रष्टाचार नीचे तक, पंचायत स्तर तक चला गया है। जब तक आप लोकपाल जैसे लोकायुक्त का गठन नहीं कीजिएगा, तब तक भ्रष्टाचार खत्म नहीं होगा। भारतीय जनता पार्टी द्वारा शासित कई स्टेट्स हैं, जैसा कहा गया है — गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश। यहां लोकायुक्त क्यों नहीं है? मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी, आज लोकपाल बिल पास हो जाएगा, सदन इस पर अपनी मोहर लगा रहा है, मगर आप पहल कीजिए, माननीय मुख्यमंत्रियों को बुलाइए, उनको समझाइए और उसमें प्रावधान कीजिए...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): थैंक यू। थैंक यू, राम कृपाल यादव जी। आपने बहुत अच्छा बोला।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: कि आप भी अपने स्तर पर लोकायुक्तों की नियुक्ति कीजिए, क्योंकि केन्द्र से ज्यादा करप्शन राज्यों में है। हमारा प्रदेश बिहार भी एक राज्य है। आदरणीय शिवानन्द तिवारी जी के प्रति मेरे मन में बड़ा सम्मान है। ...(समय की घंटी)... ये भ्रष्टाचार दूर करने की बात कर रहे थे, मगर आज जो बिहार में भ्रष्टाचार में आकंठ डूबा हुआ शासन है, उसकी चर्चा मैं नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। जहां हाथ लगाइएगा, वहां भ्रष्टाचार होगा। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर आप राज्यों में भी लोकायुक्त बनाने का काम जरूर कीजिए, ताकि भ्रष्टाचार नियंत्रित हो सके।

5.00 P.M.

अंत में, जो पोलिटिकल सिस्टम है, इस पोलिटिकल सिस्टम के माध्यम से अच्छे लोग, जो साफ-सुथरी छवि के लोग हैं, जो असली कार्यकर्ता हैं, वे ऊपर नहीं आ रहे हैं। आज चुनाव में जितना एक्सपेंडिचर हो रहा है, उसमें एम.एल.ए. बनने के लिए लोग करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करते हैं। तो भ्रष्टाचार कैसे नहीं आएगा? आज तंत्र भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त हो रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी): राम कृपाल यादव जी, आप प्लीज़ कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: आम लोग भ्रष्टाचारियों को लिफ्ट देने का काम कर रहे हैं। इसलिए, सम्पूर्ण जनता में जब तक करप्शन से लड़ने की, करप्शन को दूर करने की भावना पैदा नहीं होगी, तब तक केवल किसी सांसद पर थोपना या किसी पोलिटिशियन पर थोपना, उचित नहीं होगा। ऊपर से नीचे तक जो व्यवस्था है, उस व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा और आम जनता, जो सवा सौ करोड़ जनता है, उसकी सोच में बदलाव लाना पड़ेगा, तभी समाज भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त हो सकता है।

मैं पुनः भारी मन से ही सही, इस लोकपाल बिल का समर्थन करते हुए और आप सभी लोगों को धन्यवाद करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। मैं विशेष तौर पर माननीय कानून मंत्री जी के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। इसके साथ ही, मैं सेलेक्ट कमेटी के चेयरमैन श्री चतुर्वेदी जी तथा उसके सभी सदस्यों के प्रति, जिन्होंने बहुत ही खूबसूरती के साथ इस लोकपाल विधेयक पर काम किया, आभार व्यक्त करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Thank you. Now, Shri Ranbir Singh Prajapati. Mr. Prajapati, you have five minutes.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Madam, you didn't say 'five minutes' to those Members!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): We have said, five minutes to all Members, Mr. Gujral. Please let me negotiate with the Members. Kindly let me run the House.

श्री रणवीर सिंह प्रजापति (हरियाणा): धन्यवाद मैडम, आपने मुझे इस ऐतिहासिक बिल, लोकपाल बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया। देश की जनता की मांग थी कि एक मजबूत लोकपाल बिल सरकार लेकर आए। प्रजातंत्र के अंदर जनता की भावनाओं का ख्याल रखा जाना चाहिए, वरना जनता आपको दरकिनार कर देगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Can we keep the volume down, please? There is a lot of cross-conversation and we are not able to hear.

श्री रणवीर सिंह प्रजापति: मैडम, आज जनता के दबाव के कारण ही सरकार यह लोकपाल बिल लेकर आई है। इंडियन नेशनल लोक दल पार्टी ने हमेशा ही सशक्त लोकपाल बिल का समर्थन करने का काम किया है। हमने तो सर्वदलीय मीटिंग में भी यह कहा था कि प्रधानमंत्री जी का पद और सीबीआई को लोकपाल के दायरे में होना चाहिए, क्योंकि सीबीआई लगातार सरकार के इशारे पर काम कर रही थी। पिछले समय में काफी ऐसे उदाहरण हैं, जिनमें यह साफ दिखाई देता है कि जो लोग सरकार के साथ थे, उनके ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप होने के बावजूद उन लोगों का कुछ नहीं हुआ और जो लोग सरकार के विरोधी थे, वे सीबीआई के षड्यंत्र के शिकार हुए। आज हमारी पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष, चौधरी ओम प्रकाश चौटाला जी और अजय सिंह चौटाला जी अगर कॅन्विकट हुए, तो वे सीबीआई के शिकार हुए, लेकिन उनके ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार के कोई आरोप नहीं थे। आज मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि सीबीआई को लोकपाल के दायरे में लाया गया है। आज पूरे देश की जनता ने यह मांग की और देश के अंदर अन्ना हजारे के नेतृत्व में इसके लिए बड़े-बड़े प्रदर्शन हुए। देश की जनता ने इस बात की मांग की कि सशक्त लोकपाल बिल आए। पहले इस मौजूदा सरकार की यह मंशा नहीं थी, इसलिए 2011 में यह आधा-अधूरा लोकपाल बिल लेकर आई थी। आज मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी की सिफारिश के आधार पर, चाहे वह सीबीआई का मामला हो या प्रधानमंत्री पद का मामला हो, कुछ शर्तों के आधार पर ये दोनों बातें लोकपाल के दायरे के अंदर आई हैं। इस बात की हमें खुशी है और हम अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं। धन्यवाद।

श्री अमर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। राजनीति में स्वीकृति और विकृति दोनों हैं और मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि आज सदन में स्वीकृति का प्रारूप ज्यादा दिखाई दिया।

महोदया, सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी जी, जो सेलेक्ट कमेटी के अध्यक्ष थे, वे निश्चित रूप से कांग्रेस के सदस्य हैं और उनकी प्रतिबद्धता अपने दल के साथ है। इसके बावजूद यह देख कर अच्छा लगा कि नेता विरोधी दल, अरुण जेटली जी, अशोक गांगुली जी और लगभग सभी सदस्यों ने जिन्होंने अपना वक्तव्य यहां रखा, उन्होंने सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी जी की भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा की। यही लोकतंत्र की मर्यादा है और यही लोकशाही की गरिमा का असली स्वरूप है, लेकिन अपनी बिरादरी के सबसे बड़े दुश्मन हम खुद हैं। आज जो राजनीतिक और एक्जीक्यूटिव की गरिमा घटी है, आदरणीय रामविलास जी, इसके लिए दोषी कोई और नहीं, दोषी हम और आप हैं। हमारा यह लक्ष्य रहता है कि कैसे हम हर मुद्दे का छिद्रान्वेषण करके उसको बड़ा प्रारूप दें और उसे बड़ा प्रारूप देकर एक दूसरे के कद को घटाएं। इसी वजह से ज्यूडिशियरी और हमारे पत्रकार बन्धु क्षमा करेंगे, वे हमारे ऊपर हावी हो गए हैं और हम महत्वहीन होते जा रहे हैं। मैं भारी मन से नहीं, बहुत अच्छे मन से इस बिल का समर्थन इसलिए करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पुरानी पार्टी, समाजवादी पार्टी, अगर महिला आरक्षण बिल हो, उसका विरोधा करेगी, महिला सुरक्षा बिल हो, उसका विरोध करेगी और अब जब

[श्री अमर सिंह]

लोकपाल बिल हो, तो इसका विरोध करेगी कि अगर कहीं महिला आरक्षण बिल पास होगा, तो पुरुषों का अधिकार-वंचन हो जाएगा, महिला सुरक्षा बिल पास होगा, तो हम महिला कर्मचारी नहीं रखेंगे, बलात्कार का आरोप लग जाएगा और अगर कहीं लोकपाल का विधेयक आएगा, तो फिर हम कोई निर्णय नहीं ले पाएंगे, कानून के बोझ तले हम बहुत बुरी तरह से दब चुके हैं।

(श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए)

एक बात यह उठाई गई कि कई बार ऐसा होता है कि लोग 10-10 साल तक जेल की यंत्रणा सहते हैं और उसके बाद बरी हो जाते हैं, लेकिन उनके जो 10 साल जेल में बीतते हैं, उसका क्या होगा? मैं भी भुक्तभोगी हूँ, मैंने भी ढाई महीने तक जेल की यंत्रणा भोगी है, फिर मुक्त हो गया हूँ, लेकिन मुक्त होने के बाद अभी भी जब मैं सवेरे उठता हूँ तो कभी-कभी तिहाड़ जेल का वह भजन याद आता है — *ऐ मालिक तेरे बन्दे हम, ऐसे हों हमारे करम*। अब हमारे करम चाहे जैसे थे, लेकिन हमें वह भजन याद आता है। हम मुक्त हो गए, लेकिन हमारा वह ढाई महीने का बन्धन हमारे जीवन पर अमिट छाप छोड़कर चला गया है।

मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता, क्योंकि समय का अभाव है। यहां हमारे दोस्त, रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी बैठे हैं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां बात लोकपाल की हो रही है। बुरा मत मानिएगा, मैं बहुत आदर के साथ हाथ जोड़कर कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर लोकपाल की बात के अंदर घोटालों की बात भी हो गई। मैं परोक्ष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। यह कहा गया कि जीरो लॉस है। यह बात सिर्फ राजनेता नहीं कह रहे हैं। एक न्यायमूर्ति, जो टू जी का मामला देख रहे हैं, उन्होंने लोगों को बंदी बना दिया है और उसी न्यायमूर्ति के मुख्य न्यायाधीश, जस्टिस कपाड़िया ने अपने अवकाश प्राप्त करने के दिन यह कहा कि प्रिवेंटिव लॉज और एक्चुअल लॉज में अंतर है, उसका आप क्या करिएगा? मुख्य न्यायाधीश एक बात कह रहे हैं, न्यायमूर्ति दूसरी बात कह रहे हैं। यह विरोधाभास इसलिए है कि एक्जिक््यूटिव में एकता नहीं है। हम लोगों ने अपनी गरिमा को कम किया है, लेकिन आज एक अच्छी शुरुआत हुई है। इससे पहले, मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगा जब भारतीय जनता पार्टी के मुख्यमंत्री पद के दावेदार, जो डॉक्टर साहब हैं, उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि मैं शीला दीक्षित को 15 साल तक दिल्ली की सेवा करने के लिए अभिनंदित करता हूँ। यही लोकशाही की मर्यादा है, यही लोकशाही का तकाजा है। ऐसे लोग जो क्रिकेट के खेल में जीत जाते हैं, लेकिन जिन्हें क्रिकेट नहीं आता, वे कहते हैं कि हम खेलेंगे जरूर, लेकिन हमें नॉट आउट करना, कैच आउट मत करना या बॉल आउट मत करना, हमारे ऊपर कोई नियम नहीं चलेगा, कोई कानून नहीं चलेगा। उनके लिए अरुण जेटली जी का बयान बिल्कुल सही है। भले ही वे भारतीय जनता पार्टी के हैं और हमारी-उनकी विचारधारा में विरोध रहा हो, लेकिन बयान शानदार है। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि उन्होंने क्या कहा, उन्होंने एक सार्वजनिक बयान दिया है। अगर हम लोग एक दूसरे की

गरिमा को, एक दूसरे को इस तरह से गिराएंगे, तो ऐसे ही लोग आएंगे, इस शून्य को ऐसे ही लोग भरेंगे, जो जीत तो जाएंगे, लेकिन उनको आर्ट ऑफ गवर्नेंस का पता नहीं होगा, जो जिम्मेदारी लेने से भागेंगे। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शीशे के घरों में रहने वाले लोग दूसरे के घरों पर पत्थर नहीं फेंकें। भ्रष्टाचार की बात करने वाला हर सदस्य अपने दिल पर हाथ रखकर बताए, चाहे वह फंसा दिया गया हो या सच में भ्रष्टाचारी हो अथवा नहीं हो, चाहे सच्चा मुकदमा है या झूठा मुकदमा है, लेकिन ऐसा कौन-सा नेता है, किस दल का नेता है जिसके ऊपर आय से अधिक सम्पत्ति का मामला न हो, घपले और घोटाले का मामला न हो?

*"यार हमारी बात सुनो,
ऐसा एक इंसान चुनो,
जिसने पाप न किया हो,
जो पापी न हो।"*

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हम लोग क्रेडिट ग्रेबिंग या श्रेय लेने के चक्कर में न पड़ें। आज बहुत दिन बाद संसद एक साथ बैठकर एक नियम, एक कानून पर बहुत विचार के बाद एक निर्णय पर पहुंची है और उसको पारित करने जा रही है। आइए, हम सब मिलकर एक बार यह भूल जाएं और यह जो वकीलों की चर्चा होती है, हम तो इस बात से खुश हैं कि कल फिर कोई मुकदमा लग जाए। कोई भी वकील खाली होगा, आप खाली रहेंगे तो रवि शंकर भाई, आप खड़े जो जाइएगा। आप कपिल जी को खाली करेंगे तो वे हमारे मित्र हैं, वे हमारे लिए उपलब्ध हो जाएंगे। वकील मिलने चाहिए, क्योंकि राजनीति करने वालों को और मेरे जैसे बीमार आदमी को वकील और डॉक्टर की बड़ी जरूरत है। इन शब्दों के साथ, इस बिल का मैं दिल से समर्थन करते हुए अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. That concludes the discussion on the Bill; the hon. Minister to reply.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I, first of all, would like to thank the distinguished Members of this House who have unanimously, I think, without exception supported this Bill. And, I have to say that when I rose to initiate the debate, or continue with the debate, I tried to keep politics out of it because I thought this was an issue which impacts 120 crore people of this country, and if you were to bring politics into it, it would derail the debate. There were a couple of discordant notes about the 'sharmnak defeat' and things like that, and I will not rise to the bait because I think that we still must rise above these things. Perhaps, these remarks could have been avoided. Defeat and victory are part of politics. We have

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been defeated several times before; we shall be defeated again. You have been defeated several times before. You will be victorious or you may be defeated, that only time will tell. But, no defeat is *sharmnak*; it is the way you look at it is *sharmnak*.

Having said that, Sir, I will just refer to the points made by the distinguished Leader of the Opposition in this House and he made three distinct points. First of all, he said that he was a little concerned about the fact that at the time of initiating investigation, the delinquent officer is being given a right to represent. Well, the background to this, and I can share that with him., though I am bringing the amendment to ensure that at the time of raid, seizure and search, there is no opportunity given to the officer, was that under the present system of things, a Group 'A' and a Group 'B' officer has the protection of section 6(a) of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act even at the time of starting an investigation. The reason is that most of these officers are Joint Secretaries and above and if a process is started against them and there is absolutely no explanation sought from them, it would do some injustice to them. So, it has been done with that intent in mind. It is not an opportunity to hear that we were giving them; it is that in the event a prosecution is to be started and there are certain materials and documents available, they can be asked for an explanation and that is all that is given. So, having given an explanation to them, we are also making sure that if the department or the investigating agency is to seize and search, there should be no impediment in their way and it is-in that context that this particular provision was incorporated, and I am sure the distinguished Members of this House will understand the intent behind it. That is point number one.

Point number two that was mentioned was that there is a section, section 63, now in the Act where we hope now that all State Governments will take note of the fact that we have passed a very strong, a very independent Lokpal Bill to deal with the menace of corruption and we hope that every State Government will take this as a model Bill and then, in the course of the next one year, draft the legislation consistent with this particular one. We, of course, cannot give a direction because Legislatures in States have plenary powers. We cannot interfere with those processes and the Legislature ultimately will have to decide on its own as to what kind of Bill should be passed. But, I must say and I want to place it on record that while we debate these issues in this House and as political parties are involved, the real test of every national party or State party, if they really

believe in dealing with corruption, is as to how quickly they pass this Bill in the State in which they are in power. If they do not do so, then, the people of this country will realize that you spoke with one voice in this House, and, you are double-speaking in the place in which you are in power. I am sure that forty-six years will not pass when State Governments will adopt this particular Bill by the respective Legislatures in the next 365 days. But, yes, it is inconsistent with the principle of federalism for us to give any direction to any State Government.

The third point, which the distinguished Leader of the Opposition made, was in respect of the reservation for religious minorities. Sir, he is a very dear colleague of mine, and, I would like to draw his attention to Article 16(4) of the Constitution, which is the only article which provides reservation in the context of employment. If you carefully look at the words of Article 16, you will find that 16(4) is the provision which provides reservation. I will just read it out. You are familiar with it, but there may be other distinguished Members who are not. It says, "Nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State." The policy of reservation applies when you are serving under the State. The policy of reservation does not apply when you are not serving under the State. This is a unique piece of legislation. This is not service under the State. In fact, we are doing just the opposite. We are trying to put in place individuals, who are Lokpals, who are not under the service of the State, who are independent in the exercise of their power, and, therefore, there is a big distinction between serving under the State, and, appointing a representative group of people which represents the democratic fabric of this country in the Lokpal to ensure that no particular community is dealt with in an unjust manner, and, we have seen that happening. We have seen that happening in various parts of the country. So, that is my response to the distinguished Leader of the Opposition.

There are several other issues, which have been raised. Sitaram ji, in fact, raised the issue of supply and demand, and, he mentioned his mentor in that context, who always talked about supply and demand in the classroom. I can assure you that we are dealing with the issue of supply and demand as well. We are dealing with the issue of supply in the Prevention of Corruption Act. As you are aware, that Amendment Bill is already in place. It is the Prevention of

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Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013. It is pending in the Lok Sabha, and, that Bill actually deals with the supply side corruption. So, I want to inform my distinguished friends, yes, we are cognizant of that fact. We are not bringing it under the Lokpal but we are certainly bringing it under the Prevention of Corruption Act so that supply-side corruption can also be dealt with effectively.

Sukhendu ji talked about some clauses in the Bill, and, said, why should we have Judges appointed in the Lokpal; fifty per cent of them would be Judges? Well, we do it because we believe that when you are dealing with complex legal issues, complex financial issues or some other kinds of complex issues, we need some legal training, and, what better training than that of a person who has been a Judge of the Supreme Court, or, a Chief Justice of a High Court, or, a Chief Justice of India. He also mentioned about the fact as to why should we not have Members of Parliament or the Members of the Legislative Assemblies in the Lokpal. The reason is simple. They are subject to investigation.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I did not say that. I only said, there was no need to have brought the provision of debarring the Members of Parliament because you have already said that such and such people will be the Chairperson or the Members.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: That is what I said. We are debarring them because there is a conflict of interest. The purpose of this law is to deal with the Members of the Parliament and the Members of the Legislative Assemblies, and, if they are the ones who are going to be represented in the Lokpal, there is going to be a problem, there is going to be a conflict of interest. If they belong to a particular political party, they may be biased in the processes within the Lokpal itself. So, we do not want that conflict to happen.

Shivanand Tiwari ji, I think, you made a very, very important point. The point, I think, has been reverberating in this House. Many hon. Members, in fact, spoke about it. You can have a Lokpal. And legislation is all work in progress because legislation essentially is a response to what people want. It is the surge of opinion within society that sensitises the legislature to actually come up with a legislation to deal with society. But the response of the people keeps on changing because the needs of the people keep on changing. Therefore, legislation is always work in progress. If you want to deal with corruption, law alone will not ensure

elimination of corruption. I am of the firm belief of that. By itself, the laws will help deal with those who are corrupt but laws will not deal with the impetus of human beings to be corrupt. It will deter human beings perhaps if the law is effectively administered. But it is the inequality within the society जो गरीब और अमीर आदमी के बीच का अंतर है, लिबरलाइजेशन की रेजीम के द्वारा आज काम हो रहे हैं, जब तक हम उस divide को खत्म नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हम इसकी लड़ाई पूरी तरह से नहीं लड़ पाएंगे। तो यह बहुत जरूरी बात है, यह जो आर्थिक अंतर आया है, इसके लिए हमें और जोर लगाना पड़ेगा और सरकार कोशिश कर रही है कि आम आदमी के लिए हम काम करें। मैत्रेयन जी ने भी बहुत सी बातें कही हैं। He talked about December, 2011. The fact of the matter is that this is really what democracy is all about and that despite the fact that we have differences of opinion, we can get together and we can ultimately arrive at a consensus. There is no need to score brownie points that I was responsible for the consensus or somebody else was responsible. It is the collective will of this House which ultimately has delivered. We need to congratulate the collective will of this House in which the Leader of the Opposition is a part, Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi is a part, and every Member of this House who was represented in the Committee is a part and I congratulate all of them.

All the other distinguished Members, namely, Ramalingamji, Paridaji, Trivedi *sahib*, Ashok Ganguly *sahib*, Chandrasekhar *sahib* and Ravi Shankar Prasadji, ultimately supported the Bill. They mentioned that we should bring some of the other legislations. I just want to mention that this Government, in fact, is the one that has brought these legislations to the House either in the Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha. These are the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013; the Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of Their Grievances Bill, 2011; the Public Procurement Bill, 2012; and the Bill to address foreign bribery as required under Article 16 of the UNCAC. These are pending in the Lok Sabha. The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill and the Whistle blowers' Protection Bill, 2011 are pending in the Rajya Sabha. If both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha had actually been functioning on a daily basis, hopefully these Bills would have been passed. But, unfortunately, we had not had the time for one reason or another. But I don't blame anybody because this is not the time to blame. Let us all try and work extra hours to bring these Bills to the House and to have them passed so that we don't have to blame each other as to why you did not bring it and why you did not pass it. It is with this intent that I have not responded to some of the discordant notes.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, प्रधानमंत्री जी के बारे में ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: As far as the issue of Prime Minister is concerned, this, by and large, is the consensus of the House that the Prime Minister should be included. ...(Interruptions)... We respect individual opinion. ...(Interruptions)... We respect opinions of individual Members. But that is the consensus of the House. The UPA stands by that consensus. I am sure the BJP or the NDA also stands by this consensus. I think the Left parties are also agreeable to it. Yes, there are points of view which we respect. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let the hon. Minister continue. प्लीज, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, with these words, I commend the Bill to this House. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: What about ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज, आप अपनी बात कह चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: प्रधानमंत्री जी को इस दायरे में नहीं लाना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप अपनी बात कह चुके हैं। Thank you very much. Now, I put the motion to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a body of Lokpal for the Union and Lokayukta for States to inquire into allegations of corruptions against certain public functionaries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 13 were added to the Bill.

Clause 14 - Jurisdiction of Lokpal to include Prime Minister, Minister, Members of Parliament, Groups A, B, C and D Officers and Officials of Central Government

MR. CHAIRMAN: In clause 14, there are four amendments. Amendment (No.14) by Shri Sitaram Yechury, Shri K.N. Balagopal, Shri C.P. Narayanan and Shri P. Rajeeve. Are you moving?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I move:

14. That at page 8, *after* line 27, the following be *Inserted*, namely:-

"(i) any corporate body, its promoters, its officers including Director against whom there is a complaint of corruption in relation to grant of Government licence, lease, contract, agreement or any other including the conduct of the Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects or to influence Government policy through corrupt means".

The question was proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Amendment (No.14) moved by Shri Sitaram Yechury, Shri K.N. Balagopal, Shri C.P. Narayanan and Shri P. Rajeeve to vote.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, we want division. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, it is a very important point. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is clear in the voice vote. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it is a very important point. *...(Interruptions)...* Most of the projects are run by PPP mode. *...(Interruptions)...* It should come under the purview of the Lokpal. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the point is, the hon. Minister has assured that the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill has already taken this point into account. So, there is no contradiction with the Government as well. They also agree with this point. Our contention is that in the Lokpal, since the Government also agrees with it, since they have also brought forward an amendment to the other law and since there is no dispute, why don't they bring it in this legislation as well? That is the point. This is not a point of dispute because the hon. Minister himself has said that the Government is for it and we are happy. We are glad that the Government is for it. So, we are saying that bring it in this legislation as well. That is the point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, the point is, the House has expressed its opinion. *...(Interruptions)...* There is no ambiguity about it. *...(Interruptions)...* Please don't press it. I think the views of the House are clear. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, we entirely agree with the spirit of what he has said. *...(Interruptions)...* We are going to take this forward. It will be a part of the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* Let us see the experience of that and then, we will come back to it if it is necessary. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the entire economy of the country is run on PPP mode. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am only submitting. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I entirely appreciate your sentiments. I entirely appreciate the sentiments of the House and also that of the ruling benches who have assured that they are going to take this on board. The point is, there is a great degree of agitation because most of the country is now being run on the PPP mode. Sir, please understand the sentiment. Tomorrow, there may be any other agitation. It would call us uncivil society; a civil society will come and they will say that they want a review of your electricity bills here. All of them are PPP projects. Now, we don't know who is going to run the Government in Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, if that happens, all of us are going to succumb tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... When you say overrule it, all of you are going to succumb tomorrow when they say review that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, let this be decided. It will take two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point is, you have made your point in the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... You moved an amendment. The view of the House is crystal clear. So, why do you want to press for a division? ...*(Interruptions)*... The record of the House is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It should be recorded. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it will be faster. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The 'noes' have it is crystal clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no ambiguity about the opinion in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The 'noes' have it. ...*(Interruptions)*... The amendment is negated? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: No, Sir, it should be as per the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: No, Sir. It should be as per the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: We are demanding division on this clause. It is our right. How can you deny it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: it is seven Members against rest of the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: We are seeking division on our amendment. It is as per the rules. Sir, seek voting, not counting. Please read the rules. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not counted orally. The Chair should put the amendment to vote as per the rules. How could the Chair deny it? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, please.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please put the amendment to vote; and we seek a division on it. It will be done much faster than this. Please ask for the division and finish off.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you insist, yes, of course. Let the Lobbies be cleared. The question is:

That at page 8, *after* line 27, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"(i) any corporate body, its promoters, its officers including Director against whom there is a complaint of corruption in relation to grant of Government licence, lease, contract, agreement or any other including the conduct of the Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects or to influence Government policy through corrupt means".

The House divided.

Ayes - 19

Achuthan, Shri M.P.

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Baishya, Shri Birendra Prasad

Balagopal, Shri K.N.

Behera, Shri Shashi Bhusan

Chakraborty, Shri Shyamal

Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta

Mohapatra, Shri Rabinarayan

Mukherji, Dr. Barun

Narayanan, Shri C.P.

Parida, Shri Baishnab

Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala

Rajeeve, Shri P.

Rangarajan, Shri T.K.

Seema, Dr. T.N.

Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar

Tirkey, Shri Dilip Kumar

Tiwari, Shri Shivanand

Yechury, Shri Sitaram

Noes - 160

Abraham, Shri Joy

Adeeb, Shri Mohemmed

Aga, Ms. Anu

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ali, Shri Munquad

Ali, Shri Sabir

Anand Sharma, Shri

Ansari, Shri Salim

Antony, Shri A.K.

Arjunan, Shri K.R.

Ashk Ali, Tak, Shri

Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh

Balaganga, Shri N.

Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Bernard, Shri A.W. Rabi

Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Bora, Shri Pankaj

Bose, Shri Srinjoy

Budania, Shri Narendra

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat

Chavan, Shrimati Vandana

Chowdary, Shri Y.S.

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

Daimary, Shri Biswajit

Dalwai, Shri Husain

Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal

Dave, Shri Anil Madhav

Deora, Shri Murli

Dua, Shri H.K.

Dwivedi, Shri Janardan

Faruque, Shrimati Naznin

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.

Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand

Gill, Dr. M.S.

Goud T., Shri Devender

Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Gupta, Dr. Akhilesh Das
Gupta, Shri Prem Chand
Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin
Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Jha, Shri Prabhat
Jinnah, Shri A.A.
Jois, Shri M. Rama
Kalita, Shri Bhubanesbwar
Kanimozhi, Shrimati
Karan Singh, Dr.
Karimpuri, Shri Avtar Singh
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khabri, Shri Brijlal
Khan, Shri K. Rahman
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai

Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram
Kujur, Shri Santiuse
Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Kumar, Shri Pramod
Lakshmanan, Dr. R.
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh
Maitreyan, Dr. V.
Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtr Abbas
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana

O'Brien, Shri Derek
Pande, Shri Avinash
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai
Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Patel, Shri Ahmed
Pathak, Shri Brajesh
Patil, Shri Basawaraj
Patil, Shrimati Rajani
Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar
Punj, Shri Balbir
Rai, Shrimati Kusum
Rajan, Shri Ambeth
Rajaram, Shri
Ram Prakash, Dr.
Ramalingam, Dr. K.P.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen
Rathinavel, Shri T.
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami

Roy, Shri Sukendu Sekhar

Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap

Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai

Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi

Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad

Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh

Sancheti, Shri Ajay

Sanjiv Kumar, Shri

Seelam, Shri Jesudasu

Shanta Kumar, Shri

Sharma, Shri Raghunandan

Sharma, Shri Satish

Shukla, Shri Rajeev

Singh, Shri Amar

Singh, Shri Birender

Singh, Shri Ishwar

Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan

Singh, Dr. Kanwar Deep

Singh, Dr. Manmohan

Singh, Shri N. K.

Singh, Shri Veer

Singh Badnore, Shri V. P.

Singhvi Dr. Abhishek Manu

Solanki Shri Kaptan Singh

Soni, Shrimati Ambika

Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap

Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din
Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Tarun Vijay, Shri
Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji
Thakur, Dr. C. P.
Thakur, Dr. Prabha
Thangavelu, Shri S.
Trivedi, Dr. Yogendra P.
Tyagi, Shri K. C.
Vasan, Shri G. K.
Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.
Vora, Shri Motilal
Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan
Yadav, Shri Bhupender
Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up Amendments (Nos. 17 and 18) moved by Shri D. Raja and Shri M.P. Achuthan. Shri D. Raja is not there. Are you moving your Amendment, Mr. Achuthan?

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Yes, Sir. I move:

17. That at *page 7*, lines 35 to 37 be *deleted*.

18. That at *page 8*, *after* line 27, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"(i) any person who is or has been Chairman or Managing Director of any business entity enjoying benefits such as export incentives, customs and excise tax concessions, etc., and getting contract from Government and public sector undertaking".

The questions were put and the motions were negatived.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 15 to 19 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now clause 20. There are seven Amendments (Nos. 4 to 9 and 25) by the hon. Minister.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I only move Amendments (Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 25).

Clause 20 — Provisions relating to complaints and preliminary inquiry and investigation

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

6. That at page 10, *after* line 13, the following proviso be *inserted*, namely:-
"Provided also that before ordering an investigation under clause (b), the Lokpal shall call for the explanation of the public servant so as to determine whether there exists a *prima facie* case for investigation."
7. That at page 10, line 16, the word "may" be *deleted*.
8. That at pages 10, line 23, *for* the words "to decide" the words "and after giving an opportunity of being heard to the public servant, decide" be *substituted*.
25. That at *page* 10, *after* line 13, the following proviso be *inserted* namely:-
"Provided also that the seeking of explanation from the public servant before an investigation shall not interfere with the search and seizure, if any, required to be undertaken by any agency (including the Delhi Special Police Establishment) under this Act".

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 21 and 22 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, clause 23. There is one Amendment (No.10) by Shri Kapil Sibal. Are you moving it?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No, Sir.

Clause 23 was added to the Bill.

Clause 24 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now clause 25. There is one Amendment (No.11) by Shri Kapil Sibal. Are you moving it?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No, Sir.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 26 to 29 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now clause 30. There is one Amendment (No.15) by Shri Sitaram Yechury, Shri K.N. Balagopal, Shri C.P. Narayanan, and Shri P. Rajeeve. Are you moving it?

Clause 30 — Confirmation of attachment of assets

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I move:

15. That at page 14, *after* line 22, the following be *inserted*, namely:-
- (5) The Lokpal may take *suo moto* action in any case where it has reason to believe that a lease, licence, contract or agreement or any other Government action was obtained by corrupt means and after hearing the parties if it so decides it may investigate such a case.
 - (6) The Lokpal may recommend blacklisting of a firm, company, contractor or any other person involved in an act or corruption.
 - (7) The concerned public authority shall either comply with the recommendation or reject the same within a month of receipt of the recommendation:

Provided that in the event of rejection of the recommendation, the Lokpal may approach the appropriate Court for seeking directions to be given to the public authority.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 30 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now clause 31. There is one Amendment (No.16) by Shri Sitaram Yechury, Shri K.N. Balagopal, Shri CP. Narayanan, and Shri P. Rajeeve. Are you moving it?

Clause 31 — Confiscation of assets, proceeds, receipts and benefits arisen or procured by means of corruption in special circumstances

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I move:

That at page 14, *after* line 38, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"(3) The Lokpal may recommend that,-

- (i) if any company or any of its officers, director is found guilty for any offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 that company and all companies promoted by any of that company's promoters shall be blacklisted and be ineligible for undertaking any Government or contract work in the future.
 - (ii) a sum equivalent to the loss entailed to the public exchequer shall be recovered through the confiscation of assets, proceeds, receipts and benefits.
- (4) The public authority shall either comply with the recommendation or reject the same within a month of receipt of the recommendation:

Provided that in the event of rejection of the recommendation, the Lokpal may approach the appropriate Court for seeking directions to be given to the public authority.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 31 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 32 to 63 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up The Schedule. In The Schedule there are eight Amendments (Nos. 12, 13 and 19 to 24) to be moved by Shri Kapil Sibal. Are you moving the amendments?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I am not moving Amendments (Nos. 12 and 13) but I am moving Amendments (Nos. 19 to 24.) Sir, I move:

The Schedule

19. That at page 23, line 9, *for* the figure "2012", the figure "2013" be *substituted*.
20. That at page 24, line 27, *for* the figure "2012", the figure "2013" be *substituted*.
21. That at page 24, line 32, *for* the figure "2012", the figure "2013" be *substituted*.
22. That at page 24, line 38, *for* the figure "2012", the figure "2013" be *substituted*.

23. That at page 25, line 4, *for* the figure "2012", the figure "2013" be *substituted*.

24. That at page 25, line 29, *for* the figure "2012", the figure "2013" be *substituted*.

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

The Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up Clause 1. There is one Amendment (No. 2) by Shri Kapil Sibal.

CLAUSE 1 - Short Title, Extent, Application and Commencement

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

2. That at page 2, line 4, *for* the figure "2012" the figure "2013" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up the Enacting Formula. There is one Amendment (No. 1) by Shri Kapil Sibal.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 2, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-third", the word "Sixty-fourth" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Preamble and Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kapil Sibal to move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anand Sharma to make a Statement on the outcome of the 9th Ministerial Conference of WTO held at Bali from 3rd to 7th December, 2013.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Outcome of the Ninth Ministerial Conference of the WTO held at Bali in Indonesia

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with your kind permission I propose to make a Statement regarding the 9th Ministerial Conference of WTO at Bali. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish to inform this august House.

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you please sit down.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, we have very serious objections about Bali. In the whole WTO negotiations, our agricultural interests have been compromised. Therefore, please don't allow this to be laid in a hurry.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not laying the Statement. I am reading it. It is a listed business. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, you let the hon. Minister read the Statement. But you permit a time subsequently for seeking clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have understood your concern. The point is, let the hon. Minister read it. I will allow clarifications on the statement either today or tomorrow or whatever you want. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ravi Shankar Prasadji, he will read it now. If you want, clarifications can be sought tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, are you ready for clarifications tomorrow?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: As directed by the Chair and the House, I am ready for replying to clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please proceed with the statement.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I attended the 9th WTO Ministerial Conference at Bali from 3 to 7 December, 2013. The 2001 Conference at Doha had mandated a comprehensive development agenda for multilateral trade negotiations. Ever since the WTO was established in 1995, Member States were unable to arrive at a consensus on any multilateral agreement. The Bali meet was the first occasion where members were able to reach an agreement. In the backdrop of the global economic downturn of 2008 and the inability of the membership to reach consensus on the full Doha Development Agenda, it was decided at the 8th Ministerial Conference in 2011 -- to focus on areas where convergence was possible. Accordingly, after deliberations amongst members in 2012, it was agreed that members

would strive for an agreement on Trade Facilitation, a few areas in agriculture, development issues and issues of relevance for Least Development Countries (LDCs). Considering the limited sectoral agenda set out for the Bali Conference, India decided to bring the issue of procurement of foodgrains from subsistence farmers for public stockholding for food security firmly on the negotiating table.

The existing Agreement on Agriculture does not bar public stockholding programmes for food security. However, if food for such programmes is acquired at administered prices and not at market prices, then it is deemed as support to farmers. WTO rules negotiated in the Uruguay Round provided that all such support has to be kept within a limit of 10% of the total value of production of the product in question. However, rules for calculating the support are based on a reference price of 1986-88, without taking inflation into account. India, as part of a G-33 coalition of developing countries proposed an amendment of the WTO's Agreement on Agriculture to change these rules. The proposal is not new. Similar suggestions were tabled by other groups of developing countries. It was also a stabilized part of draft agricultural negotiating text of December 2008. The G-33 proposal met with strong resistance. India, however, stood firm and through sustained efforts, managed to bring the US, EU, Australia, Canada and others to the negotiating table. On our proposal the G-33 suggested several alternatives including inflation adjustment of administered prices. However, the developed countries effectively blocked any discussion on such proposals. The counter proposal made to the G-33 was a two year due restraint mechanism to provide temporary protection from challenge through the WTO Dispute Settlement Process, with a number of conditions attached. This would have rendered the mechanism entirely ineffective and have implications for India's policies on procurement and public distribution including the implementation of National Food Security Act passed by Parliament. India's consistent position in the WTO has been that matters pertaining to livelihood, food security and rural development are of vital importance. Special and differential treatment is a must for developing countries.

In accordance with the decision of the Cabinet, in my plenary statement, I made it clear that the issue of food security was non-negotiable for India as it directly relates to the livelihood concerns of millions of subsistence farmers and food security of the poor and vulnerable sections of the society. I underscored that an interim solution cannot be a temporary solution nor be terminated and must remain in place till such time that a negotiated permanent solution is in place. I also stated that without a satisfactory decision on food security, we considered the Bali Package as

lacking in horizontal balance and would, therefore, not be able to lend India's support to it.

Though a concerted bid was made to isolate India at Bali, our principled position resonated with the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America including South Africa, Mauritius, Brazil, Egypt, Nigeria, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Uganda, Argentina, Tanzania, Cuba, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone and Nepal are among the few countries that stood by India. The African Caribbean Pacific (ACP) Group, the LDC group and the African Group of countries also lent support to India's position that a solution had to be found to the problem raised by India.

We were able to build a broader coalition of support forcing both the US and the EU to cede ground. India declined a country-specific carve out and insisted that protection must be available to all developing countries. After intense negotiations over 3 days, a few hours before the Conference was scheduled to end, a revised draft text was placed before the membership, which addressed our core concerns. It provides for an interim mechanism for adoption by the 11th Ministerial Conference of the WTO. In the interim, until a permanent solution is found, Members will be protected against any challenge in the WTO under the Agreement on Agriculture in respect of public stockholding programmes for food security programmes. It unambiguously stated that the interim solution shall continue until a permanent solution is found. By implication, India will have the flexibility of providing support to its farmers without the apprehension of breaching its WTO entitlements. It has also effectively led to a commitment from all Members of the WTO to work on a permanent solution as part of the post-Bali work programme. Now we will be preparing for these negotiations for arriving at a permanent solution. Countries which do not run such public stockholding programs also retain the flexibility to introduce them if they so wish to.

I would also like to make it clear to this august House that nothing in the aforesaid agreement impinges on our food security program for the poor and vulnerable sections of the society, which is very much part of our sovereign space. This has never been a part of the negotiating agenda in WTO nor can ever be allowed to be.

On Trade Facilitation, our proposals on Customs Cooperation and those relating to agricultural exporters found acceptance amongst the membership. The

6.00 P.M.

Trade Facilitation Agreement which was also endorsed by India is basically aimed at greater transparency and simplification of customs procedures, use of electronic payments and risk management techniques and finally faster clearances at ports and cargo terminals, all of which would reduce transaction costs and bring about enhanced trade competitiveness. Many of these have already been implemented by India as a part of our broader efforts for liberalization and simplification of procedures.

I would like to conclude by saying that the Bali Ministerial meeting was a landmark one in the history of WTO. It reaffirmed India's leadership role amongst the developing countries and also demonstrated our diplomatic ability to build a broad consensus. We were able to arrive at a balanced outcome which secures our supreme national interest. India was key to arriving at a breakthrough and shaping the first agreement since the creation of the WTO 18 years ago. India's constructive approach in negotiations has been acknowledged by all the member States. We have managed to retain the centrality of the development dimension in the Doha Round.

A positive outcome at Bali has also strengthened the credibility of the WTO as an institution. We have been able to give a clear signal to the world that while India is prepared to engage, it will not accept an un-balanced agreement. It will under no circumstances compromise the fundamental issues pertaining to food security, livelihood security and the welfare of its subsistence farmers and poor.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, we have a lot of questions to ask. The hon. Leader of the Opposition has a lot of questions to ask. We have serious reservations about this whole negotiation. Kindly list it on tomorrow's agenda on priority basis so that we can seek clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Clarifications would be sought tomorrow.

The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

The House then adjourned at one minute past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 18th December, 2013.