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Tuesday
26 February, 2012
7th Phalguna, 1934 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 26th February, 2013/7th Phalguna, 1934 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

Successful launch of the Indo-French Satellite "SARAL"

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware the Indo-French Satellite SARAL aimed at oceanographic studies and six other foreign mini and micro satellites on board were successfully launched by PSLV-C20 from ISRO Satish Dhawan Space Centre at Sriharikota on the 25th February, 2013. The launch of this PSLV adds yet another golden milestone in the success story of Indian space history. The credit for this achievement, undoubtedly, goes to our scientific community, particularly those working with ISRO.

On behalf of the House and on my own behalf, I congratulate the scientists and engineers who were associated with this project and made us feel proud about this achievement.

Questions No. 21.

श्री तरुण विजय: सर...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, Question No. 21...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One at a time, please...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, we have raised a serious issue about allegations on the Deputy Chairman...(Interruptions)... We were assured that a statement would be made...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: After lunch...(Interruptions)... After lunch ... (Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति महोदय ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, the hon. Minister has to make a statement...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya, please sit down...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, last Friday, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs told the House that hon. Minister of Home Affairs would make a statement on the killing of 24 persons in Assam by the Police. I want to know from the hon. Minister when will this statement come? Sir, four days ago, hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mr. Baishya, you made your point ... (Interruptions)... Okay. You made your point ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, we want a statement on this...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will convey this to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs ... (Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I will find out from the hon. Home Minister about his convenience ... (Interruptions)... I will convey his views to the hon. Home Minister...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, what about Mr. Kurian's issue? ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: After lunch...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, last Friday, the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister told that Home Minister would make a statement...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Baishya, please. Look, the Minister has already taken note of your request. He will give you the response in the course of the day...(Interruptions)... Please.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, 24 people killed ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Look, you will get a response in the course of the day. That is all. नरेश जी, आपका क्या है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैंने नियम 167 के तहत महंगाई पर नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... महंगाई पर नोटिस दिया है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, please give me one minute ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many minutes would you take? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, it was assured to the House...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't make a statement ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, 24 people killed in Assam...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you are disrupting the House. Please, don't do it...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Sir, the Government has assured that it would make a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be made in the afternoon.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Serious allegations have been made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No further. Nothing of this is going on record. A statement will come in the afternoon.

Question No. 21.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**Encouragement to net banking and financial transactions**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to encourage net banking and financial transactions using debit and credit cards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the crimes related to net banking/debit/credit cards are on the rise in India and there has been a steady rise in these crimes during the last few years; and

(d) if so, whether Government has asked banks to take appropriate steps to prevent such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) It has been the endeavour of the Government of India and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to encourage Electronic Payment Systems, for ushering in a less cash society in India and to ensure that Payment and Settlement System in the country are Safe, Efficient, Interoperable, Authorised, Accessible, Inclusive and Compliant with International Standard and that these are Safe, Simple and Low Cost for use by all.

(c) The details furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks pertaining to frauds relating to ATMs/Debit Cards/Internet Banking and Credit Cards is as under:

Sl. No.	Calendar Year	Total cases reported	Amount involved (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2009	21966	7233.31
2.	2010	15018	4048.94
3.	2011	9588	3672.19
4.	2012	8322	5266.95

(d) RBI has taken various measures to prevent such frauds and has issued from time to time various guidelines as summarized below:

1. The RBI has issued a Master Circular on 'Credit Card Operations of banks' dated July 2, 2012, advising banks to set up internal control systems to combat frauds and to take proactive fraud control and enforcement measures. They were also advised to ensure that credit card operations are run on sound, prudent and profitable lines, fulfill 'Know Your Customer' requirements, assess credit risk of customers, specify terms and conditions in clear and simple language, maintain customer confidentiality, etc.
2. The RBI has issued two circulars namely, 'Security Arrangements for ATMs of bank dated 22.02.2006 and 'Skimming of ATM/Credit Cards' dated 26.06.2006. RBI has advised banks to take various preventive measures to combat frauds relating to skimming or duplicating of credit cards.
3. On the basis suggestions of a Working Group set up by RBI in April, 2010 on "Information Security, Electronic Banking, Technology Risk Management and Tracking Cyber Frauds", RBI has issued guidelines on 29.04.2011 to enhance safety, security, efficiency in banking processes relating to benefits for banks and their customers.
4. The RBI *vide* its circular dated September 22, 2011 on "Security Issues and Risk mitigation measures related to Card Present (CP) transactions" has advised the banks to move to secure Card Not Present (CNP) transactions, making it mandatory for banks to put in place additional authentication/validation for all on-line/ Interactive Voice Response (IVR)/ Mail Order Transactions Order (MOTO)/recurring transactions etc.
5. The RBI had also issued a caution circular dated February 16, 2006 to all commercial banks on phishing attacks (*i.e.* creating fake website of banks and collecting customer details such as user ID, password etc. and thereby fraudulently withdrawing money from the customer's account using fake credit card).

Besides the above, public is advised through press releases/notifications not to reveal account details, do not fall prey to fictitious offers of fund transfer, remittances towards participation in lottery, money circulation schemes and other fictitious offers of cheap funds etc.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, many countries in the world are facing economic problems. But, our nation is economically stable due to our bank management system.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please. No statements.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Most of the people do net banking either in their place of employment or at the cyber case, that too in an emergency. Doing net banking transaction at cyber cafe/shared computer terminal is very risky. Hacker, password cracker and password sniffer are prominent modes through which net transaction is made risky.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, while giving reply to the question, the hon. Minister said that the Government will encourage net banking and financial transaction using debit and credit cards despite raise in a number of cyber frauds. In most of the cases, these cyber crimes...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please ask the question?

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has asked banks to introduce more cyber measures to prevent the growing menace of cyber frauds involving netbanking.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, for safe, simple and low-cost use by all, the Electronic Payment System is on in the country and a large number of transactions are being done through this system. I would like to inform the hon. Member that about 65 crore transactions Credit Cards and Debit Cards, worth about Rs. 15 lakh crore took place in 2011-12 all over the country. To ensure that all these transactions are safe, the RBI, from time to time, has been issuing circulars to all the banks. I can say this to the hon. Member that all these transactions are safe.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, the Reserve Bank of India has been issuing guidelines and instructions from time to time to streamline the NEFT system in India. However, not all directions of the RBI pertaining to the NEFT system are followed by banks in India. For instance, the RBI has, in the past, directed the banks to ensure positive confirmation to the originator regarding successful NEFT transaction. However, banks are not following this direction of the RBI. The confirmation of NEFT by the bank will ensure that customers' money has reached the correct account and/or person.

DR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask question. Don't read statements.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, I want to know whether the Government will come forward to carry out an extensive campaign to educate the internet users about safe netbanking, like the use of virtual keyboard instead of physically touching the key board for feeding user name and password, and other safety measures.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, as I said in my reply, guidelines and instructions are issued by the RBI, from time to time, to all the banks, and the compliance of those guidelines and instructions is always ensured by the RBI by holding review meetings inspection and returns from Regarding publicity, I have given my reply that the public is advised through press releases, notifications, etc., not to reveal their account details, not to fall prey to fictitious offers of fund transfers, remittances towards participation in lotteries and money circulation schemes, etc. All circulars, all guidelines, are in place and efforts are always put in to see to it that these are followed.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में जो कहा है, उससे हम सहमत हैं कि नेट बैंकिंग और डेबिट-क्रेडिट कार्ड को प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है और इसे प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन इस बीच में कुछ प्राइवेट बैंकों की उदारता भी बहुत दिखायी पड़ी है, जिसमें डेबिट और क्रेडिट कार्ड की मांग की ऐप्लिकेशंस के बिना ही प्राइवेट बैंक्स लोगों तक डेबिट-क्रेडिट कार्ड पहुंचा देते हैं, लेकिन अगर कोई उसे डिस्कांटेन्ड करने या सरेंडर करने की बात कहता है, तो उसमें उसको वर्षों लगते हैं। विशेष तौर से, जिन बैंकों ने उसे उदारता से डेबिट या क्रेडिट कार्ड दिया है, उसको वापस नहीं लिया जाता। इसलिए, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह की जो घटनाएं हो रही हैं, जिन्हें हम अपराध की श्रेणी में मानते हैं, इन घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए आप क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं और इस तरह की कितनी घटनाएं आपकी जानकारी में आयी हैं?

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा: सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि प्राइवेट बैंक्स में क्रेडिट कार्डों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है, जबकि हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर के बैंकों में इनकी संख्या कम है। यह कस्टमर्स की अपनी च्वाइस होती है कि वे किस प्रकार का क्रेडिट कार्ड या डेबिट कार्ड लेना चाहते हैं। अगर बैंक किसी तरीके से उनकी बात को नहीं मानता है, तो उसकी शिकायत की जा सकती है। इसकी शिकायत वे आरबीआई को कर सकते हैं, ऑम्बुड्समैन को कर सकते हैं और इसके लिए रिट्रेसल मैकेनिज्म उपलब्ध है।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, the Union Minister is kind enough to mention once again the Reserve Bank of India's efforts to spread the use of netbanking and ATM facilities. Has the Union Minister taken note of the ground reality that several scheduled and nationalized banks are yet to seriously take up the installation of ATM centres and utilisation of netbanking, particularly in the rural areas? I would like to know from the Union Minister of Finance about the widespread arrangement of ATM centres in rural India.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, ATMs are being provided in rural areas also. There is plan to set up more than 60,000 ATMs in the country including the rural areas in the coming two years. Yes, I agree with the hon. Member that there is a shortage of ATMs in rural areas. Efforts are being made to provide many ATMs in the coming years.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान जी, e-payment system और credit card के यूज़ के बारे में सरकार ने जो कहा कि हम इसको encourage कर रहे हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। इससे काफी समस्याएं खत्म होती हैं। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे केसेज़ सामने आए हैं कि विदेश में एक बार क्रेडिट कार्ड यूज़ किया गया और उसका फिर डेबिट होता चला गया। जो प्रॉब्लम है, वह सिर्फ हमारे यहां नहीं है, बल्कि कुछ ऐसे ऑपरेटर्स हैं जो बाहर से ऑपरेट करते हैं। तो उसके बारे में आपने क्या स्टेप्स लिए हैं, क्योंकि एक बार एकाउंट डेबिट होने के बाद में उसकी रिकवरी बहुत डिफिकल्ट हो जाती है और बाद में पता चलता है कि जब तक एकाउंट डेबिट हो चुका होता है और फिर बैंक उस बारे में cooperate नहीं करते और कहते हैं कि आपका क्रेडिट कार्ड तो यूज़ हुआ है। तो इस बारे में आपका क्या मत है?

श्री नमो नारायण मीणा: माननीय सदस्य ने जो समस्या बताई है, वह है और इसी के तहत frauds के केसेज़ रजिस्टर्ड होते हैं। कभी-कभी क्या होता है कि fraudsters अपनी कई तरह की modus operandi यूज़ करते हैं जिसमें skimming डुप्लीकेटिंग कर लेते हैं या phishing operation कर लेते हैं और मनी यूज़ के थू इस तरह के ऑपरेशन हो जाते हैं। इस तरह के केसेज़ जब भी नजर में आते हैं, संबंधित बैंक उसकी पुलिस में या सी0बी0आई0

में एफ0आई0आर0 दर्ज कराते हैं। इस तरह के कुछ केसेज़ हुए हैं और उनमें कुछ लोगों को, culprits को पकड़ा भी गया है। इस तरह से ज्यों-ज्यों टेक्नॉलोजी डेवलप होती जाएगी, इस समस्या का हल निकाला जाता है और आर0बी0आई0 हमेशा इस तरह के cautionary measures देती रहती हैं, पब्लिसिटी करवाते हैं, ताकि इस तरह की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो।

Higher taxes on petro-products

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre is charging higher taxes on petro-products thus hurting consumers;

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

(c) the reasons for Government not considering providing relief to consumers by lowering taxes on petro-products when price of oil in international market has risen?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) (b) and (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No Sir.

(b) The taxes charged on mainstream petroleum products and the revenue collected from customs and excise duties on petro products has been generally declining for the last three years and are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below) respectively.

(c) Within the constraints of maintaining a fiscal balance, Government has already taken various measures to insulate consumers from the impact of higher crude oil price at international market. The measures taken in the recent past includes:

(i) shift to specific rate of exercise duty from *ad valorem* rate to protect consumers when the prices go high;

(ii) reduction in specific rate of duty on Motor Spirit (petrol) from Rs.14.35 to Rs. 9.20 per litre;

- (iii) full exemption on the import of crude petroleum;
- (iv) concessional rate of customs duty @ 2.5% on the import of petrol and diesel; and
- (v) full exemption from customs and excise duty on LPG supplied to domestic consumers and Kerosene supplied under PDS.

Statement - I*Taxes on mainstream petroleum products:*

Product	Customs duty rate		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases for domestic use and Superior Kerosene oil for PDS	Nil	Nil	Nil
Crude	5%	5% Nil w.e.f. 25th June, 2011	Nil
Diesel (HSD)	7.5%	7.5% 2.5% w.e.f. 25th June, 2011	2.5%
Petrol (Motor spirit)	7.5%	7.5% 2.5% w.e.f. 25th June, 2011	2.5%
Miscellaneous products	10%	10% 5.0% w.e.f. 25th June, 2011	5.0%

Product	Central excise duty rates		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	1	2	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases for domestic use and Superior Kerosene oil for PDS	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4
Crude (Cess)	Rs. 2500 per tonne	Rs. 2500 per tonne; Rs.4,500 w.e.f. 17th March, 2012	Rs. 4500 per tonne
Diesel (HSD)	Rs. 4.60 per litre	Rs. 4.60 per litre; Rs.2.0 per litre w.e.f. 25th June, 2011	Rs. 2 per litre; Rs. 3.46 per litre w.e.f. 14th September, 2012
Petrol (Motor spirit)	Rs. 14.35 per litre	Rs. 14.35 per litre	Rs. 14.35 per litre; Rs. 9.20 per litre w.e.f. 14th September, 2012
Miscellaneous products	14%	14%	14%

Statement - II

Revenue collected from customs and excise duties on petro-products:

(Rs. In Crore)

Major Head	2010-11	2011-12(P)	2012-13 (up to December)
Customs Revenue	26281	20520	9980
Central Excise Revenue	76546	74829	61838
TOTAL Revenue	102827	95349	71818

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask two specific questions. On the first, let us understand what is the impact of the taxes levied on petrol and diesel on the common man. पिछले दो साल में पेट्रोल लगभग 17 रूपए से और डीजल अभी 7 रुपये से और उससे ज्यादा अभी 10 रुपये बढ़ाने का इन्होंने

निर्णय किया है, जो किशतों में हर महीने 50 पैसे से बढ़ेगा। तो इतनी बड़ी जबर्दस्त वृद्धि हुई है और उसका एक कारण इंटरनेशनल रेट दिया है। सर, इंटरनेशनल रेट 100 और 120 के दरम्यान पिछले तीन साल में रहे हैं और कभी-कभी 80 तक भी नीचे आए हैं। अब इसमें इतनी दर बढ़ाने की कोई गुंजायश नहीं है।

श्री सभापति: क्वेश्चन प्लीज।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, क्वेश्चन ही पूछ रहा हूँ। इसमें एक जवाब में साफ हो गया कि केवल केन्द्र सरकार सालाना पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट पर जो टैक्स लगाती है उससे एक लाख करोड़ रूपए वसूलती है। आप यह इसलिए लगा रहे हो क्योंकि एक क्षेत्र को कितना टैक्स दिया जाना है, आपके लिए यह important है। सर, यह एक old concept है कि पेट्रोल एक luxury item है, डीजल एक luxury item है। अब हमें 50 साल पुरानी उस थ्योरी को छोड़ देना चाहिए। दूसरे, taxation या कोई भी ऐसी चीज flexible होनी चाहिए। उसके लिए एक time context होता है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस पुरानी कल्पना को छोड़कर क्या सरकार डीजल और पेट्रोल के टैक्स को और कम करेगी और क्या सरकार ने बीच में जो price hike किया है, उसे rollback करेगी?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, petroleum products have been taxed for many years, and I agree that any tax on petrol falls on to the consumer and, therefore, it is a burden on the consumer. At the same time, one has to keep in mind that Government needs revenues, and if you do not tax one product, you will have to tax another product. That is the first point I wish to make. The second point is, it is not only the Central Government which taxes petroleum products, the State Governments also tax petroleum products. I have figures here to show that, perhaps, as we see for now, in the current year, the State Governments are collection more tax on petroleum products together than the Central Government. So, both Governments tax petroleum products in order to raise revenues. That is the second point.

The third point is, between 2007 and 2012, there has been a reduction in taxes on petroleum products. For example, in petrol, on the 1st March, 2007, the total incidence of tax was Rs. 14.66 per litre, and on 14.9.2012, it was Rs. 9.48 per litre. On diesel, on 1st March, 2007, the total incidence of tax was Rs. 4.69 per litre, and on 14.9.2012, it was Rs. 3.56 per litre. So, it is not as though we are taxing more. Wherever necessary, yes, some prices have been corrected; I am not denying that. But the incidence of taxation on petrol and diesel has actually come down between 2007 and 2012, per litre.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, the Finance Minister conveniently did not raise the Central Excise Duty applied on diesel during 2011-12, taking note of the reality that people are really suffering because of overall inflation and overall price-rise. In order that they need not be burdened more, the Government brought down the Central Excise Duty on diesel from Rs. 4.60 to Rs. 2. And, during this year, *i.e.*, 2012-13, the Government has increased it from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.46. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to why that increase has been done. Sir, I also appeal to the conscience of the Finance Minister that when the people are reeling under overall price rise of all commodities, there has to be an empathic Government which should help the common people. So, this hike in Excise Duty on diesel from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.46 per litre does not show the way that you are reducing it. So, would the Government reduce this tax on diesel?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, when one tax is reduced, another tax goes up, if you want to bring revenue. Sir, the hon. Member is right we did increase the total incidence of tax on diesel, but simultaneously, we reduced the total incidence of tax on petrol. Now, that is the policy choice which Governments have to make. Diesel is consumed by one class of consumers, and petrol is consumed by another class of consumers, say, for example, petrol is consumed by two-wheelers. So, balancing the interests of one class of consumers and another class of consumers, tax rates are changed from time to time. But I maintain that between 2007 and 2012, there has not been an increase in the incidence of taxation on per litre of petrol or diesel. Actually it has come down.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, after the decision of the Government to withdraw the price control of diesel, the oil companies are free to determine the price of diesel. Now what happens in Kerala is that the Kerala Road State Transport Corporation which runs about 6,000 buses is incurring a net loss of Rs. 1,000 crores in a year. It is considered to be a bulk consumer. They have to pay nearly Rs. 13 per litre more than the ordinary consumers. This causes a burden of Rs. 60 lakh per month. The KSRTC cannot survive. It is on the verge of collapse. It is the biggest public transport system in Kerala. So, will the Minister consider reducing tax on diesel price and consider the KSRTC a normal consumer and not a bulk consumer?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, this is a policy decision taken by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas that diesel will be subsidised only to a certain classes

of people who are described as retail consumers and for bulk consumers diesel will not be subsidised, diesel will be sold at the cost price. The State Road Transport Corporations are indeed bulk consumers. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the answer to be given.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is only the KSRTC which is a bulk consumer; every State road transport undertaking is a bulk consumer. So, this is a policy decision taken that in order to keep the diesel subsidy at a manageable level diesel will be subsidised only for retail consumers. I think they have made some relaxation in the case of fishermen, and, maybe, one or two other categories. Certainly, I will pass on the concern of the hon. Member to the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas. But as I said, these are policy decisions taken after balancing one consideration against another.

प्रो. एस.पी.सिंह बघेल: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा कि पेट्रोल उपयोग करने वाला वर्ग एक अलग वर्ग है और डीजल उपयोग करने वाला वर्ग अलग है। मैं इस उत्तर में सहमत नहीं हूँ, वह इसलिए कि अब जो बड़ी-बड़ी गाड़ियां हैं, जैसे पराडो है, लैंड क्रूजर है, पजेवो है, या सभी बड़ी कंपनियों की जो SUVs आई हैं, ये सभी डीजल से चल रही हैं। हम यह कैसे मान लें कि डीजल का उपयोग केवल किसान करता है और पेट्रोल का उपयोग उच्च वर्ग या धनाढ्य वर्ग करता है?

महोदय, मैं खासतौर पर यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो किसान है, जिसके पास ट्रेक्टर है, रजिस्टर्ड है और जिसने खेती के लिए ट्रेक्टर खरीदा है या जो लघु सीमांत किसान है या वह किसान जिसने अपनी खेती के लिए पंपिंग सेट खरीदा है, उसने क्षेत्रीय बैंक से या भूमि विकास बैंक से या कोऑपरेटिव बैंक से भी लोन भी लिया है, तो जब एक पंपिंग सेट खरीदने के लिए वह लोन ले रहा है तो निश्चित तौर पर मानना चाहिए कि वह गरीब किसान है, छोटा किसान है, लघु सीमांत किसान है और उसने वह पंपिंग सेट इरिगेशन के लिए खरीदा है। उस पंपिंग सेट से वह पानी का उपयोग खेती के लिए करता है, जिससे कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ता है, तो निश्चित रूप से वह देश के लिए उत्पादन करता है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी की ऐसी कोई योजना है कि जिस किसान ने ट्रेक्टर खरीदा है, जो रजिस्टर्ड है और जो पंपिंग सेट खरीदा है उसका रिकॉर्ड आपके बैंक में है, भूमि विकास बैंक में भी है, ब्लॉक में भी जानकारी है, तो उसको कम कीमत का डीजल दिया जाए या उसके लिए कोई कोटा निश्चित किया जाए कि महीने में इतने लीटर डीजल कृषि कार्य हेतु ट्रेक्टर के लिए और सिंचाई कार्य हेतु पंपिंग सेट के लिए दिया जाएगा? क्या ऐसी कोई योजना है? अगर नहीं है, तो क्यों नहीं है?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, farmers fall under the category of retail consumers. When a farmer goes to a retail petroleum outlet and buys diesel, that diesel is, indeed, subsidised. The diesel sold to a farmer at a retail outlet carries a subsidy today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Piyush Goyal.

...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, इसका जवाब ही नहीं आया है। माननीय सदस्य ने दो चीजें पूछी थीं। अगर प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया, तो प्रश्न पूछने का फायदा क्या हुआ? उन्होंने दो चीजें पूछी कि ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is the answer. It is subsidised.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: किसानों के लिए आपने अलग से ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: एक बार में एक ही सदस्य बोलें।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Diesel is subsidised. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमान् गौर कीजिएगा, माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते थे कि लोग आजकल बड़ी गाड़ियों के लिए भी डीज़ल इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। उनको कोई सब्सिडी नहीं मिल रही है, जो किसानों को मिल रही है, तो क्या किसानों की सब्सिडी अलग रहेगी? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, अगर सब एक साथ बोलेंगे, तो कोई कुछ नहीं सुन पाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... One minute, one minute. ...(Interruptions).... नरेश जी, आप बैठ जाइए, सवाल बघेल जी का था।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, going by the translation, the hon. Member, who has asked a question, did not make any reference to the SUV. He spoke about farmers, pump sets and tractors, to which I have answered. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: दोनों चीजें थीं।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, नरेश जी, बैठ जाइए।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Just a moment, just a moment. I said I am going by the translation. I answered by saying that when a farmer goes to a retail outlet to buy diesel, either for his pump-set or takes his tractor to fill it with diesel, that diesel is, indeed, subsidised. That diesel is not sold at the market price; it is subsidised.

We can, of course, have a difference about the level of subsidy. You can ask that there should be more subsidy or less subsidy. But he is classified as a retail consumer and that diesel, sold to a farmer, is subsidised. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। No, no. We are not having a discussion on it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, the hon. Minister has to answer whether there are two sets of places for getting a diesel. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: But that is not the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री वीर सिंह: सर, जवाब नहीं आया है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Satishji, he has answered the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You ask the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the question was put that way, he would have answered. ...(*Interruptions*)... बैठ जाइए...बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You ask the question. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will answer that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let him ask the question; I will answer. ...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: If everybody wants to talk at the same time, no question can be answered. ...(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You ask the question. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will answer. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISHRA: Sir, this is an important issue. A very serious question has been raised. There are no two stations, one for the farmers and another for the SUVs. ...(*Interruptions*)... It has to be explained. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: You ask the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: देश के किसानों को डीज़ल सब्सिडी पर मिल रहा है, यह स्टेटमेंट ही गलत है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... किस देश में किस किसान को सब्सिडी मिल रही है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... I think there is confusion. The form in which the question was put, the hon. Minister has answered that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Yes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to amplify? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, if the question is put by any hon. Member, I will answer. I am not saying that I won't answer. To the best of the way I have understood the translation of the question, I have answered. If you think the question has to be put again, please put the question, I will answer. Please put the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, आप नहीं बोलेंगे, यह बघेल जी का सवाल है। Let him ask the question again. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Ask the question; I will answer.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: सर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा था कि पेट्रोल प्रयोग करने वाला वर्ग अलग है और डीज़ल प्रयोग करने वाला वर्ग अलग है। मैं इनकी बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ, क्योंकि अब जो बड़ी-बड़ी गाड़ियाँ हैं, जैसे पराडो, पजेरो, लैंडक्रूज़र, SUV, महिन्द्रा की सफारी, तो ये सारी गाड़ियाँ डीज़ल से चलने लगी हैं, जबकि पहले कहा जाता था कि मध्यम वर्ग वाले डीज़ल का प्रयोग करते हैं और उच्च वर्ग वाले पेट्रोल का प्रयोग करते हैं। जो ट्रेक्टर चलाता है, कृषि के लिए, खेती के लिए, Cultivation के लिए किसान ने जो ट्रेक्टर लिया है, वह भी उसने लोन से लिया है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... उसने 10-12 हजार का जो किरलॉस्कर पम्प या दूसरा पम्प लिया है, उससे वह ट्यूबवेल से पानी निकालता है। वह पांच बीघा, दस बीघा वाला किसान होता है, जो अपनी फसल की सिंचाई के लिए पम्पिंग सेट का प्रयोग करता है, लेकिन डीज़ल का रेट दोनों को बराबर मिलता है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप गुमराह कर रहे हैं। मेरा कहने का मतलब है कि पराडो वाले को, पजेरो वाले को, लैंड क्रूज़र वाले को, जगुआर वाले को, पम्पिंग सेट वाले को, छोटे ट्रेक्टर वाले को-सबको बराबर कीमत पर डीज़ल मिलता है। क्या आप ऐसी कोई योजना ला रहे हैं कि जो किसान ट्रेक्टर रखता है, उसको आप कम कीमत पर, सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट पर डीज़ल देंगे? सर, आपकी अनुमति हो तो मैं अदम गोंडवी जी का एक शेर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: यह शेर सुनाने का वक्त नहीं है। No, no, please

प्रो एस.पी.सिंह बघेल: कृपया सुन लीजिए, बहुत अच्छा शेर है:

गरीबों का लहू तुम्हारी कारों का डीज़ल है,

गरीबी मिट जाएगी तो तुम क्या रिक्शा चलाओगे?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I appreciate the question. The hon. Member has now put the question in a slightly different way and I understand the question now. What he says is, there is a farmer who has a tractor, who buys diesel; there is an SUV owner who buys diesel. Both of them pay the same price for the diesel. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have understood it now. The way you have put it, I have understood it. Why is the SUV owner paying the same price as the farmer?

I will answer it in two parts. Firstly, as far as the farmer is concerned, the diesel is not sold at the market price; it is sold at the subsidized rate. I agree that the SUV owner also gets it at the same subsidized rate, and I will tell you why. It is because the SUV's diesel is filled at a retail outlet. The farmer's diesel is also purchased at the same retail outlet. In the retail outlet, we have knocked our heads together to find out how you can devise a system where ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Let me answer. You must allow me to answer. We have knocked our heads together to find out if, in the same retail outlet, it is possible to have two prices, dual prices, for one kind of consumer and another kind of consumer. I am open to any suggestion. If hon. Members can tell me a way in which in the same retail outlet, one consumer who drives his tractor gets it at one price, the other consumer who drives his SUV gets it at a different price without leading to blackmarketing, we are open to that suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are open to consider the suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Mr. Goyal, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

No discussion, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, as far as the Minister said to give a suggestion, there are many countries in the world where they have different. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is a different matter. He is talking about price. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is talking about price. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am talking of that only.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That I know. He is talking about the price. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Why don't you introduce such a system? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; Yechuryji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you have a suggestion, give it to the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Goyal, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rudy, please; your colleague wants to ask a question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Chairman, we have been hearing both from the Minister when, in his reply, he says that the constraints of maintaining fiscal balance demand that prices be adjusted and taxes be adjusted. The hon. Prime Minister is on record stating that it is imperative to increase the prices of diesel and petrol, and the entire House is concerned about it.

But, at the same time, we do not hear anything from the Government about how they are going to look at developing alternative fuels like ethanol, and expanding their use, how they are going to increase the exploration of petroleum products in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That's not the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's a different matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... That doesn't arise out of this question. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is concerned with the Petroleum Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, rather than burderning our consumers, will the hon. Minister tell us why companies under their Government refuse to invest money to even increase the exploration of oil products? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It has nothing to do with it.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Why don't they explain to us how under recoveries are calculated? The purpose of taxing the consumer...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's a wider debate.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: The purpose of taxing the consumer more and increasing prices, which everybody is concerned with, is to set the fiscal balance right as per this. But there are so many other alternatives which they are not addressing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not discussing that here, Mr. Goyal, please.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, given the importance of the issue, we would

move separate notices. We would only request the Chair to allow a structured discussion on this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right; agreed. Now, before we go on to the next Question, I have an announcement to make.

Welcome to Parliamentary delegation from Russian Federation

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have with us, seated in the Special Box, Members of a Parliamentary Delegation from the Russian Federation, currently on a visit to our country under the distinguished leadership of Her Excellency Mrs. Valentina Matvienko, Chairperson of the Council of the Federation, Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.

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

कृषि ऋण माफी योजना में अनियमितताएं

*23. श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2008 से कार्यान्वित की जा रही कृषि ऋण माफी और ऋण राहत योजना (एडीडब्ल्यूडीआरएस) के अंतर्गत देश के किसानों को दी गई कृषि ऋण माफी और राहत में धांधली अथवा अनियमितताएं पाई गई हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस धांधली में शामिल लोगों की पहचान कर ली है;

(ग) उक्त योजना में कितनी धनराशि की धांधली किए जाने का अनुमान है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में उचित जांच शुरू कर दी है;

(ङ) क्या उन किसानों से धनराशि की वसूली हो पाने की कोई संभावना है जिन्होंने गैर-कानूनी ढंग से अपने ऋण माफ कराए; और

(च) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी क्या है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री पी. चिदम्बरम): (क) से (च) एक विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) से (च) भारत सरकार ने दिनांक 28.05.2008 को कृषि ऋण माफी एवं ऋण राहत योजना, 2008 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश जारी किए थे।

भारती रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) को अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों, शहरी सहकारी बैंकों और स्थानीय क्षेत्र के बैंकों की योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए नोडल एजेंसी के रूप में पदनामित किया गया था, जबकि नाबार्ड क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों (आरआरबी) और सहकारी ऋणदात्री संस्थानों के लिए नोडल एजेंसी था।

योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा जारी दिशानिर्देशों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, लाभार्थियों की सूचियां तैयार करने, पात्र लाभार्थियों के विवरण की सत्यता के लिए ऋणदात्री संस्थानों को उत्तरदायी बनाने, शिकायत निवारण तंत्र की स्थापना करने, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक/नाबार्ड के निदेशानुसार दावों के सांविधिक, समवर्ती या विशेष लेखा परीक्षा के लिए प्रक्रिया निर्धारित की गई है।

नाबार्ड एवं आरबीआई ने क्रमशः दिनांक 11.01.2013 एवं 14.01.2013 को निर्देश जारी किया है कि ऋणदात्री संस्थान अनियमितता के किसी भी मामले की जांच करें और अधिक भुगतान की वसूली और उपयुक्त मामलों में बैंक कर्मियों का उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित करने के साथ-साथ सुधारात्मक कदम उठाएं।

Irregularities in agricultural debts waiver scheme

†*23.SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether misappropriation or irregularities have been found in the agricultural debts waived off and relief provided to farmers in the country under the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS) being implemented by the Central Government from 2008;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether Government has identified the persons involved in this malpractice;
- (c) the amount estimated to have been misappropriated in the said scheme;
- (d) whether Government has initiated proper inquiry in this regard;
- (e) whether there is any possibility to recover the amount from those farmers who got their debts waived off illegally; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (f) The Government of India had issued detailed guidelines for the implementation of the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 on 28.5.2008.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was designated the nodal agency for the implementation of the Scheme for the Scheduled Commercial Banks, Urban Cooperative Banks and Local Area Banks, while NABARD was the nodal agency for Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative credit institutions.

The guidelines issued by the Government for the implementation of the Scheme, *inter alia*, prescribed procedure for preparation of lists of beneficiaries, responsibility of the lending institutions for correctness of the details of eligible beneficiaries, establishment of grievance redressal mechanism and statutory, concurrent or special audit of claims as may be directed by RBI/NABARD.

NABARD and RBI have on 11.1.2013 and 14.1.2013 respectively issued directions to the lending institutions to examine the cases of any irregularities and take corrective steps, including recovery of such amounts from ineligible beneficiaries, recovery of any excess payment and fixing responsibility of the bank staff in appropriate cases.

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Sir, I would like to have your protection. If you go through the answer, not a single question has been answered. What is stated is the procedure, that the nodal agencies will do that, that they have

directed the banks, etc., but no answer has been given. From (a) to (f), not a single answer is provided to my question. Hence, I seek your protection. Not a single answer has been given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that so? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the questions is on Agricultural Debt Waiver, whether Government has identified the persons involved, the amount estimated to have been misappropriated and whether Government has initiated a proper inquiry.

Sir, we have answered by saying that guidelines have been issued, procedures have been prescribed and directions have been issued by NABARD and RBI on the 11th of January, 2013 and the 14th of January, 2013, to examine all the cases where irregularities allegedly took place, and recover those amounts. This was in January, 2013. These inquiries are underway. Banks have been advised to make these inquiries, make the corrections and recover in any case where an ineligible farmer has got a loan waiver. It is too early now to make an estimate of any amount and, therefore, we have given the answer as we can provide as of today. But, surely, when the inquiries are completed, we will have a better idea of how much was given away to farmers who were ineligible. In a scheme which involved over 3.5 crore people, I submit with respect, there will be errors of inclusion and there will be errors of exclusion. I am not denying it and saying that there are no errors at all, but we have taken steps to correct those errors, and when those errors are corrected, I would come back to the House and report what the extent of the error was and how they have been corrected ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Sir, the statement says that the nodal agencies would take appropriate steps, the concerned officers would be punished and recoveries made. Why not punish even those who have enjoyed this waiver illegally? Why not punish the members of the Board also, because they have not followed the procedures? The Government has come out with such a noble scheme, and this has given a bad name to it. So, I would request the Minister that whosoever is involved in it should be punished.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, it is an absolutely correct suggestion. I accept it without demur. The original guidelines issued by the RBI clearly said that there would be an audit at the branch level by the internal auditor and then there would

be a final audit by the Central Statutory Auditor of the bank. The guidelines issued by the NABARD said that there would be an audit by the concurrent Auditor. If, despite these audits that were put in place even when the scheme was being implemented, there are errors of inclusion and there are error of exclusion and if any ineligible person has got a loan, certainly, action will be taken to recover the money and, secondly, there will be an action according to law against the bank manager as well as a recipient. There is no demur at all to the suggestion.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this is not something new. It has been happening since 2009 onwards. I think the hon. Finance Minister is aware of the CAG Report which says that 20 per cent of the waiver money has gone into the hands of people who are not deserving. That being the case, how can the NABARD and the RBI, who are responsible for the proper implementation of the scheme, be entrusted again with the inquiry? Can the Minister order an inquiry by some external agency taking the assistance of these two banks? Special Task Force can be constituted. It is a good scheme; I do appreciate. But, at the same time, if 20 per cent money is siphoned off or misused or not properly spent, it is a very serious issue. Will the hon. Minister order an inquiry by some Task Force consisting of these agencies as well as on outside agency?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I think, we are on the same page. The C and AG Report has been submitted to Parliament and, I am sure, the date would be fixed for tabling the Report. When the Report comes, all of us will know what the contents of the Report are. I have seen the Report and I don't want to say anything about the contents of the Report. That may not be proper. The C and AG has pointed out errors of inclusion and errors of exclusion. Some eligible farmers have been excluded. That is unfortunate. But in a scheme which involves three-and-a-half crores of people, errors of exclusion are unavoidable. I wish it had been avoided, but there have been errors of exclusion. We are more concerned about errors of inclusion. That is where somebody who is ineligible has got a loan waiver. There are two things that we must do. As I told hon. Members a little while earlier, we must recover the money and, secondly, we must take action, to the extent the law permits, against the bank as well as the recipient. Now, these are matters which have to be identified at each bank branch level. As I said earlier, there has already been a concurrent audit at the branch level. It is possible that these cases have already

been detected and it is possible that recovery has been done. We don't know yet. But there has been a concurrent audit and a statutory audit. The RBI and NABARD, the two agencies, have issued directions. Let each bank has been asked to report, on every single loan that was waived, to RBI and NABARD. Let those reports come. If those reports show that adequate corrective action has been taken, surely RBI and NABARD can take action on the remaining cases. But if those cases show that adequate corrective action has not been taken, certainly I will bear your suggestions in mind and we can order an independent inquiry. But, I think, it is premature for me to make any statement now, especially when RBI and NABARD are engaged in this exercise.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Will you come back to the House?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will. The CAG Report will be placed. We will be here before the House.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सभापति जी, 2008 में ऋण माफी करने की घोषणा की गई थी और अब 2013 है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि जब घोषणा की गई थी, तब किसानों के लिए राहत की बात की गई थी। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि किसानों के ऊपर कितने ऋण बकाया थे, कितनी तादाद में किसानों के ऋण माफ़ किए गए, अब किसानों का कितना ऋण बचा हुआ है और कितने लोग इससे लाभान्वित हुए हैं?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the Scheme was announced for small and marginal farmers. I don't wish to now go into the details of the Scheme. Hon. Members are aware. It was announced as part of the Budget Speech of 2008-09. It was implemented and a large number of farmers have got benefits. Everyone of us knows; everyone who goes back to the State, district, constituency, knows that a large number of farmers, eligible farmers, deserving farmers, have got the benefit. The C and AG pointed out, and we will see when we get the report, that there have been errors and, therefore, we are bound to correct, those errors. But, we reimbursed to the banks approximately Rs. 55,000 crores towards loan waiver. Therefore, the cost to the Exchanquer was about Rs. 55,000 crores.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, part (a) of the question very specifically asks whether there have been misappropriation and irregularities committed or not since 2008. I am sorry to say that hon. Minister has not yet responded to that part because there is no specific admission on the part of the

Ministry as to whether the misappropriation was committed or not. It started from 2008, and in 2013, the hon. Minister has directed the RBI and other agencies to look into the matter. What was going on during the intervening period? Did the Government have any report about the misappropriation or irregularity which has not been replied? Specific question should be replied. The answer should be specific one.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, as I said, although the question uses the word 'misappropriation', it's premature to come to the conclusion that anyone misappropriated the money. What has happened is that in some cases, ineligible farmers, in the sample, have been found to have received the loan waiver. In some cases, eligible farmers have not received the loan waiver. In the latter case, there is no misappropriation. It is unfortunate that a deserving farmer did not get the loan waiver. There is no misappropriation there. In the first case, if an ineligible farmer got a loan waiver, certainly, that was incorrect. That loan should not have been waived. The loan money should have been collected from the farmer. But, under the Scheme, no money was actually paid to any farmer. The loan was waived and the Government gave the money to the bank. Therefore, 'misappropriation' may not be the appropriate word; the appropriate word, in the respectful submission, is 'ineligible farmers got the benefit of the loan waiver'. That money has to be recovered. It is possible that the concurrent audit and the internal audit have already discovered that case in a particular branch. It is only when we now do branch-wise verification that we will know as to how many cases have already been detected. Now that the C and AG has pointed out a certain number of cases in the sample, we have to see as to how many cases remain to be detected. Once we detect those cases, we will get an idea of the amount of money that has been incorrectly waived under the Scheme. Once that amount is estimated, we will take the corrective action.

Malpractices by DISCOMS

*24. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that DISCOMS are abnormally increasing the prices of power which is causing the common man to pay inordinately exorbitant power bills;

*24. The questioner (DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU) was absent.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that DISCOMS are resorting to inflating their expenses artificially to recover losses, thereby gaining a lot by escaping the payments to Government;

(d) whether Government has identified the DISCOMS which are indulging in these kinds of malpractices; and

(e) the measures being taken by Government in this regard?

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

Statement

(a) to (e) The tariff for retail sale of electricity by distribution companies (DISCOMS) is determined by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERCs) as per the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. While determining the tariff, the Regulatory Commission examines the expenditure of DISCOMS before finalizing Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) for the DISCOM. Any person aggrieved by an order made by the Appropriate Commission under this Act may prefer an appeal to the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any supplementaries?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सभापति जी, मैं कृतज्ञ हूँ कि आपने मुझे बालने का मौका दिया है। माननीय मंत्री जी, आपके प्रश्न का उत्तर देखकर मुझे थोड़ी हैरत हुई है। आपने इसमें सिर्फ कानूनी प्रक्रिया का जिक्र किया है कि रेग्युलेट्री कमीशन व्यवस्था करता है कि जिसको शिकायत है, वह अपील में चला जाए। दिल्ली में बिजली के बिल को लेकर क्या हो रहा है, संसद को उस सच्चाई से अंधेरे में रखने की कोशिश की गई है। साधारण परिवार के लोगों को भी लाखों रुपये के बिजली के बिल आ रहे हैं। जनता परेशान है, जनता सड़कों पर है। एक पदाधिकारी, जिसने डिस्कॉम कम्पनी के एकाउंट के बारे में सख्ती करने की कोशिश की, उसको मुख्यमंत्री के आदेश से बदल दिया गया। मेरा सवाल यह है कि यह डिस्कॉम कम्पनी, जो अपने इन्फ्लेटेड एकाउंट्स को लेकर रेगुलेटरी कमीशन के सामने जाती है, क्या कभी उसकी जांच-पड़ताल की गई है? सरकार की अपनी एक भूमिका है, मैं समझता हूँ। इलेक्ट्रिसिटी एक्ट, 2003 में कहा गया कि कमीशन अपनी बात करेगा, लेकिन आज दिल्ली की जनता इस बढ़े हुए बिजली के बिल से इतनी परेशान है कि क्या छोटा व्यक्ति, क्या मध्यम वर्ग, क्या उच्च

वर्ग, सभी परेशान हैं और डिस्कॉम कम्पनी के बारे में सरकार के द्वारा कहा जा रहा है कि बिजली कम खपत करें। लोगों को तीन-तीन बल्ब्स पर भी बड़े-बड़े बिल्स आ रहे हैं। मेरा आपसे यह सवाल है कि इस पीड़ा के आलोक में आपने जो गम्भीर, तकनीकी उत्तर दिया है, क्या आप इस पर कोई सार्थक कार्रवाई करने का आश्वासन देंगे?

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सांसद महोदय ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाया है। मैं उनसे पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ कि वर्तमान में अगर हम ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र के वैल्यू चेन को देखें, तो उस वैल्यू चेन का जो सबसे प्राथमिक और महत्वपूर्ण भाग है, वह डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सेक्टर है। वर्तमान में अगर हम राष्ट्र भर के डिस्कॉम्स को देखें, तो पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में उनके annual losses करीब-करीब 38 हजार करोड़ रुपए थे। अगर हम आज तक उनके पूरे cumulative losses देखें, तो ये करीब-करीब 92 हजार करोड़ रुपए हैं। Short-term liabilities in DISCOM, करीब-करीब एक लाख 90 हजार करोड़ रुपए हैं। संविधान के आधार पर एक प्रक्रिया बनाई गई है। उस प्रक्रिया के आधार पर सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी रेगुलेटरी कमीशन है और उसके अन्तर्गत हर राज्य का स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी रेगुलेटरी कमीशन है। उसी के जरिए टैरिफ फिक्सेशन होता है। अब मुद्दा यह है कि टैरिफ फिक्सेशन कैसे हो और उसकी जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता होनी चाहिए। मैं आपके साथ पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ। सभापति महोदय, average cost of supply और average revenue requirement के बीच में gap होता है। संविधान के आधार पर यह प्रक्रिया निर्धारित की गई है कि हरेक डिस्कॉम को SERC को अपना average revenue requirement देना होगा। मैं आपके द्वारा हाउस को यह भी सूचना देना चाहता हूँ कि उस ARR के फार्मूला में क्या होता है। उसमें power purchase cost, return on equity, interest in finance charges, depreciation, operation and maintenance expenses आदि हैं। SERC के प्रावधान के आधार पर उनको हर सम्भव हक है कि वे उस ARR के estimate को पूरी तरह से audit करें। हरेक SERC audit करता है।

माननीय सांसद महोदय ने विशेष कर दिल्ली का मुद्दा उठाया है। आपको मालूम है कि दिल्ली के मुद्दे पर एक PIL भी lodge हुआ है। इस पर कई प्रश्न चिन्ह उठे हैं। जहां तक दिल्ली का मुद्दा है, SERC ने स्वयं energy audit किया है, लेकिन इसके अतिरिक्त DERC को यह direction भी दिया गया है कि वे एक third party energy audit भी करें। उस third party energy audit के आधार पर वर्तमान में NDPL ने DTU के द्वारा third party energy audit करवाया है। दिल्ली सरकार ने BYPL और BRPL को भी कह दिया है कि जल्द-से-जल्द third party energy audit किया जाना चाहिए। मैं आपके द्वारा हाउस को भी यह समझाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र को एक feasible और viable sector बनाना चाहते हैं, तो सेक्शन 121 ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़ सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराज सिंधिया: सेक्शन 121 ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर मुझे मौका दिया जाए ...**(व्यवधान)**... सेक्शन 121 के बारे में ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो ऑर्डर था, इसके आधार पर पहली बार इलेक्ट्रिसिटी के रेट्स बढ़ाए गए।

श्री सभापति: श्री मोती लाल वोरा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, लोग मर रहे हैं, लोग सड़कों पर आए। दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है। लोग इतने परेशान हैं कि क्या छोटे, क्या मँझोले, क्या बड़े, सब लोग परेशान हैं, तो क्या आप केवल ऑडिट के आधार पर ही इस पर कार्रवाई करेंगे? सभापति जी, आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। हम दिल्ली की आवाज को उठा रहे हैं। हम चाहेंगे कि आप इस विषय में कुछ आश्वासन दें कि केन्द्र सरकार अपने लेवल पर क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है?

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया: सर, आपके माध्यम से मैं बहुत विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... विनम्रतापूर्वक मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि रेट्स तय करने में केन्द्र सरकार की भूमिका नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**... केन्द्र सरकार की भूमिका नहीं है।

अगर हम चाहते हैं कि फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर को मेन्टेन करें और राज्य को अधिकार दिलवाएं, तो दोनों तरफ से चट भी मेरी और पट भी मेरी नहीं हो सकती। एक तरफ हम यह कहें कि आप राज्य सरकार को पूरे अधिकार दें और जब हमने राज्य सरकार को अधिकार दिए, फिर उस समय हम कहें कि केन्द्र सरकार हस्तक्षेप करे, ये दोनों चीजें नहीं हो सकतीं।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Delhi is a Union Territory, hon. Minister. Delhi is not a State in that sense. Please correct your homework. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया: रवि शंकर जी, राजनीतिक तौर पर आप मुद्दा जरूर उठाएं, लेकिन संविधान के आधार पर हम इस मुद्दे पर हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकते।

श्री मोती लाल वोरा: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, माननीय सांसद ने तो दिल्ली की बात उठाई है, लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि छत्तीसगढ़ के अन्दर बिजली की दरों में छः गुना वृद्धि हुई है। इतनी बड़ी तादाद में लोगों को बड़े-बड़े बिल मिल रहे हैं। किसी को 1 लाख का बिल, किसी को 15 हजार का तो किसी को 20 हजार का बिल मिल रहा है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिजली कम्पनियों पर किस प्रकार की नकेल लगाई जा रही है? आपने कहा कि इसमें केन्द्र सरकार की भूमिका नहीं है, लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि चाहे वह दिल्ली हो, छत्तीसगढ़ हो या मध्य प्रदेश

हो, जिस प्रकार बिजली वितरण कम्पनियां बिजली की दरों में लगातार वृद्धि कर रही हैं, आम आदमी पर इस वृद्धि से कितना जबरदस्त असर पड़ रहा है, क्या इसका अंदाजा माननीय मंत्री जी को है?

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे इन कम्पनियों पर संविधान के अंतर्गत किसी भी प्रकार की नकेल लगाने का प्रयास करेंगे?

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया: सभापति महोदय, मैंने इस प्रश्न का उत्तर अपने पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर में ही दे दिया था कि बिजली की दरों में राज्य सरकारों की जो भूमिका है, हम उसमें हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकते। मैं केवल इतना कह सकता हूँ कि छत्तीसगढ़ के मामले में भी average cost of supply और average revenue requirement में अभी जो अन्तर है या डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कंपनी के जो लॉसिज़ हैं, उनके लिए केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से हमने R-APDRP योजना चलाई है। इसके साथ हम National Electricity Fund दे रहे हैं, डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए 3% से 7% के बीच interest subsidy दी जा रही है और साथ ही एक बहुत ही महत्वाकांक्षी Financial Restructuring Package लाया जा रहा है। इस बजट के बाद मैं इसके लिए वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुमति भी लेने वाला हूँ। उनके जो 1 लाख 90 हजार करोड़ के लॉसिज़ हैं, उनको restructure करने के लिए मैं एक पैकेज बना रहा हूँ ताकि इस क्षेत्र को हम दोबारा viable बना पाएं।

सभापति महोदय, अभी यह क्षेत्र को viable बनाना है, जिसकी वजह से निवेश पर प्रश्नचिह्न लगा हुआ है। जब तक distribution chain को हम viable न बना लें, तब तक यह electricity chain viable नहीं हो पाएगी। वर्तमान में मेरा ध्यान इसी पर लगा हुआ है और इसी पर हम लोग कार्य कर रहे हैं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to also talk about the Electricity Act, 2003, which the hon. Minister has referred to. Is it not a fact that the discoms or the privatization in discoms was introduced to see that the competition could bring down the tariff? Sir, section 41(b) of the Electricity Act of 2003 talks about a provision of 'open access', which means that you can have a choice of discoms. This provision is there in London where you have a choice of discoms, you have ten of them but, here, there is no choice, and, that is the reason that there is no competition and the tariff is very high. You talk about the SERC and the CERC. What was to be done as per the provisions, you have not adhered to. That was to be done in five years. Had that been done, the tariff would have come down.

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सांसद महोदय ने Electricity Act के एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भाग पर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है- 'open access'. हम

सब चाहते हैं कि ये दोनों चीजें हों। इस सेक्टर को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए transparency हो, vaibility हो और competition भी हो। मैं माननीय सदस्य की बात से सौ प्रतिशत सहमत हूँ। कई राज्यों ने Competition introduce करने के लिए अनेक मॉडल्स के उपयोग भी किए हैं, जिनके सन्दर्भ में माननीय सांसद महोदय ने मुद्दा उठाया है। इसमें franchise model, part-privatisation model, full-privatisation model और lease model हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य: च्वायस तो नहीं है..।

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया: मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर पाऊँ, तो आपको पूरी सूचना दे पाऊँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो इन चारों मॉडल्स पर पिछले पांच सालों में उड़ीसा, दिल्ली, महाराष्ट्र आदि अनेक राज्यों ने जो भी काम किया है तथा उसका जो विश्लेषण हुआ है और उससे जो निचोड़ निकला है, State Power Ministers' Conference में 5 फरवरी को मैंने सभी ऊर्जा मंत्रियों को इस पर सूचना दिलवाई थी। मैं तो चाहूँगा कि अगर राज्य चाहें, तो इसके आधार पर जरूर उत्पन्न करवाएं। यह मैं जरूर चाहूँगा।

सर, ओपन एक्सेस के बारे में भी मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि यह मुद्दा उठाया गया था। हम लोग ओपन एक्सेस चाहते हैं, परन्तु आज क्या हो रहा है कि ओपन एक्सेस के मुद्दे पर जब राज्य सरकार के साथ चर्चा होती है, तो...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. I am sorry.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

All India implementation of direct transfer of cash subsidy scheme

†*25. **SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has chalked out the scheme of Direct Cash Transfer of Subsidy in order to rein in corruption and profligacy in subsidies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is providing cash subsidy to consumers in some States for some scheme even at present;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when Government is contemplating to implement this scheme all across the country?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Government has rolled out a Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) scheme with effect from 1st January, 2013 in 43 districts for 26 selected Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes in a phase wise manner are given in Statement - I and II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Government has undertaken pilot projects for direct cash transfers of subsidy in respect of PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG. A pilot project for Aadhaar based direct transfer of subsidy on domestic LPG was run in Mysore districts of Karnataka. In respect of PDS Kerosene, a pilot project is being run in Kotkasim (Alwar), Rajasthan.

(e) Direct Benefit Transfer roll out is based on the twin pillars of Aadhaar generation and financial inclusion. Preparedness of Districts in this regard determines their readiness for the roll out.

Statement - I

Schemes Selected for Direct Benefit Transfer

Sl. No.	Ministry /Department	No.of Schemes	Name of the Scheme	Type of Scheme ¹	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	M/o Social Justice and Empowerment	07	1	Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students	CSS
			2	Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students	CSS
			3	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in unclean occupations.	CSS
			4	Upgradation of merit of SC Students	CSS
			5	Post Matric Scholarship for OBCs.	CSS
			6	Top Class Education Scheme.	CS
			7	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship	CS

1	2	3	4	5	
2.	D/o Higher Education	03	1	Scholarship to Universities/College Students	CS
			2	Fellowship Schemes of UGC.	CS
			3	Fellowship Schemes of AICTE	CS
3.	D/o School Education and Literacy	02	1	National Means cum Merit Scholarship	CS
			2	National Scheme for Incentive for the girl child for secondary education	CS
4.	M/o Tribal Affairs	03	1	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme.	CSS
			2	Top Class Education System.	CS
			3	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship	CS
5.	M/o Minority Affairs	03	1	Matric Scholarship Scheme.	CSS
			2	Maulana Azad National Fellowship	CS
			3	Merit cum Means Scholarship Scheme	CSS
6.	M/o Women and Child Development	02	1	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY).	CSS
			2	Dhanalakshmi Yojana	CSS
7.	M/o Health and Family Welfare	01	1	Janani Suraksha Yojana	CSS
8.	M/o Labour and Employment	05	1	Scholarship to the Children of beedi workers.	Non Plan
			2	Housing subsidy to beedi workers	Non Plan

1	2	3	4	5
		3	Stipend to children in the special schools under the Child Labour Project.	CSS
		4	Stipend to Trainees-welfare to SC/ST through Coaching cum Guidance and Vocational Training	CSS
		5	Stipend to trainees in LWE districts	CSS
TOTAL		26		

¹Central Sector-CS; Centrally Sponsored Scheme-CSS

Statement - II

List of 43 Districts for Rollout of DBT

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District
1.	Karnataka	Tumkur
2.		Dharwar
3.		Mysore
4.	Puducherry	Puducherry
5.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
6.	Punjab	SBS Nagar/Nawanshahar
7.		Gurdaspur
8.		Fatehgarh Sahib
9.	Delhi	North-East Delhi
10.		North-West Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad
12.		East Nimar (Khandwa)
13.		Harda
14.	Rajasthan	Ajmer
15.		Udaipur
16.		Alwar
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
18.		Anantpur
19.		Chittoor
20.		East Godavari
21.		Rangareddy
22.	Daman and Diu	Diu
23.		Daman
24.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta
25.		Wayanad
26.	Haryana	Ambala
27.		Sonepat
28.	Sikkim	Sikkim West
29.		Sikkim East
30.	Goa	North Goa
31.	Maharashtra	Wardha
32.		Amravati
33.		Mumbai+Suburban
34.		Pune
35.		Nandurbar

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District
36.	Jharkhand	Saraikela-Kharsawan
37.		Ranchi
38.		Khowai
39.		Ramgarh
40.		Hazaribag
41.	Tripura	Tripura West
42.		Dhalai
43.		Tripura North

Cabinet Committee on Investment

*26 DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved the constitution of the Cabinet Committee on Investment;

(b) if so, the role of the Ministry under the said Committee;

(c) Whether the time bound decisions expected from the Committee may hinder the process of adequate environment consultations and assessments; and

(d) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests is one of the Special Invites to the Cabinet Committee on Investment.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There are already prescribed timelines for processing the cases for different clearances dealt with by the Ministry of Environment and Forests *viz.*, Environment Clearance, Forest Clearance and Wildlife Clearance. The cases are dealt

with by the Ministry of Environment and Forests as per prescribed procedure while ensuring that there is no compromise on the quality of appraisal or the integrity of environment.

Major share for RIL under NELP

*27. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP), the Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) got a major share in comparison to the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) which is a leading PSU; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP), exploration blocks are awarded through International Competitive Bidding process with uniform terms and conditions for Private/Foreign and National Oil Companies (NOCs). So far, up to 9th round of NELP, Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) have been signed for 254 exploration blocks. Out of these Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) has been awarded 39 exploration blocks while ONGC has been awarded 127 exploration blocks either as operator or as consortium partner.

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

Central Assistance to Gujarat

*28. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of revenue collected by the Central Government from different States during the Eleventh Plan Period, year-wise;

(b) the revenue collected from Gujarat during the same period, year-wise;

(c) the amount of Central assistance given to Gujarat during the Eleventh Plan period, year-wise; and

(d) whether Government realizes that the Central assistance to Gujarat has not been adequate and is considering to enhance the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The information about state-wise collection of revenue is not maintained. However, the details of revenue collected through central taxes during the Eleventh Plan Period year-wise are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Total collection of Direct Taxes	Total collection of Indirect Taxes
2007-08	312213	279031
2008-09	333818	269433
2009-10	378063	245367
2010-11	446935	345127
2011-12*	494799	392273

*Provisional

(c) and (d) Since Central assistance is provided by various Ministries through various schemes, apart from the normal Central assistance, it is not possible to provide this information by this Ministry. However, details of the release of States' Share of Union Taxes and Duties made to the State of Gujarat during the 11th Five Year Plan period year-wise is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
5426.09	5725.86	5809.92	6679.35	7781.55

Year-wise release of Central Assistance for State Plan and Non-Plan Schemes under Demand No. 35 made to State of Gujarat during the 11th Five Year Plan Period is also given below.

(Rs. in crore)

Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Plan	2181.99	1900.00	1290.36	1306.07	1252.14
Non-Plan	738.97	1028.29	799.74	887.74	1628.14

Allocation for Schemes under Demand No. 35, aimed at providing assistance to State Plan, is made by the Planning Commission after discussions with the States at the time to Annual Plan of States, within the overall availability of resources and plan priorities. Planning Commission takes into account the aspect of inter-state equity in allocation of resources while finalizing the State Plan Allocation.

Power shortage in the country

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

(a) the total power generated from various sources in the country during the last three years, source, year-wise and State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether there has been acute shortage of power in the country, particularly in the backward and tribal areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The gross electricity generation in the country from various conventional energy sources, namely, hydro, nuclear and import of hydro power from Bhutan during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (April, 2012 to January 2013) was 811.143 BU, 876.887 BU and 762.667 BU respectively. The year-wise, source-wise, details of gross electricity generation are given below:

Source	Gross Energy Generation (BU)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*#
Thermal	665.008	708.806	631.436
Hydro	114.257	130.510	99.071
Nuclear	26.266	32.287	27.450
Bhutan Import	5.611	5.284	4.710
TOTAL	811.143	876.887	762.667

* up to January, 2013

Includes provisional figures for the month of January, 2013

The State-wise details of source-wise electricity generation are given in Statement-I (*See* below)

(b) and (c) There is an overall shortage of power in the country in almost all the states both in terms of energy and peaking power. The shortage varies from state to state on month to month, day to day and hour to hour basis depending upon the demand and supply of power.

There has been a reduction in energy and peak shortages during the last 3 years. Between 2009-10 and 2010-13 (upto January, 2013), the energy shortage reduced from 10.1% to 8.8% and the peak shortage declined from 12.7% to 9%.

The State/UT-wise details of requirement, availability and shortage of electricity in the country in terms of energy and peaking power during the current year (April, 2012 to January, 2013) including for States having tribal areas are given in Statement - II (*See* below).

Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity within a State to different categories of consumers or areas including backward and tribal areas comes under the purview of the State Government/State Power Utilities. The Government of India supplements the efforts of State Government to meet the power demand by establishing power plants in Central Sector.

The main reasons for shortage of power in the country *inter-alia* are:

- (i) Growth in demand for power outstripping the growth in generation and capacity addition.
- (ii) Low Plant Load Factor of some of the thermal generating units, mostly in the State Sector.
- (iii) Less generation due to fuel shortage.
- (iv) High Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) losses.
- (v) Poor financial position of State Utilities rendering it difficult for them to raise the resources necessary for making required investments to create adequate generation, transmission and distribution system and at times even unable to purchase power due to financial constraints.

(d) The steps being taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country include *inter-alia* the following:

- (i) Capacity addition of 88,537 MW during 12th Plan period (2012-2017).
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (a) Review of progress of power projects is being done at the highest level by Hon'ble Union Power Minister, Secretary, Ministry of Power and Chairperson, CEA, to identify the constraint areas and facilitate their faster resolution, so that the projects are commissioned on time.
- (b) Regular reviews are held at various levels including Ministry of Power, Minister of Heavy Industries, Ministry of Coal, Planning Commission and Cabinet Secretariat to identify the constraint areas and facilitate faster resolution of inter-ministerial and other outstanding issues.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each.
- (iv) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.
- (v) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (vi) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.
- (vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (viii) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.

Statement - I

*State wise, source wise actual generation for 2009-10, 2010-11,
2011-12 and 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Region/State	Category	Actual Generation in MU		
			2012-13 (upto Jan.)*	2011-12	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	BBMB**	Hydro	9,549.6	12,459.5	11,273.4
2.	Delhi	Thermal	9,101.0	9,970.7	9,130.0
3.	Haryana	Hydro			
		Thermal	21,979.2	24,046.5	18,854.8
		Total (Haryana)	21,979.2	24,046.5	18,854.8
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	19,000.9	19,160.6	15,388.6
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Hydro	10,954.9	12,279.1	12,418.1
		Thermal	0.0	5.4	14.1
		Total J and K	10,954.9	12,284.5	12,432.2
6.	Punjab	Hydro	3,383.6	4,626.9	4,190.8
		Thermal	15,938.6	19,068.4	18,324.8
		Total (Punjab)	19,322.4	23,695.3	22,515.6
7.	Rajasthan	Hydro	628.5	821.6	390.1
		Thermal	27,020.4	31,531.5	27,156.2
		Nuclear	7,218.6	8,974.1	7,704.5
		Total (Raj.)	34,867.5	41,327.1	35,250.9
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Hydro	1,326.2	1,403.7	700.0
		Thermal	83,785.7	93,620.0	91,645.8
		Nuclear	2,084.5	1,983.8	1,886.5
		Total (UP)	87,196.3	97,007.5	94,232.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Uttarakhand	Hydro	10,935.5	13,542.5	11,488.7
	Northern		2,22,910.4	2,53,494.2	2,30,566.5
10.	Chhattisgarh	Hydro	258.6	314.1	125.2
		Thermal	56,492.1	59,061.2	56,030.5
		Total (Chhat.)	56,750.7	59,375.4	56,155.7
11.	Goa	Thermal	209.8	277.1	292.3
12.	Gujarat	Hydro	4,206.6	4,959.0	4,164.3
		Thermal	67,274.9	69,678.5	65,603.8
		Nuclear	2,838.6	3,787.4	1,446.1
		Total (Guj.)	74,320.1	78,424.8	71,214.2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Hydro	6,240.3	7,736.1	4,898.0
		Thermal	35,873.8	41,696.3	42,708.9
		Total (M.P.)	42,114.1	49,432.4	47,606.9
14.	Maharashtra	Hydro	4,430.2	6,238.4	5,828.2
		Thermal	64,630.0	77,338.9	71,839.2
		Nuclear	8,346.1	9,814.5	9,117.0
		Total (Mah.)	77,406.2	93,391.7	86,784.4
	Western	Total	2,50,800.8	2,80,901.4	2,62,053.4
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Hydro	2,732.5	6,370.8	8,009.6
		Thermal	69,600.0	85,697.9	77,122.7
		Total (AP)	72,332.5	92,068.7	85,132.3
16.	Karnataka	Hydro	7,967.7	14,259.9	10,746.9
		Thermal	23,238.1	24,112.7	22,213.0
		Nuclear	4,586.6	5,210.7	3,873.1
		Total (Kar.)	35,792.4	43,583.3	36,833.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Kerala	Hydro	4,020.4	7,808.0	6,801.6
		Thermal	1,775.7	1,045.7	2,461.1
		Total (Kr.)	5,796.1	8,853.7	9,262.7
18.	Lakshadweep	Thermal			
19.	Puducherry	Thermal	183.0	251.5	195.5
20.	Tamil Nadu	Hydro	2,431.6	5,199.3	4,957.5
		Thermal	38,997.5	46,697.8	45,222.3
		Nuclear	2,375.4	2,5161.1	2,239.3
		Total (TN)	43,804.6	54,413.2	52,419.1
	Southern	Total	1,57,908.7	1,99,170.3	1,83,842.5
21.	Andaman Nicobar	Hydro			
		Thermal	106.6	94.9	86.8
		Total	106.6	94.9	86.8
22.	Bihar	Hydro			
		Thermal	12,128.9	13,812.3	14,568.7
		Total (Bihar)	12,128.9	13,812.3	14,568.7
23.	DVC	Hydro	187.8	296.1	115.0
		Thermal	21,329.8	19,536.6	16,549.9
		Total (DVC)	21,517.6	19,832.7	16,664.9
24.	Jharkhand	Hydro	139.1	270.1	3.5
		Thermal	9,136.8	6,387.2	5,678.5
		Total (Jhar.)	9,275.9	6,657.3	5,681.9

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Odisha	Hydro	3,556.6	4,987.3	4,754.3
		Thermal	30,846.1	35,298.6	30,910.5
		Total (Odisha)	34,402.7	40,285.9	35,664.7
26.	Sikkim	Hydro	2,427.2	2,920.6	2,976.5
		Thermal			
		Total (Sikkim)	2,427.2	2,920.6	2,976.5
27.	West Bengal	Hydro	1,042.2	1,077.9	1,130.0
		Thermal	38,067.0	45,030.7	43,955.6
		Total (WB)	39,109.2	46,108.5	45,085.6
	Eastern		1,18,968.0	1,29,712.2	1,20,729.0
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	Hydro	1,172.0	978.4	1,399.6
29.	Assam	Hydro	1,019.1	1,453.0	1,198.8
		Thermal	2,554.3	3,102.9	3,129.9
		Total (Assam)	3,573.4	4,555.9	4,328.7
30.	Manipur	Hydro	541.8	523.5	603.9
		Thermal	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Total (Manipur)	541.8	523.5	603.9
31.	Meghalaya	Hydro	712.4	594.5	438.8
32.	Mizoram	Thermal			
33.	Nagaland	Hydro	206.2	228.8	256.0
		Thermal			
		Total (Nag.)	206.2	228.8	256.0
34.	Tripura	Hydro			
		Thermal	1,164.1	1,442.8	1,313.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Total (Tripura)	1,164.1	1,442.8	1,313.4
	North-Eastern	Total	7,369.9	8,324.0	8,340.4
35.	Bhutan (Import)	Hydro	4,710.2	5,284.5	5,610.9
GRAND TOTAL			7,62,668.1	8,76,886.5	8,11,142.8

* Provisional.

** Joint projects of Haryana, Punjab, H P and Rajasthan.

Note: 1 Projects of capacity upto 25 MW are not being monitored in CEA since 01.04.2010.

2 Central sector power projects generation figure are included in State generation.

Statement - II
Power Supply Position for 2012-13 (Provisional)

State/ System/ Region	Energy								
	April, 2012 - January, 2013				April, 2012 - January, 2013				
	Requirement (MU)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (%)	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (%)	
1									
Chandigarh	1,434	1,434	0	0	340	340	0	0	
Delhi	22,827	22,694	-133	-0.6	5,942	5,642	-300	-5.0	
Haryana	35,828	32,783	-3,045	-8.5	7,432	6,725	-707	-9.5	
Himachal Pradesh	7,576	7,342	-234	-3.1	2,116	1,672	-444	-21.0	
Jammu and Kashmir	12,792	9,594	-3,198	-25.0	2,422	1,817	-605	-25.0	
Punjab	41,747	39,239	-2,508	-6.0	11,520	8,751	-2,769	-24.0	
Rajasthan	45,953	44,299	-1,654	-3.6	8,940	8,515	-425	-4.8	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	77,497	64,692	-12,805	-16.5	13,940	12,048	-1,892	-13.6
Uttarakhand	9,660	9,064	-596	-6.2	1,757	1,674	-83	-4.7
Northern Region	255,314	231,141	-24,173	-9.5	45,860	41,790	-4,070	-8.9
Chhattisgarh	14,210	13,968	-242	-1.7	3,271	3,134	-137	-4.2
Gujarat	75,423	75,275	-148	-0.2	11,999	11,960	-39	-0.3
Madhya Pradesh	43,770	39,017	-4,753	-10.9	10,077	9,462	-615	-6.1
Maharashtra	104,016	100,539	-3,477	-3.3	17,934	16,765	-1,169	-6.5
Daman and Diu	1,567	1,436	-131	-8.4	311	286	-25	-8.0
Dadar Nagar Haveli	3,643	3,474	-169	-4.6	629	629	0	7.9
Goa	2,509	2,439	-70	-2.8	491	452	-39	0.0
Western Region	245,138	236,148	-8,990	-3.7	40,075	39,486	-589	-1.5
Andhra Pradesh	82,067	68,006	-14,061	-17.1	13,974	11,335	-2,639	-18.9
Karnataka	54,365	47,104	-7,261	-13.4	10,124	8,458	-1,666	-16.5

Kerala	17,649	16,967	-682	-3.9	3,578	3,262	-316	-8.8
Tamil Nadu	76,560	63,308	-13,252	-17.3	12,606	11,053	-1,553	-12.3
Puducherry	1,938	1,900	-38	-2.0	348	320	-28	-8.0
Lakshadweep	30	30	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	232,579	197,285	-35,294	-15.2	36,934	31,287	-5,647	-15.3
Bihar	12,630	10,800	-1,830	-14.5	2,295	1,784	-511	-22.3
DVC	14,464	13,715	-749	-5.2	2,573	2,469	-104	-4.0
Jharkhand	5,801	5,575	-226	-3.9	1,106	1,033	-73	-6.6
Odisha	21,234	20,443	-791	-3.7	3,968	3,694	-274	-6.9
West Bengal	35,484	35,230	-253	-0.7	7,322	7,249	-73	-1.0
Sikkim	341	341	0	0.0	95	95	0	0.0
Andaman-Nicobar	201	156	-45	-22	48	48	0	0
Eastern Region	90,306	86,104	-4,202	-4.7	16,655	15,415	-1,240	-7.4
Arunachal Pradesh	503	472	-31	-6.2	116	114	-2	-1.7
Assam	5,544	5,186	-358	-6.5	1,197	1,148	-49	-4.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manipur	488	462	-26	-5.3	122	120	-2	-1.6
Meghalaya	1,510	1,314	-196	-13.0	312	310	-2	-0.6
Mizoram	339	315	-24	-7.1	75	73	-2	-2.7
Nagaland	480	453	-27	-5.6	110	109	-1	-0.9
Tripura	936	890	-46	-4.9	229	228	-1	-0.4
North-Eastern	9,800	9,092	-708	-7.2	1,998	1,864	-134	-6.7
Region								
ALL INDIA	833,230	759,849	-73,381	-8.8	135,453	123,294	-12,159	-9.0

Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Increase in cancer cases

*30. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a steady increase in the number of cancer cases in the country during the last few years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Three Year Report on Population Based Cancer Registries 2006-08 of the ICMR also substantiated this fact;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry has ever carried out a study to find out the reasons behind the steady increase;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the Ministry is planning to address this problem to reduce the number of cancer patients in India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Information received from Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) suggests that estimated number of cancer cases is increasing. The three year consolidated report of the National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR for the years 2006-08, shows an increase in average number of cancer cases in different regions as compared to the previous report of 2004-05.

While no formal study has been undertaken by the Ministry for the reasons of the increase in number of cancer cases, this may be attributed to, *inter alia*, ageing population, unhealthy life styles, use of tobacco and tobacco products etc.

(e) Health is a State subject. To supplement the efforts of the State Government in prevention, early detection and management of cancer cases, Government of India has launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 districts across 21 States. Under the programme, financial assistance upto Rs. 1.00 lakh per patient is provided for chemotherapy drugs to treat 100 Cancer patients per district.

The programme also envisages strengthening Government Medical College Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCC) across the country as

Tertiary Cancer Centres (TCC) for providing comprehensive Cancer care services. These institutions are eligible for financial assistance upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government).

Central Government also supplements the efforts of the State Governments by focusing on early detection of cancer, promoting health education and creating awareness.

Nation-wide survey on diabetic persons

*31. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that diabetes has become a major disease in the country;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any survey to find out the total number of persons reported to have been suffering from diabetes in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to supply cheap testing kits to diabetic patients and also to create awareness in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) According to diseases burden study on Non Communicable disease published by ICMR in 2006, the prevalence of Diabetes was 62.47 cases per thousand. Under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), launched in 21 States in 2010, screening for diabetes and hypertension has been taken up for persons aged 30 years and above. As on 20th February, 2013, 1.57 crore persons in 21 States have been screened out of which 11.48 lakh (7.30%) are found suspected for Diabetes.

(d) Under NPCDCS, the ministry has supplied glucometers, glucostrips and lancets (testing kits for diabetes) to 96 districts of 21 states.

Awareness generation activities undertaken by the State Governments have also been supplemented by the Ministry. In addition, Information, Education and

Communication (IEC) activities through Prasar Bharati under the 'Swasth Bharat Programme' are also being carried out for various non-communicable diseases including Diabetes.

Impact of price rise and high interest rates on economy

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to price rise in the country a major decline in the demands of consumer durables has been witnessed and the financial condition of consumers is behind this constraint;

(b) the present rate of food inflation and the rate of economic growth for the last one year; and

(c) whether due to high interest rates in the country, new small and big industries have been hit badly, resulting in decline in production?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Share of durables in Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) in domestic market and their rate of growth in last two years is indicated below. The decline in the rate of growth of expenditure on durables may not be entirely attributable to price rise.

Table 1: Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) and their rate of growth

Year	Private Final Consumption Expenditure in the domestic market (Rs. crore)	Private Final Consumption of durables (Rs. crore)	Percentage share of durables in PFCE	Growth over previous years (%)	
				PFCE	Durables
2010-11	43,73,962	1,71,555	3.9	17.5	17.8
2011-12	50,81,769	1,88,202	3.7	16.2	9.7

(b) Food inflation and rate of growth of economy during 2011-12 and 2012-13 is indicated below:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Table 2: Food inflation and GDP growth (%)

	WPI Food inflation	GDP growth at Factor Cost (at constant 2004-05 prices)	GDP growth at Factor Cost (at current prices)
2011-12	7.2	6.2(1st RE)	15.0 (1st RE)
2012-13	9.2*	5.0 (AE)	13.3 (AE)

* Average of April to January 2012-13 (Provisional)

1st RE: First Revised Estimate, AE: Advanced Estimate

(c) There are several factors that have affected industrial production in India in recent times. These include increase in interest rates, high input costs, moderation in external demand, supply and infrastructure bottlenecks and subdued business confidence. The rate of growth of industries in terms of the broad categories during 2011-12 and 2012-13 is indicated below:

Table 3: Y-o-Y Growth of major groups of Industrial Production (IIP)

	Basic Goods	Capital Goods	Intermediate Goods	Consumer goods Durables	Consumer goods Non-durables	General
2011-12	5.5	-4.0	-0.6	2.6	5.9	2.9
2012-13*	2.7	-10.1	1.6	3.7	1.7	0.7

*: Average of April-December 2012 (Provisional)

**Shifting of tigers from Ranthambore Tiger Reserve
to Sariska National Park**

*33. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tigers along with their gender which have been shifted to the Sariska National Park from the Ranthambore Tiger Reserve of Rajasthan;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) the number of tigers in the Sariska National Park as on date and whether they are under constant monitoring; and

(d) whether any signs of increase in the population of those tigers have been observed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Based on recommendations of the Wildlife Institute of India and a recovery plan of the State Government, 2 tigers and 5 tigresses have been translocated to Sariska Tiger Reserve, from the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve in Rajasthan, besides one tiger from Bharatpur.

(b) The details of tiger translocation from Ranthambhore to Sariska Tiger Reserve are given in Statement (*See* below)

(c) and (d) At present, there are 7 adult tigers and 2 cubs which are being monitored using radio telemetry by the frontline staff and a technical team from the Wildlife Institute of India.

Statement

Details of tiger translocated/reintroduced in the Sariska Tiger Reserve

(As reported by the State)

S. No.	Tiger ID	Gender	Date of reintroduction	Place from shifted
1.	ST-1	Male	28.06.2008	Ranthambhore
2.	ST-2	Female	04.07.2008	Ranthambhore
3.	ST-3	Female	25.02.2009	Ranthambhore
4.	ST-4	Male	20.07.2010	Ranthambhore
5.	ST-5	Female	28.07.2010	Ranthambhore
6.	ST-6	Male	23.02.2011	Bharatpur*
7.	ST-7	Female	22.01.2013	Ranthambhore
8.	ST-8	Female	23.01.2013	Ranthambhore

* Tiger ST-6 had moved on its own to the Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur from the Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve, and was later translocated to Sariska.

Rise in cases of caesarian operations

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

- (a) the number of pregnant women preferring institutional delivery;
- (b) the details of pregnant women admitted for delivery in Government and private hospitals in the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) the number of babies delivered by way of normal delivery and by caesarian operation respectively during the period;
- (d) whether Government is aware that private nursing institutes are doing caesarian operations to get more money from patients;
- (e) if so, the steps Government is taking to prevent this practice; and
- (f) whether Government is planning to develop any mechanism to stop this practice and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the data uploaded by States/Uts on Health Management Information System (HMIS) portal, the total number of Institutional Deliveries reported to have been conducted in the country during 2011-12 were 1,69,97,474 (One crore sixty nine lakh ninety seven thousand four hundred and seventy four).

(b) As per the data uploaded by States/UTs on Health Management Information System (HMIS) portal, the number of pregnant women reported to have been admitted for delivery in Government and Accredited Private Hospitals are as under:-

Year	Public institutions	Accredited Private institutions
2009-10	1,15,49,928	38,03,519
2010-11	1,23,28,340	44,77,719
2011-12	1,23,96,904	46,00,570

Data with respect to Institutional deliveries in non-accredited private institutions is not maintained in the Central Health Management Information System.

(c) As per the data uploaded by States/UTs on Health Management Information System (HMIS) portal, the number of babies reported to have been delivered at Institutions through normal delivery and caesarean section are as under:-

Year	Normal deliveries	Caesarean deliveries
2009-10	1,38,26,607	15,26,840
2010-11	1,51,00,763	17,05,296
2011-12	1,49,27,601	20,69,873

(d) Data on expenditure being incurred by pregnant women on C-section deliveries in the private health care institutions is not captured by the Central Health Management Information System.

(e) and (f) The Government of India has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 with the objective of registration and regulation of health care institutions including those in the private sector. This Act is now applicable in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and the Union Territories.

Damage to crops due to pollution by power plants

†*35.SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that ash contents emitting from Koradi and Khaperkheda Thermal Power Plants situated at Nagpur in Maharashtra are spreading along with air in a very large area thus damaging crops and causing diseases for the last three years;

(b) whether people had lodged a complaint in the police station against the company operating these power plants;

(c) whether above said company had announced to pay compensation to affected farmers three years ago which has not materialized till date; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to protect local people from pollution and to ensure the payment of compensation?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The emission standards for coal fed thermal power (CFTP) plants have been notified by the Central Government under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 which are enforced by the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) in the State of Maharashtra. Both the CFTP plants located at Koradi and Khaparkheda are not complying with emission standards as reported by MPCB. These power plants are owned by Maharashtra Power Generation Company Limited (MPGCL.)

MPCB has further reported that a fact finding team comprising officials from Koradi Thermal Power Station, local Revenue and Agriculture Departments has assessed the damage to the crops and a report was prepared in December, 2010. However, no assessment report is available on diseases alleged to be caused due to emission from these power plants.

(b) A complaint under the banner of Kishan Manch, NOIDA (Uttar Pradesh) has reportedly been lodged with the local police against both the power plants on 20th January, 2013.

(c) MPGCL has reportedly not announced any compensation to be paid to farmers in the matter. But it is understood that Koradi Thermal Power Station has referred the issue of payment of compensation to farmers to its head quarter, in March 2011.

(d) Assessment of crop damage has been made by the departments of Government of Maharashtra as well as payment of compensation, if any, is to be paid by Maharashtra State Power Generation Corporation Limited. Several steps have been taken to control air pollution at these two power stations, which *inter-alia* includes:

- (i) The Maharashtra Pollution Control Board has issued direction in July, 2011 to both the power plants to control air pollution at source.
- (ii) Four out of seven power generation units at Koradi Thermal Power Stations have been closed down permanently by MPGCL in January, 2011.
- (iii) Both the power plants have submitted action plan to MPCB for control of air pollution at source. Implementation of said action plan is under progress, as reported.

De-regulation of diesel prices

*36. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision in January, 2013 to de-regulate the diesel prices;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has assessed the impact of this decision;
- (d) if so, whether there is a genuine demand to roll back this decision; and
- (e) if so, by when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The under-recovery of the Public Sector Oil Marketing (OMCs) on sale of Diesel is around 60% of the total under-recovery. As per the Industry Performance Review of March, 2012 [as released by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)], about 17.77% of the total Diesel was sold to the bulk consumers during 2011-12. Hence, in order to reduce under-recovery of the OMC on sale of Diesel and in pursuant to decision taken by the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs (CCPA) in its meeting held on 17th January 2013, the Government has only authorized the OMCs to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) until further orders; and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price effective 18th January, 2013. Accordingly, IOCL has increased the price of Diesel for retail consumers by 45 paise each per litre (excluding VAT) on 18th January, 2013 and 16th February, 2013 respectively. OMCs have also implemented the decision to sell Diesel to bulk consumers at non-subsidized market determined price.

However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel (partially) among other petroleum products. Based on the Refinery Gate Price effective 16.02.2013, the OMCs are currently incurring under-recovery of Rs. 10.27 per litre on sale of Diesel. The

primary objective behind the pricing reforms undertaken by the Government is the growing imperative for fiscal consolidation, the need for reducing the subsidy burden on petroleum products so as to allocate more funds to social sector schemes for the common man and for ensuring country's energy security in the long-term.

(c) to (e) After considering the several representations highlighting the hardships being faced by fishermen, the Government has decided with effect from 7th February, 2013 to supply Diesel to Fisherman Consumer Pumps at the price applicable for retail outlet of OMCs.

Differential pricing of diesel

* 37. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil companies are allowed to charge differential prices for diesel from consumers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has noticed the difficulties being faced by the Railways and State Transport Corporations due to this pricing policy;

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

(e) whether the State Government of Kerala has submitted any representation in this regard; and

(f) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Pursuant to the decisions taken by the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs (CCPA) in its meeting held on 17th January 2013, the Government has authorized the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price effective 18th January, 2013. Accordingly, OMCs have implemented the decision to sell Diesel to bulk consumers at non-subsidized market determined price. After considering the several representations highlighting the hardships being faced by fishermen, the Government has, however, decided with effect from 7th February, 2013 to supply Diesel to Fisherman Consumer Pumps at the price applicable for retail of OMCs.

However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel (partially) among other petroleum products. Based on the Refinery Gate Price effective 16.02.2013, the OMCs are currently incurring under-recovery of Rs. 10.27 per litre on sale of Diesel.

(c) to (f) The Government has received representations from various State Government including State Government of Kerala highlighting the difficulties being faced by the State Transport Undertakings (STUs) on purchase of Diesel at non-subsidized market determined price. It is within the domain of the State Governments to provide appropriate relief to the State Transport Undertakings (STUs).

The primary objective behind the pricing reforms undertaken by the Government is the growing imperative for fiscal consolidation, the need for reducing the subsidy burden on petroleum products so as to allocate more funds to social sector schemes for the common man and for ensuring country's energy security in the long-term.

Liberty to oil companies to fix diesel price

*38. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given liberty to oil companies to fix prices of diesel on their own; and

(b) if so, the details of guidelines to be adopted for fixing the price of diesel every month?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (b) Pursuant to the decision taken by the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs (CCPA) in its meeting held on 17th January 2013, the Government has authorized the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) until further orders; and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price with immediate effect. OMCs will not be eligible to any subsidy on such direct sale of Diesel to bulk consumers.

Accordingly, OMCs have increased the price of Diesel for retail consumers in the range of 43 paise to 45 paise per litre (excluding VAT) on 18th January, 2013 and in the range of 45 paise to 47 paise per litre (excluding VAT) on 16th February, 2013 and implemented the decision to sell Diesel to bulk consumers at non-subsidized market determined price effective 18.01.2013. However, the OMCs are still incurring under recovery of Rs. 10.27 per litre on sale of Diesel to retail consumers, as per the Refinery Gate Price effective 16th February, 2013.

Investment by FIIs in infrastructure sector

*39. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of investment made by the Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs), sector-wise, during the last three years;

(b) whether there has been increased investment by FIIs in the stock market as well as in the real estate business;

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

(d) how Government proposes to divert FII investment to the infrastructure sector?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Data on sector wise net investments made by Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) is available with SEBI since January 2012. Accordingly, the details of sectoral investments by FIIs (equity and debt) for the period January 2012 to December 2012 are given in Statement (*See* below).

The details of investments (equity and debt) made by FIIs for the last 3 calendar years are give below:

Investment in INR crores			
Calendar year	Equity	Debt	Total
2010	1,33,266	46,408	1,79,675
2011	-2,714	42,067	39,353
2012	1,27,736	34,989	1,63,350

It may be seen from the above table that FIIs have made positive net investments in Indian securities market during the last three years. FEMA regulations prohibit. FIIs investment in real estate business, which does not include development of townships, construction of residential/commercial premises, roads or bridges. The reported net investment by FIIs in 'Reality' sector was Rs. 196 crore during the period January 2012 to December 2012.

Government has been making concerted efforts to attract greater foreign investment into India with special thrust on availability of off-shore funds for infrastructure development. In order to attract greater FII investment to the infrastructure sector, following measures have been taken:

- (i) The limit for foreign investment in long-term corporate bonds in the infrastructure sector has been enhanced from USD 5 billion to USD 25 billion.
- (ii) The USD 25 bn scheme for foreign investment in Long-term infra bonds has been gradually liberalized by *inter-alia* reducing residual maturity criteria and removing lock-in period restriction.
- (iii) The debt limit allocation mechanism for FIIs has been rationalised by allowing reinvestment facility to FIIs; reduction in utilisation period of debt limits and adoption of First Come First Served (FCFS) method of allocating limits in case of long term infra bonds.
- (iv) Infrastructure Debt Funds (IDFs) have been set up to accelerate and enhance the flow of long term debt in infrastructure projects. To attract off-shore funds into IDFs, withholding tax on interest payments on borrowings by IDFs has been reduced from 20% to 5%.
- (v) Further, the rate of with-holding tax has been reduced from 20% to 5% on interest payments in respect of foreign currency borrowing and long-term infrastructure bonds.

Statement*Details of Sector-wise Net Investment by FIIs during the period**January 2012 to December 2012 (in INR Cr.)*

Sl. No.	Sectors	Equity	Debt	Total
1.	Automobiles and Auto Components	5318.65	0.00	5318.65
2.	Total financial Services	41145.28	7370.53	48515.82
	2a Banks	19430.58	-102.66	19327.92
	2b Other Financial Services 1	21714.70	7473.19	29187.89
3.	Capital Goods	9015.50	10.30	9025.79
4.	Chemical and Petrochemicals	828.33	-33.81	794.52
5.	Coal	239.77	0.41	240.18
6.	Commercial Services and Supplies	481.15	0.41	481.56
7.	Construction Materials	3440.26	-59.59	3380.67
8.	Consumer Durables	726.28	0.41	726.69
9.	Diversified	-306.88	0.19	-306.69
10.	Diversified Consumer Services	-117.84	0.41	-117.43
11.	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	6141.30	19.70	6161.00
12.	Forest Materials	17.04	0.41	17.44
13.	General Industrials	-357.58	0.41	-357.17
14.	Hardware Technology and Equipment	-57.51	0.41	-57.10
15.	Healthcare Equipment and Supplies	-7.26	0.41	-6.85
16.	Healthcare Services	622.30	125.41	747.71
17.	Hotels, Restaurants and Tourism	347.69	-99.59	248.10
18.	Household and Personal Products	5391.37	41.75	5433.13

Sl. No.	Sectors	Equity	Debt	Total
19.	Media	582.49	132.91	715.40
20.	Metals and Mining	5861.09	-109.67	5751.42
21.	Oil and Gas	9730.60	-5235.56	4495.04
22.	Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology	7596.16	-40.09	7556.07
23.	Realty	73.49	122.79	196.28
24.	Retailing	131.58	0.01	131.59
25.	Software and Services	15045.15	0.01	15045.16
26.	Telecom Services	485.54	0.01	485.55
27.	Telecommunications Equipment	45.36	0.01	45.37
28.	Textiles, Apparels and Accessories	1343.18	0.01	1343.19
29.	Transportation	385.56	0.01	385.56
	29 (a) Airlines	3.03	0.01	3.04
	29 (b) Logistics	16.35	0.01	16.35
	29 (c) Marine Port and Services	115.36	0.01	115.36
	29 (d) Roads and Highways	295.67	0.01	295.67
	29 (e) Shipping	78.40	0.01	78.41
	29 (f) Surface Transportation	2.12	0.01	2.13
	29 (g) Transport Related Services	-125.31	0.01	-125.30
30.	Utilities	4010.87	294.39	4305.26
31.	Sovereign	0.00	12274.93	12274.93
32.	Others	10245.21	20147.71	30392.93
GRAND TOTAL		128404.24	34965.65	163369.89

Note: As reported by SEBI, 3400 number of issuers are classified into 31 sectors. Any FII investment outside these 3400 issuers, is classified under "Other".

Progress of rural electrification in Odisha

*40. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the progress of rural electrification in Odisha is unsatisfactory in comparison to other major States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of progress made by the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) and Biju Jyoti Yojana in the State till the end of January, 2013;

(d) whether these two schemes have been effective in tackling the problem of rural electrification in the State; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), in Odisha, 32 projects covering electrification of 14,715 un/de-electrified villages (UEV), 29,324 partially electrified villages (PEV) and release of free electricity connections to 30,45,979 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households were sanctioned with a cost of Rs. 3810.86 crore. Against this, as on 31.01.2013, electrification works in 14,324 UEV and 24,368 PEV have been completed and free electricity connections to 28,02,221 BPL households have been released. The progress of RGGVY in Odisha has been affected in some projects due to the following reasons:

(i) Delay in providing required way bills and labour permits by the State Govt.

(ii) Naxal affected areas in some of the districts.

(iii) Delay in forest clearance.

(c) to (e) The project-wise details of coverage and achievement of electrification of UE/PE villages and release of free electricity connections to BPL households in the State of Odisha, is given in Statement (*See below*). RGGVY has been effective in creating infrastructure for rural electrification in 106474 unelectrified

villages and 287827 in partially electrified villages. Biju Gram Jyoti Yojana (BGJY) is a programme of Government of Odisha for attainment of goal of providing access to electricity to all habitations having population less than 100. The scheme was launched on 26.9.2007. As per the information available with the REC, under BGJY works in 13530 habitations have been taken up and 10814 habitations have been reported to be electrified till 31.1.2013.

Statement

Project-wise details of coverage and achievement of electrification of Villages and BPL Households under RGGVY in the State of Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of District	Coverage			Cumulative Achievement (31.01.2013)		
		UE/DE Village	PEV	BPL	H/H	UE/DE	PEV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
X Plan							
1.	Angul	533	1032	98636	538	1008	98636
2.	Nayagarh	542	873	88071	542	870	88071
3.	Gajapati	647	665	51798	647	665	52012
4.	Ganjam	454	1738	112200	454	1379	110600
	Sub Total	2176	4308	350705	2181	3922	349319
XI Plan							
1.	Boudh	638	412	63921	581	284	46655
2.	Ganjam (supp.)		604	56926		416	37079
3.	Khandamal	1409	418	71035	1409	418	69901
4.	Puri	53	1244	45000	53	954	45000
5.	Rayagada	1388	607	114415	1350	597	89415

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Balangir	450	1329	160000	450	974	159937
7.	Baragarh	100	1073	127000	100	823	126421
8.	Devogarh	308	344	30119	308	339	30119
9.	Dhenkanal	228	809	94079	228	602	92041
10.	Jharsuguda	37	305	21000	37	297	21000
11.	Kalahandi	915	912	156000	915	361	150921
12.	Keonjhar	825	1157	160000	825	570	158908
13.	Koraput	974	579	176000	970	131	175959
14.	Nuapada	167	372	49383	167	76	48622
15.	Sambalpur	410	766	5659	410	724	56599
16.	Balasore	106	2433	133555	104	2434	124466
17.	Bhadrak	288	951	75210	288	922	67201
18.	Cuttack	147	1648	136488	140	1463	107725
19.	Jagatsinghpur	96	1103	111451	95	1020	58299
20.	Jajpur (CESCO)		171	11467		169	11479
21.	Jajpur (NESCO)	93	1266	128110	90	1246	118377
22..	Kendarapara	203	1175	77408	187	1020	73726
23.	Khurda	83	1260	76456	78	1207	73913
24.	Malkangiri	686	154	54731	592	145	53284
25.	Mayurbanj	1677	2022	238721	1522	1565	207421
26.	Nawrangpur	488	331	104413	480	328	91745
27.	Sonepur	309	549	59164	303	539	57389
28.	Sundargarh	461	1022	106723	461	822	99300
	Sub Total	12539	25016	2695274	12143	20446	2452902
	Grand Total	14715	29324	3045979	14324	24368	2802221

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Reduction of industrial areas around National Sanctuaries**

‡156. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposal to reduce industrial areas around National Sanctuaries throughout the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir

- (c) Does not arise.

Air pollution in major cities

157. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be please to state:

- (a) the average trend of air pollution level recorded in the major cities of the country during the last three years;
- (b) whether the pollution has been within the permissible limits;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain the various diseases caused by air pollution;
- (e) if so, outcome of the said study; and
- (f) the corrective action taken by Government to contain air pollution and prevention of diseases caused thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) The ambient air quality is monitored with respect to PM₁₀ (particulate matter having size less than 10 micron), Sulphur Dioxide and Nitrogen Dioxide across the country including four major cities, namely, Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi and Chennai.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The level of Sulphur Dioxide (annual average norms- 50 mg/m³) are complied with in all four major cities whereas, exceeded for Nitrogen Dioxide (annual average norms-40 mg/m³) in Delhi and Kolkata. Levels of PM₁₀ are exceeded in all four major cities. A fluctuating or, mixed trend is being observed with respect to PM₁₀ and Nitrogen Dioxide is an upcoming parameters.

(d) Two epidemiological studies have been undertaken by CPCB through Chitranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, namely, 'Epidemiological Study on Effect of Air Pollution on Human Health (adults) in Delhi'; and 'study on Ambient Air Quality, Respiratory Symptoms and Lung Function of Children in Delhi'. Another study was awarded by the Ministry of Environment and Forests to Institute of Health Systems, Hyderabad namely, 'Environmental Health effect-cause of Death in Hyderabad'.

(e) Summary of findings of above mentioned three studies is that because of the limitation in the assessment of the exposure and outcome variables, the findings should be regarded as preliminary observations.

(f) The steps taken to control air pollution during last three years at the national level, *inter alia*, include notifying revised ambient air quality standards (November, 2009); identifying 43 critically polluted areas (December, 2009) after a comprehensive study; notifying strict emission standards for 14 categories of industries, such as integrated iron and steel plant electroplating industry, grain processing industry, plaster of paris industry, incinerators, etc; increasing the use of gaseous fuel for public transport; strengthening public transport and metro rail in select cities; low floor based as intra city public transport in some cities; sale and registration of BS-IV complaint passenger cars in select cities; sale and supply of BSIV/III compliant fuel as per Auto Fuel Policy, etc.

Pollution level in Yamuna River

158. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of fund earmarked by the Ministry to reduce the pollution in Yamuna during the last three years;

(b) the details of amount spent during last three years;

- (c) whether the Government is satisfied with the result achieved, so far; and
 (d) if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The details of funds released by this Ministry during the last three years for conservation of river Yamuna under the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) are as under:

Year	Funds Released (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure including State share (Rs. crore)
2009-2010	105.00	170.91
2010-2011	111.49	198.64
2011-2012	47.06	125.18

(c) and (d) Conservation of river is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the problem of pollution of river Yamuna by providing financial assistance to Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Haryana under Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) in a phased manner since 1993. The works taken up under the YAP relate to sewerage/interception and diversion of drains, sewage treatment plants (STPs), low cost sanitation/community toilet complexes, electric/improved wood crematoria, etc.

Under Phase-I and II of YAP, 40 sewage treatment plants with a total capacity of 902.25 million liters per day, have been completed in 21 towns of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Delhi. The water quality of river Yamuna has not shown the desired improvement owing to a large gap between the demand and availability of sewage treatment capacity and lack of fresh water in the river. Further, the YAP Phase-III project for Delhi has been approved by the Ministry in December, 2011 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1656 crore. Besides this, two projects have also been sanctioned by the Ministry in July, 2012 at an estimated cost of Rs. 217.87 crore for taking up works for pollution abatement of river Yamuna in towns of Sonapat and Panipat in Haryana.

In addition, State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocations, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including setting up of sewage treatment plants, in various towns under other Central sector schemes like JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) and UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes for Small and Medium Towns) of Ministry of Urban Development.

Decline in forest cover in India

159. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has studied the 2011 Report of the Dehradun - based Forest Survey of India;

(b) if so, whether any reasons have been given for continued shrinkage of forest cover over the years;

(c) whether the tribals and other locals inhabiting in forest areas also contributed to this shrinkage;

(d) whether organized wood smuggling with the nexus of forest officials and wood mafia has been substantially responsible for this menace; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in the this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per India State of Forest Report 2011, there 14 States/UTs have shown a decrease in forest cover to the extent of 867 square kilometers. 15 States/UTs have registered an aggregate increase of 500 square kilometers. Effectively there is a net decline of forest cover to the tune of 367 square kilometers. The names of States/UT showing decline in forest cover along with the reasons for decline is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per India State of Forest Report-2011, there has been a net decline of 679 square kilometers in the forest cover of the tribal districts of the country. Decline in North East region of the country could mainly be attributed to the socio-cultural practice of jhum cultivation by tribal communities inhabiting the area.

(d) Field verifications of change polygons as reported in India State of Forest Report 2011, do not suggest any large scale decline in forest cover due to organized crime. Further, the Ministry has also not received any information about organized wood smuggling. However, there are sporadic incidents of illegal tree felling in forest areas of the country mostly for the purpose of small timber and fuel wood etc.

(e) The following initiatives have been taken by the Government to expand forest and tree cover in the country:

- (i) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The Scheme is implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs) at Village levels. As on 31-03.2012, 800 FDA projects have been approved in 28 States in the country to treat an area of 18.86 lakh hectares since inception of the Scheme in 2002.
- (ii) The Ministry releases funds under the Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS), for strengthening of forest protection such as infrastructure, fire protection, demarcation of forest boundaries, construction of facilities for frontline staff and communication etc.
- (iii) Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change announced by the Central Government, a National Mission for 'A Green India' has been mooted. One of the main objective is qualitative improvement of forest cover/ecosystems and creating new forest cover through ecorestoration/afforestation.
- (iv) Under the award of 13th Finance Commission, a grant of Rs. 5000 crores has been allocated as "Forest Grants" to the States/UTs on the basis of their forest cover in the State in relation to the national average.
- (v) Afforestation activities are also undertaken under various Externally Aided Projects.

Statement

*States/UTs showing decline in forest cover as per India State
of Forest Report 2011*

Sl. No.	States	Decline in forest area (in sq. km)	Reasons for decline
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	281	Management interventions like harvesting of short rotation crops followed by new regeneration/ plantations, forest clearance in some encroached areas.
2.	Manipur	190	Decrease in forest cover in the State is due to shortening of shifting cultivation cycle and biotic pressure.
3.	Nagaland	146	Decrease in forest cover in the State is due to shortening of shifting cultivation cycle and biotic pressure.
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	74	Change in forest cover in the state is because of shifting cultivation and biotic pressure.
5.	Mizoram	66	Decrease in forest cover in the State is due to shortening of shifting cultivation cycle and biotic pressure.
6.	Meghalaya	46	Decrease in forest cover in the State is due to shortening of shifting cultivation cycle and biotic pressure.

1	2	3	4
7.	Kerala	24	Decrease in forest cover in the state is due to rotational felling of Eucalyptus, Teak, <i>Acacia mangium</i> , rubber and shade bearing trees in the gardens.
8.	Assam	19	Decrease in forest cover is mainly attributed to illicit felling, encroachments in insurgency affected areas and shifting cultivation practices.
9.	Tripura	8	Decrease in forest cover in the state is due to clearings for rubber plantations and shifting cultivations practices.
10.	Maharashtra	4	
11.	Chhattisgarh	4	Submergence of forest areas in catchments of the dams.
12.	Uttar Pradesh	3	
13.	Gujarat	1	Decrease in forest cover in the state is due to private felling in the Tree Outside Forests areas.
14.	Chandigarh	0.22	
TOTAL		866.22	

Re-location of people from buffer zones around national parks

†160. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether buffer zones have been established around national parks and tiger reserves in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the number of such buffer zones established in the country so far;
- (c) whether it is a fact that relocation of people from villages situated inside these buffer zones has been planned;
- (d) whether Government has considered the aspect of rehabilitation and compensation for the people residing there; and
- (e) the details of amount of compensation earmarked for present, buffer zone-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Buffer areas have been notified by State Governments for all 41 tiger reserves in the country. The details are given in Statement (*See* below).

- (c) No Sir.
- (d) Question does not arise.
- (e) Questions does not arise.

Statement

*List of Buffer areas of Tiger Reserves in India, notified under the Wildlife
(Protection-Act, 1972, as amended in 2006)*

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State	Area of the buffer/ peripheral (in Sq. Kms.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bandipur	Karnataka	584.06
2.	Corbett	Uttarakhand	466.32
3.	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh	1134.361
4.	Manas	Assam	2310.88
5.	Melghat	Maharashtra	1268.03
6.	Palamau	Jharkhand	715.85
7.	Ranthambore	Rajasthan	297.9265

1	2	3	4
8.	Similipal	Odisha	1555.25
9.	Sunderbans	West Bengal	885.27
10.	Periyar	Kerala	44.00
11.	Sariska	Rajasthan	332.23
12.	Buxa	West Bengal	367.3225
13.	Indravati	Chhattisgarh	1540.70
14.	Nagarjunsagar	Andhra Pradesh	1175.51
15.	Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh	245.00
16.	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh	1107.9848
17.	Kalakad-Mundanthurai	Tamil Nadu	706.542
18.	Valmiki	Bihar	300.93
19.	Pench	Madhya Pradesh	768.30225
20.	Tadoba-Andhari	Maharashtra	1101.7711
21.	Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh	820.03509
22.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	1002.42
23.	Dampa	Mizoram	488.00
24.	Bhadra	Karnataka	571.83
25.	Pench	Maharashtra	483.96
26.	Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh	515.00
27.	Nameri	Assam	144.00
28.	Satpura	Madhya Pradesh	794.04397
29.	Anamalai	Tamil Nadu	521.28
30.	Udanti-Sitanadi	Chhattisgarh	991.45

1	2	3	4
31.	Satkosia	Odisha	440.26
32.	Kaziranga	Assam	548.00
33.	Achanakmar	Chhattisgarh	287.822
34.	Dandeli-Anshi	Karnataka	282.63
35.	Sanjay Dubri	Madhya Pradesh	861.931
36.	Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu	367.59
37.	Nagarahole	Karnataka	562.41
38.	Parambikulam	Kerala	252.772
39.	Sahyadri	Maharashtra	565.45
40.	Biligiri Ranganatha Temple	Karnataka	215.72
41.	Kawal	Andhra Pradesh	1125.89
TOTAL			28750.73421

**Installation of Solar Surveillance System to detects
sand miners and poachers**

161. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Solar Surveillance System has been planned to be installed at environmentally vulnerable places, bird sanctuaries/national parks etc. to detect sand and stone miners as well as poachers;

(b) the details of the time line for completion for this project; and

(c) the details of response of the State Governments in this regard and the likely expenditure to be incurred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a), (b) and (c) A pilot initiative of

electronic surveillance ("e-Eye"), using long range, intelligent thermal and infrared cameras, has been implemented in the southern part of the Corbett Tiger Reserve for 24X7 surveillance to strengthen protection. The said initiative has been successfully implemented and well received by the State. Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, funding assistance is provided to States, bases on their demands as reflected in the respective Annual Plan of Operations, for such efforts.

Development of housing projects on wetland

162. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints against the developers for development of housing projects on wetland etc.; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) A complaint was received regarding reclamation of wetland habitats in Bil Akbarpur, Greater Noida by M/s Ansal Private Limited for a township. A Central team was sent to the site to verify facts. On the basis of field inspections/verification, directions were issued by this Ministry to the builder under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to stop any construction/earth filling/land reclamation work in the vicinity of wetlands and lands having the characteristics of wetlands.

New Board for environmental clearance of various projects

163. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to constitute a new Board to speed up environment clearance of various projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this initiative is confined to projects in the field of energy and infrastructure development only;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of projects that are awaiting approval for environment

clearance, State-wise; and

(f) the time-frame within which these projects would be cleared and approvals will be conveyed to speed up investments and spur growth of the economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) While there is no proposal to constitute a new Board to speed up environment clearance of various projects, the Government has decided to constitute a Cabinet Committee on Investment. The functions of the Committee would be as under:

- (i) to identify key projects required to be implemented on a time-bound basis, involving investment of Rs. 1000 Crore or more, or any other critical projects, as may be specified by the Committee, in sectors such as infrastructure, manufacturing etc.;
- (ii) to prescribe time-limits for issue of requisite approvals and clearances by the Ministries/Departments concerned in respect of projects in identified sectors;
- (iii) to monitor the progress of identified projects including the time prescribed/taken to obtain each approval/clearance and delays, if any;
- (iv) to review the procedures followed by Ministries/Departments to grant/refuse approvals and clearances;
- (v) to review the procedures followed by Ministries/Departments to grant/refusal of approval/clearance of specific projects that are unduly delayed, if deemed necessary;
- (vi) to take decision regarding grant/refusal of approval/clearance of specific projects that are unduly delayed, if deemed necessary;
- (vii) to consider and decide measures required for expeditiously granting/refusing approvals/clearances in identified sectors including simplification of rules/procedures followed by the respective Ministries/Departments for decision making; and

- (viii) To require statutory authorities to discharge functions and exercise powers under the relevant law/regulation within the prescribed time-frames for promoting investment and economic growth.

(e) and (f) State-wise details of projects that are awaiting approval for environment clearance are given in Statement (*See* below). The project proposals for environment clearance are dealt with as per the provisions under the EIA Notification, 2006.

Statement

*State-wise details of project proposals pending for
Environmental Clearance (EC)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total Number of proposals pending for EC
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4.	Assam	3
5.	Bihar	1
6.	Chandigarh	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	20
8.	Dadar Nagar Haveli	3
9.	Daman and Diu	-
10.	Delhi	-
11.	Goa	1
12.	Gujarat	50
13.	Haryana	6
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11

1	2	3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
16.	Jharkhand	45
17.	Karnataka	16
18.	Kerala	3
19.	Madhya Pradesh	30
20.	Maharashtra	63
21.	Manipur	-
22.	Meghalaya	2
23.	Mizoram	-
24.	Nagaland	-
25.	Lakshdweep	-
26.	Puducherry	1
27.	Odisha	40
28.	Punjab	9
29.	Rajasthan	56
30.	Sikkim	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	15
32.	Tripura	-
33.	Uttarakhand	31
34.	Uttar Pradesh	11
35.	West Bengal	5
TOTAL		456

Death of blackbucks in Kanpur Zoo

†164. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Blackbuck which have died in Kanpur Zoo and the reasons therefor; and

(b) the action taken against the guilty officers/staff members of the Zoo?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) A total number of 31 Blackbuck died in Kanpur Zoo due to attack by the stray dogs on the night of 19th/20th January 2013.

(b) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh reportedly has suspended the Director, Kanpur Zoological Park, Kanpur along with the Keeper-1, Night Chowkidar-1, Wildlife Guards-2, Forester-1 and Range Officer-1 after conducting detailed enquiry and fixing up of the responsibility of the lapse.

Gender discrimination in wages

165. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Ministry that female contract labourers hired by forest staff are not being paid wages equivalent to their male counterparts;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Ministry has formulated any laws or schemes to ensure gender sensitization in its departments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry supports afforestation programmes taking into account the approved wage rates of the State Governments which prescribes rates according to the nature of the work rather than

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the gender. No reports of discrimination in the payment of wages to women labourers has been received in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has incorporated provisions in its schemes to ensure gender sensitization. The National Afforestation Programme (NAP) is implemented for ecorestoration of the degraded forests through the Joint Forest Management Committee (JFMC) at the village level and Forest Development Agencies (FDA) at the district level. These guidelines provide for adequate representation of the women members in the general and executive bodies of the JFMC and FDAs.

Conservation of wetlands in Andhra Pradesh

166. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of wetlands the Ministry has identified in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the details of efforts the Ministry is making to conserve the wetlands in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether wetlands in Andhra Pradesh are being used for other purposes;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the names of States which have constituted Wetland Development Authorities (WDA) and what are the functions and responsibilities of WDA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) Considering the importance of wetlands, Ministry has identified Kolleru welland in the State of Andhra Pradesh for conservation and management. Kolleru wetland is also designated as a Ramsar site of international importance under the Ramsar Convention, 1971 and notified under the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2010 for regulating the wetland for preventing its use beyond carrying capacity. The Ministry has so far provided a financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 2.50 crore of Government of Andhra Pradesh, for engaging consultants for preparing Management Action Plans (MAPs) and undertaking conservation activities in Kolleru wetland.

As per information from Government of Andhra Pradesh, the wetlands under Forest Department in the State, are not used for other purposes.

(e) The Lakes and Wetlands Development Authorities have been constituted by the States namely, Odisha, Karnataka, Manipur, Tripura, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir. These authorities prepare and submit MAPs, co-ordinate their implementation and undertake monitoring of ongoing conservation activities in identified wetlands in their States.

Rehabilitation of tribals displaced from forest land

167. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to maintain environmental stability and ecological security of the nation including water cycle, bio-diversity conservation, land productivity, etc

(b) if so, whether Government has made any provisions to check the forcible displacement of adivasis from the forests where they have been residing for ages, in the name of protected forest in the country;

(c) the number of incidents of displacing adivasis settled down in forests and handing over forests to the corporate sector during the last five years, State-wise; including Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) the facilities provided to the displaced for their rehabilitation in Madhya Pradesh, year-wise and location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing National Environment Policy, 2006, The Biological Diversity Act, 2002, National Forest Policy, 1988 and Rules made thereunder which address the concerns for the environment stability and ecological security of the nation including water cycle, biodiversity conservation and forest land productivity, etc

(b) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 recognises and vests the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other forest dwellers who have been residing in such forest for generations but whose rights are not recorded. The Act provides that no member of a forest dwelling scheduled tribe

or other traditional forest dweller shall be evicted or removed from forest under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete.

(c) and (d) Diversion of forest land for non-forestry purpose is regulated under the provisions of the Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plans, wherever applicable, are in-built components of the proposals for diversion of forest land. Specific details in this regard are not maintained in the Ministry.

Non-plan expenditure for Delhi Zoo

168. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that its decision to cut 10 per cent non-plan expenditure for Delhi Zoo would severely impact the food, sanitation, power and water bill and the keepers' wages;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what prompted the Ministry to take this decision;

(c) how the Ministry will ensure that in these days of inflation, by cutting 10 percent non-plan expenditure, it would be able to provide proper facilities to the animals;

(d) whether Government is thinking to review its decision; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The decision to cut 10% Non-Plan expenditure was in view of the Guidelines on austerity measures issued by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure O.M. No. 7(1) E.Coord/2012 dated 31st May, 2012. The Ministry after reviewing the impact of its decision of 10% cut in Non-Plan Expenditure of National Zoological Park has restored the cut and the total provision under the Object Head has been retained.

Death of animals due to unnatural causes

169. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of wild animals died due to unnatural causes during the last two years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether poaching had been one of the main reasons, apart from accidents for unnatural deaths of hippos, elephants and tigers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government to punish the guilty and to protect the wildlife?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Poaching has been one of the main reasons for death of wild animals like tigers and elephants apart from accidents. Hippos are not found in wild in India. The State-wise, year-wise details of death of major wild animal species like tiger, elephant, lion and rhino due to poaching and unnatural causes during the last two years, as per the information available in the Ministry, are given in Statement I, II, III and IV (*See below*) respectively.

(d) Action is taken against the guilty as per the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. The steps taken by the Government for protection of wild animals in the country include:

(i) Legal protection has been provided to wild animals against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

(ii) In addition to provision of stringent punishment for the offenders, the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapons that is used for committing wildlife offence (s).

(iii) Protected Areas, *viz.*, National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats

have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.

- (iv) Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection to wildlife, and improvement of its habitat.
- (v) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- (vi) The State/Union Territory Government have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.
- (vii) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to ensure coordination among various officers and State Governments in connection with the enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
- (viii) Strict vigil is maintained by the officials of State Departments of Forests and Wildlife.

Statement - I

Details of tiger mortality, as reported by States, during the last two years

Sl. No.	State	2012 (as on 22.11.2012)			
		2011	Poaching including seizure	Natural and other causes	Poaching including seizure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	3	3	1	3
4.	Bihar	0	1	0	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	1	0
6.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
7.	Karnataka	3	3	9	4
8.	Kerala	1	3	3	0
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0	5	8	5
10.	Maharashtra	4	2	10	4
11.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
12.	Odisha	0	1	1	0
13.	Rajasthan	0	1	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	0	3	4	2
15.	Uttarakhand	2	0	6	6
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1	15	5	1
17.	West Bengal	0	0	1	2
18.	Haryana	0	3	1	0
19.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
20.	Goa	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		16	40	50	28

Statement II*Details of elephant mortality for the last two years as reported by States*

Elephant casualties in train accidents

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Assam	2	0
2.	West Bengal	13	2
3.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
4.	Jharkhand	1	1
5.	Kerala	0	0
6.	Odisha	0	1
7.	Tripura	1	0
TOTAL		17	4

Elephant death due to poaching

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	2	0
4.	West Bengal	0	0
5.	Uttarakhand	0	0
6.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
7.	Tamil Nadu	0	1
8.	Jharkhand	0	1
9.	Kerala	0	0

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12
10.	Odisha	17	8
11.	Karnataka	7	3
12.	Nagaland	0	0
13.	Meghalaya	0	0
TOTAL		26	13

Statement - III

Details of lion mortality for the last two years as reported by the State (Gujarat)

Year	Natural death	Accidental	Electrocution	Poaching	Falling in well	Self defence	Total
2010-11	37	0	1	0	4	0	42
2011-12	41	0	2	0	3	0	46

Statement - IV

Details of rhino mortality for the last two years as reported by States

Sl. No.	State	2011		2012 (as on 22.11.2012)	
		Natural and other causes	Poaching	Natural and other causes	Poaching
1.	Assam	69	7	96	13
2.	West Bengal	7	0	1	0
3.	Uttar Pradesh	3	0	Nil	Nil

Rising pollution in the sea coast

170. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have noticed about the alarmingly increasing pollution in the sea coast of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to control it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Monitoring of marine pollution through Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System programme is carried out by Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management Project Directorate, Chennai, Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India. The State Pollution Control Boards are regulating water pollution under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 including discharge of waste water to coastal areas. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has laid down effluent standards under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in order to ensure that the industries comply with the prescribed standards. The Central Government at national level and the State Governments at the State level are also empowered under the E(P) Act, 1986 and have declared coastal stretches as Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) imposing restriction on industries, operations and process in the CRZ. However, no alarming increase of pollution in the sea coasts of the country has been reported by the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control committess (PCCs).

The following steps have been taken to prevent and control coastal pollution:

- (i) Control of Industrial pollution under the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- (ii) Ensuring pollution control compliance in 17 categories of highly polluting industries.
- (iii) Urban centres discharging wastewater in aquatic resources and having no treatment facilities have been identified and recommended for appropriate action to respective authorities.
- (iv) With respect to industrial effluents, consent management for compliance of standards is being enforced by SPCBs/PCCs to improve the water quality.

Modernization of tiger protection mechanism in the country

171. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite high tech initiative for modernizing tiger protection mechanism in the country, the cases of tiger poaching have increased more than double since 2011;

(b) if so, the details of cases of tiger poaching for the last three years along with reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government to stop tiger poaching in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The details of tiger mortality, as reported by States during the last three years, State-wise with reasons, are given in Statement - I (*See below*).

(c) The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection of tiger and other wildlife are given Statement - II

Statement - I

Details of tiger mortality, as reported by States, during last three years

Sl. No.	State	2010		2011		2012	
		Poaching including seizure	Natural and other causes	Poaching including seizure	Natural and other causes	Poaching/ Under Scrutiny including seizure	Natural and other causes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	2	6	3	3	3	3
4.	Bihar	1	0	0	1	0	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	2	0	1	0
6.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Karnataka	5	2	3	3	10	4
8.	Kerala	2	1	1	3	4	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3	5	0	5	10	5
10.	Maharashtra	5	3	4	2	9	4
11.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Odisha	0	0	0	1	1	0
13.	Rajasthan	3	1	0	1	1	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	2	2	0	3	6	2
15.	Uttarakhand	1	4	2	0	6	6
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	15	5	1
17.	West Bengal	1	0	0	0	1	2
18.	Haryana	0	0	0	3	1	0
19.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		28	25	16	40	59	29

Statement - II

Milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection and conservation of tigers

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 in 2006 to provide enabling provisions for constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau.
2. Enhancement of punishment for offence in relation to the core area of a tiger reserve or where the offence relate to hunting in the tiger reserves or altering the boundaries of tiger reserves, etc.

Administrative steps

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to tiger reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel or home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication and wireless facilities.
 4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from the 4th September, 2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *inter alia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.
 5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from the 6th June, 2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
 6. The in-principle approval has been accorded by the National Tiger Conservation Authority for creation of five new tiger reserves, and the
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sites are:, Pilibhit (Uttar Pradesh), Ratapani (Madhya Pradesh) Sunabeda (Odisha), Mukundara Hills (including Darrah, Jawahar Sagar and Chambai Wildlife Sanctuaries) (Rajasthan) and Satyamangalam (Tamil Nadu). Final approval has been accorded to Kudremukh (Karnataka) for declaring as a tiger reserve. The State Governments have been advised to send proposals for declaring the following areas as tiger reserves: (i) Bor (Maharashtra), (ii) Suhelwa (Uttar Pradesh), (iii) Nagzira-Navegaon (Maharashtra), (iv) Guru Ghasidas National Park (Chhattisgarh), (v) Mhadei Sanctuary (Goa) and (vi) Srivilliputhur Grizzled Giant Squirrel/ Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuaries/Varushanad Valley (Tamil Nadu).

7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to State Governments for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, *inter alia*, include financial support to States for enhanced village relocation or rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh per family to Rs. 10 lakhs per family), rehabilitation or resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.
8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation and assessment are benchmarks for future tiger conservation strategy.
9. The 17 tiger States have notified the core/critical tiger habitat (35123.9547 sq. km.) and the buffer/peripheral area (28750.73421 sq.km.) of all the 41 tiger reserve in the country, under section 38V of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006.

Financial steps

10. Financial and technical help is provided to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, such as Project Tiger and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the State Governments for providing effective protection to wild animals.
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International Cooperation

11. India has a bilateral understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
 12. A protocol has been signed in September, 2011 with Bangladesh for conservation of the Royal Bengal Tiger of the Sunderban.
 13. A sub-group on tiger and leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation.
 14. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
 15. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties of CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with direction to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only a conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.
 16. Based on India's strong intervention during the 62nd meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) at Geneva from 23-27 July, 2012, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Secretariat has issued a notification No. 2012/054 dated the 3rd September, 2012 to Parties to fully implement Decision 14.69 and report to the Secretariat by 25 September, 2012 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.)
 17. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers and tigresses have been done. The successful reintroduction of
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wild tigers in Sariska is a unique exercise and is the first of its kind in the world. A reintroduced tigress has recently littered and two cubs have also been camera trapped. The tiger reintroduction initiative at Panna (MP) has also been very successful and reintroduced tigers are breeding.

18. Special advisories issued for in-situ build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

19. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of the 29th February, 2008, inter alia, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF), the proposal for the said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. The States of Karnataka and Maharashtra have already created and deployed the STPF.
20. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

Recent initiatives

21. Implementing a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
 22. Special crack teams sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey.
 23. Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey addressed for taking special initiatives.
 24. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection,
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besides launching 'Monitoring system for Tigers' Intensive Protection and Ecological Status (M-STrIPES)' for effective field patrolling and monitoring.

25. Steps taken for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the ongoing all India tiger estimation.
 26. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
 27. The second round of country level tiger status assessment completed in 2010, with the findings indicating an increase with a tiger population estimate of 1706, lower and upper limits being 1520 and 1909 respectively, as compared to the last country level estimation of 2006, with an estimate of 1411, lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657, respectively. At present, India has the maximum number of tigers and its source areas amongst the 13 tiger range countries in the world, owing to its long history of conserving the species through Project Tiger (2% of country's geographical area spread out in 41 tiger reserves in 17 States).
 28. A report on Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) of Tiger Reserves was released on 28th July, 2011, containing the second round of independent assessment based on refined criteria done in 2010-11 for 39 tiger reserves. Out of 39 tiger reserves, 15 were rated as 'very good', 12 as 'good', 8 as 'satisfactory' and 4 as 'poor'.
 29. Providing special assistance for mitigation of human-tiger conflicts in problematic areas.
 30. Regional Offices of the National Tiger Conservation Authority sanctioned at Nagpur, Bengaluru and Guwahati.
 31. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with tiger deaths has been issued, based on advisories of Project Tiger/National Tiger Conservation Authority, with inputs from Wildlife Crime Control Bureau, State officials and experts, fine tuned to meet the present challenges.
 32. A 'Standard Operating Procedure' for dealing with straying tigers in human dominated landscape has been issued.
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33. The Revised Cost Estimates for Project Tiger was approved on 11.8.2011 for an upward revision of the cost estimates for the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger during the XIth Plan period from 650 crore to Rs. 1216.86 crore of central assistance to support States in village relocation from core areas of tiger reserves. Several new components were added to the Project, *viz.*:
- (i) Change in the funding pattern in respect of North Eastern States (90:10)
 - (ii) Raising compensation for man-animal conflict to Rs. 2 lakhs
 - (iii) Acquisition of private land for making the core/critical tiger habitat inviolate
 - (iv) Establishment of Tiger Safari, interpretation/awareness centres under the existing component of 'co-existence agenda in buffer/fringe areas', and management of such centres through the respective Panchayati Raj Institutions
 - (v) Re-introduction of Cheetah
34. Launching of Phase-IV tiger reserve level, continuous monitoring of tigers using camera traps and building up data on photo captures of individual tigers.
35. Launching the creation of a national repository of camera trap photo IDs of individual tigers.
36. Notification of the Kawal Tiger Reserve in Andhra Pradesh.
37. In-principle approval for use of CAMPA funds towards village relocation from core areas.
38. Completion of e-surveillance project in Corbett.
39. Comprehensive guidelines under section 380 1 (c) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 issued for Project Tiger and Tourism in Tiger Reserves on 15th October, 2012.
40. Under active management, permission accorded for translocation of two
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tigresses from Ranthambhore to Sariska (Rajasthan), besides on straying sub-adult male tiger from Panna to Satpura (Madhya Pradesh).

41. A bilateral arrangement has been recently formalized with Bangladesh on tiger conservation. Our delegations are interacting with Nepal and China within the framework of existing bilateral arrangements. A sub-group on tiger/leopard conservation has been constituted for cooperation with the Russian Federation, which has met recently.
 42. Field level workshops for capacity building of field officers to deal with straying tigers have been organized at Tadoba and Dudhwa Tiger Reserves (2013).
 43. NTCA teams sent for field appraisal of tiger deals, Project Tiger implementation etc.
 44. Process underway for providing enabling provisions in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, to strengthen our implementation of the CITES and towards enhancement of penalties for contravention of provisions of the Act.
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**Pending proposals of Defence establishments in
Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

172. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals sent by Defence establishments in Andaman and Nicobar (Andaman and Nicobar) islands which are waiting for environmental clearances;
- (b) the details of all such proposals pending for such clearances;
- (c) the details of such proposals which stand rejected along with the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of steps Government contemplates to ensure early sanctions and review of rejected clearances of this strategic sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The proposal for

Coastal Zone Regulation (CRZ) clearance for the provision of Jetty Extension Phase-II and Wet Basin and Refit Jetty at naval ship repair yard has been received in the Ministry on 18.12.2012 for consideration of environment clearance.

(c) No defence related project proposal in Andaman and Nicobar islands has been rejected for environment clearance in last two years.

(d) This Ministry has constituted a separate Expert Appraisal Committee to examine defence related strategic projects attracting Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 and Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006.

Impact of brick-soil excavation on soil fertility

173. DR. K.V.O. RAMACHANDRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that brick-soil excavation causes loss of fertile top soil and affects the soil integrity;

(b) if so, the estimated amount of soil being used for such purposes; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) As per information made available by the Central Pollution Control Board, Brick-soil excavation causes loss of fertility of top soil. The Ministry of Urban Development has initiated action through Central Public Works Department to promote alternative materials as a suitable substitute for the traditional clay bricks. Further, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has issued a notification on 14th September, 1999 to protect the environment, conserve top soil and prevent the dumping and disposal of fly ash discharge from coal or lignite based thermal power plants on land. As per this notification, all agency, person or organisation within a radius of hundred kms. of a thermal power plant shall use only fly ash based products for construction, such as: cement or concrete, fly ash bricks or bricks or tiles or clay fly ash bricks, blocks or tiles or cement fly ash bricks or bricks similar procedure or a combination or aggregate of them, in every construction project.

Import of e-waste in the country

174. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that electronic waste (e-waste) from other countries is imported into the country;
- (b) if so, the amount of such e-waste imported into the country; and
- (c) the details of manner in which such e-waste is disposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (c) As per the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008, import of e-waste for disposal is not permitted. Under the Rules, import is permitted only for recycling or recovery or reuse with the permission of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The Ministry has also notified the E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 for effective management of e-waste in the country, Under the Rules, the producers are responsible for collection of e-waste generated from the end of life of their products by setting up collection centers or take back systems individually or collectively. E-waste recycling can be undertaken only in facilities authorized and registered with State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees.

Environment performance index list

175. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Planning Commission has drawn an environment performance index list;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether some States have set up sewage treatment capacity ranging from 0 to 50 per cent;
- (d) If so, the States which fall in these ranges; and
- (e) the names of best performing States as per this index?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission has drawn as Environment Performance Index (EPI) to incentives States for environmental performance through budgetary allocations. Five criteria *viz.* air pollution, forests, water quality, waste management and climate change comprising sixteen indicators were chosen, which when combined give a composite ranking of the States. The Statewise ranks as per the index, for the year 2012 are given Statement-I (*See below*)

(c) and (d) Sewage Treatment Capacity is one of the items considered in the index. As per this index, the list of States which have set up sewage treatment capacity ranging from 0 to 50 percent is given in Statement - II (*See below*).

(e) As per this index, the top five performing States in the year 2012 are as under:

Rank 1	-	Andhra Pradesh
Rank 2	-	Sikkim
Rank 3	-	Himachal Pradesh
Rank 4	-	Madhya Pradesh
Rank 5	-	Maharashtra

Statement - I

Environmental Performance Score and Ranking (6/12/12)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Final EPI-2012	
		Score	Rank
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.7696	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.4310	31
3.	Assam	0.6426	14
4.	Bihar	0.4494	30

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.6478	11
6.	Delhi	0.4246	32
7.	Goa	0.5991	17
8.	Gujarat	0.6944	7
9.	Haryana	0.4933	27
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.7414	3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.5483	22
12.	Jharkhand	0.5491	21
13.	Karnataka	0.6851	8
14.	Kerala	0.6311	15
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.7334	4
16.	Maharashtra	0.7167	5
17.	Manipur	0.4811	28
18.	Meghalaya	0.6524	10
19.	Mizoram	0.6448	12
20.	Nagaland	0.4960	26
21.	Odisha	0.7118	6
22.	Punjab	0.5460	23
23.	Rajasthan	0.5905	18
24.	Sikkim	0.7478	2
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.6616	9
26.	Tripura	0.5624	20
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.5388	24
28.	Uttarakhand	0.6142	16

1	2	3	4
29.	West Bengal	0.5330	25
30.	Andman and Nicobar	0.3072	34
31.	Chandigarh	0.6430	13
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.4684	29
33.	Daman and Diu	0.3944	33
34.	Lakshadweep	0.2925	35
35.	Puducherry	0.5636	19

Statement - II*Percentage Sewage Treatment Capacity*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sewage Gen. (MLD)		% Treatment Capacity	Score-1
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1636		42.43	0.4243
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA		0	0
3.	Assam	423.8		0	0
4.	Bihar	1278		10.76	0.1076
5.	Chhattisgarh	261		0	0
6.	Delhi	3800		61.32	0.6132
7.	Goa	21.5		84.51	0.8451
8.	Gujarat	2376		32.95	0.3295
9.	Haryana	541		57.67	0.5767
10.	Himachal Pradesh	29		100	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	193.7		7.74	0.0774
12.	Jharkhand	645.8		0	0
13.	Karnataka	1888		12.24	0.1224
14.	Kerala	721.2		0	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1430		13.01	0.1301
16.	Maharashtra	5883		72.89	0.7289
17.	Manipur	26.7		0	0
18.	Meghalaya	28		0	0
19.	Mizoram	29.6		0	0
20.	Nagaland	23.9		0	0
21.	Odisha	692.2		7.66	0.0766
22.	Punjab	1685		42.14	0.4214
23.	Rajasthan	1510		3.58	0.0358
24.	Sikkim	23.34		8	0.08
25.	Tamil Nadu	1348		24.81	0.2481
26.	Tripura	24.4		0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3747		33.04	0.3304
28.	Uttarakhand	180.9		13.54	0.1354
29.	West Bengal	2762		20.56	0.2056
30.	Andman and Nicobar	12.9		0	0
31.	Chandigarh	402		83.96	0.8396
32.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	NA		0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	NA		0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	NA		0	0
35.	Puducherry	66		30.00	0.3000

Impact of river bed mining on ecology

176. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has framed the Mines Concession Rules for mining minerals in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is aware that the river bed mining for extraction of sand is rampant in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether steps are being taken against illegal sand miners to prevent adverse impact on ecology; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of mines has framed Mineral Concession Rules under Section 13 of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) [MMDR] Act, 1957 which has been notified in the Gazette vide GSR No. 1398 dated 11.11.1960. The State Governments have been given powers to make rules in respect of minor minerals under section 15 of the MMDR Act, 1957.

(c) to (f) Sand mining is regulated in terms of the MMDR Act, 1957 and the rules framed therein. Mining projects of sand require prior environment clearance. This is with a view to ensuring that the mining is done in a scientific and sustainable manner. As per section 23C of the MMDR Act, 1957, State Governments have been empowered to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals.

Animal deaths in the Wildlife Sanctuaries and Zoos

177. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of wild animals/other animals have died or got killed

in the Wildlife Sanctuaries and Zoological Parks of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the causes of deaths during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the corrective action taken or being taken by Government and the steps taken to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The management and protection of wild animals in wildlife sanctuaries in the country is looked after by the concerned State/Union Territory Governments. State-wise details of death of wild animals in Wildlife Sanctuaries are not collated in the Ministry. However, the State-wise details of deaths of animals in Zoological Parks during last three years and the current years is given in the Statement (*See* below). The major reasons for death of animals in Wildlife Sanctuaries include natural deaths, predation, infighting among competing individuals of the same species, accidental deaths, poaching etc. In Zoological Parks, the major reasons for the deaths of animals include old age, senility, infighting, respiratory failure, septicemia etc.

(c) Central Zoo Authority had laid standards and norms regarding upkeep and healthcare of animals under Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009, which is mandatory for all the zoos to follow. Necessary steps are being taken up by the respective zoo operator to avoid such situation in future. If any person is found guilty for negligence etc., action is also taken by respective zoo operator/State Government.

While the management of Wildlife Sanctuaries is looked after by the concerned State/union Territory Government, the Central Government has taken the following steps to strengthen the protection of wild animals in such sanctuaries:

- (i) Legal protection has been provided to wild animals and plants against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (ii) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, has been amended and made more stringent. The punishments for offences have been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).

- (iii) Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- (iv) Financial and technical assistance is provided to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Projects Tiger' and 'Projects Elephant' for providing better protection to wildlife, and improvement of its habitat.
- (v) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- (vi) The State/Union Territory Government have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.
- (vii) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to strengthen the enforcement of law for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
- (viii) Strict vigil is maintained by the officials of State Departments of Forests and Wildlife.

Statement

State-wise details of death of animals in Zoological Parks during last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Uts	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto 20.2.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	4	6	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	157	188	169	6

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	5	8	2
4.	Assam	34	42	46	13
5.	Bihar	175	19	26	4
6.	Chhattisgarh	50	41	171	17
7.	Delhi	27	109	83	0
8.	Goa	5	7	6	1
9.	Gujarat	301	380	295	12
10.	Haryana	36	94	53	0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	43	51	44	0
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	5	9	0
13.	Jharkhand	65	80	111	1
14.	Karnataka	799	367	419	3
15.	Kerala	121	162	117	1
16.	Madhya Pradesh	120	77	64	8
17.	Maharashtra	92	242	148	25
18.	Manipur	77	25	15	0
19.	Meghalaya	12	10	13	1
20.	Mizoram	5	3	12	0
21.	Nagaland	14	5	0	0
22.	Odisha	116	179	139	7
23.	Punjab	77	113	129	8
24.	Rajasthan	90	130	150	0

112 <i>Written Answers to</i>		[RAJYA SABHA]		<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Sikkim	4	6	2	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	213	233	128	25
27.	Tripura	55	61	38	3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	177	147	97	37
29.	Uttarakhand	30	27	29	0
30.	West Bengal	153	132	138	14
TOTAL		3069	2944	2665	188

Plantation of trees around multi-storied buildings

‡178. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether maintenance of the trees planted in the forest areas is entrusted upon forest departments in every State;

(b) if so, the percentage of such trees thrived along with details thereof for last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has framed any policy for plantation of trees in the adjoining areas of the multi-story buildings;

(d) if so, whether Government is aware of continuously emerging multi-story buildings in Andheri West Area in Mumbai where plantation of trees and park development work are being ignored; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and forests is implementing a Centrally Sponsored scheme of National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for eco-restoration of degraded forests and adjoining areas through people's participation in the country. The scheme is being

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at State level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Division level and Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) at village level. JFMCs are empowered for planning, decision making, implementation of the activities under NAP. Sample evaluation of afforestation projects under NAP has been commissioned by the Ministry during the 11th Plan. Meta Analysis Study based on these evaluations indicates satisfactory tree-survival percentage, the state-wise details of which are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The National Forest Policy, 1988 envisages 33% of the total geographical area of the country under forest and tree cover. The Ministry of Environment and Forests do not have any specific scheme/policy for plantation of trees in the adjoining areas of the multi-story buildings in the country including Andheri West area in Mumbai.

Statement

*State-wise details of tree survival percentage
based on Meta Analysis Study*

Sl. No.	State	Average Survival %
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	70.00
3.	Assam	60.30
4.	Bihar	80.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	72.58
6.	Gujarat	70.00
7.	Haryana	64.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	63.08
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	72.00
10.	Jharkhand	90.00

Sl. No.	State	Average Survival %
11.	Karnataka	79.93
12.	Kerala	70.24
13.	Madhya Pradesh	80.32
14.	Maharashtra	60.68
15.	Manipur	60.00
16.	Meghalaya	62.14
17.	Mizoram	76.00
18.	Nagaland	69.17
19.	Odisha	85.07
20.	Punjab	64.00
21.	Rajasthan	57.00
22.	Sikkim	79.50
23.	Tamil Nadu	70.00
24.	Tripura	76.50
25.	Uttar Pradesh	68.92
26.	Uttarakhand	51.73
27.	West Bengal	79.00

Elephant corridor project at Puspagiri in Karnataka

179. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed Elephant Corridor Project at Puspagiri Sanctuary in Karnataka was opposed by the local people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken steps to resolve the issue through consultations with local people and State Government authorities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) There is no proposal for Elephant Corridor project pertaining to Pushpagiri Sanctuary in Karnataka.

Effectuated climate change on Himalayas

180. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the worst effect of climate change is felt in Himalayas and rivers originating from there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) Studies conducted by the Geological Survey of India projects likely impacts of glacier melting in Himalayan region, changes in river hydrology, increased debris production and siltation of rivers in downstream regions. Scientific studies and assessments relating to climate change report titled "Climate Change and India: 4x4 Assessment- A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" also projects that there is likelihood of impacts of climate change in 2030s on "Agriculture, Natural ecosystem, Biodiversity, Human health and Water" in Himalayan region.

Environmental clearance for Left Bank and Right Bank Canals in Odisha

181. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Odisha has applied for environment and forest clearances for execution of Left Bank Canal, Phase-II, and Right Bank Canal;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the steps taken to expedite the clearances in view of the importance of

these canals for higher agricultural productions; and

(d) the reasons for delay, if any, and the time by which the clearances are expected to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) to (d) The Government of Odisha applied for environmental clearance (EC) for execution of Left Bank Canal (LBC) and Right Bank Canal (RBC) including a barrage in Odisha under the Rengali Irrigation Project in April, 1996 and the Government had granted necessary EC vide dated 4.12.1996. Stage-I approval for 2107 ha of forest land was granted by the Ministry vide letter 21.11.1996 and State-II clearance for 812 ha forest land vide letter 14.5.2003 in the first Phase involving entire reservoir and portions of LBC and RBC systems of the project. For the construction of remaining portions of LBC and RBC system in the 2nd Phase, Stage-II Clearance is required for the balance 1295 ha of forest land. For this purpose, complete compliance reports on the stipulations imposed in the Stage-I and Stage-II (part) approval are to be submitted by the Government of Odisha.

Indiscriminate felling of trees in Delhi

182. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various agencies are engaged in indiscriminate felling of trees on the pretext of development in various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether some agencies have cut trees in Delhi recently without any prior permission from the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the action taken against such agencies to further check on the cutting of trees in Delhi and other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) No reports regarding indiscriminate felling of trees on the pretext of development by various agencies have been received in the Ministry. However, sporadic incidents of tree felling do

take place wherein action is taken by the respective State /UT Governments as per the law.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has received no such reports, wherein the agencies concerned have cut trees in Delhi without permission of the Competent Authority, Permission for cutting of trees is given by the respective State/UT Governments.

Appeal against demerger of telecom company

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner of Income Tax has filed an appeal before the Hon'ble High Court in the matter of demerger of a leading Telecom Company with its Tower Division.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the demerger scheme was undertaken by the company to evade tax; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Some of the leading telecom companies had filed petitions under provisions of Companies Act before jurisdictional High Courts seeking sanction of scheme of arrangements for demerger/transfer of their Passive Infrastructure Assets. In one of the cases where the said scheme was sanctioned by the division bench of High Court of Gujarat, the Income tax department has filed a Special leave petition before the Supreme Court in which a notice has been issued to the respondents. In some other cases, a single judge bench of the Delhi High Court sanctioned the scheme and the Commissioners of Income Tax concerned have filed appeals before the division bench, which are pending.

(c) and (d) It has been the stand of the Income Tax department before the Courts that the demerger schemes were undertaken by the companies to evade tax. The matter is sub-judice.

Indirect Tax collections

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

(a) whether the net indirect tax collections during April-December 2012 are far below the budgeted estimate for the current financial year;

(b) the details of the Individuals and Business establishments raided during the aforesaid period, and the details of cash seized during the said raids;

(c) whether any raid or search operation has failed because of the leak of the information to the persons being raided; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to prevent such leakage of information from the department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indirect tax collected during April to December, 2012 is Rs. 3, 33, 143 crore (provisional and exclusive of ceases not administered by Department of Revenue) against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 5, 05, 044 crore for the year 2012-13.

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Restructuring of NPAs in Banks Question

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

(a) whether banks had 85 per cent rise in Non Performing Assets (NPAs) during first quarter of current fiscal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and remedial action taken thereon;

(c) whether 74 cases involving Rs. 40,000/- crores were referred to banks for restructuring in the said period;

(d) if so, the particulars of the defaulting Companies and the restructured amount; and

(e) what prevented Government to declare those companies wilful defaulters and to recover loan amount from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) of the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) has increased by 11.77 per cent and not be 85 per cent. In absolute terms, the GNPA has increased from Rs. 1,37,102 crore as on March, 2012 (GNPA ratio 2.94%) to Rs. 1,53,235 crore as on June, 2012 (GNPA ratio 3.25%).

Current macro-economic situation in the country, increase in interest rates and slowing economic growth during 2011 have adversely impinged on the repayment capacity of all categories of borrowers.

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

The Government has advised Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to take a number of new initiatives to increase the pace of recovery and manage NPAs which include appointment of Nodal officers for recovery; to conduct special drives for recovery of loss assets; to put in place early warning system; to replace system of post dated cheques with Electronic Clearance System (ECS); and to constitute a Board level Committee for monitoring of recovery.

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

(c) and (d) During the first quarter of year 2012-13 (from April to June, 2012), the proposals of 39 companies with an aggregate exposure of Rs. 19,951 crore were referred to the Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) Cell for restructuring.

(e) The Reserve Bank of India has framed guidelines for declaring a borrower a wilful defaulter, which are to be followed by all banks.

Financial inclusion of rural areas with banking system

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

(a) whether Government is considering to benefit common man from banking;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the banking benefit has not reached to many rural parts of the country due to lack of awareness;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has asked the banks to be more active in rural areas to help masses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) With the objective of extending the banking services to unserved areas, the Government has undertaken the Financial Inclusion initiative "Swabhimaan", under which banking facilities were provided to about 74,000 habitations having population of 2000 or more (2001 census) during 2010-12. The 'Swabhimaan' campaign has further been extended to habitations which had population of 1000 or more (2001 census) in North East and Hilly States and habitations which had a population of 2000 or more (2011 census) under which about 45,000 habitations have been identified for extending banking facilities.

(c) to (d) With the objective of providing financial counselling services and to educate people in rural and urban areas with regard to various financial products and services available from formal financial sector, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 4.2.2009 circulated a Model Scheme for Financial Literacy and Credit Counselling Centres (FLCCs). Based on the experiences of implementation of the Scheme and with the objective of scaling up financial literacy efforts, the RBI has modified the existing Scheme and advised Lead Banks on 6.6.2012 to set up Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) in each of the Lead District Manager (LDM) Offices. In addition, the banks have been advised to set up need based FLCs in other locations as well.

(e) 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. Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks have been advised that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), they should allocate atleast 25% of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during the year in unbanked centres with population upto 9999.

New private sector banks are required to have 25% of their total number branches in rural and semi urban centres with population below 1,00,000 on an ongoing basis.

NPA under KCC declared by Ballia Etawa Gramin Bank

187. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount declared NPA under Kisan Credit Card (KCC) during last three years by Ballia Etawa Bank, under NABARD, year-wise;

(b) the details of loan amount under doubtful category under KCC;

(c) the details of the doubtful loans issued under KCC by Ballia Etawa Gramin Bank, Narahi Branch in Ballia district in U.P.;

(d) the details of the defaulters who have been sanctioned loans by Ballia Etawa Gramin Bank, Narahi, Ballia and they have deliberately defaulted payments in connivance with the local bank officials, defaulter-wise; and

(e) by when outstanding loans would be recovered, defaulter-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The position of loan amounts under NPA and doubtful category under Kisan Credit Card (KCC) in Ballia Etawa Gramin Bank during the last three years is reported as under:

Rs. in crore

Year	Total amount of NPA under KCC	Amount of loan under doubtful category under KCC
2009-10	1.70	0.90
2010-11	7.93	3.05
2011-12	10.18	2.91

(c) There is no loan under KCC marked in doubtful category at Narhi, Ballia district branch of the Bank.

(d) and (e) As per report of the bank, there is no account under the norms to classify as NPA under KCC in Narhi Branch as on 31st March, 2012.

White Paper on Black Money

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

(a) whether it is a fact that leading institutions concerned with economic and financial policy in the country have recently submitted their report on black money;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had stated to take effective steps in controlling black money during the last budget session by issuing white paper in the Parliament; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government so far, in this direction and the details of achievement thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Government has commissioned a study, *inter alia*, on estimation of unaccounted income and wealth both inside and outside the country. The study is being conducted by three institutes - National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM) separately. The study reports are still in the process of finalisation by the respective institutes.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government has taken various steps in this direction under a multi-pronged strategy which includes creating an appropriate legislative framework; setting up institutions to deal with illicit funds; developing systems for implementation; imparting skills to the manpower for effective action; and joining the Global crusade against black money. Various legislative measures have also taken by the Finance Act, 2012 in this regard which include reporting of assets (including bank accounts) held outside the country; reopening of assessments upto 16 years for taxing undisclosed assets (including bank accounts) kept outside the country; strengthening of penal provisions in respect of search cases; expansion of the ambit of tax collection at source (TCS) to cover certain more vulnerable items/sectors; India has been renegotiating its Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) with other countries to bring the Article on Exchange of Information to International standards, and has also been expanding its treaty network by signing new DTAAs with many other countries and by entering into Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs) with many tax jurisdictions in its effort to facilitate the exchange of information and to bring in tax transparency. It has also become a member of the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters in 2012. These steps have equipped the Government better in tackling the menace of black money.

Refund of additional State tax collected from fertilizer units

189. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has conducted any study about financial implications on the matter of backlog arrears of additional State tax which is not paid to fertilizer units either by Central Government or State Governments resulting in huge financial loss to fertilizer units;

(b) as on date, the details of further action taken in this regard, as State Governments never refund the already collected State taxes; and

(c) whether the Central Government intends to provide one time financial grant to settle this issue and if so, by when Central Government intends to resolve this long pending issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Government does not favour the proposal to recover past period losses of the Urea manufacturers from the prospective sales, as it would mean that any purchase of Urea by a Farmer after implementation of the scheme would attract *Additional Cost due to Non-recognised Input Taxation* (ACNT) for his purchase, plus an additional ACNT for the losses suffered by the manufacturer for the period October 01, 2006 to March 31, 2011. That would tantamount to making a farmer buying Urea now to partially pay for someone else who bought it earlier.

No further action is contemplated by Government of India in view of the position as stated above. It is for the State Governments concerned to examine the issue and take necessary action, as deemed fit.

(c) No sir. Allowing Central Grant for the purpose will effectively mean transferring Central Government funds to State Government, and might lead to more such instances of State Governments levying taxes and seeking Gol support to protect the end consumers.

Irregularities in Agriculture Debt Waiver Scheme, 2008

190. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale irregularities have been reported in Agricultural Debt Waiver Scheme, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether debts of ineligible farmers having land more than 2 hectares have also been waived off;

- (d) if so, the details thereof and the number of such cases, State-wise;
- (e) whether Government has inquired into the alleged irregularities and responsibility has been fixed in this regard;
- (f) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise;
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (h) whether Government has fixed any deadline for the recovery of the debt waived off illegally; and
- (i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (i) The Government of India had issued detailed guidelines for the implementation of the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief, 2008 on 28.5.2008.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was designated the nodal agency for the implementation of the Scheme for the Scheduled Commercial Banks, Urban Cooperative Banks and Local Area Banks, while NABARD was the nodal agency for Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative credit institutions.

The guidelines issued by the Government for the implementation of the Scheme, *inter alia*, prescribed procedure for preparation of lists of beneficiaries, responsibility of the lending institutions for correctness of the details of eligible beneficiaries, establishment of grievance redressal mechanism and statutory, concurrent or special audit of claims as may be directed by RBI/NABARD.

NABARD and RBI have on 11.1.2013 and 14.1.2013 respectively issued directions to the lending institutions to examine the case of any irregularities and take corrective steps, including recovery of any excess payment and fixing responsibility of the bank staff in appropriate cases.

Survey on Anaemia prevalence

191. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any survey has been undertaken to study about the prevalence

of anaemia among woman aged 15-49 years after 2005-06 during which National Family Health Survey-III (NFHS) was undertaken; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) In the current District Level Household Survey (DLHS) and Annual Health Survey (AHS), a component on Clinical, Anthropometric and Bio-chemical (CAB) tests covering measurement on height and weight, hemoglobin, blood pressure, blood glucose and iodine level in salt consumed by households has been included to *inter alia* provide estimate on prevalence of anaemia among women aged 15-49 years.

Request for reduction of VAT on film

192: SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI
SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Film Industry in the country including Telugu Film Industry has requested for reduction of VAT on the films; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) VAT, being a tax on purchase or sale of goods within a States, is a State subject by virtue of Entry 54 of the State List of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Information in this regard is not maintained centrally.

Guidelines for granting licences to start private banks

193. SHRI D. RAJA:
SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has finalized guidelines for granting licences to start banks in private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received proposals from any of the private entitles for getting new banking licences; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Vide its Press Release dated 22.02.2013, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has released its "Guidelines for Licences of New Banks in the Private Sector". Key features of the guidelines include eligible promoters; 'fit and proper' criteria; corporate structure of the Non-Operative Financial Holding Company (NOHFC); minimum voting equity capital requirements for bank and shareholding by NOHFC; regulatory framework; foreign shareholding in the bank; corporate governance of NOHFC; prudential norms for the NOHFC; expoure norms; business plan for the bank; other conditions for the bank and additional conditions for NBFCs promoting/converting into a bank. The detailed guidelines are available on the RBI website at www.rbi.org.in. As per these guidelines the eligible promoters can their application on or before 01.07.2013.

Probe in functioning of NABARD

194. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M. P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article published in "The Hindu" Delhi edition dated December 10, 2012 regarding the functioning of the National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been made into the allegations made therein; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) An article was published in "The Hindu" on 10.12.2012, on the functioning of NABARD with references, *inter alia*, to warehouse refinancing scheme, consultancy awarded to Boston Consulting Group (BCG) and spending on publicity.

The Government had made an allocation of Rs. 2000 crore in Union Budget 2011-12, under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) XVII (2011-12) for financing warehousing infrastructure. NABARD has reported that the approved Scheme in 2011-12 provided for the loans of State Governments/UT and refinance to banks against the loans disbursed by them for creation of warehousing infrastructure. 517 projects were covered under refinance of Rs. 759.09 crore through Banks for creating warehouse infrastructure of 4.29 lakh MT.

NABARD has also informed that Rs. 13.23 crore were paid to Boston Consulting Group (BCG) for completing their assigned consultancy for 'Repositioning of NABARD'.

As for publicity expenditure, out of the total advertisement/publicity budget of Rs. 10 crore, approved by the Board of NABARD for the FY 2011-12, Rs. 6.28 crore was spent on different media and publicity initiatives by NABARD.

Default by telecom companies in Repayment of Dues

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

(a) whether some of the companies whose 2G spectrum license were cancelled following court orders have defaulted in repayment of dues to nationalized banks;

(b) if so, the details of the companies and details of amount involved;

(c) if so, the details of steps taken by banks for realization of the due; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The total outstanding of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to telecom sector is Rs. 72079 crore. Out of which the GNPA is Rs. 761 crore, which is only 1.06% of total outstanding to the telecom sector. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not have any specific information of the companies whose 2G spectrum licenses were cancelled following court orders and who have defaulted in repayment of dues to nationalized banks. As per the information collected from PSBs, there are two companies which have defaulted in repayment of dues.

Section 45 E of RBI Act, 1934 prohibits RBI from disclosing 'credit information' except in the manner provided therein. Further, in accordance with the practices and usages customary amongst the banks and in conformity with provisions of status governing the financial institutions as also the provisions of the Public Financial Institutions (Obligations as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act, 1983, information relating to the names of individual defaulters is not divulged.

(c) and (d) The guidelines and procedures, as applicable in default cases, are followed in these cases also. 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.

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 include appointment of Nodal officers for recovery, to conduct special drives for recovery of loss assets, to put in place early warning system, to replace system of post dated cheques with Electronic Clearance System (ECS) and to constitute a Board level Committee for monitoring of recovery.

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

Crisis of bad loans with banks question

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

(a) whether banks were facing a crisis of loans turning bad due to the current macro economic situation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the bad loans of these banks went up from Rs. 94000 crore in 2011 to Rs. 1.70 lakh crore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) of the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) has increased from Rs. 94,121 crore as on March, 2011 (GNPA ratio 2.36%) to Rs. 1,37,102 crore as on March, 2012 (GNPA ratio 2.94%) and Rs. 1,84,193 crore as on December, 2012 (GNPA ratio 3.69%).

Current macro-economic situation in the country, increase in interest rates and slowing economic growth during 2011 have adversely impinged on the repayment capacity of all categories of borrowers.

Deferment of GST implementation

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

(a) whether Government has deferred the implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST) system till the financial year 2013-14;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of recommendations made by the sub-panel with regard to compensation amount to be paid to the States?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In pursuance of the decision taken in the meeting of the Union Finance Minister with the State Finance/Taxation Minister held on 8th November, 2012, it was decided to constitute a Committee to consider the issue of compensation to States for the revenue loss on account of reduction of Central Sale Tax (CST) from 4% to 2%. The representatives of the State Governments in the Committee proposed for the payment of 100% CST compensation for the years 2010-11, 75% CST

compensation for year 2011-12 and 50% CST compensation for the year 2012-13 to be worked out as per the 22nd August 2008 guidelines. The Committee has recommended that all unsettled CST compensation cases of individual States of earlier years should be decided on case to case basis at the earliest.

Trading of foreign exchange by nationalized banks

198. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalized banks are allowed to trade in foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the amount of profits earned by nationalized banks by trading in foreign exchange for the years ending 2010, 2011 and 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that nationalized banks are allowed to trade in foreign exchange. The details of profit/loss of nationalized banks by trading in foreign exchange operation during the financial year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in statement.

Statement

Profit on Forex Operations During FY 2009-10 to FY 2011-12

Sl. No.	Bank Name	Profit on Forex Operations (Rs. Crore)		
		March 2010	March 2011	March 2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	48	73	116
2.	Andhra Bank	58	94	61
3.	Bank of Baroda	339	460	603
4.	Bank of India	303	430	518
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	35	31	44
6.	Canara Bank	217	383	435

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Central Bank of India	45	56	187
8.	Corporation Bank	93	108	150
9.	Dena Bank	33	52	82
10.	Indian Bank	99	127	150
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	98	127	186
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	76	123	177
13.	Punjab and Sindh Bank	38	46	42
14.	Punjab National Bank	311	380	586
15.	Syndicate Bank	65	94	109
16.	UCO Bank	67	104	106
17.	Union Bank of India	321	425	483
18.	United Bank of India	21	24	57
19.	Vijaya Bank	42	39	59
Nationalised Banks		2,409	3,368	4,321

Source: OSMOS Database (Domestic Operations)

Surplus cash with PSU Banks

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

(a) whether Government has asked Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) to invest their surplus cash or give it out as dividends to Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the proposed plan of action to implement the same;

(c) the reasons behind such a decision;

(d) whether such dividends shall help the Government to bridge its fiscal deficit;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) In the light of Public Sector Banks' (PSBs) special role and importance in the banking industry and in advancing the economic policies of the Government, in 2008, the Government asked all the Ministries/Departments and Central Public Sector Enterprises to place at least to the extent of 60% of their surplus funds with PSBs. The said instructions have again been reiterated in 2012 with certain modification (available on website <http://financialservices.gov.in/>). In so far as dividend is concerned, it is a stream of revenue to the shareholders including the Government and is declared by the respective boards of PSBs keeping in view their profit, relevant legal provisions and extant instructions on the subject.

Implementation of Swabhiman Scheme in Bihar

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

(a) whether Government has started "Swabhiman Scheme" to facilitate the small farmers in rural areas in Bihar;

(b) if so, the number of districts which have been included under this scheme;

(c) how much amount has been spent so far under this scheme in Bihar; and

(d) the details of special features of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Government launched "Swabhimaan- the Financial Inclusion Campaign", under which banking facilities were provided to over 74,000 unbanked habitations having population in excess of 2000 (2001 Census) during 2010-12, primarily through the model of Business Correspondents. In the State of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bihar, 9206 such habitations were provided with banking facilities by March, 2012. In 2012-13, Swabhimaan was extended to habitations which had population of 1000 or more (2001 census) in North East and Hilly States and habitations which had a population of 2000 or more (2011 census). In Bihar 3052 villages with population of 1600 or more (2001 census) were identified. By December 2012, banking facilities have been extended to 145 habitations. The Government had not earmarked any funds for implementation of Swabhimaan scheme.

Merging of Indian Bank and Indian Overseas Bank

201. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government is considering the sentiments of Federal and linguistic States as in practice while merging the banks such as Indian Bank (1930) and Indian Overseas Bank (1936) established by citizens of Tamil Nadu, Sivaganga Districts, Kanadu Kathan to have separate identity of State since only these two are nationalized banks from the State with largest branch network and customers base in India and overseas with 'Chettinadu Culture'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): There is no proposal with the Government for merging Indian Bank and Indian Overseas Bank.

Measures taken for fiscal consolidation

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

(a) the details of the planned fiscal consolidation over the period of the Twelfth Plan;

(b) the details of work map through which Government plans to adopt the recommendations of the Kelkar Committee; and

(c) the details of other steps does Government plan to take to reduce the current account deficit from 4.2 per cent in 2011-12 to 3.7 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Government has decided to adopt the following plan of fiscal consolidation during the period of the 12th Plan, *i.e.* from 2012-13 to 2016-17:

Year	Fiscal Deficit as percent of GDP
2012-13	5.3
2013-14	4.8
2014-15	4.2
2015-16	3.6
2016-17	3.0

(b) This Committee was mandated to give a report outlining a roadmap for fiscal consolidation in a medium term framework in pursuit of the FRBM Act and related targets. The Committee was also charged with the task of introducing mid-term corrections in the current fiscal year 2012-13 and to chart a medium term framework on this basis, for the remaining time horizon of the Thirteenth Finance Commission.

(c) The current account deficit (CAD) had widened to 4.2 per cent in 2011-12 from 2.8 percent in 2010.11 In the first half (H1-April-September 2012) of 2012-13, it has further widened to 4.6 percent of GDP as against 4.0 per cent of GDP during H1 of 2011-12. This was mainly due to slowdown in exports on account of Eurozone crisis and higher imports of oil and gold. The Government has undertaken several measures to address the issue of CAD, which are as follows:

Measures to increase exports:

Under the Annual Supplement 2012-13 to Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, the Government in June 2012 has announced a number of initiatives to boost exports in 2012-13. These mainly include (i) extension of interest subvention up to March 2013, (ii) extension of export promotion capital goods (EPCG) Scheme up to 31st March 2013, (iii) extension of Focus Market Scheme (FMS) and Special FMS Scheme and (iv) increased coverage under Focus Product Scheme. Further in December 2012, given the lackluster performance of exports sector due to global factors, the Government announced second round of incentives for export promotion, which mainly included (i) extension of interest subvention scheme for select employment

oriented sectors (including SMEs in all sectors) up to end-March 2014, (ii) introduction of pilot scheme of 2 per cent interest subvention for project exports through EXIM Bank for countries of SAARC region, (iii) broadening the scope of Focus Market Scheme and Special Focus Market Scheme, Market Linked Focus Product Scheme and (iv) incentive on incremental exports to USA, EU and countries of Asia during the period January-March 2013 over the base period. Notwithstanding these measures, recovery in exports to major trading partners depend upon pickup in growth prospects both in advanced and emerging economics.

Measures to reduce imports

The Government has further enhanced the customs duty on gold and platinum from 4 to 6 per cent in January 2013 to lower the import of gold.

The Government has proposed to provide a link between the Gold ETF (Exchange Traded Fund) and the Gold Deposit Scheme with the objective to unfreeze or release a part of the gold physically held by mutual funds under Gold ETFs to enable them to deposit the gold with banks under the Gold Deposit Scheme. This would bring the gold lying in stock into circulation and will partly meet the requirements of the gems and jewellery trade. It is hoped that these measures would lead to moderation in the quantity of gold imported into the country. Apart from Gold ETFs, changes have been proposed under the Gold Deposit Scheme to make it more attractive for individuals to deposit their idle gold with the banks under the scheme. The minimum quantity of gold that may be deposited will be reduced and the minimum tenure of deposit will be reduced to six months from the present stipulation of three years.

Revised diesel prices and capped subsidized LPG cylinders to consumers to contain the fiscal burden of subsidies in September 2012. On January 17, 2013, oil marketing companies (OMCs) were permitted to raise diesel prices in small measures periodically.

These measures are expected to narrow the trade and current account deficit in the medium term.

**Proper implementation of the farmer
loan waiver scheme**

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

- (a) whether there have been reports of irregularities in the implementation of the farmer loan waiver scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to ensure proper implementation of the scheme and relief to farmers;
- (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) to (e) The Government of India had issued detailed guidelines for the implementation of the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 on 28.5.2008.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was designated the nodal agency for the implementation of the Scheme for the Scheduled Commercial Banks, Urban Cooperative Banks and Local Areas Banks, while NABARD was the nodal agency for Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative credit institutions.

The guidelines issued by the Government for the implementation of the Scheme, *inter alia*, prescribed procedure for preparation of lists of beneficiaries, responsibility of the lending institutions for correctness of the details of eligible beneficiaries, establishment of grievance redressal mechanism and statutory, concurrent or special audit of claims as may be directed by RBI/NABARD.

NABARD and RBI have on 11.1.2013 and 14.1.2013 respectively issued directions to the lending institutions to examine the cases of any irregularities and take corrective steps, including recovery of any excess payment and fixing responsibility of the bank staff in appropriate cases.

Tax demands raised against search assessment

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

(a) whether Search and Seizure action conducted by the Income Tax Authorities leads to search assessment;

(b) if so, the tax demands raised against the assesses during the Financial Years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2008-09, State-wise;

(c) the details of tax appeals made in the Supreme Court, High Court and Income Tax Appellate Tribunals during the above period; and

(d) how many appeals are still pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Search and Seizure action conducted by the Income Tax Authorities leads to assessments as per provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961.

(b) Tax demands raised against the assesses in respect of search cases is not maintained separately and centrally.

(c) During Financial Year 2008-09, total number of appeals filed by assesses and the Department before the Supreme Court, High Courts and Income Tax Appellate Tribunals were 1232, 10154 and 24145, respectively. Such details for period prior to 2008-09 were not maintained centrally.

(d) The details of appeals pending before Supreme Court, High Courts and Income Tax Appellate Tribunal as on 30.09.2012 are given in Statement.

Statement*Details of Appeals pending as on 30th September, 2012*

Appeals filed by	Supreme Court	High Court	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	Total
Income Tax Department	5048	27275	23149	55472
Assessees	766	4062	8031	12859
TOTAL	5814	31337	31180	68331

Direct disbursal of central assistance

‡205. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds allocated to States by the Central Government reach to them in time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) The number of centrally sponsored schemes pending in Madhya Pradesh that are waiting completion till now in want of Central assistance; and

(d) whether Government is formulating any policy to hand over/Central assistance directly to the project officers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAYAN MEENA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Finance is operating Demand No. 35 for releasing Central assistance to State Plans recommended by Planning Commission and Non-Plan Grant recommended by Finance Commission. As far as Central assistance to State Plan is concerned, it has broadly three components viz. Block Grants (like NPA and SCA), Project linked Central assistance (like OTACA) and scheme specific releases (like AIBP, JNNURM). While Block Grant and Project linked Central assistance is released on the recommendation of Planning Commission, rest of the scheme specific grants are released on the recommendation of concerned line Ministry administering the scheme. Releases are processed on receipt of recommendation of administrative Ministry/Planning Commission and are effected, if proposals/projects recommended are in conformity with the scheme guidelines. Similarly, Non-Plan Grants as recommended are in conformity with the scheme guidelines. Similarly, Non-Plan Grants as recommended by Finance Commission are released to States concerned subject to fulfillment of the conditions prescribed by the Finance Commission. Payment of States share of net proceeds of all shareable Union Taxes and Duties are timely released to State Governments, including Madhya Pradesh.

(d) No Sir.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Loss to country's exchequer due to black money

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India has lost US \$ 123 billion towards black money in a decade as reported in press;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that country's loss due to black money is far less than that of other developing nations in the world; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) There is no official estimate of the Government in this regard. The press report appears to be based on a publication titled "Illicit Financial Flows from developing countries: 2001-2010" - released by Global Financial Integrity (GFI), a U.S. based Non-Profit Organisation. The illicit financial flows from developing countries including India, as mentioned in the GFI report, are only estimates based on various presumption and assumptions.

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

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

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a), (b) and (c) above.

Non-utilization of loans provided by NHB in Assam

207. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers in Assam who got loans under the schemes runs by the National Horticulture Board (NHB), district-wise and bank-wise;

(b) whether all these farmers, have been provided with the subsidy too;

(c) the percentage of exemption and subsidy given to these farmers who repay their loans in time;

(d) whether a number of farmers are not utilizing the loan for the purpose for which they were granted;

- (e) whether any action has been taken against such people; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) National Horticulture Board (NHB) has reported that Rs. 3.64 lakh was released in Assam in 2009-10 under Scheme "Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post-Harvest Management of Horticulture Crops". During 2009-10 till 2012-13 (as on 22.2.2013), a total amount of Rs. 1.82 crore has been released under "Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for Construction/Expansion/Modernisation of Cold Storages/Storages of Horticulture Produce" in Assam.

Execution of search and seizure warrants by it department

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

- (a) then number of search and seizure warrants executed by the Income Tax Department in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu during the last three Financial years;
- (b) the value of assets seized during the search and IT raid conducted in the above States by the Income Tax Department during the said period; and
- (c) the number of persons, groups from whom unaccounted money was recovered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Income tax Department conducts search and seizure actions based on credible information relating to 'persons', which includes individuals, Hindu undivided families (HUFs), firms, companies, association of persons (AoPs), body of individuals (Bols), local authorities and any artificial juridical person, who satisfy any of the conditions specified in Sec 132(1) of the Income tax Act, 1961. These are carried out in cases of persons engaged in diversified businesses/professions spread all over the country. The Income tax Department does not maintain State wise/person-wise details of such operations centrally. However, the details with reference to the Jurisdictional Directorates General of Income tax (Investigation) are as under:

Director General of Income Tax (Investigation)	No. of Search Warrants executed		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Ahmedabad	466	585	699
Bangalore	160	282	272
Chennai	98	262	332
Hyderabad	139	180	207
Mumbai	334	736	758
Pune	295	341	247

(b) The Income tax Department does not maintain State wise details of such operations centrally. However, the details with reference to the jurisdictional Directorates General of Income tax (Investigation) are as under:

Director General of Income Tax (Investigation)	Value of Assets seized (Rs. in Crores)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Ahmedabad	69.03	45.67	71.92
Bangalore	13.47	30.00	38.35
Chennai	19.05	52.32	85.01
Hyderabad	33.34	41.84	52.73
Mumbai	46.35	63.63	49.80
Pune	70.32	51.45	42.23

(c) Details of number of persons from whom accounted money is recovered, is not maintained centrally, in view of answer to part (a) above.

Banking facilities in townships

‡209. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that 90 per cent townships in the country are still deprived of banking facility;

(b) whether Government is formulating any special scheme to provide banking facility in small townships and settlements;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Governments has fixed any target in this regard for Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) As per census 2011, 67.8% of households in urban areas reported availing banking services in the country. There are 45,642 branches, as in December, 2012. and 57,240 ATMs, as in September 2012, of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) in semi-urban and urban areas. RBI has already 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 also permitted SCBs (excluding Regional Rural Banks) to open branches in rural, semi urban and urban centres in North Eastern States and Sikkim without having the need to take permission from RBI in each case, subject to reporting.

Banks undertake establishment of branches and ATMs as per the assessment of business needs. Banks are providing banking facilities in the urban areas through Kiosk banking.

Capitalising PSU banks

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to use sell of fund to capitalise Public Sector Banks;

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also that Government is considering to use these proceeds to maintain majority stake in Public Sector Banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Government has decided that the disinvestment proceeds with effect from the fiscal year 2013-14 will be credited to the existing "public account" under the head National Investment Fund (NIF) and will be used for subscribing to the shares being issued by the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) including Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Public Sector Insurance Companies (PSICs), on rights basis so as to ensure 51% ownership of the Government is not diluted; and for recapitalisation of PSBs and PSICs.

Printing of currency notes in the country

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to print currency notes on the special paper produced in country itself in order to curb the circulation of fake notes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the security features in the currency notes enhanced by the Directorate of Currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) With a view to indigenise the banknote paper production, a new joint venture Bank Note Paper Mill is being set up at Mysore. In addition, a new banknote paper line is also being set up at Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad. With the setting up of these two projects, the country will become self sufficient in production of banknote paper to a large extent.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The process of incorporation of better and improved security feature in bank notes is undertaken by the Government of India in consultation with Reserve Bank of India and other stakeholders. This is continuous and ongoing process, which is carried out in accordance with extant guidelines.

**Sharing of information related to money
laundering and terror funding**

212. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has entered into a pact with other countries to share the mutual flow of information pertaining to money laundering and terror funding, etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the action plan being taken by the concerned countries in this regard?

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

(b) Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with foreign Financial Intelligence Units of 19 (Nineteen) countries till date for sharing information as at Statement-I (*See* below). Besides, India has signed Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) in criminal matters with 34 (thirty four) countries which is already in operation. A list of the countries is enclosed in statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed with foreign FIUs will enhance the level of co-operation in the field of money laundering and Terror funding. Some of the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) with countries such as Mexico, USA, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Myanmar, Sri Lanka etc. contain an enabling provision to improve the effectiveness of India and the other countries in the investigation, prosecution and suppression of crime, including terrorism and tracing, restraint, seizure and forfeiture of funds meant for financing acts of terrorism as also, the proceeds and instruments of crime, through cooperation and Mutual Legal Assistance in criminal matters.

Statement-I

*List of Financial Intelligence Units of countries with whom
Memorandum for Understanding (MOU) has been signed
by FIU-IND for sharing information*

1.	Mauritius
2.	Philippines
3.	Brazil
4.	Malaysia
5.	Russia
6.	Australia
7.	Canada
8.	USA
9.	Sri Lanka
10.	Georgia
11.	San Marino
12.	Bermuda
13.	Nigeria
14.	Japan
15.	Indonesia
16.	Israel
17.	Poland
18.	Singapore
19.	Nepal

Statement - II

List of countries with whom Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties in criminal matters have been signed by India

1.	Switzerland
2.	Turkey
3.	United Kingdom
4.	Canada
5.	Kazakhstan
6.	United Aab Emirates
7.	Russia
8.	Uzbekistan
9.	Tajikistan
10.	Ukraine
11.	Mongolia
12.	Thailand
13.	France
14.	Bahrain
15.	South Korea
16.	United States of America
17.	Singapore
18.	South Africa
19.	Mauritius
20.	Belarus
21.	Spain
22.	Kuwait

23.	Bulgaria
24.	Vietnam
25.	Egypt
26.	Mexico
27.	Iran
28.	Myanmar
29.	Bosnia and Herzegovina
30.	Sri Lanka
31.	Australia
32.	Bangladesh
33.	Malaysia
34.	Hong Kong SAR

Implementation of GAAR

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

(a) whether Government have decided to withhold the implementation of General Anti-Avoidance Rules (GAAR) for the time being; and

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

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

Linking of tax exemption of life insurance policies to coverage period

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

(a) whether Government proposes to link tax exemption of life insurance policies to the term of the cover, rather than the sum assured;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the extent to which it will be beneficial to the subscribers; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to reduce the rate of insurance premium for customers in the higher age groups and also to boost the insurance sector which is facing slow down for the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The proposal in respect of legislative changes in direct tax laws are considered through the Finance Bill during the Annual Budgetary exercise. For the year 2013-14, the budgetary exercise is under progress. Government's response in this regard shall be reflected in the form of Finance Bill, 2013.

(c) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the House.

Decline in GDP Rate

215. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the decline and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the Advance Estimates released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (at factor cost at constant 2004-05 prices) is estimated to be 5.0 per cent in 2012-13 as compared to 6.2 per cent during 2011-12.

(c) The slowdown in growth in 2012-13 is on account of lower growth in agriculture, industry and the services sector. The slowdown is attributable to both domestic factors as well as the uncertain global economic environment. Among domestic factors, the tightening of monetary policy during most of 2011-12 in order to control inflation, *inter alia*, resulted in the slowing down of investment and

growth, particularly in the industrial sector. Global factors include, in particular, the crisis in the Euro-zone and sluggish growth in several industrialized economies in 2012. The steps being undertaken by the Government to revive the economy, *inter alia*, include better access to finance for manufacturing sector, fast tracking of large investment projects in infrastructure, use of buffer stocks to moderate food inflation, strengthening of financial and banking sector, reducing the volatility of exchange rate etc. The measures recently announced by the Government also include disinvestment in certain Public Sector Undertakings; liberalization of FDI in multi-brand retail, aviation, broadcasting; reduction in the subsidy of diesel; the roadmap for fiscal consolidation, etc. These measures would revive market confidence, and restore growth momentum over the medium term.

Appointment of think-tanks on black money

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

- (a) whether Government had appointed three think-tanks-NCEAR, NIPFP and NIFM-to explore the quantum of black money in Indian economy;
- (b) whether Government has taken any action on their findings;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Government has commissioned a study, *inter-alia*, on estimation of unaccounted income and wealth both inside and outside the country. The study is being conducted by three Institutes-National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM) and National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) separately.

(b) The study reports are still in the process of finalisation by the respective institutes.

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

(d) After submission of the study reports by the three Institutes, the study reports would be examined by the Government for necessary action.

Constitution of Fourteenth Finance Commission

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

(a) whether Government has constituted the Fourteenth Finance Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the terms and reference of the Fourteenth Finance Commission;

(d) whether Government has implemented the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the details of recommendations yet to be implemented; and

(f) the time by which such recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Notification, in this regards, has been published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary vide S.O. 31E dated 2nd January, 2013. The terms of reference for the Commission *inter-alia* include sharing of net proceeds of Union Taxes between Centre and States, principles governing grants-in-aid to States, transfer of resources to Local Bodies, issues related to fiscal consolidation at Centre and States, issues related to financing of disaster management and issues related to Public Expenditure Management. The Commission has been mandated to submit its report by 31st October, 2014.

(d) to (f) Government has implemented the recommendations made by the Thirteenth Finance Commission. Share in Central Taxes/Duties and other Grants are being released to all the States as per the recommendations made by the Commission for the award period from 1.4.2010 to 31.3.2015.

Expansion of foreign banks in India

218. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has put on hold the expansion of foreign banks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that several foreign banks have decided to convert into wholly owned subsidiaries in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has received a proposal from the State Bank of Mauritius, which is having 3 branches in India, for establishing a wholly owned subsidiary in India.

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

(a) the details of action being taken by the Ministry to educate the consumers against misspelling of insurance products and unfair business practices of Insurance Companies; and

(b) The details of response of IRDA's initiative in implementing the Integrated Grievance Management System (IGMS) which has created a central depository of industry complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that following initiatives have been put in place to educate the consumers against mis-selling of insurance products and unfair business practices of Insurance Companies:-

1. Publicity in English, Hindi and various Indian languages via mass media such as Television, Radio, Print and Internet and other channels such as Metro, alerting prospects and the Public against mis-selling.
2. IRDA has an exclusive Consumer Education Website (www.policyholder.gov.in) which gives advice to the public and prospects regarding guarding themselves against mis-selling.

3. IRDA has published Policyholder Handbooks and these handbooks are also uploaded on the web and every insurance company in India has on its website a link a IRDA's Consumer Education Website.
4. The IRDA has also published a series of comic books titled 'Ranjan and his tryst with insurance' on the theme of guarding against mis-selling which are distributed through various channels. The Comic book series have also been converted into animation films.
5. IRDA also supports seminars by various consumer bodies to apread the message on guarding against mis-selling.

(b) IRDA has informed that various insurance companies are integrated with IGMS on a real time basis and all complaints registered in the systems of various insurance companies are mirrored in the central repository of IGMS. IRDA analyses the complaints and publishes the same periodically. The data published by IRDA is also available on its Consumer Education Website (www.policyholder.gov.in). The IGMS has helped improve efficiency of insurance companies in handling complaints and identify systemic issues for corrective action. IGMS thus offers a tool to IRDA to monitor certain aspects of market conduct.

Growth pace of economy

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

(a) whether economy is projected to grow at slower pace *i.e.* 6.1 per cent during the current year even as exports and capital investments are likely to be much better than the last year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the Advance Estimates released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (at factor cost at constant 2004-05 prices) is estimated to be 5.0 per cent in 2012-13 as compared to 6.2 per cent during 2011-12. The growth in Gross Fixed Capital formation (fixed investment) and exports is expected to be lower in 2012-13 compared

to 2011-12, as per these estimates. The slowdown in growth in 2012-13 is on account of lower growth in agriculture, industry and the services sector. The slowdown is attributable to both domestic factors as well as the uncertain global economic environment. Among domestic factors, the tightening of monetary policy during most of 2011-12 in order to control inflation, *inter alia*, resulted in the slowing down of investment and growth, particularly in the industrial sector. Global factors include, in particular, the crisis in the Euro-zone and sluggish growth in several industrialized economies in 2012.

Gold Jewellery loan portfolios of banks

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

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has suggested Banks to increase their gold jewellery loan portfolios to curb large scale import of gold;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of present gold jewellery loan portfolio of each Bank;
- (d) the target fixed by each Bank to increase the portfolio; and
- (e) the efforts being made to meet the target fixed by banks in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that they have not advised banks to increase their gold jewellery loan portfolios.

(c) The bank-wise details of gold jewellery loan portfolios are not available. However, RBI's tentative estimation suggests that the banking system have gold loan portfolios of over Rs. 1 lakh crore as on 31.03.2012.

(d) and (e) No target has been fixed in this regard.

Coverage of NBFCs under Sarfaesi Act

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

- (a) whether the Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) are covered within the scope of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) per se are not covered within the scope of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002. Clause (m) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the SARFAESI Act defines the expression "financial institution" and further sub-clause (iv) empowers the Central Government to include any other institution or Non-Banking Financial Company as defined in clause (f) of section 45 I of the RBI Act, 1934 as "financial institution" for the purposes of SARFAESI Act.

This power has been exercised in respect of certain Housing Finance Companies, which have been notified as financial institutions for the purposes of the SARFAESI Act by the Government. However, no such notification has been issued in respect of NBFCs in general.

As a matter of policy, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recommended in the past to the Government to consider allowing NBFCs as Financial Institution (FI) to sell their Non Performing Assets (NPAs) to Securitization and Reconstruction companies for the limited purpose only instead of permitting them the rights of SARFAESI Act. The reasons for not recommending SARFAESI protection to NBFCs by RBI are that the level of NPAs was never high for NBFCs and repossession of hypothecated assets is already allowed to NBFCs.

Establishment of bullion corporation of India

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

(a) whether Government intends to establish the Bullion Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) What are the benefits of establishing the Bullion Corporation of India?

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

(b) and (c) Does and apply in view of the reply (a) above.

Restriction on issue of cheques from saving bank accounts

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

(a) whether it is a fact that professionals like Consultants, Doctors, Advisors, etc. cannot issue more than 10 cheques in a month from their Saving Bank Accounts;

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

(c) the details of the guidelines and restrictions on issue of number of cheques by the RBI for the Saving Bank Account holders in various Public/Private Sector Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued a Master Circular dated 02.07.2012 on 'Customer Service in Banks' which, *inter-alia*, provides that banks may issue cheque books with larger number of leaves (20 or 25) if a customer demands the same and also ensure that adequate stocks of such cheque books (20/25 leaves) are maintained with all the branches to meet the requirements of the customers.

New Drug to fight TB

225. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of a new TB drug having got the approval of the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA);

(b) if so, whether Government plans to allow the use of the drug in fighting TB in India;

(c) whether Government is going to step up research on drugs in India to fight TB which has shown revival in many parts of the country; and

(d) whether Government has worked out a strategy to evolve drugs to replace those which have become TB resistant?

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

(b) No application under the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules has since been received by the Drug Controller General of India for the grant of permission for the said drug. A new drug can only be introduced in the Indian market after due approval from Drug Controller General of India (DCGI).

(c) Indian research institutions are undertaking trials to test drugs including Bedaquiline, Delaminid and PA-824 to treat both drug sensitive and resistant TB. National Institute of Research in TB (NIRT), Chennai and All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi were part of global multicentric randomized placebo-controlled Phase II trial for the new TB drug Bedaquiline (TMC207).

(d) At present, the replacement of the drug used under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) is not required. Those patients who suffer from drug resistant TB are treated with a regime containing drugs to which the TB bacillus is not resistant.

Rise in Dengue cases

226. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has now become "Dengue Nation" with rise of this disease;

(b) the number of dengue patients who were admitted in various hospitals in the country with symptoms of the disease since 2011 to 2012;

(c) the total number of patients who had died out of the above disease during the above period; and

(d) the short and long term action plans of Government to control the dengue menace in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per the data available, the number of cases and deaths were higher in 2012 as compared to 2011. However, the case fatality rate (number of deaths per 100 dengue cases) has shown a marginal decline in the year 2012 as compared to year 2011. The number of reported Dengue cases and deaths are as under:-

Year	Cases	Deaths
2011	18860	169
2012*	49606	247

*Provisional

It is not necessary that every patient diagnosed with dengue is hospitalized.

(d) The Government of India advises and helps the State/UT Governments in tackling vector borne diseases, including dengue, through National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme.

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

1. Technical Assistance:

- A Long Term Action Plan was formulated and circulated to the State/UTs for implementation in January, 2007.
- A Mid Term Action Plan was developed for prevention and control of Dengue and approved by the Committee of Secretaries on 26.05.11. This plan was also sent to the State/UTs for implementation.
- National guidelines for clinical management of dengue cases have been sent to the States for circulation and use in all hospitals.

2. The dengue situation in the country is monitored and reviewed with the States/UT.

- Union Health and FW Secretary reviewed the situation in the States with the State Health Secretaries on 12th September, 2012.
- Committees of Secretaries (CoS) reviewed the situation through video conferencing in Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal on 05th October, 2012.
- The Union Health and FW Minister reviewed the situation with the State Health Ministers of Delhi and Haryana on 08th October, 2012.

- The situation in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry was reviewed by the Union Minister for Health and FW on 12th October, 2012, at Chennai.
 - A review with Mission Directors, NRHM was undertaken on 31st October, 2012.
3. In view of the importance of the issue, the Union Health and FW Minister wrote to all CMs of States and UTs for coordinated action to tackle the Dengue problem. An Advisory was issued by the Union Health and FW Secretary, to all Chief Secretaries and by Director NVBDCP to all Director, Health Services on 28th February, 2012.
4. Field visits were carried out to assess the preparedness and to provide technical guidance to the States.
5. Training is imparted to clinicians on case management as per Government of India guidelines and to other health care functionaries on programme activities.
6. Diagnostic Facilities Provided:
- For augmenting diagnostic facilities, the numbers of Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) with laboratory support has been increased from 110 to 347 across the country and linked with 14 Apex Referral laboratories with advanced diagnostic facilities for back up support.
 - ELISA based IgM test kits were provided to SSHs through National Institute of Virology, Pune free of cots. During 2012, a total of 2547 dengue diagnostic kits (1 Kit=96 tests) have been provided by Centre to SSHs.
 - ELISA based NSI test kits for early detection of dengue cases from 1st day of disease can be procured by the States/UT Governments locally using NRHM funds.

CGHS Dispensaries in Ghaziabad, U.P.

‡227. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) where facilities of CGHS dispensaries are available;

(b) whether these dispensaries are facing shortage of doctors and medicines;

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

(d) whether Government has taken any steps to establish more dispensaries in Ghaziabad district keeping in view the number of Central Government employees residing there?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There is one CGHS dispensary in Ghaziabad at Kamla Nehru Nagar to cater to the medical needs of CGHS beneficiaries.

(b) and (c) There is no shortage of doctors and medicines in Ghaziabad dispensary. Medicines not available in the dispensary are procured through Authorised Local Chemist and supplied to the CGHS beneficiaries.

(d) CGHS has hired a private accommodation to open a dispensary at Sahibabad. Offers have also been invited for a rented accommodation for opening another CGHS dispensary at Indirapuram, Ghaziabad.

Shortage of OPD Centres

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to shortage of OPD Centres in the hospitals, patients are facing innumerable problems in getting treatments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of OPD Centres, CGHS beneficiaries are running from pillar to post for getting their names registered;

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial measures being taken by Government for making available sufficient OPD Centres for the benefit of ailing patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) In so far as three Central Government Hospitals viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and associated Hospitals are concerned, there is no shortage of OPD centres. There are sufficient computerized OPD counters functioning in these hospitals from 8 A.M. to 11 A.M. and patients are seen up to 1 P.M. There are also separate registration counters for Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiaries in Safdarjung Hospital and Dr. RML Hospital and adequate numbers of registration counters are in position in these hospitals to take care of registration of CGHS beneficiaries.

Sale of nimulid in the country

229. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nimulid is banned in many countries of the world;

(b) if so, the countries where it is banned;

(c) the reasons for banning the same in these countries; and

(d) the reasons for sale of Nimulid in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Marketing authorization of Nimesulide containing medicinal products were suspended in Finland and Spain in 2002 and in Ireland in 2007 because of serious side effects affecting the liver. Further, the drug was prohibited in Malaysia (2008), Singapore (2008), Vietnam (2008) and Argentina (2009). However, the Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use of European Union recommended for restricted use of Nimesulide containing medicinal products and the treatment with Nimesulide limited to maximum 15 days.

(d) Safety issues of Nimesulide drug formulations were assessed in consultation with an Expert Committee. As per the recommendations made by the

Expert Committee, the Government prohibited the manufacture, sale and distribution of Nimesulide formulations for human use in children below 12 years of age through a Gazette Notification 82(E) dated 10.02.2011 as the use of drug is likely to involve certain risks to human beings and whereas safer alternatives to the drug are available. Further, it has been directed to all manufacturers of nimesulide containing formulations, on recommendations of the Drug Technical Advisory Board (DTAB), to incorporate a box warning on label as well as package insert and other promotional literature of nimesulide formulations that use of nimesulide should ordinarily be restricted to 10 days. If longer clinical use is warranted, liver function test should be assessed periodically.

Additional seats for Ayurveda Colleges

230. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

(a) whether the Central Council of Indian Medicines has denied additional seats in the Ayurveda colleges in the country including Vijayawada, Warangal and Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) As per the provisions of section 13A of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, the Central Government grants or denies permission to increase seats in Ayurveda colleges after examining the recommendations and visitation report of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, the proposal of college and other relevant particulars. For admission in academic year 2012-13, the Central Government had received 17 applications from different Ayurvedic Colleges to increase seats and after careful examination of the applications, 05 incomplete applications were returned back to the applicants and 12 applications were sent to the CCIM. After careful examination of recommendations and reports of the CCIM in terms of approved norms, the Central Government had denied permission to 9 Ayurveda Colleges for increase in seats. The Ayurvedic colleges at Vijayawada, Warangal and Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh had not applied to increase seats for admission in academic year 2012-13.

(b) The details are given in Statement.

Statement

*Status of 17 applications received for increase of seats in Ayurveda Colleges
During year 2012-13.*

Summary

Applications received	Incomplete applications returned to applicants (A)	Applications forwarded to CCIM	Applications denied for permission (B)
17	05	12	09

(A) Details of incomplete applications returned to applicants:

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Increase of seats
1.	G.J. Patel Ayurveda College and Res. Centre, New Vallabh Vidya Nagar-388121, Anand, Gujarat	UG seats from 50 to 100
2.	Rajiv Gandhi Education Society's AMC and H, Ron, Gadag, Karnataka	UG seats from 50 to 60
3.	Gour Brahman Ayurvedic College, Rohtak, Haryana	UG seats from 70 to 80
4.	Shri JGCH Cooperative Ayurveda Med. College, Ghataprabha, Karnataka	UG seats from 40 to 50
5.	N.K. Jabshetty AMC and P.G. Centre, Bidar, Karnataka	PG seats from 3 to 5

(B) Applications denied for permission due to non-availability of requisite number of Eligible Teachers and/or Genuinely Functional Hospital:

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Increase of seats
1.	Govt. Ayurved College, Pacheshwar Road, Junagarh, Gujarat	UG seats from 35 to 50

Sl. No.	Name of the applicant	Increase of seats
2.	Sheth J.P. Govt. Ayurved College, Bhavnagar, Gujarat	UG seats from 35 to 50
3.	Ashwini Ayurvedic Medical College, Hospital and Res. Centre, Tumkur, Karnataka	US seats from 50 to 60 or 80
4.	Parassinikkadavu Ayurveda Medical College, Kannur, Kerala	US seats from 50 to 100
5.	Shubhdeep AMC at Mhow, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	US seats from 50 to 75
6.	BhauasahebMulak Ay. Maha. and Medical Science and Res. Hospital Nagpur, Maharashtra	UG setas from 60 to 80
7.	Suryamukhi Dinesh AMC and Hospital Ranchi, Jharkhand	UG seats from 40 to 60
8.	Muniyal Institute of Ay. Med. Sciences, Manipal, Karnataka	UG seats from 40 to 60
9.	Shri S.B.S. AMC, Mundargi, Gadag, Karnatka	US seats from 25 to 50

Implementing universal health coverage

231. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether Government has a proposal to implement universal health coverage in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the method Government plans to adopt to implement this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Twelfth Plan strategy seeks to strengthen initiatives

taken in the Eleventh Plan to expand the reach of health care and work towards the long term objective of establishing a system of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in the country. The Plan envisages substantial expansion and strengthening of the public health systems both in rural and urban areas, with robust provisions of primary health care.

Several of the 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 the target population, which encompass the following:

- Free Maternal Health Services, which include antenatal check up including free investigations and Iron-Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, post-natal care, safe abortion services and Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI)/Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) services including investigations and treatment. Recent initiatives such as Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) guarantees free and no expense delivery including c-section in public health facilities, entitlements include free to and fro transport, free drugs, consumables, diagnostics, blood and diet and similar guarantees for sick neonates.
- Free Child Health Services which include home based new born care, facility based new born care, Nutritional rehabilitation, Diarrhea management including free Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) and Zinc, pneumonia management including antibiotics. New Initiatives like Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram seeks to provide child health screening and early intervention services.
- Universal Immunization Programme which guarantees free vaccination of children against 7 diseases, free vaccination (TT) to pregnant women.
- Adolescent Health Services which include adolescent friendly services through Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) Clinics, WIFS (Weekly Iron-Folic Acid Supplementation with deworming).
- Family planning activities, which include free services including providing information, supply of contraceptives and other family planning interventions.

- Control of Communicable diseases, which include free investigation and treatment for Malaria, Kala-azar, Filariasis, Dengue, Japanese Encephalitis and Chikungunya, Tuberculosis and Leprosy etc.
 - Control of Non-communicable diseases, which include free cataract surgery for blindness control, free cornea transplant, glaucoma/diabetic retinopathy, free spectacles to children.
-

For these schemes, guidelines have been developed and shared with the States and the Schemes are operational. These are important steps towards achieving UHC which is an incremental process, linked to availability of financial resources.

Free medicines for poor in rural areas

‡232. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide free medicines to the patients suffering from severe diseases like Cancer, TB, Diabetes, etc. belonging to the poor and BPL families, SC/ST families etc. residing particularly in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government seeks information from the private hospitals treating the patients suffering from such diseases especially in rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government is aware that on many occasions, people suffering from such diseases die due to their poor economic conditions?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) In the government health care delivery system, the treatment of diseases is either free or subsidized for the poor and needy patients.

Under the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), the drugs are provided free of costs to all TB patients.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) financial assistance up to Rs. 1.00 lakh for chemotherapy drugs is provided to treat up to 100 patients in a district. Financial assistance is also provided to poor patients as under:

1. Health Minister's Discretionary Grant (HMDG)

Poor patients with family income less than Rs. 1,00,000/- annually and suffering from major illness and requiring one-time treatment in Government hospitals/institutions are eligible for financial assistance under HMDG. Financial assistance limits are - (i) Rs. 50,000/- if the estimated cost of treatment is up to Rs. 1,00,000/-; (ii) Rs. 75,000/- if the estimated cost of treatment is above Rs. 1,00,000/- and up to Rs. 1,50,000/-; and (iii) Rs. 1,00,000/- if the estimated cost of treatment is above Rs. 1,50,000/-

2. Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF) under RAN

- (i) Financial assistance is provided to patients, below poverty line suffering from Cancer and undergoing treatment in any of the 27 Regional Cancer Centres.
- (ii) The financial assistance to the Cancer Patient up to Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rs. One lakh only) is processed by the Institute /Hospitals concerned through the revolving fund placed at their disposal. The cases of financial assistance above this limit are to be referred by the Hospitals for assistance from Central Funds.

3. Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) ie. National Illness Assistance Fund (NIAF).

The Financial assistance is provided to the patients living Below Poverty Line (BPL), who are suffering from major life threatening disease to receive medical treatment in Government hospitals. The financial assistance to such patients is released in the form of 'one time grant' to the Medical Superintendent of the hospital in which the treatment is being received.

Under the Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), the private hospitals are now expected to provide information to the Government about the TB patients being treated by them. Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) seeks

information from all the States and UTs regarding the patients suffering from severe diseases like cancer, diabetes etc. being treated at Government as well as Private Hospitals.

Streamlining of centrally-sponsored health scheme

233. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

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

(a) whether Government is proposing any measures to streamline the Centrally sponsored health scheme to prevent multiplicity and introduce a holistic healthy systems approach;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Many of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes have been collapsed into distinct flexible pools like NRHM-RCH Flexible Pool, Flexxible Pool for Communicable diseases, Flexible Pool for Non-communicable diseases, to provide flexibility in central funding for States.

Testing of contents of Tobacco Products

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

(a) whether Government has any mechanism for regular testing of various contents in gutkha, pan masala, gudakhu and other tobacco products like khaini in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, with reference to such products;

(c) whether Government has taken note of the media/research reports of various cancerous diseases amongst users of gudakhu and other tobacco products in Odisha, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has received representations regarding banning of gudakhu and such tobacco based toothpastes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) At present, there is no mechanism for regular testing of contents in tobacco products.

(c) and (d) The Ministry is aware of the harmful effects of tobacco products. Further, as per the Global Adult Tobacco Survey-India (GATS - 2010) conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare the prevalence of Oral tobacco (*as snuff, mishri, Gul, Gudakhu*) in the Odisha, Chhattisgarh Jharkhand is 7.3%, 28.3% and 7.9% respectively.

(e) and (f) The use of tobacco in tooth paste has been prohibited under Section 26(A) of the Drugs and cosmetics Act (1940) and the Rules notified *vide* Notification GSR 444(E), dated 30th April, 1992.

Promotion in CGHS

†235. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that doctors recruited to perform general duty in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) is 53 given Senior Administrative Grade in 20 years whereas other doctors get this grade in 39 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has formulated any policy to alter this policy;

(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) and (b) Under Dynamic Assured Career Progression (DACP) Scheme, Doctors of GDMO Sub-cadre of CHS posted under CGHS are eligible for consideration for promotion to Supertime Administrative Grade after rendering 20

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

years of regular service in the sub-cadre. The promotion is time bound without linkage to vacancies. There are no instances where CHS doctors have got Senior Administrative Grade in 39 years.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Unvaccinated children in the country

236. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has estimated the number of unvaccinated children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the World Health Organisation has singled out India as having the largest number of unvaccinated children and, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government on ensuring the vaccination of all children?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the Coverage Evaluation Survey (CES-2009), 7.6% of children in the country were unvaccinated.

(c) As per WHO 'Global Immunization Data report of October 2012, 22.4 million children under one year of age did not receive DPT 3 vaccine worldwide and more than 70% of these children live in 10 countries including India.

(d) To ensure immunization of all the children in the country, the steps taken by Government of India are:

1. The GOI has declared the year 2012-13 as the year of Intensification of Routine immunization. As a part of the strategy, states have conducted 'Immunization Weeks' in missed out areas and areas with pocket of low immunization coverage. During these weeks, 153.87 lakh doses of various UIP vaccines have been administered to missed out children in the country.
2. Other steps taken under Immunization programme includes need based

central funding and commodity assistance to States, support for logistics such as Alternate Vaccine Delivery (AVD), capacity building of service providers at all levels, strengthening reporting and management of Adverse Event Following Immunization (AEFI) and strengthen supportive supervision at all level, involvement of ASHA for social mobilization of children.

3. Intensified IEC/BCC for increasing community participation.
4. Strengthening follow up of children through Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS).

Sanctioning of new medical institutions

237. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of new Medical Institutions which have been sanctioned during the years, 2010-11 and 2011-12 by the Medical Council of India (MCI);
- (b) the number of cases pending for consideration for sanction of medical institutions during the current year and their status;
- (c) the number of medical institutions which have been sanctioned during the above two years specially in Bihar, and the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has asked MCI to minimize the sanction procedure keeping in mind the quality of the new medical institutions; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Number of new Medical Colleges sanctioned during the academic year 2010-11 and 2011-12 by the Medical Council of India (MCI) is as under:-

Academic Year	No. of colleges established
2010-11	14
2011-12	20 (Initially MCI sanctioned 21 but later withdrew permission for ICARE, Haldia West Bengal).

(b) For the academic year 2013-14, MCI has received 112 applications, out of which 58 applications have been found incomplete in terms of qualifying criteria and have been disapproved. The last date for grant of permission for the academic year 2013-14 is 15th June 2013.

(c) The State-wise list of Medical Colleges sanctioned during the academic year 2010-11 and 2011-12, including the State of Bihar is given in Statement-I and Statement - II (*See below*)

(d) and (e) Medical Council of India has been asked by Central Government to rationalize the existing norms and regulations of MCI in terms of infrastructure and procedural requirements to facilitate the expansion of existing medical colleges and establishment of new medical colleges.

Statement - I

Academic Year 2010-11

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Medical College/Institution	Management of college	Annual Intake Seats
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. VRK Women's Medical College, Aziznagar, A.P.	Pvt.	100
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Fathima Institute of Medical Sciences, Kadapa, A.P.	Pvt.	100
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Great Eastern Medical School and Hospital, Srikakulam, A.P.	Pvt.	100
4.	Assam	Jorhat Medical College and Hospital, Jorhat	Govt.	100
5.	Haryana	Shree Guru Gobind Singh Tricentenary Medical College, Gurgaon	Pvt.	100
6.	Kerala	Malabar Medical College, kozhikode Calicut	Pvt.	150

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Manipur	Jawahar Lal Nehru Institute of Medical Sciences, porompat Imphal	Govt.	100
8.	Puducherry	Indira Gandhi Medical College and Research Institute, Puducherry	Govt.	150
9.	Tamil Nadu	D.D. Medical College and Hospital, Tiruvallur, Chennai	Pvt.	150
10.	Tamil Nadu	Sri Muthukumar Medical college, Chennai	Pvt.	150
11.	Tamil Nadu	Tagore Medical College and Hospital, Chennai	Pvt.	150
12.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur Government Medical College, Thiruvarur	Govt.	100
13.	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram Medical College, Villupuram	Govt.	100
14.	West Bengal	College of Medicine and JNM Hospital, Kalayani, Nadia	Govt.	100
TOTAL SEAT				1650

Statement - II*Academic Year 2011-12*

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Medical College/Institution	Management	Annual Intake Seats
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Ongole	Govt.	100

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bihar	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Sheikpura Patna	Govt.	100
3.	Gujarat	GCS Medical College, Ahmedabad	Pvt.	150
4.	Gujarat	GMERS medical College at Gotri, Vadodara, Gujarat	Pvt.	150
5.	Gujarat	GMERS Medical College, Sola Ahmedabad	Pvt.	150
6.	Haryana	Gold field Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, Ballabgarh, Faridabad	Pvt.	100
7.	Karnataka	Sapthagiri Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Bangalore	Pvt.	150
8.	Karnataka	Srinivas Institute of Medical Research Centre, Srinivasnagar	Pvt.	150
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Chirayu Medical College and Hospital, Bairagarh, Bhopal	Pvt.	150
10.	Punjab	Chintpurni Medical College, Gurdaspur	Pvt.	150
11.	Punjab	Punjab Institute of Medical Sciences, Jalandhar	Pvt.	150
12.	Tamil Nadu	Annapoorna Medical College and Hospital, Salem	Pvt.	150
13.	Tamil Nadu	Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan Medical College and Hospital Perambalur	Pvt.	150

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Tamil Nadu	Madha Medical College and Hospital, Thandalam, Chennai	Pvt.	150
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Career Institute of Medical Sciences and Hospital Lucknow	Pvt.	100
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahamaya Rajkiya Allopathic Medical College, Ambedkarnagar	Govt.	100
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Major S.D. Singh Medical College and Hospital, Fatehghar Farrukhabad	Pvt.	100
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Rama Medical College Hospital and Research Centre, Hapur, Ghaziabad	Pvt.	150
19.	West Bengal	College of Medicine and Sagore Dutta Hospital, Kolkata	Govt.	100
20.	West Bengal	Malda Medical College and Hospital, Malda	Govt.	100
TOTAL				2600

Adoption of norms for small family

238. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of family welfare programme in the country;
- (b) whether Government has adopted any norm for small family;
- (c) the manner in which Government popularizes the concept;
- (d) the success, if any, achieved and the details thereof; and
- (e) the hurdles, if any, in achieving better targets?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) State-wise details of allocation and expenditure on Family

Planning services, under the National Rural Health Mission is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The National Population Policy, 2000 (NPP) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) affirms the commitment of Government towards voluntary and informed choice and consent of citizens while availing of reproductive health care services and continuation of the target free approach in administering family planning services.

(c) Government of India has been vigorously implementing the National Rural Health Mission launched in the year 2005 in line with the policy framework of population stabilization as envisaged in National Population Policy-2000, by helping create a robust service delivery mechanism to address the unmet need for family planning.

264 High Focus Districts having weak RCH indicators pertaining to maternal health, Child health and family planning have been identified across the country for focused attention and supportive supervision.

The efforts of the Government regarding carrying the message of small family norm include the following:

1. A new scheme has been launched to utilize the services of ASHA to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries. The scheme is being implemented in all districts of States.
2. With a view to ensuring spacing after marriage and between 1st and 2nd child, services of ASHAs will be utilized for counseling newly married couples to ensure spacing of 2 years after marriage and couples with 1 child to have spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child. The scheme is operational in North East states, Gujarat, Haryana Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh.
3. In 7 high focus states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha, the prerna strategy (Responsible Parenthood Practices) of Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) promotes population stabilization by encouraging delayed marriage (after

the legal age) among girls, by rewarding and publically honouring the women who marry after the legal age and ensure proper spacing in the birth of their children. The scheme is only for BPL families.

4. The Santushti strategy in the high focus states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Odisha provides for private sector gynecologists and vasectomy surgeons an opportunity to conduct sterilization operations in Public Private Partnership
5. Under the Compensation package for sterilization an amount of Rs. 1500/- is provided for each case of vasectomy for all categories in all States and Rs. 1000/- for tubectomy to all categories in High Focus States and BPL/SC/ST population in Non High Focus States in public health facilities. However for APL categories in Non High Focus States, a package of Rs. 650/- has been provided for tubectomy only in public health facilities.
6. Introduction of a National Family Planning Insurance Scheme to cover any mishap that may occur due to sterilization.
7. Promotion of male participation through Non Scalpel Vasectomy.
8. Strengthening of post partum family planning services in the health facilities in view of the substantial increase in institutional deliveries.
9. A rational human resource development plan is in place for provision of IUCD, minilap and NSV to empower the facilities (DH, CH, PHC, SHC) with at least one provider each for each the services and Sub Centres with ANMs trained in IUD insertion.
10. Demand generation activities in the form display of posters, billboards and other audio and video materials in the various facilities.
11. More emphasis on Spacing methods like IUCD.
12. IEC campaigns to publicize the benefits of small family and availability of free Family Planning Services are being undertaken through mass media and mid media, under the "Swasth Bharat" programme and World

Population Day celebrations through Doordarshan and other satellite channels.

13. Availability of Fixed Day Static Services at all facilities.

(d) Total Fertility Rate has come down from 6.0 in 1951 to 2.5 in 2010. 21 major States have already reached the replacement level of fertility, with a TFR of 2.1 or less. 7 States have a TFR between 2.1 and 3 and remaining 7 States have a TFR of more than 3.

(e) High Under 5 Mortality, low contraceptive use, high unmet need of Family Planning Services and poor social determinants of health which include low female literacy, lack of women's empowerment and low age at marriage are the main hurdles in reducing TFR to the desired level.

Statement**Allocation and Expenditure under Family Planning for FYs 2009-10 to 2012-13**

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Rs. in Crore
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
A. High Focus States										
1.	Bihar	58.15	46.87	82.42	46.10	79.17	38.86	85.18	21.89	
2.	Chhattisgarh	21.21	14.23	22.23	14.25	19.11	26.67	25.32	3.19	
3.	Himachal	4.02	4.15	3.97	2.87	4.20	2.96	4.03	1.17	
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.70	1.94	2.76	1.96	3.05	2.29	2.50	1.02	
5.	Jharkhand	19.06	0.00	24.52	16.22	17.08	17.61	26.69	6.70	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	59.00	40.73	59.28	65.44	72.12	62.17	72.32	23.69	
7.	Odisha	18.28	13.72	16.90	14.67	16.78	14.82	17.52	8.64	
8.	Rajasthan	40.90	34.74	50.82	38.78	47.49	30.52	47.02	18.72	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Uttar Pradesh	84.81	49.87	83.45	44.27	79.06	28.80	67.11	3.12
10.	Uttarakhand	3.65	3.65	5.19	3.47	4.55	3.60	4.83	1.64
	SUB TOTAL	311.80	209.90	351.54	248.03	342.61	228.30	352.52	89.77
	B. NE States								0.00
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.30	0.19	0.34	0.21	0.34	0.21	0.74	0.11
12.	Assam	17.25	9.20	19.17	16.48	18.66	10.03	13.27	6.37
13.	Manipur	0.45	0.20	0.48	0.22	0.10	0.22	0.41	0.13
14.	Meghalaya	0.46	0.03	0.82	0.38	0.74	0.11	0.69	0.19
15.	Mizoram	0.47	0.30	0.45	0.28	0.53	0.31	0.64	0.22
16.	Nagaland	0.39	0.05	0.56	0.34	0.37	0.28	1.09	0.11
17.	Sikkim	0.14	0.16	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.05	0.12	0.02
18.	Tripura	2.21	0.66	1.89	0.72	1.61	1.44	4.64	0.60
	SUB TOTAL	21.66	10.79	23.81	18.70	22.44	12.65	21.61	7.75

C. Non-High Focus States												
19.	Andhra	62.82	61.28	27.80	30.20	34.31	19.05	68.24	31.22	0.00		
20.	Goa	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.18	0.12	0.19	0.09			
21.	Gujarat	23.32	20.64	24.69	16.23	24.428	16.22	30.80	11.59			
22.	Haryana	13.69	6.62	10.49	4.96	12.04	5.87	18.78	4.53			
23.	Karnataka	45.15	27.82	54.46	30.12	37.36	22.82	21.69	15.22			
24.	Kerala	5.20	4.86	4.47	3.50	4.11	3.19	5.54	2.45			
25.	Maharashtra	59.13	39.82	45.99	38.56	43.14	36.22	42.94	24.16			
26.	Punjab	11.17	7.99	11.28	8.47	10.71	7.98	10.15	4.27			
27.	Tamil Nadu	31.21	24.25	34.05	26.26	31.43	25.50	32.32	13.97			
28.	West Bengal	41.13	27.14	42.50	22.41	39.96	22.45	35.45	13.35			
	SUB TOTAL	292.96	220.55	255.84	180.82	237.50	159.42	266.09	120.83			
D. Small States/UTs												
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.22	0.09	0.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.	Chandigarh	0.17	0.09	0.15	0.10	0.17	0.09	0.17	0.05
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.11	0.19	0.11	0.17	0.06
32.	Daman and Diu	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.00
33.	Delhi	3.12	1.72	3.63	1.46	3.63	0.96	4.39	0.76
34.	Lakshyadweep	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	-	0.02	0.01
35.	Puducherry	-	0.39	0.77	0.62	0.70	0.72	0.82	0.26
	SUB TOTAL	3.63	2.44	4.87	2.38	4.78	1.94	5.83	1.23
	GRAND TOTAL	630.03	443.68	636.06	449.93	607.33	402.31	646.06	219.58

Note:- Expenditure figures for F.Y. 2009-10 are as per Audit Report and for F.Ys. 2010-11 to 2012-13 (up to 31.12.20120) are as per FMR

Arrangements for CGHS Beneficiaries in Ghaziabad

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

(a) the details of arrangements made for CGHS beneficiaries in Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that arrangement made there are inadequate and the beneficiaries have to travel long distance to avail the CGHS facility; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to open more CGHS dispensaries in Ghaziabad?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Ghaziabad has one CGHS Wellness Centre in operation in its own building at Kamla Nehru Nagar. There is adequate number of doctors in position in the dispensary to cater to the healthcare needs of the CGHS beneficiaries. In addition, Medical Specialist visits the Wellness Centre thrice a week. Yoga Centre is also functional in the Wellness Centre. The Ministry has also empanelled the renowned private hospitals of Ghaziabad like Pushpanjali Hospital, Yashoda Hospital, Narendra Mohan Hospital etc. to provide quality inpatient medical treatment to CGHS beneficiaries.

(b) and (c) Arrangements made for the CGHS beneficiaries associated with Ghaziabad dispensary are adequate. So far as opening of more dispensaries in Ghaziabad is concerned, CGHS has hired a private accommodation to open a dispensary at Sahibabad. Offers have also been invited for a rented accommodation for opening another CGHS dispensary at Indrapuram, Ghaziabad.

Spread of swine flu in Delhi

†240. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister HEALTH AND WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Swine Flu has re-surfaced like an epidemic in the National Capital Region especially Delhi in recent days;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any patient has died from this disease, and the measures being taken to prevent this disease from repeatedly spreading in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There has been an increase in number of Influenza A H1N1 cases as compared to the previous two years. 615 laboratory confirmed cases and 11 deaths have been reported as on 21.02.2013 in National Capital Territory of Delhi.

The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has taken steps to increase awareness among public for adopting simple public health measures such as hand washing, covering the mouth while coughing, sneezing and avoiding crowded places. The high risk contacts of cases are being given chemoprophylaxis. Arrangements have been made in 8 laboratories and 22 hospitals for early diagnosis and treatment that would also reduce spread of the disease.

Collaborative initiative to Combat blindness

241. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of India while inaugurating the 28th Congress of the AsiaPacific Academy of Ophthalmology has stressed the need for the collaborative initiative to combat blindness across the country;

(b) if so, whether the number of blind persons in the country are increasing day by day;

(c) if so, whether private sector involvement would be strengthened to combat blindness across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the report received from Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, the Hon'ble President of India has stressed the need for the collaborative initiative to combat blindness across the country while inaugurating the 28th Congress of the Asia-Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology.

(b) With the continuous efforts of the National Programme for Control of

Blindness (NPCB) the prevalence of blindness in the country has come down from 1.1% (2001-02) to 1% (2006-07).

However, the number of new cases are also increasing due to increase in population and life expectancy.

(c) and (d) The NPCB provides for involvement of private sector, *viz.* identified Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), private practitioners etc. to combat blindness across the country as per the following norms:

1. Recurring grant-in-aid up to Rs. 750/- to NGOs for performing free cataract operations with Intra-ocular lens (IOL) implantation and upto Rs. 1000/- per case for treatment of other eye diseases;
2. Non-recurring grant-in-aid upto Rs. 30/- lakh to NGOs on a 1:1 sharing basis for expansion/up-gradation of eye units/NGO hospitals in rural and tribal areas;
3. Non-recurring grant-in-aid upto Rs. 15/- lakh for strengthening/developing of Eye Banks;
4. Non-recurring grant-in-aid upto Rs. 1 lakh for strengthening/developing of Eye Donation Centres;
5. Non-recurring grant-in-aid upto Rs. 50,000/- for setting up/strengthening Vision Centres;
6. Recurring grant-in-aid of Rs. 1500/- per pair of eyes to Eye Banks towards honorarium of Eye Bank Staff, consumables including preservation material and media, transportation/Petrol Oil Lubricant (POL) and contingencies;
7. Recurring grant-in-aid of Rs. 1000/- per pair of eyes collected to Eye Donation Centre towards honorarium of Eye Donation Centre staff, consumable including preservation material and media, transportation/travel cost/POL and contingencies;
8. Involvement of Private Eye Surgeons for delivery of primary eye-care services in rural areas and to provide treatment for disease like, diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma, squint, retina of prematurity (ROP), low vision etc. upto Rs. 1000/- per case.

Shortage of medicines at rural Health Centres

242. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Sub-Centres (SCs) functional in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of facilities made available in these Centres;

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is acute shortage of medicines and other health facilities in these centres;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has asked State Governments to make available maximum health facilities including medicines in these centres; and

(f) if so, the details along with the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) A State/UT-wise statement of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Sub-Centres (SCs) functional as on 31-3-2011 as per Rural Health Statistic in India, 2011 is given in Statement - I (*See* below).

(b) The details of facilities that are required to be provided at CHC, PHCs and SCs is available as Statement - II in the National Rural health Mission (NRHM) Framework for Implementation which is available at the official web-site of the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare namely www.mohfw.nic.in/NRHM.htm.

(c) and (d) No acute shortage of medicines has been reported in the public health facilities. However, in the 6th Common Review Mission findings, some gaps in the availability of medicines have been reported in a few States.

(e) and (f) Yes. The States have been impressed upon from time to time to make available improved health facilities including free essential medicines in all public health facilities. Accordingly, financial support is also being provided to States under NRHM to strengthen the health system including for ensuring uninterrupted supply of free essential medicines in public health facilities based on the requirement proposed by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans.

Further, incentives upto 5% of the NRHM outlay has been introduced in 2012-13 for establishing policy framework and systems for providing free generic medicines to those who access public health facilities.

A State/UT-wise data of approvals provided for drugs under NRHM for the year 2012-13 is at Annexure B.

Statement - I

Number of sub-centres, PHCs and CHCs functioning

Sl. No.	State/UT	As on March 2011		
		Sub centre	PHCs	CHCs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	1624	281
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	286	97	48
3.	Assam	4604	938	108
4.	Bihar	9696	1863	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	5076	741	148
6.	Goa	175	19	5
7.	Gujarat	7274	1123	305
8.	Haryana	2508	444	107
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2067	453	76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1907	397	83
11.	Jharkhand	3958	330	188
12.	Karnataka ³	8870	2310	180
13.	Kerala	4575	809	224
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8869	1156	333
15.	Maharashtra	10580	1809	365

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Manipur	420	80	16
17.	Meghalaya	405	109	29
18.	Mizoram	370	57	9
19.	Nagaland	396	126	21
20.	Odisha ¹	6688	1228	377
21.	Punjab	2950	446	129
22.	Rajasthan	11487	1517	376
23.	Sikkim	146	24	2
24.	Tamil Nadu ²	8706	1204	385
25.	Tripura	632	79	11
26.	Uttarakhand	1765	239	55
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	3692	515
28.	West Bengal	10356	909	348
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	114	19	4
30.	Chandigarh	17	0	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	6	1
32.	Daman and Diu	26	3	2
33.	Delhi	41	8	0
34.	Lakshadweep	14	4	3
35.	Puducherry	53	24	3
ALL INDIA		148124	23887	4809

Note:

¹ Total 146 new CHCs have been created by converting 117 PHCs and 29 Area Hospitals.

² 50 PHCs established. To fall within the norms of GOI, Addl. PHCs PHCs and upgraded PHCs have been given nomenclatures as PHCs or CHCs and declared 385 CHCs with 1 CHC per block

³ 146 CHCs now shown as Taluk Level Hospitals

Statement II

*Approvals for Drugs in Administrative Approval under NRHM for the Year
2012-13 (Nov. 2012)*

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Approved
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	187.01
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3657.68
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	415.49
4.	Assam	11617.99
5.	Bihar	8408.9
6.	Chandigarh	109.4
7.	Chhattisgarh	893.02
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	66.56
9.	Daman and Diu	14.9
10.	Delhi	1737.46
11.	Goa	196.56
12.	Gujarat	2317.08
13.	Haryana	2264.57
14.	Himachal Pradesh	489.1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	968.46
16.	Jharkhand	3548.12
17.	Karnataka	5656.91
18.	Kerala	3121.92

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Approved
19.	Lakshadweep	2.6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8039.77
21.	Maharashtra	19241.1
22.	Manipur	409.41
23.	Meghalaya	826.07
24.	Mizoram	522.66
25.	Nagaland	805.82
26.	Odisha	5482.31
27.	Puducherry	251.82
28.	Punjab	4787.87
29.	Rajasthan	5067.03
30.	Sikkim	224.79
31.	Tamil Nadu	7504.2
32.	Tripura	633.35
33.	Uttar Pradesh	14148.2
34.	Uttarakhand	664.88
35.	West Bengal	15888.04
	TOTAL	**130158.05

Source: State RoPs 2012-13

**Excluding the approvals under National Disease control Programmes

Involvement of unqualified healthcare providers in rural setting

243. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether attention of the Ministry has been drawn to the news items

which appeared in The Indian Express on 24th December, 2012 that unqualified healthcare providers account for 70 of every 100 primary care visits in a rural setting as published in the December edition of Health Affairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Ministry on this report;

(c) whether the Ministry acknowledge this report and, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or will be taken to improve the healthcare facility throughout the country and by when?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The article in the Newspaper quotes an article in the December edition of Health Affairs. However, the news item that unqualified healthcare providers account for 70 of every 100 primary care visits in a rural setting is not a part of the findings of this article but is quoted from another study.

(c) The article does not differentiate between primary care and secondary care or between public and private, and different types of qualifications. The article mentions checklists developed under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), which is incorrect. Further, unstable angina has never been part of our public health programme under NRHM, and even asthma is not on any NRHM produced protocols. There are wide variations in the reported percentage of unqualified practitioners in India. While the quoted study states that 67% of the sampled providers had no medical qualification, the 61st round (July 2004-June 2005) of the National Sample Survey (NSSO) on "Employment and Unemployment" States "a total of 75% of those identified as doctors had some medical training, which means that 25% of those identified as doctors had no technical training in medicine at all.

(d) Notwithstanding reply given in part (c), Public Health is a state subject. Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) financial support is provided to States to strengthen the health system based on the requirement proposed by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans. Support is also being provided under NRHM for multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists, provisions of incentives to serve in rural areas, mainstreaming of AYUSH, improved accommodation arrangements in rural areas etc. To increase the availability of

doctors, several initiatives have been taken to rationalize the norms in medical education, such as, relaxation in land requirements, bed strength, increase in ceiling for maximum intake for undergraduates, enhancement of teacher-students ration in PG etc which has resulted in substantial increase in number of undergraduate and post graduate seats. Government has also approved setting up of ANM/GNM Schools in different States besides setting up of Institutes of Paramedical Sciences At National and regional levels. Further, the government is supporting the States for quality assurance in public health facilities and for 'in-service' training of service providers in public health facilities to improve their knowledge and skills.

Report of national initiative for allied health sciences

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

(a) whether the report of the National Initiatives for Allied Health Sciences has been released in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the highlights/ recommendations of the said report; and

(d) the details of the action taken so far by Government on the said report?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The report of the National Initiative for Allied Health Sciences has been released on 21.2.2012 to develop a framework to improve allied health training, education and regulation in the country.

(c) Highlights of the report are as follows:-

(i) The need for an overarching regulatory body for Allied Health Professional excluding doctors, nurses, dentists and pharmacists.

(ii) The establishment of national and regional institutes of Allied health Sciences, dedicated to nurturing and retaining talent in the allied health space.

(iii) Standardization of allied health Education.

(iv) Putting in place quality control Mechanisms for educational institutions,

teaching methods, clinical protocols, workforce management and other related issues.

- (v) Standardized nomenclature and acceptable terminologies for the various allied health professionals.
- (vi) Establishing interim regulatory mechanisms to standardize curricula, training programmes and develop faculty across India in the allied health streams.
- (vii) The establishment of management structure at the National, State and Institutional levels.

(d) The process for establishing one National Institute of Paramedical Sciences (NIPS) and eight Regional Institutes of Paramedical Sciences (RIPS) has already been initiated.

Establishing of medical colleges by PSUs

245. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Medical Colleges are being established by NALCO at Rayagada in Odisha, by NTPC at Sundargarh, by Mahanadi Coalfield Limited at Talcher, High Tech Medical College at Rourkela, Railway Medical College at Bhubaneswar and ESIC Medical College at Bhubaneswar;
- (b) whether these Public Sector Units have already applied and completed the preliminary work for the establishment of Medical Colleges; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Medical Council of India (MCI) has not received any application for establishment of new medical college under Section 10 (A) of IMC Act, 1956 by NALCO, NTPC, Mahanadi Coalfield Limited, Railways and ESIC at Rayagada, Sundergarh, Talchar and Bhubaneswar respectively.

However, the MCI has issued Letter of Permission for establishment of Hi-Tech Medical College and Hospital, Rourkela by Vigyan Bharti Charitable Trust, Bhubaneswar for the academic year 2012-13.

Cancer preventions strategy

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

- (a) the number and details of people dying from cancer in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the reasons for spreading of this disease, State-wise;
- (c) the steps the Centre and the States are taking for the prevention of this disease;
- (d) whether Government is making the public aware on how to prevent themselves from this disease; and
- (e) how much budget has been allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Based on the information collected through the National Cancer Registry Programme of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the details of estimated number of cancer deaths State/UT wise for the last three years is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Increase in number of cancer cases may be attributed to, *inter-alia*, ageing population, unhealthy life style, use of tobacco and tobacco products etc.

(c) and (d) While Health is a State subject, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in prevention, early detection and management of cancer cases, Government of India has launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 districts across 21 States. Under the programme, financial assistance upto Rs. 1.00 lakh per patient is provided for chemotherapy drugs to treat 100 Cancer patients per district.

The programme also envisages strengthening Government Medical College Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCC) across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centres (TCC) for providing comprehensive Cancer care services. These institutions are eligible for financial assistance upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 120 crore from State Government).

Central Government also supplements the efforts of the States Governments by focusing on early detection of cancer, promoting health education and creating awareness.

In addition, awareness generation through Prasar Bharti under the Swasth Bharat Programme has also been undertaken.

(e) Rs. 3.00 crore had been allocated for advertisement and publicity for the year 2012-2013 under NPCDCS including cancer.

Statement

*Estimated Number of Cancer Deaths in different States/UTs of India (2009-2011)**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Estimated Cancer Deaths		
		2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	186	192	197
2.	Andhra Pradesh	36145	36641	37144
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	592	611	632
4.	Assam	12379	12598	12822
5.	Bihar	41735	42787	43864
6.	Chandigarh	505	523	540
7.	Chhattisgarh	10341	10541	10745
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	164	179	195
9.	Daman and Diu	102	109	114
10.	Delhi	7649	7962	8289
11.	Goa	658	499	493
12.	Gujarat	25497	26037	26588
13.	Haryana	11104	11401	11708
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2947	2996	3045

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4952	5042	5134
16.	Jharkhand	13902	14237	14579
17.	Karnataka	24688	25105	25531
18.	Kerala	14540	14672	14805
19.	Lakshadweep	30	32	32
20.	Madhya Pradesh	26088	26645	27214
21.	Maharashtra	48859	49911	50989
22.	Manipur	667	679	690
23.	Meghalaya	1228	1260	1295
24.	Mizoram	595	610	626
25.	Nagaland	1277	1341	1410
26.	Odisha	17696	17970	18249
27.	Puducherry	483	492	502
28.	Punjab	12090	12330	12575
29.	Rajasthan	29463	30209	30976
30.	Sikkim	204	209	216
31.	Tamil Nadu	37806	38452	39127
32.	Tripura	1536	1560	1583
33.	Uttar Pradesh	85202	87189	89224
34.	Uttaranchal	4257	4345	4435
35.	West Bengal	38903	39545	40199
TOTAL		514470	524911	535767

* Based on M/I ratio of Mumbai data (2006-08)

Source: NCRP: National Cancer Registry Programme (ICMR)

Per capita expenditure on health

247. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to increase the per capita expenditure in health and allocate more funds to develop non-infrastructure sector during Twelfth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the per capita expenditure in health in India is much less than many developing countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the 12th Five Year plan document of Planning Commission, the projections for the Twelfth Plan envisage increasing total public funding by the Centre and States, plan and non-plan, on core health from 1.04 percent of GDP in 2011-12 to 1.87 per cent of GDP by the end of the Twelfth Plan. When viewed in the perspective of the broader health sector, the total Government expenditure as a proportion of GDP in the Twelfth Plan is likely to increase from 1.94 per cent of GDP in the last year of the Eleventh Plan to 3.04 per cent in the corresponding year of the Twelfth Plan. The Plan envisages substantial expansion and strengthening of the public health systems both in rural and urban areas, with robust provision of primary health care. Other focus areas include strengthening human resources in health, regulation in drugs and food system and developing Health information system.

(c) and (d) According to World Health Statistics 2012 published by World Health Organisation (WHO), the capita total expenditure on health in 2009, for India is US\$ 44 (at average exchange rate) as compared to total expenditure on health in respect of some select developing countries e.g. China : US\$191, Bangladesh : US\$ 21, Indonesia : US\$ 56, Kenya : US\$ 36, Pakistan : US\$ 20 and Philippines : US \$ 66.

Availability of banned drugs in the market

248. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several drugs which are banned in developed countries are freely available in India and some of these drugs have proved more harmful;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the drugs banned outside India but available in India;

(c) whether it is also a fact that several drugs banned in India are still available in the domestic market;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to implement strictly the Central authority's ban on drugs and verify whether any banned drugs are being sold in the market?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A drug banned/restricted in one country may continue to be marketed in other countries as the respective government examines the usage, doses, indications permitted etc. and overall risk-benefits ratio and takes decisions on the continued marketing of any drug in that country.

Safety issues of drug formulations, as and when reported, are assessed in consultation with the Expert Committees/Drugs Technical Advisory Board (DTAB). Based on the recommendations of the Expert Committees/DTAB, the Central Government prohibits manufacture, sale and distribution of such drugs in the country. So far, the Central Government has prohibited the manufacture, sale and distribution of 91 drugs.

(c) to (e) The manufacture or sale of a drug prohibited by the Central Government is an offence. Under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945, the Drug Control Authorities of the State/Union Territory Governments ensure that the drugs prohibited are not marketed in the country. However, being a clandestine activity such practices are dealt with only through continuous surveillance and surprise inspections raids by

the State Drug Control Departments. The inspectorate staff keep strict vigil and draw samples of drugs for test and analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country. The violations, if any, are dealt with by them in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. A new scheme has been prepared by the Central Government for providing assistance for strengthening of State Drug Control Departments during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Regulation of medical education standard

249. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to provide a mechanism to regulate standard of medical education in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether views of the State Governments and other stakeholders have been ascertained in this regard; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956 already provides that the Medical Council of India (MCI) will prescribe the minimum standards of medical education required for granting medical qualification by universities or medical institutions in India. The Act also provides that the Council shall furnish draft regulations and all subsequent amendments to all State Governments before seeking approval from the Central Government.

Clinical trials in the country

†250. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether illegal clinical trials are beings conducted on the people of our country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether India has turned into a laboratory for all the countries of the world as well as for the pharmaceutical companies;

(c) whether Government has contemplated to enact any stringent law to put a check upon it; and,

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Clinical trial is an essential component of drug discovery research. In order to generate adequate evidence to establish safety and efficacy of any new drug for any specific indication, it is necessary that over and above in vitro studies and in vivo studies in animals, the product is also administered to human subjects (healthy human subjects and/or patients) and clinically studied under a well-defined protocol, to establish its safety and efficacy. As per the Clinical Trial Registry (www.clinicaltrials.gov) maintained by the National Institute of Health, USA, as against 1,30,302 clinical trials reported from various parts of the world as on 3.8.2012, only 2010 clinical trials were conducted in India as compared to 63,036 in USA, 34,616 in Europe, 3,091 in China and 3,551 in South Korea. As per the Clinical Trial Registry (CTRI) maintained by the ICMR, New Delhi, the number of clinical trials approved by Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) during the last few years is as under:

Year	number of approved clinical trials registered at CTRI
2007	3
2008	65
2009	391
2010	500
2011	321
2012	262
TOTAL	1542

However, certain cases of irregularities in the conduct of clinical trials have been reported in the country.

(c) and (d) Recently, several new regulatory initiatives and legislative measures have been taken by the Government, especially for the safety and well being of the clinical trial participants and compensations have been paid to the clinical trial participants. The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 have been amended by the notifications G.S.R. 53(E) dated 30.1.2013, G.S.R. 63(E) dated 1.2.2013 and G.S.R. No. 72(E) Dated 8.2.2013 for strengthening of regulatory mechanism for the conduct of clinical trials, which *inter alia* include:-

- (i) Provision for compensation in case of injury or death due to clinical trials and free medical management as long as required.
- (ii) Expansion of responsibilities of Sponsor, Investigator and Ethics Committees to ensure that the reports of Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) including deaths are reported, analysed as per the prescribed timelines and in case of clinical trial related injury or death, compensation is paid as per the prescribed procedures.
- (iii) Revised and more elaborate informed consent documents.
- (iv) Time-bound reporting of injury or death to the DCG(I).
- (v) Constitution of independent Expert Committee by DCG (I) to examine the cases of deaths and give recommendations to DCG (I).
- (vi) Registration of clinical trials at Clinical Trials Registry of India before enrolling the first patient for the study.
- (vii) Registration of Ethics Committee, valid for a period of three years and suspension or cancellation or the registration in case of non-compliance to the provisions.
- (viii) Authorization to CDSCO to inspect, search and seize any records, documents, drugs, etc.
- (ix) Provision for suspension or cancellation or debarment from conduct of clinical trials in case of non-compliance to the provisions.

National institute of paramedical sciences

251. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Ministry for setting up of a National Institute of Allied Health Sciences offering post-graduate courses in various allied health streams;

(b) what concrete steps have been ensured so far for the setting up of as per the proposal of the Ministry, a National Institute of Paramedical Sciences (NIPS) at New Delhi and eight Regional Institutes of Paramedical Sciences (RIPs) in Nagpur, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Bihar;

(c) the criteria for selecting States for setting up NIPS;

(d) whether there is any proposal for setting up this also in Gujarat; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) HLL Live Care Limited has been engaged as Project Management Consultant for setting up of National Institute of Paramedical Sciences (NIPS)/National Institute of Allied Health Sciences (NIAHS) and eight Regional Institutes of Paramedical Sciences (RIPS)/Regional Institutes of Allied Health Sciences (RIAHS).

Suitable sites for setting up of NIPS at Delhi and all 8 RIPS at Nagpur, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Bihar have been identified in consultation with respective State Governments.

Detailed Project Reports (DRPs) of NIPS, Delhi and RIPS at Chandigarh and Coimbatore have been finalized.

(c) States for setting up of RIPS have been identified on regional basis which will cater to the needs of neighboring States of the region.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal for setting up of RIPS in Gujarat. State of Gujarat will be covered by RIPS Nagpur.

Survey on extent of vitamin D deficiency

252. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that despite ample sunlight in India, people are deficient in Vitamin D;

(b) whether Government has carried out any surveys to study the extent of this deficiency and the kind of health problems it is causing among the people; and

(c) whether Government would consider passing a law to compulsorily fortify packaged milk with Vitamin D to tackle the prevailing deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Medical Research has reported that surveys carried out in India indicate that despite ample sunlight, people are deficient in Vitamin D. The prevalence of Vitamin D deficiency is in the range of 10 percent to over 90 per cent across all age groups. The synthesis of Vitamin D in the body is dependent on multiple factors like duration and time of exposure to sunlight, latitude, atmospheric pollution, skin pigmentation, etc.

The studies have also shown that the Vitamin D deficiency may be associated with low bone mineral density leading to weaker bones and fracture risk.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Flouting of EWS norms by Private Hospitals

253. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Private Hospitals in the country which have been allotted land on concessional rates are not providing free treatment to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) of the society and thus violating the guidelines of Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the action Government has taken/proposes to take against such Private Hospitals which have been allotted land at Concessional rates but flout Government guidelines; and

(d) the mechanism Government has evolved to ensure that economically weaker sections of the society get free treatment in these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Since Health is a State subject, the information regarding allotment of land to certain private hospitals at concessional rate with the condition to provide free treatment to the poor patients in the country is not maintained centrally. However, the Directorate of Health Services under the Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that as per their available record, there are 46 functional identified private hospitals which were given land on concessional rates by land allotting agencies, namely, DDA, MCD and L and DO. Out of the 46 functional identified private hospitals, 43 private hospitals are providing free treatment to the eligible patient of EWS category, to the extent of 10% IPD and 25% of total OPD completely free of any charges, as per the directions of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and three hospitals, namely, Mool Chand Khairati Ram Hospital, St. Stephen's Hospital and Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute and Research Centre are not providing free treatment and their matter is subjudice before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Directorate of Health Services under the Government of NCT of Delhi has also informed that the identified hospitals whose achievements in IPD or OPD or both is less than requisite 10% IPD and 25% of total OPD for the year 2012 have been issued notice by the Directorate of Health Services, GNCTD.

(d) Govt. of NCT of Delhi has informed that the following major steps for implementing the provisions of free treatment in identified private hospitals:

1. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has issued fresh guidelines in pursuance of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 1.9.2011 in SLP No. 18599/2009 in the matter of Dharmshila Hospitals and Research Centre *Vs.* All India Lawyers Union and other connected matters.
2. A monitoring Committee has been constituted under Director Health Services by GNCTD to monitor the free treatment provided by the identified private hospitals to EWS patients. The Monitoring Committee inspects 4 to 5 such hospitals each month for ensuring the implementation of the directions made by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

3. Special Referral Centres have been established and Nodal Officers have been appointed in each of the identified private and Government Hospitals for facilitating the referral and treatment of EWS patients.
4. Advertisement regarding the provision of free treatment is regularly published in the leading daily newspapers in Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu and English and broadcast in the electronic media, Television and FM Channels to increase the public awareness amongst them.
5. A webpage www.health.delhigovt.nic.in-MIS link of Department of Health and Family Welfare-Free Bed Monitoring, has been created by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi which displays the real time availability of free Critical and Non-Critical beds and names and contact number of Nodal Officers for facilitating the referral of EWS patients from Govt. Hospitals to identified private hospitals and for monitoring purposes. This webpage is also for the public display.
6. A full day Workshop was organized by Directorate of Health Services, Govt. of NCT of Delhi wherein all the stakeholders participated and the authorities of identified private hospitals were sensitized in order to facilitate the free treatment to EWS patients and increase the number of EWS patients availing this facilities.

Cancer deaths in Punjab

254. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the study carried out by the Punjab Government that at least 33,000 people have died of cancer in the State during the last five years;

(b) if so, whether Government is trying to find out the cause of high incidence of cancer deaths in Punjab;

(c) the figures of deaths due to cancer in every State and also the number of patients suffering from cancer; and

(d) the steps Government is taking to combat the spread of this dreadful disease in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research has initiated a project on "Development of an Atlas of Cancer in Punjab State" in March, 2011 to find out whether the incidence/death of cancer is high in Punjab, in particular, and in any specific region or regions of Punjab.

(c) Based on information collected through the National Cancer Registry Program of ICMR, the details of estimated number of new cancer cases and number of cancer deaths State/UT-wise, during each of the three years (2009-11) are given in Statement-I and Statement -II (*See below*)

(d) While Health is a State subject, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in prevention, early detection and management of cancer cases, Government of India has launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 districts across 21 States. Under the programme, financial assistance upto Rs. 1.00 lakh per patient is provided for chemotherapy drugs to treat 100 Cancer patients per district.

The programme also envisages strengthening Government Medical College Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCC) across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centres (TCC) for providing comprehensive Cancer care services. These institutions are eligible for financial assistance upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government).

Central Government also supplements the efforts of the State Governments by focussing on early detection of cancer, promoting health education and creating awareness.

Statement - I

*State/UT-wise Estimated Number of new Cancer Cases (2009-2011)**

Sl. No.	State	Cancer cases		
		2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	322	324	327

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	71737	72553	73330
3.	Aruanchal Pradesh	1144	1170	1188
4.	Assam	24084	24460	24716
5.	Bihar	85978	87924	89030
6.	Chandigarh	873	889	909
7.	Chhattisgarh	21307	21752	22053
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	266	282	298
9.	Daman and Diu	182	195	210
10.	Delhi	12930	13201	13459
11.	Goa	1236	1248	1267
12.	Gujarat	50388	51301	52092
13.	Haryana	21071	21473	21809
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5798	5868	5905
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10390	10615	10775
16.	Jharkhand	27451	28013	28381
17.	Karnataka	49688	50436	51070
18.	Kerala	28309	28682	29381
19.	Lakshadweep	53	54	56
20.	Madhya Pradesh	51521	52485	53132
21.	Maharashtra	94283	95706	96890
22.	Manipur	1422	1455	1480
23.	Meghalaya	2457	2516	2551
24.	Mizoram	1137	1160	1179

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Nagaland	1695	1701	1717
26.	Odisha	35407	35878	36171
27.	Puducherry	1033	1060	1083
28.	Punjab	23268	23577	23826
29.	Rajasthan	57146	58271	59004
30.	Sikkim	349	357	364
31.	Tamil Nadu	76279	77418	78446
32.	Tripura	3081	3132	3178
33.	Uttar Pradesh	166327	169419	171369
34.	Uttaranchal	8463	8616	8740
35.	West Bengal	76935	77975	78820
TOTAL		1014010	1031166	1044242

*Based on cancer incidence data (2006-08) and actual growth rate(2001-2011) observed in India.

Statement - II

*Estimated Number of Cancer Deaths in different States/UTs of India (2009-2011)**

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Estimated Cancer Deaths		
		2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	186	192	197
2.	Andhra Pradesh	36145	36641	37144
3.	Aruanchal Pradesh	592	611	632
4.	Assam	12379	12598	12822

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bihar	41735	42787	43864
6.	Chandigarh	505	523	540
7.	Chhattisgarh	10341	10541	10745
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	164	179	195
9.	Daman and Diu	102	109	114
10.	Delhi	7649	7962	8289
11.	Goa	658	499	493
12.	Gujarat	25497	26037	26588
13.	Haryana	11104	11401	11708
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2947	2996	3045
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4952	5042	5134
16.	Jharkhand	13902	14237	14579
17.	Karnataka	24688	25105	25531
18.	Kerala	14540	14672	14805
19.	Lakshadweep	30	32	32
20.	Madhya Pradesh	26088	26645	27214
21.	Maharashtra	48859	49911	50989
22.	Manipur	667	679	690
23.	Meghalaya	1228	1260	1295
24.	Mizoram	595	610	626
25.	Nagaland	1277	1341	1410
26.	Odisha	17696	17970	18249

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Puducherry	483	492	502
28.	Punjab	12090	12330	12575
29.	Rajasthan	29463	30209	30976
30.	Sikkim	204	209	216
31.	Tamil Nadu	37806	38452	39127
32.	Tripura	1536	1560	1583
33.	Uttar Pradesh	85202	87189	89224
34.	Uttaranchal	4257	4345	4435
35.	West Bengal	38903	39545	40199
TOTAL		514470	524911	535767

* Based on M/I ratio of Mumbai data (2006-08)

Source: NCRP: National Cancer Registry Programme (ICMR)

Decrease in Primary Health Centres

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Primary Health Centres in the villages is decreasing continuously;

(b) whether Government is also aware of the fact that the incentives presently being provided by Government have not been able to enthruse the doctors to go to the villages and backward areas;

(c) the extent of shortage of doctors, nurses, specialists and lab technicians in the villages at present;

(d) whether it is also a fact that National Rural Health Mission has not been able to utilize its resources fully due to this shortage; and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to meet this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The data on the number of Primary Health Centres functional in the last three years upto March, 2011 as per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2011 is given in Statement - I (*See below*) This data does not show decrease in the number of Primary Health Centres.

(b) Though a comprehensive evaluation of effect of incentives is yet to be carried out, the data on doctors added during the NRHM period shows augmentation of doctors in public facilities wherever vacancies existed. During 2005-2012, 2131 Specialists, 7382 Medical Officers and 11478 AYUSH doctors have been added.

(c) The State/UT wise detail of shortfall of doctors, nurses, Specialist and lab technicians as per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2011 is given in Statement - II, III, IV and V (*See below*).

(d) The statement showing the release and expenditure for FY 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 under NRHM is given in Statement - VI (*See below*)

(e) Public Health is a state subject. Financial support is provided to States under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to strengthen the health system including engagement of doctors and paramedics on contractual basis based on the requirement proposed by the States in their annual Programme Implementation Plans. Further, support is also being provided under NRHM for multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists, provision of incentives to serve in rural areas, mainstreaming of AYUSH, improved accommodation arrangement in rural areas etc.

To increase the availability of doctors several initiatives have been taken to rationalize the norms in medical education, such as, relaxation in land requirements, bed strength, increase in ceiling for maximum intake for undergraduates, enhancement of teacher-student ratio in PG etc which has resulted in substantial increase in number of undergraduate and post graduate seats. Government has also approved setting up of ANM/GNM Schools in different States besides setting up of Institutes of Paramedical Sciences at National and regional levels.

Statement - I*Number of primary health centres functioning as per RHS Bulletins*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2008	2009	2010	2011
		As on	As on	As on	As on
		March 2008	March 2009	March 2010	March 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1570	1570	1570	1624
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	116	116	97	97
3.	Assam	844	844	856	938
4.	Bihar	1641	1776	1863	1863
5.	Chhattisgarh	721	715	716	741
6.	Goa	19	19	19	19
7.	Gujarat	1073	1084	1096	1123
8.	Haryana	420	437	441	444
9.	Himachal Pradesh	449	449	449	453
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	375	375	375	397
11.	Jharkhand	330	321	330	330
12.	Karnataka	2195	2193	2193	2310
13.	Kerala	909	697	813	809
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1149	1155	1155	1156
15.	Maharashtra	1816	1816	1816	1809
16.	Manipur	72	72	73	80
17.	Meghalaya	103	105	109	109
18.	Mizoram	57	57	57	57

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland	86	123	126	126
20.	Odisha	1279	1279	1279	1228
21.	Punjab	484	394	446	446
22.	Rajasthan	1503	1503	1504	1517
23.	Sikkim	24	24	24	24
24.	Tamil Nadu	1215	1277	1283	1204
25.	Tripura	76	76	79	79
26.	Uttarakhand	239	239	239	239
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3690	3690	3692	3692
28.	West Bengal	924	922	909	909
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	19	19	19
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	6	6	6	6
32.	Daman and Diu	3	2	3	3
33.	Delhi	8	8	8	8
34.	Lakshadweep	4	4	4	4
35.	Puducherry	39	24	24	24
TOTAL		23458	23391	23673	23887

Statement - II*Nursing Staff an PHCs and CHCs*

(As on March, 2011)						
Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ (R1)	Sanctioned (S)	In Position (P)	Vacant (S-P)	Shortfall ¹ (R1-P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3591	5364	4177	1187	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	433	NA	293	NA	140
3.	Assam	1694	NA	2844	NA	*
4.	Bihar ##	2353	1662	1736	*	617
5.	Chhattisgarh	1777	1085	497	588	1280
6.	Goa	54	133	132	1	*
7.	Gujarat	3258	4058	2705	1353	553
8.	Haryana#	1193	2478	2003	475	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	985	546	491	55	494
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	978	991	841	150	137
11.	Jharkhand	1646	1458	872	586	774
12.	Karnataka	3570	NA	4722	NA	*
13.	Kerala	2377	2099	2014	85	363
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3487	3723	2467	1256	1020
15.	Maharashtra	4364	10151	8154	1997	*
16.	Manipur	192	586	574	12	*
17.	Meghalaya	312	441	414	27	*
18.	Mizoram	120	NA	262	NA	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Nagaland	273	334	302	32	*
20.	Odisha	3867	1230	1046	184	2821
21.	Punjab	1349	1715	1952	*	*
22.	Rajasthan	4149	5628	11926	*	*
23.	Sikkim	38	NA	32	NA	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	3899	7646	6653	993	*
25.	Tripura	156	NA	393	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	624	240	248	*	376
27.	Uttar Pradesh#	7297	4548	2627	1921	4670
28.	West Bengal	3345	6853	4544	2309	*
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47	141	152	*	*
30.	Chandigarh	14	47	46	1	*
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	13	NA	30	NA	*
32.	Daman and Diu	17	14	11	3	6
33.	Delhi	8	5	3	2	5
34.	Lakshadweep	25	28	49	*	*
35.	Puducherry	45	121	132	*	*
ALL INDIA ²		57550	63325	65344	13217	13262

Notes:

#Data for 2010 repeated ##Sanctioned data for 2009 used

NA: Not Available

1. One per Primary Health Centre and seven per Community Health Centre

- * Surplus All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs
2. For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded

Statement-III***TOTAL SPECIALISTS AT CHCs***

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

(As on March, 2011)						
Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ (R)	Sanctioned (S)	In Position (P)	Vacant (S-P)	Shortfall (R-P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1124	578	408	170	716
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	192	NA	1	NA	191
3.	Assam	432	NA	216	NA	216
4.	Bihar##	280	280	151	129	129
5.	Chhattisgarh	592	592	82	510	510
6.	Goa	20	16	10	6	10
7.	Gujarat	1220	346	76	270	1144
8.	Haryana	428	257	45	212	383
9.	Himachal Pradesh	304	NA	9	NA	295
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	332	315	170	145	162
11.	Jharkhand	752	124	66	58	686
12.	Karnataka	720	NA	584	NA	136
13.	Kerala#	896	640	774	*	122
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1332	778	227	551	1105

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Maharashtra	1460	649	600	49	860
16.	Manipur	64	64	4	60	60
17.	Meghalaya	116	8	9	*	107
18.	Mizoram	36	NA	2	NA	34
19.	Nagaland	84	NA	34	NA	50
20.	Odisha	1508	812	438	374	1070
21.	Punjab	516	460	300	160	216
22.	Rajasthan	1504	1068	569	499	935
23.	Sikkim	8	NA	0	NA	8
24.	Tamil Nadu ³	1540	0	0	0	1540
25.	Tripura#	44	NA	0	NA	44
26.	Uttarakhand	220	210	78	132	142
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2060	2060	1894	166	166
28.	West Bengal	1392	542	175	367	1217
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	16	0	16	16
30.	Chandigarh	8	11	7	4	1
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	4	0	0	0	4
32.	Daman and Diu	8	2	0	2	8
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep##	12	0	1	*	11
35.	Puducherry	12	3	5	*	7
ALL INDIA ²		19236	9831	6935	3880	12301

Notes: #Data for 2010 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2010 used

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 - IV

LABORATORY TECHNICIANS at PHCs and CHCs

(As on March, 2011)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		(R)	(S)	(P)	(S-P)	(R-P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1905	1793	1476	317	429
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	145	NA	88	NA	57
3.	Assam	1046	NA	1211	NA	*
4.	Bihar##	1933	683	498	185	1435
5.	Chhattisgarh	889	889	277	612	612
6.	Goa	24	24	22	2	2
7.	Gujarat	1428	1426	975	451	453
8.	Haryana	551	446	316	130	235
9.	Himachal Pradesh	529	387	320	67	209
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	480	529	630	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	518	518	371	147	147
12.	Karnataka	2490	NA	1058	NA	1432

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Kerala	1033	238	268	*	765
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1489	816	606	210	883
15.	Maharashtra	2174	1492	1501	*	673
16.	Manipur	96	133	132	1	*
17.	Meghalaya	138	146	134	1	4
18.	Mizoram##	66	40	71	*	*
19.	Nagaland	147	NA	104	NA	43
20.	Odisha	1605	476	330	146	1275
21.	Punjab	575	648	497	151	78
22.	Rajasthan	1893	1818	2639	*	*
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	32	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1589	1406	896	510	693
25.	Tripura	90	NA	63	NA	27
26.	Uttarakhand	294	89	87	2	207
27.	Uttar Pradesh#	4207	1116	995	121	3212
28.	West Bengal	1257	984	525	459	732
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	23	22	1	1
30.	Chandigarh	2	8	8	0	*
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	7	NA	9	NA	*
32.	Daman and Diu	5	4	4	0	1
33.	Delhi	8	3	2	1	6
34.	Lakshadweep	7	8	12	*	*
35.	Puducherry	27	10	29	*	*
ALL INDIA ²		28696	16153	16208	3525	13611

Notes: #Data for 2010 repeated

Sanctioned data for 2010 repeated

NA: Not Available

¹ One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre

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

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

Statement - V

General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) - Allopathic at CHCs

(As on March, 2011)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned	In Position
		(S)	(P)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	880	650
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	108
3.	Assam	NA	391
4.	Bihar	NA	451
5.	Chhattisgarh	592	276
6.	Goa	21	20
7.	Gujarat	686	571
8.	Haryana	453	258
9.	Himachal Pradesh	282	260
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	539	318
11.	Jharkhand#	1681	1833
12.	Karnataka##	255	240
13.	Kerala	224	264
14.	Madhya Pradesh	909	678
15.	Maharashtra	722	584

1	2	3	4
16.	Manipur	107	85
17.	Meghalaya	78	86
18.	Mizoram	NA	10
19.	Nagaland	12	36
20.	Odisha	367	316
21.	Punjab	174	147
22.	Rajasthan	998	905
23.	Sikkim	NA	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	1926	1638
25.	Tripura	NA	36
26.	Uttarakhand	55	48
27.	Uttar Pradesh#	161	167
28.	West Bengal	1435	1353
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	13
30.	Chandigarh	6	6
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	NA	6
32.	Daman and Diu	4	4
33.	Delhi	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	22	14
35.	Puducherry	21	21
TOTAL ²		12631	11798

Notes:

Data for 2010 repeated

##: Sanctioned data for 2010 used

NA: Not Available

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

Statement - VI

Statement Showing State-wise Release and Expenditure under NRHM F.Ys. 2009-10 to 2012-13

Sl. No.	States	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Rs. in crore
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.23	20.11	15.84	17.66	8.85	21.30	6.02	7.82	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	708.32	764.91	810.23	693.92	934.11	709.05	417.06	824.78	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.32	66.16	73.76	78.64	75.82	90.70	43.75	35.72	
4.	Assam	813.93	763.71	736.45	1093.37	877.39	1035.14	670.27	505.99	
5.	Bihar	649.71	826.20	1035.18	1454.98	787.28	1147.74	934.44	862.07	
6.	Chandigarh	7.59	8.25	6.91	9.25	8.69	10.75	5.25	3.71	

7.	Chhattisgarh	261.65	240.41	327.24	308.60	421.53	482.58	345.83	240.45
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.27	4.62	6.30	5.76	4.81	6.49	3.33	2.98
9.	Daman and Diu	2.33	3.46	3.06	3.96	2.57	5.21	1.44	1.95
10.	Delhi	83.03	75.89	108.48	90.13	102.36	92.27	51.34	62.73
11.	Goa	12.43	18.59	17.21	18.37	19.88	27.49	20.30	18.33
12.	Gujarat	500.55	634.27	556.79	722.26	620.98	766.41	496.95	432.86
13.	Haryana	206.17	336.78	219.69	287.78	297.34	289.21	221.11	311.46
14.	Himachal Pradesh	115.41	167.81	113.22	164.74	197.20	149.75	97.91	124.01
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	130.34	155.59	173.80	210.76	252.48	249.39	119.67	201.15
16.	Jharkhand	179.34	195.45	356.90	381.09	467.46	419.41	343.86	277.96
17.	Karnataka	436.86	680.64	586.38	700.62	672.66	767.55	568.90	533.64
18.	Kerala	237.62	385.19	253.41	385.95	582.51	428.16	217.38	304.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Lakshadweep	1.09	2.86	2.54	3.44	1.62	4.10	1.47	2.29
20.	Madhya Pradesh	604.79	741.28	784.40	996.80	959.47	968.86	562.48	751.76
21.	Maharashtra	959.72	1044.71	903.36	1271.63	1309.24	1483.17	828.95	927.17
22.	Manipur	81.45	64.11	67.98	68.21	61.29	65.88	25.27	41.10
23.	Meghalaya	79.78	75.13	52.50	91.99	62.31	107.72	76.82	77.50
24.	Mizoram	49.78	58.66	70.49	77.33	67.13	76.92	54.67	46.96
25.	Nagaland	73.87	64.26	66.40	81.84	88.00	111.81	70.70	60.77
26.	Odisha	470.18	646.74	549.44	664.37	693.89	727.75	446.88	438.71
27.	Puducherry	12.04	13.34	16.32	17.36	15.83	20.59	12.96	10.35
28.	Punjab	359.53	241.41	252.81	339.34	336.45	382.71	239.59	246.35
29.	Rajasthan	748.96	1001.74	863.97	1172.06	1045.55	1051.53	665.25	760.41
30.	Sikkim	25.80	35.73	32.94	33.45	27.07	31.95	22.17	21.07

31. Tamil Nadu	639.10	691.93	702.09	825.22	774.89	917.15	622.96	622.80
32. Tripura	111.98	81.10	85.47	105.43	68.39	109.15	68.42	99.53
33. Uttar Pradesh	1965.82	2230.74	2191.36	2693.30	1863.59	2011.11	1865.42	855.46
34. Uttarakhand	130.85	144.00	147.39	206.31	208.45	212.90	145.91	183.65
35. West Bengal	741.25	730.24	680.79	836.69	931.34	901.71	689.54	668.09
TOTAL	11470.18	13216.05	12871.11	16112.63	14848.55	15883.63	10964.28	10566.20
Others (Training and Central Component under NRHM)								
GRAND TOTAL	11470.18	13216.05	12871.11	16112.63	14900.43	15960.78	11068.86	10596.58

Note:

Expenditure for the F.Y. 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012) are provisional
Expenditure figures for the F.Y. 2012-13 for States of Chandigarh, Chattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Mizoram, Puducherry and Uttar Pradesh are upto 30.09.2012.

Release figures for the F.Y. 2012-13 are updated as on 18.01.2013

The above Release relate to Central Govt. Grants and do not include State share contribution.

Mental healthcare system

256. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mental healthcare in India is in dire straits, where around 7 per cent of the population of the country suffers from some kind of mental problem, while India has a shortfall of 77 per cent of psychiatrists;

(b) if so, the status of this disease in the country;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up additional medical facilities with qualified staff to address this issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) "Health" is a State subject. The Central Government on its part is implementing the National Mental Health Programme with an objective to provide sustainable and easily available mental health care to mentally ill persons. However, there is considerable room for reform and improvement in the mental health services.

Epidemiological studies from various parts of the country indicate that the prevalence of mental disorders is 6-7%. As per the National Survey of Mental Health Resources carried out by the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, during May and July, 2002, the details of number of patients with mental disorders and proportionate availability of psychiatrist, psychiatric nurses and social workers, clinical psychologist and mental hospital and beds in the Country, State/UT-wise are given in Statement-I (*See below*)

Based on the above survey, the requirement and availability of Psychiatrists in the country is as under:

- Requirement : 11500
- Availability : 3800

(c) and (d) To address the huge burden of mental disorders, Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982. A

total of 123 districts in 30 States/UTs have been covered under the District Mental Health Programme (DMHP). Under the 11th Five Year Plan, the NMHP has been restructured to include the following components:

- I. Manpower Development Scheme:
 - (i) Establishment of Centres of Excellence (Scheme - A)
 - (ii) Scheme for manpower development in Mental Health (Scheme - B)
- II. District Mental Health Programme with added components of Life Skills Education and Counselling in Schools and Colleges, suicide prevention services etc.
- III. Up-gradation of Psychiatric Wings of Government Medical College
- IV. Modernization of Government Mental Hospitals

There are 3 Centrally run mental health institutes, 40 State run mental hospitals and 335 Departments of Psychiatry in various medical colleges (154 in Government and 1818 in private) across the country equipped to treat patients suffering from mental illness. List of Government Mental Health Institutes is given in Statement - II

Statement - I

The details of number of patients with mental disorders and proportion at availability of psychiatric nurses and social workers clinical psychologist and mental hospitals and beds in the country State/UT wise

Sl. No.	State (1)	Population (2)	Estimated case load (4)		Existing facilities Hospital beds (5)		Manpower resources (6)												
			Major mental disorders	Minor mental disorders	Govt. sector	Pvt. sector	Psychiatrists	Avai-able req.	Ideal Deficit	Clinical psychologists	Avai-able req.	Ideal Deficit	Psy. social workers	Avai-able req.	Ideal Deficit	Psychiatric nurses			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	356265	43	3562	18810	10	-	1	4	3	-	6	6	-	8	8	-	3	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	75727541	275	757275	3766375	1020	210	180	757	577	8	865	857	3	1154	1151	Nil	123	123
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1091117	13	10911	54555	10	-	1	10	9	-	15	15	-	20	20	-	1	1

4. Assam	26638407	340	266384	1331720	500	-	29	266	237	5	450	445	1	564	563	1	50	49
5. Bihar	82878796	880	828787	4143935	-	-	28	828	800	13	1214	1201	NA	1656	**	NA	**	**
6. Chandigarh	900914	7903	9009	45045	57	-	31	9	+22	14	14	-	10	18	8	1	6	5
7. Chhattisgarh	20795956	154	207959	1049795	10	3	15	207	192	1	304	303	2	414	412	-	2	2
8. Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	158059 220451	1411 449	3785	18925	10	-	1	4	3	-	6	6	1	8	7	4	1	+3
9. Delhi	13782976	9294	137829	689145	329	113	155	137	+18	43	207	164	13	274	261	172	32	+140
10. Goa	1343998	363	13439	77195	210	-	26	14	+12	2	21	19	3	28	25	2	21	19
11. Gujarat	50596992	258	505969	2529845	853	326	97	505	408	12	753	741	12	1010	998	-	118	118
12. Haryana	21082989	477	210829	1054145	89	98	39	210	171	2	315	313	-	420	420	1	19	18
13. Himachal Pradesh	6077248	109	60772	303860	14	3	8	61	53	2	90	88	-	122	122	-	6	6
14. Jharkhand	26909428	338	269094	1345470	1173	145	50	270	220	15	405	390	10	540	530	NA	135	**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15. Jammu and Kashmir	10069917	99	100699	503495	120	-	4	100	96	1	150	149	1	200	199	-	12	12		
16. Karnataka	52733958	275	527339	2636695	1341	1113	198	527	329	69	762	693	56	1052	996	175	245	70		
17. Kerala	31838619	819	318386	1591930	1937	1539	238	318	80	42	477	435	40	636	596	14	348	334		
18. Lakshadweep	60595	1894	605	3025	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	4	4	-	1	1		
19. Madhya Pradesh	60388118	196	603881	3019405	592	NA	12	603	591	-	905	905	-	1206	1206	1	60	59		
20. Maharashtra	96752247	314	967522	4837610	6073	652	486	967	481	33	484	451	44	1934	1890	117	672	555		
21. Manipur	2388634	107	23886	119430	10	-	6	24	18	1	36	35	2	48	46	-	1	1		
22. Meghalaya	2306069	103	23060	115300	70	-	5	23	18	-	35	35	-	46	46	2	7	5		
23. Mizoram	891058	93	8910	44550	14	-	4	9	5	1	13	12	1	18	17	2	2	-		
24. Nagaland	1988636	120	19886	99430	25	-	5	20	15	-	30	30	-	40	40	1	3	2		
25. Odisha	36706920	236	367069	1835345	118	-	19	367	348	5	550	545	1	734	733	-	11	11		
26. Puducherry	973829	2029	9738	48690	44	20	15	10	+5	1	5	14	13	20	7	20	7	-	-(+B)	
27. Punjab	24289296	482	242892	1114460	580	267	89	242	153	18	363	345	21	484	463	10	85	75		

28.	Rajasthan	56473122	165	564731	2823655	627	110	75	565	490	12	798	786	4	1126	1130	-	74	74
29.	Sikkim	540493	78	5404	27020	20	12	2	5	3	-	7	7	-	10	10	-	3	3
30.	Tamil Nadu	62110839	478	621108	3105540	1800	NA	262	621	359	7	910	903	21	1242	1221	-	180	180
31.	Tripura	3191168	304	31911	159555	16	-	9	31	22	-	45	45	-	62	62	-	2	2
32.	Uttaranchal	8479562	159	84795	423975	-	-	6	84	78	-	126	126	-	168	168	-	-	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	166052859	689	1660528	8302640	1750	275	115	1660	1545	20	2490	2470	35	3320	3285	-	202	202
34.	West Bengal	80221171	904	802211	4011055	1471	210	83	802	719	28	1204	1176	-	1604	1604	4400*	1604	+4258
GRAND TOTAL				10270165	5125165	20893	5096	2219	9696	7477	343	13259	12926	290	19054	17118	**627	4036	**

Note

* figure unreliable: Nurses with some psychiatric training but without a Diploma in Psychiatric Nursing (DPN) appear to have been included.

**Figures unreliable

Column 2. The population figures have been taken from the Census of India-2001 as published in Provisional Population Totals (Registrar General Census Commissioner, India).

Column 3. Population density per square kilometer together with geographical terrain is a useful input in planning deployment of mental health resources.

Column 4. Case-load in respect to major mental disorders has been calculated at the rate of 1% of the population and that of minor mental disorders at the rate of 5% of population.

SOURCE: National Survey of Mental Health Resources carried out by the Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during May and July, 2002

Statement - II***List of Govt. Mental Hospitals***

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Mental Hospital
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Institute of mental Health, Govt. Hospital for Mental Care, S.R. Nagar, Hyderabad Pin Code: 500038 ANDHARA PRADESH
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Government Hospital for Mental Care, Chinnawaltair, Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh Pin Code: 500 023
3.	Assam	Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Institute of Mental Health, P.O. Tezpur, Dist. Sonitpur, Assam, Pin Code: 784 001 <i>(Central Government Institute)</i>
4.	Bihar	Institute of Mental Health, Koelwar, Bhojpur, BIHAR
5.	Jharkhand	Central Institute of Psychiatry, Kanke P.O. Ranchi, Pin Code: 834 006 JHARKHAND
6.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Institute of Neuropsychiaty and Allied Science (RINPAS), Kanke, Ranchi, Pin Code : 834006, JHARKHAND <i>(Central Government Institute)</i>
7.	Delhi	Institute of Human Behavior and Allied Sciences, G.T. Road, P.O. Box 9520, Jhilmil, Delhi, Pin Code : 110 095
8.	Goa	Institute of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Althinho, Panaji, GOA. Pin Code : 403 001
9.	Gujarat	Hospital for Mental Health, bhuj, Gujarat, Pin Code: 370001
10.	Gujarat	Hospital for Mental Health, Vikasgurh Road, Jamnagar, Gujarat, Pin Code: 361008

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Mental Hospital
11.	Gujarat	Hospital for Mental Health, Behind Kapadia High School, Outside Delhi Gate, Shahibaug Road, Ahamedabad 380 004. Gujarat Pin Code: 380004
12.	Gujarat	Hospital for Mental Health, Karelibag, Baroda
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Hospital of Mental Health and Rehabilitation Boileauganj, Shimla-171004, HIMACHAL PRADESH
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Govt. Hospital for Psychiatric Diseases, Rainawari, Khatidarwaze, SRINAGAR (JAMMU AND KASHMIR)
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	The Medical Superintendent, Psychiatric Diseases hospital GMC, Jammu, Ambphalla B.C. Road, Jammu, Pin Code: 180001, JAMMU AND KASHMIR
16.	Karnataka	Karnataka Institute of Mental Health, Belgaum Road, Dharwad, Karnataka, Pin Code: 580 008
17.	Karnataka	National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences NIMHANS, P.O. Box No. 2900, Bangalore. Pin Code: 560 029, KARNATAKA (Central Government Institute)
18.	Kerala	Mental Health Centre, Oalampara, Thiruvanthapuram, Kerala, Pin Code: 695 005
19.	Kerala	Govt. Mental Health Centre, Kuthiravattom P.O. kozhikode, Kerala, Pin Code : 673 016
20.	Kerala	Govt. Mental Health Centre, Poothole P.O., Thrissur, Kerala, Pin Code : 680 004

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Mental Hospital
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Manasik Arogyasala, Central Jail Road, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, Pin Code : 4740 012
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Mental Hospital, Banganga Sawer Road, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, Pin Code : 452 002
23.	Maharashtra	Regional Mental Hospital, Nagpur, Maharashtra, Pin Code: 440029
24.	Maharashtra	Regional Mental Hospital, Yeravda, Pune, Maharashtra, Pin Code: 411006
25.	Maharashtra	Regional Mental Hospital, Wagle Estate, Thane (W) MAHARASHTRA, Pin Code: 400604
26.	Maharashtra	Regional Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri, MAHARASHTRA Pin Code: 415612
27.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences Shillong, Meghalaya
28.	Meghalaya	Modern Psychiatric Hospital, Narsingarh, Agartala, West Tripura
29.	Nagaland	Mental Hospital, Kohima, Nagaland, Pin Code: 797001
30.	Odisha	Mental Health Institute, S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack, Odisha, Pin Code : 753 007
31.	Punjab	Dr. Vidyasagar Punjab Mental Hospital, Circular Road, Amritsar, Pin Code: 143001
32.	Rajasthan	Mental Hospital (Psychiatric Center), Janta Colony, Jaipur, Rajasthan, Pin Code: 302004
33.	Rajasthan	Mental Hospital, (Psychiatric Center), Shastri Nagar, JODHPUR, PIN: 342001

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Mental Hospital
34.	Tamil Nadu	Institute of Mental Health, Medavakkam Tank Road Kilpauk, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, Pin Code : 600010
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Institute of Mental Health and Hospital Billochpura, Mathura Road, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, Pin code: 282002
36.	Uttar Pradesh	Mental Hospital Bareilly, Civil Lines, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh, Pin Code: 243005
37.	Uttar Pradesh	Mental Hospital, S2/1 Pandeypur, Varansi, Uttar Pradesh, Pin Code: 221002
38.	West Bengal	Lumbini Park Mental Hospital, 115, G.S, Bose Road, Calcutta, West Bengal, Pin Code: 700 010
39.	West Bengal	Institute for Mental Care, Purulia P.O., Purulia, WEST BENGAL, Pin Code : 723103
40.		Mental Hospital Berhampore, Berhampore Mental Hospital, Berhampore P.O., Murshidabad, WEST BENGAL, Pin Code: 74 2101
41.		The Mental Hospital (Calcutta and Mankundu), 133, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta, West Bengal, Pin Code : 700006
42.		7, D.L. Khan Road, Calcutta, West Bengal. Pin Code: 700025
43.		Calcutta Pavlov Hospital, 18, Gobra Road, Calcutta, West Bengal, Pin Code: 700 046

Increase in cases of cancer, TB and diabetes

257. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cancer, TB and diabetes patients has increased in the country;

(b) if so, the number of deaths occurred from these diseases, disease-wise during the last three years, State/Union Territorywise;

(c) the action Government proposes to start national awareness campaign to educate the people about the preventive measures to check these diseases; and

(d) the steps being taken to bring down the number of such patients in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The estimated number of cancer and diabetes cases in the country is increasing. However, for TB, the estimated prevalence in the country is showing a declining trend.

The details of estimated deaths due to cancer for the years 2009-11, State/UT-wise, are given in the Statement-I. Refer to the statement Appended to the answer to US Q. No. 254 Part (C). The details of estimated TB deaths for the year 2009-11, State/UT-wise, are given in Statement - II (*See* below).

According to the Disease Burden Study on Non-communicable Disease by ICMR in 2004 (published in 2006) the estimated number of deaths due to Diabetes Mellitus is 0.01 millions. State-wise data on disease burden is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) While Health is a State subject, to supplement the efforts of the State Government in prevention, early detection and management of cancer cases, Government of India has launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 in 100 districts across 21 States. Under the programme, financial assistance upto Rs. 1.00 lakh per patient is provided for chemotherapy drugs to treat 100 Cancer patients per district.

The programme also envisages strengthening Government Medical College

Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCC) across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centres (TCC) for providing comprehensive Cancer care services. These institutions are eligible for financial assistance upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State (Government)).

Under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS), launched in 21 States in 2010, screening for diabetes and hypertension has been taken up for persons aged 30 years and above. As on 20th February, 2013, 1.57 crore persons in 21 States have been screened out of which 11.48 lakh (7.30%) are found suspected for Diabetes. Under the scheme, the Ministry has supplied glucometers, glucostrips and lancets (testing kits for diabetes) to 96 districts of 21 states.

For the prevention and control of TB, the Government is implementing the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP). Awareness generation activities are inbuilt in the said programme and are being implemented at the National, States and Districts levels. Under the programme, diagnosis and treatment facilities including anti TB drugs are provided free of cost to all TB patients. For quality diagnosis, designated microscopy centres have been established for every one lakh population in the general areas and for every 50,000 population in the tribal, hilly and difficult areas. More than 13000 microscopy centres have been established in the country.

Awareness campaign through Prasar Bharti under the Swasth Bharat Programme is also being carried out for various communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Statement - I

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme Number of TB deaths registered under the Programme State/UT-wise and year-wise

State	2009 Deaths	2010 Deaths	2011 Deaths
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar	27	38	43
Andhra Pradesh	6077	5841	5371

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	71	56	79
Assam	1718	1626	1586
Bihar	2208	2087	1972
Chandigarh	50	74	56
Chhattisgarh	953	913	988
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	15	22	21
Daman and Diu	16	12	59
Delhi	1420	1366	1503
Goa	78	103	168
Gujarat	4174	4104	3950
Haryana	1751	1500	1400
Himachal Pradesh	564	564	630
Jammu and Kashmir	410	454	468
Jharkhand	1297	1223	1431
Karnataka	4881	4958	4676
Kerala	1155	1122	1002
Lakshadweep	0	0	3
Madhya Pradesh	3114	3036	4079
Maharashtra	7794	7858	6735
Manipur	139	117	167
Meghalaya	278	199	177
Mizoram	90	98	76
Nagaland	94	78	135

1	2	3	4
Odisha	2524	2502	2424
Puducherry	80	77	72
Punjab	1642	1778	1875
Rajasthan	4281	4385	4134
Sikkim	87	66	164
Tamil Nadu	3973	3980	3794
Tripura	149	136	292
Uttar Pradesh	9384	7986	8221
Uttarakhand	489	484	823
West Bengal	5258	4938	4691
TOTAL	66241	63781	63265

*Outcome of patients are available after 13-15 months of registration. Hence data for 2012 is not available

Private sector participation in healthcare sector

‡258. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposal from Himachal Pradesh to change the present medical system during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is a possibility of more participation of private sector than public sector in the healthcare sector under this proposal; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) No. Government has not received any such proposal from Himachal Pradesh.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Banning of two-fingers test of rape victims

259. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the infamous two-finger test carried out to establish rape on a girl or woman continues in the country despite the ban imposed by the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not complying with the orders of the Apex Court;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this test is done even on child victims of rape thereby hurting and traumatizing them in the process; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Health is a State and no such information is maintained centrally. In so far as the three Central Government Hospitals located in Delhi are concerned, this test is not done to establish rape on a girl or woman.

As per directions of Hon'ble High Court order dated 23.4.2009, SAFE (Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence) kit for doctors/nurses for examination of rape victims with a format for examination of survivals of sexual violence is in use in three Central Government Hospitals.

Special medical wards for victims of sexual assault

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

(a) whether Government is considering to arrange Special Medical Wards in all the district hospitals in the country to provide medical facilities to the rape victims on priority basis;

(b) whether arrangement of Special Medical Wards in all the district hospitals would be done under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

(c) if so, by when the orders in this regard would be issued; and

(d) whether in view of the corruption in NRHM, Government too would arrange the monitoring of the funds to be spent on this scheme?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), there is no such proposal under consideration.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

Fund for Centrally-Sponsored Health Schemes in Bihar

‡261. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the quantum of fund allocated to Bihar for Centrally-sponsored schemes and programmes controlled by the Ministry during the last two years *i.e.* 2011 and 2012 along with the quantum of amount spent out of that?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): The details of the quantum of funds allocated to Bihar under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Programmes being implemented by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during the last two years *i.e.* 2011 and 2012 along with the quantum of amount spent is given in Statement.

Statement

Details of funds allocated and released to Bihar under centrally sponsored schemes

1. Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP):

Sl. No.	Year	Opening Balance (Rs.)	Amount Released (Rs.)	Amount Spent (Rs.)
1.	2010-11	4,68,37,065	10,30,00,00	12,44,18,681
2.	2011-12	2,54,18,384	15,05,15,000	14,73,95,203

2. Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY):

No funds have been allocated to Bihar, the Ministry is setting up AIIMS at Patna under PMSSY at a cost of Rs. 820.00 crore.

3. Infrastructure Maintenance under National Rural Health Mission:

Funds allocated/released to Bihar is Rs. 18654.24 lakhs and Rs. 21595.00 lakh during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. The whole amount have been spent by the state during the years.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

4. National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme(NIDDCP):

The budget allocation to the State Government during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 was Rs. 18.00 lakh and 24.00 lakh respectively. However, no fund was released during the period as the State had unspent fund Rs. 10.05 lakh under the programme as on 1.4.2010 and no Statement of Expenditure (SOE) was received as such.

5. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF):

The budget allocation/release to the State Government during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 was Rs. 294.70 lakh and Rs. 84.20 lakh respectively. Expenditure is awaited.

6. National Programme for Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE):

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Fund Release (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2010-11	251.57
2.	2011-12	224.04
3.	2012-13	446.72
TOTAL		922.33

The State has not reported any expenditure out of the funds released.

7. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS):

Sl. No.	Year	Release of Funds to Bihar	Expenditure reported by Bihar
1.	2010-11	215.16	0.00
2.	2011-12	925.10	29.59
TOTAL		1140.26	29.59

(Rs. in lakh)

8. Scheme for strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges for increase of PG seats.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the medical college	Total funds approved	Central Government share (75%)	Amount released as first instalment	Amount released as second instalment
1.	2009-10	A. N. Magadh Medical College, Gaya	4.25	3.18	1.4	Utilization Certificate etc. not received
2.	2010-11	S.K. Medical College, Muzzafarpur	18.12	13.59	6.8	-do-
3.		JN Medical College, Bhagalpur	23.49	17.62	8.81	-do-
4.		Nalanda Medical College, Patna	18.785	14.09	7.05	-do-
5.		Patna Medical College, Patna	2.69	2.02	1	-do-
6.		Darbhanga Medical College, Darbhanga	7.09	5.32	2.66	-do-
7.	2012-13	A. N. Magadh Medical College Gaya	-	-		1.34
TOTAL			74.425	55.82	27.72	1.34

9. National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP):

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1.	2010-11	225	Nil*	73.73
2.	2011-12	818.76	565.55	69.91

*The funds during the year 2010-11 could not be released as a sufficient unspent fund as on 1.4.2010 (Rs.117.22 lakh) was available with the State.

10. Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Item/Activity	Funds Released	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2010-11	Recurring grant to 250 additional Primary Health Centres (APHCs) for supply of drugs and contingency funds	276.25	No utilization certificate received
		Establishment of Programme Management Unit (PMU)	3.9	No utilization certificate received.
		Upgradation of 27 AYUSH Hospital	1454.11	No utilization certificate received
2.	2011-12	Recurring grant for medicine to 69 Ayush dispensaries, 30 unani	421.35	No utilization certificate received

1	2	3	4	5
		dispensaries, 29 APHC, 579 Ayush Units at APHC, 202 Unani units at APHC and 352 Homeopathy Units at AHPC		
3.	2012-13	Revised AYUSH Programme implementation plan for the year 2012-13 not received	Funds could - not be released due to pending UC's and unavailabilit y of revised AYUSH PIP.	
TOTAL			2155.61	

11. National AIDS Control Programme:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation	Utilization
1.	2010-11	2492.33	1891.99
2.	2011-12	2878.26	2137.66

12. National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP): *No funds have been allocated to Bihar under National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) during the year 2011 and 2012. However, State Health Society, Bihar has submitted following expenditure during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 on account of previous allocation of Rs. 12,12,000/- made to them in 2008-09 under NTCP.*

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure
1.	2011-12	2,76,015/-
2.	2012-13	5,92,483/-

13. National Mental Health Programme:

No funds allocated during 2011 and 2012.

14. National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness:

No funds allocated during 2011 and 2012.

15. Establishment of one National Institute of Paramedical Sciences (NIPS) and 8 Regional Institute of Paramedical Sciences (RIPS) and supporting State Government Medical Colleges for conducting Paramedical Courses through one time grant

No funds allocated during 2011 and 2012.

16. Scheme of Upgradation/Strengthening of Nursing Services:

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Year	Amount Released	ANM School sanctioned	GNM School sanctioned
1.	2010-11	22.50	9	5
2.	2011-12	27.51	1	5
TOTAL		50.01	10	10

17. National Rural Health Mission:

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Programme	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Reproductive and Child Health-II	302.41	327.41	431.69	333.91	333.91	470.36	412.43	309.32	407.87
2.	Additionalities under NRHM	335.39	335.39	184.44	411.10	106.43	273.72	512.42	306.30	140.20
3.	Routine Immunization	16.64	13.54	11.22	16.94	8.97	13.19	20.17	9.02	8.87
4.	Pulse Polio Immunization	70.87	80.25	67.06	60.87	34.25	62.48	75.17	0.80	35.08
6. National Disease Control Programme										
a	Integrated Disease Surveillance Project	1.26	1.21	1.23	2.72	1.04	1.57	2.50	1.47	0.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
b	National Programme for Control of Blindness*	11.23	8.20	5.26	13.00	10.77	7.23	9.42	0.00	0.00
c	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme*	34.36	42.13	44.82	46.37	48.91	51.36	41.03	26.57	6.97

Note: * Denotes inclusive of kind grants.

Expenditure for the FY 2012-13 (upto 31.12.2012) are provisional.

Release figures for the FY 2012-13 are updated as on 18.1.2013.

The above released relate to Central Govt. Grants and do not include state share contribution.

Revival of sick PSEs in Uttar Pradesh

‡262. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of operational sick Central Public Sector Enterprises in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh as on date, location-wise along with the names thereof;

(b) the details of the present status of the said Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) State-wise;

(c) the names of the loss or profit making (PSEs) along with the names of those referred to BIFR, PSE-wise;

(d) the names of the PSEs to be disinvested and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government has prepared any scheme for their revival?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) As per information available in the Public Enterprises Survey 2010-11, that was laid in the Parliament on 22.3.2012, and based on the definition given in the Govt. of India Resolution dated 6th December, 2004, constituting Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprise's (BRPSE), there were 63 sick Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) as on 31.3.2011. State-wise list of these CPSEs, including in Uttar Pradesh, is given in Statement - I (*See below*).

(b) The Government has approved revival of 32 sick CPSEs as on date. The list of these CPSEs is given in Statement -II (*See below*)

(c) As per the Public Enterprises Survey 2010-11, 62 CPSEs has incurred losses are given in Statement-III (*See below*) and 158 CPSEs had posted profits are given in statement-IV (*See below*) in 2010-11. The names of the CPSEs referred to BIFR are given in their respective lists.

(d) Disinvestment is carried out as per the disinvestment policy of the Government. The details are given in Statement-V (*See below*)

(e) The Concerned administrative Ministries/Departments of the CPSEs takes various steps including financial restructuring, business restructuring, infusion

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of funds for expansion/modernization/manpower rationalization, payment of liabilities, etc. for transforming these CPSEs into profit making CPSEs. Further, the Government of India established the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in December, 2004 for advising the Government for strengthening, modernization, reviving, and restructuring of CPSEs. The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments of the CPSEs prepare proposals for revival/rehabilitation of sick companies on case to case basis and refer them to BRPSE through Department of Public Enterprises for its recommendations and thereafter for approval of the Government.

Statement - I*State-wise list of sick CPSEs as on 31.3.2011*

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE	City/State in which the Registered Office of the CPSE is located
1	2	3
1.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	Hyderabad, (Andhra Pradesh)
2.	Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.	Visakhapatnam, (Andhra Pradesh)
3.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
4.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	Namrup (Assam)
5.	North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation	Guwahati (Assam)
6.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	Guwahati (Assam)
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Isl. Forest and Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd.	Port Blair (Andaman and Nicobar)
8.	Bihar Drugs and Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Muzaffarpur (Bihar)

1	2	3
9.	Bharat Wagons and Engineering Co. Ltd.	Patna (Bihar)
10.	National Textiles Corporation Ltd.	New Delhi (Delhi)
11.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	New Delhi (Delhi)
12.	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd	New Delhi (Delhi)
13.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Ltd.	New Delhi (Delhi)
14.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	New Delhi (Delhi)
15.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	New Delhi (Delhi)
16.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	New Delhi (Delhi)
17.	Hindustan Fertilizer Coporation Ltd.	New Delhi (Delhi)
18.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Gurgaon (Haryana)
19.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir)
20.	Jammu and Kashmir Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir
21.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Dhanbad (Jharkhand)
22.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	Ranchi (Jharkhand)
23.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	Bellary (Karnataka)
24.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	Bangalore (Karnataka)
25.	ITI Ltd.	Bangalore (Karnataka)
26.	HMT Watches Ltd.	Bangalore (Karnataka)

1	2	3
27.	HMT Ltd.	Bangalore (Karnataka)
28.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	Kochi (Kerala)
29.	NEPA Ltd.	Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh)
30.	Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)
31.	Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
32.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
33.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	Pune (Maharashtra)
34.	Air India Charters Ltd.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
35.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
36.	National Aviation Co. of India Ltd.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
37.	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)
38.	North Eastern Handicraft and Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	Shillong (Meghalaya)
39.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd.	Tuli (Nagaland)
40.	Odisha Drugs and Chemicals Ltd.	Bhubaneswar (Odisha)
41.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	Puri (Odisha)
42.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
43.	Instrumentation Ltd.	Kota (Rajasthan)
44.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
45.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Corpn. Ltd.	Ootacamund (Tamil Nadu)

1	2	3
46.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	Manali (Tamil Nadu)
47.	IDPL (Tamilnadu) Ltd.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
48.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)
49.	Scooters India Ltd.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)
50.	British India Corporation Ltd.	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
51.	Elgin Mills Co. Ltd.	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
52.	Bharat Immunological and Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	Bulandshahr, (Uttar Pradesh)
53.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)
54.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)
55.	Birds, Jute and Exports Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)
56.	National Jute Manufactures Coporation Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)
57.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)
58.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	Burdwan (West Bengal)
59.	Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)
60.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)
61.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)
62.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)
63.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	Kolkata (West Bengal)

Statement - II*State-wise list of CPSEs approved for revival by the Government*

Sl. No.	Name of Central Public Sector Enterprises
Andhra Pradesh	
1.	HMT Bearings Ltd.
2.	Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd. Bihar
3.	Bharat Wagons and Engineering Co. Ltd. Delhi
4.	National Textiles Corporation Ltd.
5.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
6.	National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.
7.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.
8.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.
9.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.
Karnataka	
10.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.
11.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.
12.	ITI Ltd.
Kerala	
13.	Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.
Madhya Pradesh	
14.	NEPA Ltd.
Maharashtra	
15.	Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.
16.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of Central Public Sector Enterprises
17.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.
18.	National Aviation Co. of India Ltd.
19.	National Film Development Corporation Ltd.
	Nagaland
20.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd.
	Rajasthan
21.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.
22.	Instrumentation Ltd.
	Uttar Pradesh
23.	Scooters India Ltd.
24.	British India Corporation Ltd.
	West Bengal
25.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.
26.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.
27.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
28.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.
29.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.
30.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.
31.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.
32.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.

Statement - III*List of CPSEs incurred loss during 2010-11*

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE
1.	Air India Air Transport Services Ltd.
2.	Air India Charters Ltd.
3.	Air India Ltd.
4.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Isl. forest and Plant. Dev. Corp. Ltd.
6.	Assam Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.
7.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.*
8.	Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corp. Ltd.*
9.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.
10.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.
11.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.*
12.	Birds Jute and Exports Ltd.*
13.	Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.
14.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.
15.	British India Coporation Ltd.*
16.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.
17.	Central Electronics Ltd.
18.	Central Inland water Transport corpn. Ltd.
19.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.
20.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.*
21.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.
22.	Food Corpn. of India

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE
23.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.*
24.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.*
25.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.*
26.	Hindustan Paper corporation Ltd.
27.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.*
28.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.*
29.	Hindustan Steel Works Costn. Ltd.
30.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.*
31.	HMT Bearings Ltd.*
32.	HMT Chinar watches Ltd.
33.	HMT Ltd.
34.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.*
35.	HMT Watches Ltd.
36.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.
37.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.
38.	ITI Ltd.*
39.	IDPL (Tamil Nadu) Ltd.
40.	India Tourism Dev. Corpn. Ltd.
41.	Indian drugs and pharmaceuticals Ltd.*
42.	Instrumentation Ltd.*
43.	Jammu and Kashmir Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.
44.	Jute Corpn. of India Ltd.
45.	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE
46.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.
47.	Millennium Telecom Ltd.
48.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd.*
49.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.*
50.	National Research Development Corpn.
51.	NEPA Ltd.*
52.	North Eastern Handicrafts and Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.
53.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.
54.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.*
55.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.
56.	Scooters India Ltd.*
57.	STCL Ltd.
58.	Triveni Structural Ltd.*
59.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.*
60.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.*
61.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.
62.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.*

* Companies referred of BIFR

Statement - IV

List of CPSEs posted profit during 2010-11

1.	Airports Authority of India Ltd.
2.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd.*
3.	Antrix Corporation Ltd.

4. Artificial Limbs MFG. Corpn. of India
 5. Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.
 6. Balmer Lawrie investments Ltd.
 7. BBJ Construction Company Ltd.
 8. Bel Optronics Devices Ltd.
 9. BEML Ltd.
 10. Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd.
 11. Bharat Coking coal Ltd.*
 12. Bharat Dynamics Ltd.
 13. Bharat Electronics Ltd.
 14. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
 15. Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.*
 16. Bharat Petroleum corpn. Ltd.
 17. Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.*
 18. Biecco Lawrie and Co. Ltd.*
 19. Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.*
 20. Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Ltd.
 21. Broadcast Engg. Consultants India Ltd.
 22. Burn Standard Company Ltd.*
 23. Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.
 24. Central Coalfields Ltd.
 25. Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.
 26. Central Railside Warehousing Co. Ltd.
 27. Central Warehousing Corpn.
 28. Certification Engineers International Ltd.
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29. Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
 30. Coal India Ltd.
 31. Cochin shipyard Ltd.
 32. Container Corporation of India Ltd.
 33. Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Ltd.
 34. Dredging Corpn. of India Ltd.
 35. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.*
 36. Eastern Investment Ltd.
 37. EdCIL (India) Ltd.
 38. Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.
 39. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.
 40. Engineers India Ltd.
 41. Ennore Port Ltd.
 42. Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd.
 43. FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Ltd.
 44. Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.
 45. Fresh and Healthy Enterprises Ltd.
 46. Gail (India) Ltd.
 47. Gail Gas Ltd.
 48. Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd.
 49. Goa Shipyard Ltd.
 50. Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.
 51. Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.*
 52. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
-

53. Hindustan Copper Ltd.
 54. Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited*
 55. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.*
 56. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.
 57. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.*
 58. Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.
 59. Hindustan Prefab Ltd.
 60. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
 61. HLL Lifecare Ltd.
 62. HMT (International) Ltd.
 63. Hooghly Printing company Ltd.
 64. Housing and Urban Dev. Corpn. Ltd.
 65. HSCC (India) Ltd.
 66. India Infrastructure Finance Co. Ltd.
 67. India Trade Promotion Organisation
 68. Indian Medicines and Pharmaceutical Corpn. Ltd.
 69. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
 70. Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd.
 71. Indian Railway Finance Corporation Ltd.
 72. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.
 73. Indian Renewable Energy Devt. Agency Ltd.
 74. Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.
 75. Ircon Infrastructure and Services Ltd.
 76. Ircon International Ltd.
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77. Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
 78. Karnataka Trade Promotion Organisation
 79. Kiocl Ltd.
 80. Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.
 81. Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Ltd.
 82. MMTC Ltd.
 83. MSTC Ltd.
 84. Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.
 85. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.*
 86. Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.
 87. Maharashtra Elektros melt Ltd.
 88. Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.
 89. Mazagon Dock Ltd.
 90. Mecon Ltd.
 91. Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.
 92. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.
 93. Moil Ltd.
 94. Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.
 95. National Aluminium Company Ltd.
 96. National Backward Classes Finance and Devp.co.
 97. National Bldg. Constn. Corpn. Ltd.
 98. National Fertilizers Ltd.
 99. National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.
 100. National Handicapped Finance and Devpt.
Corpn.
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101. National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.
 102. National Informatics Centre Services
Incorporated
 103. National Minorities Devp. and Finance corpn.
 104. National Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.
 105. National Safai Karamcharis Finance and
Devpt. Corpn.
 106. National Scheduled Castes Finance and Devp.
Corpn.
 107. National Scheduled Tribes Finance and devp.
Corpn.
 108. National Seeds Corpn. Ltd.
 109. National Small Industries corpn. Ltd.
 110. National Textile corpn. Ltd.
 111. Neyveli Lignite corpn. Ltd.
 112. NHDC Ltd.
 113. NHPC Ltd.
 114. NMDC Ltd.
 115. North Eastern electric power corporation
Ltd.
 116. North Eastern regional agri. Marketing corp.
Ltd.*
 117. Northern Coalfields Ltd.
 118. NTPC electric supply company Ltd.
 119. NTPC Ltd.
 120. NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd.
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121. Nuclear Power Corpn. of India Ltd.
 122. Numaligarh refinery Ltd.
 123. Oil and Natural Gas corporation Ltd.
 124. Oil India Ltd.
 125. ONGC Videsh Ltd.
 126. Odisha Drugs and Chemicals Ltd.*
 127. Odisha Mineral development company Ltd.
 128. PEC Ltd.
 129. Pawan Hans Helicopters Ltd.
 130. PFC Consulting Ltd.
 131. Puducherry Ashok Hotel corpn. Ltd.
 132. Power Finance Corporation
 133. Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.
 134. Power system operation corporation Ltd.
 135. Projects and development India Ltd.*
 136. Rail Vikas Nigam Ltd.
 137. Railtel Corporation India Ltd.
 138. Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
 139. Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.
 140. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.
 141. Rashtriya Ispat nigam Ltd.
 142. Rec Power distribution co. Ltd.
 143. Rec Transmission Project Co. Ltd.
 144. Rites Ltd.
 145. Rural Electrification corpn. Ltd.
 146. Security printing and minting corpn. India Ltd.
 147. Shipping corporation of India Ltd.
 148. SJVN Ltd.
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149	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.
150.	State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.
151.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.
152.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.
153.	Tamil Nadu Trade Promotion Organisation
154.	Telecommunications Consultants (India) Ltd.
155.	THDC Ltd.
156.	Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.
157.	Wapcos Ltd.
158.	Western Coalfields Ltd.

* Companies referred to BIFR

Statement - V

Details of disinvestment carried out

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE
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Transaction completed during 2012-13

1. National Building Construction Corporation Ltd.
2. Hindustan Copper Ltd.
3. NMDC Ltd.
4. Oil India Ltd.
5. NTPC Ltd.

Transaction likely to be completed during 2012-13

1. National Aluminium Company Ltd.
 2. MMTC Ltd.
 3. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.
 4. Steel Authority of India Ltd.
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Group 'C' and 'D' posts for locals in BHEL

263. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal to give reservation and preference to the locals for Group 'C' and 'D' posts in Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) instead of recruiting them on All India basis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) The demand for restricting recruitment of Artisans from the local candidates or for providing reservation to the locals was received by this department through BHEL in December, 2010. The matter was examined in consultation with the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE). It was observed that recruitment in the Central Public Sector Enterprises are governed by DPE guidelines that do not allow such facility for the locals. Therefore such a demand could not be agreed to.

Restructuring of Scooter India Ltd.

264. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to recapitalize and restructure Scooter India Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A revival proposal for Scooters India limited (SIL), Lucknow with fund and non-fund based support of Rs. 90.38 crore and Rs. 111.58 crore respectively besides enhancement of superannuation age from 58 years to 60 years has been approved by the Government on 31st January, 2013.

(c) Not applicable.

Increase in CNG price

265. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the price of CNG has been increased recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that High Court of Delhi had recently instructed Government not to increase the price of CNG any further;
- (d) if so, the compelling reasons for increasing the price of CNG; and
- (e) whether Government will roll back the increase to promote the green fuel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The details of hike in the price of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) in Delhi during the last one year is as under:

From	To	Sale Price Inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs./Kg.)	Change in Consumer Price (Rs./Kg.)
31-Dec-11	5-Mar-12	33.75	1.75
6-Mar-12	6-July-12	35.45	1.70
7-July-12	4-Jan-13	38.35	2.90
5-Jan-13	Till date	39.90	1.55

(c) The Government is not aware of any such instruction from Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

(d) The retail price of CNG in any city is fixed by the concerned City Gas Distribution (CGD) Company including Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) operating CGD network in Delhi. The CGD entities use a varying mix of domestic gas, and imported RLNG under long term/spot purchase. The price of CNG is a function of the weighed, average of the price of gas (domestic gas/RLNG/Spot LNG), operating expenses, various Central, State and local taxes and levies.

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

Incident on fire at Hazira Depot of IOC

‡266. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fire had broken out at the Depot of Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) at Hazira on 5th January, 2013;

(b) if so, the reasons behind the incident of fire;

(c) the quantum of damage caused by the fire and the time it has taken to control the fire; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to check the recurrence of such an incident in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, there was a fire incident at around 1230 hrs on 5th January, 2013 at Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)'s Oil Terminal at Hazira. MS Tank No. 4 at terminal caught fire with loud explosion. Subsequently, the fire spread to Rimseal area of two adjacent tanks. The fire was finally extinguished on 8th January, 2013 at around 0700 hrs. As per Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), the primary cause of the incident was seepage in roof pontoons of MS tank which resulted in the formation of flammable hydrocarbon mixture in the pontoons. The rich hydrocarbon mixture getting some source of ignition, from acts of repair by contractor's workers attempting to repair the leaky pontoon, caused explosion and fire. As per OISD, loss to the tune of Rs. 45 crore is estimated.

(d) The Inter Disciplinary Enquiry Committee constituted under the convernership of Executive Director, OISD for investigating the incident, has submitted its report. The Committee has made various recommendations to prevent reoccurrence of such incidents.

Unsafe ONGC rigs

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the safety Directorate under the Ministry

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has recently claimed that ONGC rigs in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal are not safe;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) All ONGC rigs operating in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal are working safely. ONGC is taking all precautions to ensure safe and smooth operations within the operational difficulties.

Safety Directorate has written to ONGC to fix a timeline to comply all the requirements as per Petroleum and Natural Gas (Safety in Offshore Operations) Rules, 2008 for all ONGC drilling rigs.

The requirement as per Petroleum and Natural Gas (Safety in Offshore Operations) Rules, 2008 for all ONGC rigs have been complied with.

Compliance of certifications in respect of Blow Out Preventer (BOP) and Fit for Purpose (FFP) for Offshore drilling rigs is in progress and expected to be completed soon.

(c) ONGC has been directed to comply with requirements of offshore safety rules urgently. Focus areas to ensure safety of employees working on offshore drilling rigs include:

- Fit-for purpose certification of the rigs
- Blow Out Preventer certification/recertification
- Well control training to key rig personnel
- Upkeep of Safety Critical Equipment (Personnel protection devices, Equipment safety, Fire and Gas system, Life saving and fire fighting appliances)
- Bridging document between the operator (ONGC) and drilling contractor, for interface management on chartered hired rigs
- Adherence to Permit to Work system
- Standard operating procedures
- Competency of rig personnel

Withdrawal of subsidy for bulk consumers of diesel

268. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the Government has withdrawn subsidy for bulk consumers of diesel like State Transport Undertakings;

(b) if so, the details of the difference between the subsidized and non-subsidized prices;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some of the State Transport Undertaking have started to collect diesel at retail pumps instead of buying it directly from the oil companies to avoid the losses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir. Pursuant to the decisions taken by the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs (CCPA) in its meeting held on 17th January 2013, the Government has authorized the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price effective 18th January, 2013. Since then, OMCs are not eligible to any subsidy on such direct sale of Diesel to bulk consumers.

(b) As per Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), the current non-subsidized price of Diesel for bulk consumers is Rs. 58.58/litre, whereas the subsidized price for retail customers is Rs. 48.16/litre (at Delhi).

(c) It has been reported by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) that Haryana Roadways and Kerala State Transport Undertakings (STUs) continue to procure Diesel directly from the OMCs. Other STUs have shifted their major procurement to Retail Outlets.

(d) This Ministry has advised OMCs to take sufficient safeguard and all necessary measures to avoid diversion of subsidized Diesel from their Retail Outlets.

Representation of Planning commission in the ECS

269. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has expressed its displeasure to the Ministry for being left out of all discussions related to oil and gas exploration blocks in the country;

(b) if so, the rationale behind denying an opportunity to Planning Commission to offer its view both at the consultations of Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECS) and Cabinet Note Preparation stages; and

(c) whether the suggestion of the Planning Commission for its representation in the ECS which has a major role in deciding on matters related to the allocation of Blocks under the New Exploration and Licensing Policy, has been accepted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Planning Commission has proposed that Planning Commission may be included before Cabinet Note is prepared. Empowered Committee of Secretaries (ECS) has been constituted consisting of Secretaries, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Law and Justice and Finance. Planning Commission is consulted at the stage of draft note for the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA). The views of Planning Commission are properly incorporated into the note for the Cabinet before finalisation. As the job of ECS is looking into financial and legal aspects only during finalization of the bids, the consultation of the Planning Commission at the draft CCEA Note stage is considered sufficient.

Capacity Utilization by Oil refineries

270. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of oil refineries functioning in the country with the capacity utilization in each refineries, State-wise, during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether these refineries are functioning below capacity;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of steps taken to ensure full capacity utilization by these oil refineries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As on date, there are 22 refineries in the country with a capacity of about 215.066 Million Metric Tonnes per annum (MMTPA). A statement containing the details of the refinery-wise capacity and capacity utilization during the XIth Five Year Plan period is given in Statement (*See below*)

(b) No, Sir. The average overall capacity utilization of Public Sector Undertakings's (PSUs) refineries during the XIth Five Year Plan period was more than 100% as mentioned in the following table.

Year	Average capacity utilization of PSUs refineries (%)
2007-08	106.7
2008-09	106.4
2009-10	103.3
2010-11	98.4
2011-12	103.2

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

Statement
Details of refinery wise-capacity and Capacity utilization during Xlth Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	Oil Refineries	State	Present Name Plat capacity (MMTPA)	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
L	Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)							
1.	IOCL-Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	8.000	100.4	107.5	101.3	111.0	102.5
2.	IOCL-Koyali	Gujarat	13.700	100.1	101.1	96.4	99.0	104.0
3.	IOCL-Haldia	West Bengal	7.500	95.3	100.7	94.8	91.7	107.6
4.	IOCL-Barauni	Bihar	6.000	93.9	99.0	103.1	103.5	95.5
5.	IOCL-Guwahati	Assam	1.000	92.0	107.6	107.8	111.8	105.8
6.	IOCL-Digboi	Assam	0.650	86.7	95.9	92.4	100.2	95.7
7.	IOCL-Bongaigaon	Assam	2.350	85.9	92.1	94.5	85.5	93.1
8.	IOCL-Panipat	Haryana	15.000	106.8	108.9	113.5	91.1	103.3
	IOCL-TOTAL		54.200	99.4	103.3	102.0	97.7	102.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	II	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)						
1.	HPCL-Mumbai	Maharashtra	6,500	133.7	120.9	107.2	100.8	115.5
2.	HPCL-Visakh	Andhra Pradesh	8,300	125.5	122.1	117.3	98.8	104.6
	HPCL-TOTAL:		14,800	129.0	121.6	112.6	99.7	109.4
	III	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)						
1.	BPCL-Mumbai	Maharashtra	12,000	106.2	102.2	104.2	105.7	108.2
2.	BPCL-Kochi	Kerala	9,500	109.3	102.5	105.0	91.6	99.7
	BPCL-TOTAL:		21,500	107.4	102.3	104.5	99.5	104.4
	IV	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited (CPCL)						
1.	CPCL-Manali	Tamil Nadu	10,500	103.2	102.3	100.8	96.3	94.8
2.	CPCL-Nagapattinam	Tamil Nadu	1,000	46.4	50.0	60.2	79.2	70.2
	CPCL-TOTAL:		11,500	97.8	97.3	97.0	94.8	92.7
V.	Numaligarh Refinery Limited-Numaligarh	Assam	3,000	85.6	75.0	87.3	75.0	94.2
VI.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited-Tatipaka	Andhra Pradesh	0,066	80.8	107.7	70.5	87.2	106.1

VII.	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited Mangalore	Karnataka	15,000	129.5	129.9	105.7	107.1	108.2
	TOTAL PSU Refineries		120,066	106.7	106.4	103.3	98.4	103.2
	Joint Venture Refineries							
VIII.	Bharat Oman Refinery Limited-Bina	Madhya Pradesh	6,000*	-	-	-	-	33.7
IX.	HPCL-Mittal Energy Limited-Bathinda	Punjab	9,000**	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL JV		15,000	-	-	-	-	33.7
	Private Refineries							
X.	Reliance Industries Limited - (RIL)							
1.	RIL-Jamnagar (Domestic)	Gujarat	33,000	111.9	108.0	95.1	93.8	98.4
2.	RIL (SEZ)-Jamnagar	Gujarat	27,000	-	110.2	101.9	131.5	130.1
XI.	Essar Oil Limited-Vadinar	Gujarat	20,000	63.2	123.0	128.6	140.5	128.5
	TOTAL-Private Refineries		80,000	100.1	111.1	102.7	115.2	115.0
	GRAND TOTAL		215,066	104.8	108.3	103.1	104.7	105.3

* Commissioned on 20.5.2011

** Commissioned on 28.4.2012

Increase in subsidized LPG cylinders

271. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has increased the number of subsidized LPG cylinders from 6 to 9 per year and increased the price of LPG cylinders, recently;

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

(c) the number of subsidized LPG cylinders available for customers during the current financial year till 31st March, 2013 from the date of implementation of cap;

(d) whether Government would increase the number of subsidized cylinders from 9 to 12 per year in view of the plight of poor and middle class citizens of the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Government has revised the cap on supply of subsidized LPG cylinder per domestic connection from 3 to 5 for the period from 14.09.2012 to 31.03.2013 and from 6 to 9 annually w.e.f. 01.04.2013.

(d) to (f) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Marketing margin levied by private sector

272. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of further action taken by the Ministry as on date on the

recommendations of Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) on the issue of marketing margin levied by private sector natural gas marketeers; and

(b) by when the Ministry is going to communicate to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The recommendations of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) on the issue of marketing margin levied by private sector natural gas marketeers is under consideration in the Ministry.

Decline in crude oil production

273. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of share of private and public sector companies in the field of crude oil production in the country during the last three years;

(b) the extent to which companies are lagging behind in crude oil production along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of gas production during the same period;

(d) whether as per the estimates made by the experts, the production of oil is likely to decline further in the coming years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of percentage (%) share of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) viz Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) and Oil India Ltd. (OIL) and Private/Joint Venture (Pvt/Jvs) Companies in the field of crude oil production in the country during the last three years from 2009-10 to 2011-12 is as under:-

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
PSUs	84%	74%	72%
Pvt/Jvs	16%	26%	28%

(b) The crude oil production in the country has shown increasing trend. The year-wise details of crude oil production in the country during last three years is as under:-

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Crude oil production in Million Metric Tonnes (MMT)	33.505	37.685	38.086

(c) The details of natural gas production in the country during the last three years is as under:-

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Natural Gas Production in Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter per day (MMSCMD)	130.2	143.1	130.3

(d) and (e) The projection of Crude Oil production of 216.339 MMT during 12th Five Year Plan period (2012-2017) is about 22.3% higher than the 11th Five Year Plan achievement of 176.92 MMT. During 12th Plan, ONGC is likely to contribute additional 8.9 MMT of crude oil from the fields operated by them compared to likely achievement in 11th Plan period. The increase in crude oil production of ONGC will be achieved by developing the marginal fields. Oil India Limited is likely to contribute additional 1.5 MMT of crude oil in 12th Plan period, compared to the 11th Plan. The major increase in crude oil production during 12th Plan will be mainly due to contribution by private companies in Rajasthan, which will be about 27.5 MMT.

Identification of multiple LPG connections

274. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been done to find out the consumers having more than one connection in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such 'excess' connections that the consumers have, State-wise and district-wise;

(c) to what extent know Your Customer drive helps in identifying such 'excess' connections; and

(d) the target set in 2013 for removing additional connections by OMCs, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have digitized details of LPG consumers in their databases. The demographic data of LPG customers were mined for identifying more than one LPG connections in an household and then validated further, if required.

The State-wise details of such connections is given in Statement (*See* below).

No targets are set for identifying such connections as this is a continuous exercise.

Statement

The State-wise number of suspected multiple connections as on 01.02.2013

Sl. No.	State/UTs	IOC	BPCL	HPCL	Total
1.	Chandigarh	38789	6707	10728	56224
2.	Delhi	580969	148798	56216	785983
3.	Haryana	481313	234242	106064	821619
4.	Himachal Pradesh	455163	38835	21303	515301
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	245719	61712	77676	385107
6.	Punjab	444185	300660	100067	844912
7.	Rajasthan	878703	263274	106863	1248840
8.	Uttar Pradesh	2608483	947927	479063	4035473
9.	Uttranchal	828695	66958	26040	921693
10.	Andaman	42031	0	0	42031
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	112256	228	0	112484
12.	Assam	1029132	95454	26980	1151566

Sl. No.	State/UTs	IOC	BPCL	HPCL	Total
13.	Bihar	530639	159286	74437	764362
14.	Jharkhand	317196	52418	65218	434832
15.	Manipur	243055	0	0	243055
16.	Meghalaya	82521	1831	0	84352
17.	Mizoram	213249	0	0	213249
18.	Nagaland	136444	327	0	136771
19.	Odisha	229828	120014	205414	555256
20.	Sikkim	154995	0	0	154995
21.	Tripura	148286	0	0	148286
22.	West Bengal	1417584	421269	183933	2022786
23.	Chhattisgarh	127989	47335	40821	216145
24.	Silvasa	0	0	404	404
25.	Daman and Diu	0	3036	1270	4306
26.	Goa	3322	29625	49102	82049
27.	Gujarat	617189	367368	117124	1101681
28.	Madhya Pradesh	719029	324344	162444	1205817
29.	Maharashtra	410852	2151196	1223855	3785903
30.	Andhra Pradesh	645939	419179	365778	1430896
31.	Karnataka	429748	198854	85354	713956
32.	Kerala	454960	190582	20610	666152
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	8828	8745	4907	22480
35.	Tamil Nadu	327788	271538	64113	663439
TOTAL		14964879	6931742	3675784	25572405

Tapping of shale gas

275. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to tap shale gas;
- (b) whether the country has the requisite technology to tap this shale gas;
and
- (c) how Government proposes to approach this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Government has taken following steps to tap shale gas:

1. Formulation of a suitable policy to tap shale gas/oil is under way.
2. Projects initiated to identify prospective areas and resource assessment for shale gas/oil.
3. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoP and NG) with Department of State (DoS), USA in fields of resource, assessment, regulatory consultations and investment promotion.

(b) and (c) The key technologies required for development of shale oil and gas are horizontal drilling and multi stage hydraulic fracturing. These technologies are being used in the country for conventional oil/gas and Coal Bed Methane (CBM) exploration and production as per field specific operational requirements.

Price of diesel supplied to fishermen

276. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any representation for reducing diesel prices supplied/purchases by fishermen communities or their societies;
- (b) if so, the details of such representation made and contention thereof;
and

- (c) the details of the decision taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas had received several representations highlighting the hardships being faced by fisherman consequent to the decision regarding supply of Diesel to fisherman under bulk category at non-subsidized price.

After consideration of the matter, the Government has decided that w.e.f. 7.02.2013 the supply of Diesel to the fisherman consumer pumps should be at the price applicable for retail outlets of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).

Harassment of consumers by gas agencies and distributors

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that most of the gas agencies and distributors are indulging in malpractices and irregularities and are harassing the consumers without fear of any action;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action Government proposes to take to stem the rot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The possibility of malpractice/irregularities in subsidized domestic LPG cylinders by some unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out due to the lower retail price of subsidized LPG for domestic use *vis a vis* the market price for commercial LPG. Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are always on vigil and take action to stop the black marketing of cylinders.

OMCs carry regular surprise inspections at distributors premises, conduct refill audits, surprise checks at customers premises, en-route checking of delivery vehicles etc. If LPG distributors are found guilty of any malpractice, action is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

In order to stop diversion/black marketing of domestic LPG cylinders, the

Government has also enacted "Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 2000" and formulated "Marketing Discipline Guidelines, 2001", which provides for penal action against erring LPG distributors. Whenever complaints are received, the same are investigated and in all established cases, suitable action is taken against the LPG distributor in accordance with the provisions of the MDG, 2001. The total number of established malpractices during the current year (during April-Dec'2012) are 1485 and accordingly action has been initiated against erring distributors.

Competitive pricing of petro-products

278. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering the State Government of Tamil Nadu proposal for price fixing of hydro-carbon products on the basis of domestic generation rather than taking into effect the import price; and

(b) if so, whether Government is considering FDI retail in petrol, diesel and LPG to get competitive price for bulk consumers like State Governments for public transport etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal before the Government, at present.

Non-supplying of Gas by AGCL

279. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production in five major tea growing districts of Assam has been adversely affected due to non-supply of gas by Assam Gas Company Limited (AGCL);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government and by when this problem will be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Assam Gas Company Limited (AGCL), supplies gas to tea sector as per the agreement signed with various tea gardens and tea bodies. It has reported that occasional interruptions in supply of gas happen due to technical or reasons beyond the control of AGCL such as bandh or blockades etc.

Harassment of LPG consumers

‡280. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the LPG consumers in the country till 31 October, 2012, State-wise and company-wise;

(b) the number of the LPG consumers who have submitted KYC forms on Government's direction, State-wise;

(c) the details of the connections disconnected from 31 October, 2012 to 31 January, 2013, State-wise and company-wise;

(d) whether Government has received any complaints regarding harassment of consumers or arbitrariness by the Gas agencies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the details of the efforts made by Government to tackle the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) State-wise and company-wise details of LPG consumers in the OMC database till 31.10.2012 are given in Statement -I (*See below*)

(b) The number of the LPG consumers who have submitted the Know Your Customer KYC forms is given in Statement - II (*See below*)

(c) 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 they have not suo moto disconnected any connections. However the details of number of

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

connections disconnected during 31.10.2012 to 31.01.2013 are given in Statement -III (See below)

(d) and (e) Procedural difficulties as and when faced by the customers are addressed on priority. No complaints of harassment have been established during KYC drive. Constant efforts are also being made to communicate various provisions to the public at large, through web site, press release, advertisements etc.

Statement -I

State/company-wise number of consumers (in lacs) till 31.10.2012

Sl. No.	State/UTs	IOC	BPCL	HPCL	Total
1.	Chandigarh	2.53	0.50	0.82	3.85
2.	Delhi	33.38	10.99	7.15	51.52
3.	Haryana	20.73	13.77	8.98	43.48
4.	Himachal Pradesh	13.04	1.06	1.85	15.95
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.78	1.64	11.11	17.53
6.	Punjab	34.13	14.06	11.79	59.98
7.	Rajasthan	30.40	18.18	18.62	67.2
8.	Uttar Pradesh	94.02	37.96	23.47	155.45
9.	Uttaranchal	16.96	2.80	1.41	21.17
10.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.66	0.00	0	0.66
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.85	0.02	0	1.87
12.	Assam	22.86	1.54	0.65	25.05
13.	Bihar	24.89	8.38	7.96	41.23
14.	Jharkhand	10.12	1.91	3.03	15.06
15.	Manipur	3.00	0.00	0	3
16.	Meghalaya	1.56	0.03	0	1.59
17.	Mizoram	2.66	0.00	0	2.66
18.	Nagaland	1.94	0.01	0	1.95

Sl. No.	State/UTs	IOC	BPCL	HPCL	Total
19.	Odisha	7.85	4.56	9.04	21.45
20.	Sikkim	1.71	0.00	0	1.71
21.	Tripura	3.50	0.00	0	3.5
22.	West Bengal	47.42	12.28	16.98	76.68
23.	Chhattisgarh	7.52	2.22	4.78	14.52
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.58
25.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.21	0.37	0.58
26.	Goa	0.12	1.72	3.15	4.99
27.	Gujarat	38.45	16.83	15.15	70.43
28.	Madhya Pradesh	29.33	12.46	16.75	58.54
29.	Maharashtra	20.92	78.78	78.27	177.97
30.	Andhra Pradesh	56.35	33.06	70.26	159.67
31.	Karnataka	36.38	20.58	27.95	84.91
32.	Kerala	38.18	22.26	12.22	72.66
33.	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.00	0	0.02
34.	Puducherry	1.41	0.83	1.26	3.5
35.	Tamil Nadu	89.91	37.73	21.4	149.04
TOTAL		698.58	356.37	375	1429.95

Statement - II

State/company-wise number of consumers submitted the know Your customer (KYC) as on 01.02.2013

Sl. No.	State/UTs	IOC	BPCL	HPCL	Total
1.	Chandigarh	33665	4336	1075	39076
2.	Delhi	352337	82233	26114	460684

Sl. No.	State/UTs	IOC	BPCL	HPCL	Total
3.	Haryana	431742	161504	36541	629787
4.	Himachal Pradesh	353138	28143	5377	386658
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	152463	29078	29094	210635
6.	Punjab	274346	132644	53685	460675
7.	Rajasthan	728686	155303	67247	951236
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1783894	591972	282471	2658337
9.	Uttanchal	485919	40583	21875	548377
10.	Andaman and Nicobar	30257	0	0	30257
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	102000	432	0	102432
12.	Assam	986270	82632	23808	1092710
13.	Bihar	366167	94637	48442	509246
14.	Jharkhand	185495	43948	46691	276134
15.	Manipur	214717	0	0	214717
16.	Meghalaya	72000	1349	0	73349
17.	Mizoram	146700	0	0	146700
18.	Nagaland	123000	626	0	123626
19.	Odisha	138925	68975	135767	343667
20.	Sikkim	52549	0	0	52549
21.	Tripura	85472	0	0	85472
22.	West Bengal	1042741	346563	124740	1514044
23.	Chhattisgarh	77684	25323	21804	124811
24.	Daman and Diu	0	1354	691	2045
25.	Goa	2773	18715	25456	46944

Sl. No.	State/UTs	IOC	BPCL	HPCL	Total
26.	Gujarat	465668	251474	59690	776832
27.	Madhya Pradesh	499265	283400	75745	858410
28.	Maharashtra	317965	1605867	638942	2562774
29.	Andhra Pradesh	824852	250458	195745	1271055
30.	Karnataka	318601	182898	35652	537151
31.	Kerala	257582	116412	7453	381447
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	6725	12929	3117	22771
34.	Tamil Nadu	228130	175008	43890	447028
TOTAL		11141728	4788796	2011112	17941636

Statement - III*Number of LPG connections disconnected during 31.10.2012 to 31.01.2013*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	IOC	BPCL	HPCL	Total
1.	Chandigarh	546	9	99	654
2.	Delhi	6274	917	306	7497
3.	Haryana	1943	685	183	2811
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1326	92	89	1507
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	236	1	26	263
6.	Punjab	1964	1479	217	3660
7.	Rajasthan	1365	492	97	1954
8.	Uttar Pradesh	8977	1105	462	10544
9.	Uttranchal	1015	317	12	1344
10.	Andaman and Nicobar	40	0	0	40

Sl. No.	State/UTs	IOC	BPCL	HPCL	Total
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	40	0	0	40
12.	Assam	1737	97	18	1852
13.	Bihar	5011	1400	134	6545
14.	Jharkhand	2940	40	25	3005
15.	Manipur	59	0	0	59
16.	Meghalaya	170	0	0	170
17.	Mizoram	20	0	0	20
18.	Nagaland	234	0	0	234
19.	Odisha	1612	286	490	2388
20.	Sikkim	35	0	0	35
21.	Tripura	441	0	0	441
22.	West Bengal	10121	935	477	11533
23.	Chhattisgarh	1785	114	90	1989
24.	Daman and Diu	0	78	0	78
25.	Goa	39	157	48	244
26.	Gujarat	8453	672	284	9409
27.	Madhya Pradesh	3045	839	498	4382
28.	Maharashtra	2388	5375	1451	9214
29.	Silvassa	0	0	1	1
30.	Andhra Pradesh	3729	345	768	4842
31.	Karnataka	3337	2253	743	6333
32.	Kerala	8217	2374	103	10694
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	164	25	9	198
35.	Tamil Nadu	7869	2777	285	10931
TOTAL		85132	22864	6915	114911

**BPL families enjoying dual benefits of subsidised
kerosene and gas connections**

‡281 DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of BPL families who get subsidized kerosene oil, State-wise;
- (b) the number of such families out of those who also possess gas connections State-wise;
- (c) the steps taken to identify such beneficiaries getting double benefits; and
- (d) whether it is appropriate to provide dual benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The role of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Government of India is limited to allocation of subsidised PDS Kerosene Oil (SKO) to State Government/Union Territory Administrations, under PDS Scheme. Further distribution of SKO to beneficiaries including BPL families, is done by the State Governments/UT Administrations as per their respective eligibility criteria. Oil Marketing Companies have reported that they do not have data on number of BPL families who get PDS kerosene oil and also possess LPG connections. However, while annually allocating PDS kerosene to States, the SKO quota is rationalized downward to account for increase in LPG coverage by this Ministry.

Natural gas production in the country

282. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantum of production of natural gas in the country;
- (b) whether there is a huge gap between demand and supply of natural gas;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, including the details of import of natural gas;
- (d) whether the gas project from KG basin is running into controversies;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to remove those controversies and to bring out maximum gas from KG basin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Natural gas production in 2011-12 was 130.3 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter per Day (MMSCMD) in the country and during the current year 2012-13 (upto December, 2012), natural gas production was 114.1 MMSCMD.

(b) and (c) Yes sir, there is a huge gap between demand and supply of natural gas. The details are as under:

Financial year		2011-12	2012-13
Demand of natural gas as per the Working Group report 12th Five year Plan (in MMSCMD)		194	293
Supply of natural gas (in MMSCMD)	Domestic	114.90	99.69
	Imported	39.32	47.63
	LNG#		
	TOTAL	154.22	147.32*
Demand supply GAP (MMSCMD)		49.78	145.68

#Liquefied Natural Gas

*2012-13 supply figures is supply made during the period April to September, 2012.

(d) and (e) Currently gas is being produced in the D1 and D3 fields of KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block being operated by Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime. Production of gas from D1 and D3 fields of KG-DWN-98/3 block is not in line with the Management Committee (MC) approved Addendum to the Initial Development Plan (AIDP). The Contractor has failed to adhere to the approved AIDP both in terms of drilling and putting on stream the number of wells and the gas production rate. As a result, the actual cumulative gas production from D1 and D3 fields upto 31.03.2012 was 1.584 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF), as against the projected cumulative gas production of 2.030 TCF

as per approved AIDP for the same period. Therefore, the Government, in May 2012, had ordered proportionate disallowance of cost of production amounting to US \$ 1.005 Billion. The operator of the block KG-DWN-98/3, M/s RIL, has invoked arbitration proceedings on the matter and Government of India have also appointed arbitrator.

(f) Currently 8 out of 18 gas producer wells in D1 and D3 fields and 2 oil/gas wells in MA field have ceased to produce due to water/sand ingress problem. Following steps have been taken to increase the gas production from KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) block:

- (i) The Contractor has been asked to drill, complete and connect more producer wells and undertake appropriate remedial measures to revive the sick wells in D1, D3 and MA fields in this block.
- (ii) The Contractor's proposal to install compressor at Onshore Terminal to increase gas recovery from D1 and D3 fields has been approved by the Management Committee (MC).
- (iii) Revised Field Development Plan (RFDP) of MA field has been approved by the MC.
- (iv) The Optimized Field Development Plan (OFDP) of another 4 gas discoveries (D-2, 6, 19 and 22) has been approved by MC.
- (v) The Declaration of Commerciality (DoC) of gas discovery D-34 has also been approved by MC.

The contractor has stated that decrease in gas reserves was due to various reasons such as reservoir and production performance, pressure decline, early water encroachment, less contribution from sands outside the main channel areas, results obtained from Material Balance, Simulation and Geological Models etc.

Oil and Gas projects in Rajasthan

†283. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Government projects for gas and oil reserves in desert

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

areas in Rajasthan at present and the names of the places where they are located; and

(b) the details of the percentage of labour employment reserved to provide jobs in these projects to residents of the bordering districts of Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Bikaner, Barmer, Jaisalmer, etc. of Rajasthan and, if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKHSMI): (a) Under the Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime, so far 19 exploration blocks have been awarded under Pre-NELP and New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) bidding rounds to ONGC, OIL and Private/JV Companies in the State of Rajasthan. Out of these, 5 exploration blocks have been relinquished so far. The remaining 14 blocks fall in the districts of Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalor, Bikaner, Hanumangarh, Ganganagar, Jodhpur, Kota, Jhalawar, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Baran and Bhilwara.

The oil and gas reserves have been established in RJ-ON-90/1 in Barmer and Jalor districts, operated by Carin Energy India Pty. Ltd (CEIL) and gas reserves have been established in RJ-ON/6 block in Jaisalmer district, operated by Focus Energy Ltd. (FEL).

Besides there are six Mining Lease blocks operated by Public Sector Companies in Rajasthan. Oil India Ltd. has Mining Leases in two Blocks in Dandewala (Jaisalmer) and Baghewala and ONGC has four Mining Lease blocks namely Manhera Tiba, Bakriwala Ghotaru Ext.-I and Chinnesewala Tiba.

(b) PSC of the above blocks provides for utilization of local goods and services. As reported by the Operators of producing blocks/fields, about 70% of the workforce engaged by M/s Cairn Energy in RJ-ON-90/1 block and about 10% by M/s Focus Energy Ltd. belong to the State of Rajasthan. Deployment of native of Rajasthan in ONGC Rajasthan is 56.2% as on 1.2.2013. In Oil India Rajasthan operations, 91% employees belong to Rajasthan.

Norms for importing crude oil

284. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines/norms for the import of crude oil from foreign countries; and

- (b) the changes that are being introduced in the policy in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) was the sole canalizing agency for import of crude oil till July, 1998. Thereafter, to fulfill the need to private and joint sector refineries to procure crude oil, its import was decanalised. Import of crude oil was further decanalised from April 2002, with all the Public Sector Oil Companies being permitted to import crude oil independently to meet their respective requirement from different countries/National Oil Companies. As per the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14, the import of crude oil, under chapter 27 ITC(HS) 2709 00 00 EXIM code, is "free".

Natural Gas for AP

285. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has recently released 2.0 mmscmd to Andhra Pradesh (AP) to tide over the power crisis in the State partially;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons that gas was given only for one month;
- (d) whether the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh requested for extending this period; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and what action has been taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas as per the request of APTRANSCO and Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh had allowed supply of 2.0 mmscmd RLNG by swapping with KG-D6 gas for supply to Independent Power Producers (IPPs) in Andhra Pradesh for a period of 30 days starting from October 20, 2012.

- (c) the proposal of APTRANSCO was only for a period of 30 days.
- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) Does not arise.

Impact of LPG CAP

286. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of amount his Ministry would be saving through LPG cap in the current year;
- (b) how much it had saved last year;
- (c) to what extent the cap helped in stopping diversion of LPG cylinders;
- (d) whether there are any plans to extend the present cap to 12 cylinders since a normal household of four members require on cylinder per month; and
- (e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have estimated (based on previous year consumption data) that only 10% of cylinders will be sold at market prices at current cap level of 9. This translates to saying fiscal subsidy and under recoveries on around 9.2 crore cylinders @ Rs. 503.58/cylinder.

(b) As there was no cap on consumption of subsidized cylinder last year, there was no saving last year from capping.

(c) The cap was implemented w.e.f. 14.09.2012. During the period Sep 12-Jan'13, OMCs registered a growth of -1.8% as compared to a growth of 6.9% during Sep'11-Jan'12 in domestic LPG. On the other hand they have registered a growth of 12.5% during Sep-Jan'13 against 5.4% growth in corresponding period of previous year *i.e.* Sep-Jan'12 in sales of industrial LPG (NDNE).

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal consideration.

OMCS losses due to leakages and seepages

287. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated losses being suffered by the petroleum companies on account of leakages and seepages;

(b) whether any step has been taken to fix the responsibility in this regard against the erring officials; and;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The estimated loss suffered by Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on account of leakage/seepage in cross country pipelines during the last three years is given here under:-

Name of the OMC	Estimated Loss during 2010-11 (MT)	Estimated Loss during 2011-12 (MT)	Estimated Loss during 2012-13 (MT)
Indian Oil Corporation Limited	1395	27	1137*
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	-	20.9	3.64**
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	-	-	-

* Upto 31.1.2013

** Upto 31.12.2012

(b) and (c) The OMCs have informed that the losses due to leakage and seepage in cross country pipelines were attributed to 3rd Party activities (pilferage by unscrupulous elements), natural causes (corrosion of pipe metal and cracks in pipelines etc.) and material failure during operation of pipelines.

CCI's query on petrol pricing mechanism

288. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Competition Commission of India (CCI) has asked for the details from oil companies on their petrol pricing mechanism to probe the alleged cartelization among them in fixing the fuel price;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CCI had written to the Ministry on this issue but the Ministry said it had no role in deciding the price; 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) Yes, Sir. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) has sent certain queries relating to the pricing of petroleum products including Petrol.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has replied to CCI that the price of Petrol, both at Refinery Gate and at Retail level, was made market determined effective 26.06.2010 based on the recommendations of the Expert Group on 'A Viable and Sustainable System of pricing of Petroleum Products' headed by Dr. Kirit S. Parikh and decision taken in the meeting of the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on 25.06.2010. Accordingly, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are taking decision on pricing of Petrol at their own. Government has not prescribed any formula for pricing of Petrol.

Malpractices at petrol pumps

289. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of petrol pumps are being run on contract basis;

(b) whether such petrol pumps are being run by relatives of officers of public sector oil companies;

(c) whether cases of adulteration, measuring less oil and other irregularities are being committed at these petrol pumps in connivance with officers of OMCs.

(d) whether Government has conducted any inquiry/review in this regard; and

(e) if so, the outcome of such inquiry/review and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The public sector Oil

Marketing Companies (OMCs) operate some Retail Outlets (ROs) in the country on Company Owned Company Operated (COCO) basis through service providers/adhoc dealers. In case of adhoc dealership, the tenure of the adhoc dealer is a maximum of one year. In COCOs run by service providers, the staff on the forecourt is provided by the service provider and day to day operations is supervised by officer of concerned OMC.

(b) OMCs have reported that they have no report of petrol pumps being run by relatives of their officials.

(c) to (e) OMCs have reported that no irregularities have been reported at the COCO retail outlets in connivance with the officers of OMC during the last three years and the current year (April-December, 2012).

Withdrawal of subsidy on petro-products

290. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government is considering to fully wipe out subsidy on LPG, Diesel, Petrol and Kerosene;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has received a proposal in this regard; 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) In the light of the recommendations made by the Expert Group headed by Dr. Kirit S. Parikh, the Government made the price of Petrol market-determined with effect from 26.06.2010. further, in the light of the recommendations of the Kelkar Committee, the Government, on 17.01.2013 decided to authorize Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/ Union Territories) until further order, and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market

determined price with immediate effect. Subsequently, after considering several representations, Government w.e.f. 7th February, 2013 have approved supply of Diesel to the Fishermen Consumer Pumps at the price applicable for retail outlets.

However, in order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government continues to modulate the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Diesel (partially), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG resulting in incidence of under-recoveries to the OMCs. Based on the Refinery Gate Price effective 16.02.2013 for Diesel and 01.02.2013 for PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG, the OMCs are currently incurring under-recovery of Rs. 10.27 per litre on Diesel, Rs. 31.60 per litre on PDS Kerosene and Rs. 481.00 per 14.2 kg cylinder on Subsidized Domestic LPG.

Impact of Diesel price De-control

‡291 SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of amount received in excess through sale of diesel following the policy of selling diesel to wholesale buyers at market rate *vis-a-vis* selling the diesel at ordinary rate;

(b) the loss to farmers due to present policy of hike in diesel price and its ill effects on other goods;

(c) the strategy being adopted by wholesale buyers to avoid increased price;

(d) whether to avoid this policy, wholesale buyers are purchasing diesel on ordinary rates through other ways; and

(e) the details of the taxation following price de-control of diesel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per the press release issued by IOCL on 17.1.2013, based on the current price and volume, the under-recovery of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) shall reduce by Rs. 15,000 crore per annum due to increase in price of Diesel by 45 paise for retail customers and Rs. 9.25 per litre for bulk customers.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) At present, farmers are procuring Diesel at subsidized rates from the retail outlets of OMCs.

(c) and (d) In view of the gap in price of Diesel for retail consumers and 'bulk consumers', there may be a possibility of diversion of subsidized Diesel. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has advised OMCs to take sufficient safeguards and all necessary measures to avoid diversion of subsidized Diesel from the retail outlets of the OMCs to bulk customers.

(e) There is no change in the rates of taxes levied by the central/state governments after the prices of diesel were increased effective 18th January, 2013. The customs and excise duty levied by the Central Government on Diesel are given below:

- Customs duty : 2.50%
- Excise duty: Rs. 3.56/ litre (Basic duty Rs. 1.46/Litre + Additional excise duty Rs. 2.00/ litre+3% Education Cess)

The effective rate of VAT/Sales tax levied by the State/UT governments on retail selling price of diesel are given in Statement

Statement

Effective rates of Sales tax/VAT levied by various States/UTs as on 1.2.2013

State	% of Town rate before VAT
Andhra Pradesh	22.35
Arunachal Pradesh	12.50
Assam	16.50
Bihar	16.00
Chhattisgarh	25.00
Delhi	13.19
Gujarat	24.63
Goa	20.00

State	% of Town rate before VAT
Himachal Pradesh	9.60
Haryana	9.24
Jharkhand	18.00
Jammu and Kashmir	14.31
Kerala	20.00
Karnataka	22.59
Maharashtra - Mumbai Thane and Navi Mumbai	24.00
Maharashtra (Rest of State)	21.00
Manipur	13.50
Meghalaya	11.56
Madhya Pradesh	24.23
Mizoram	12.00
Nagaland	12.60
Odisha	19.18
Punjab	9.63
Rajasthan	17.90
Sikkim	13.61
Tamil Nadu	21.43
Tripura	13.50
West Bengal	18.67
Uttar Pradesh	17.23
Uttarakhand	18.05
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NIL

State	% of Town rate before VAT
Chandigarh	12.53
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15.00
Daman and Diu	15.00
Lakshadweep	NIL
Puducherry	14.00

(As per details provisional details provided by HPCL/IOCL)

Notes:

1. Effective rate Includes VAT, Cess, entry tax, Additional tax and Surcharge recoverable in price.
2. In Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Chandigarh and Puducherry, there is no depot/plant of OMCs and products are brought in from other states, hence CST @ 2% is also applicable
3. For Diesel, VAT at applicable rates is also levied on Dealer's commission in Delhi. Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu Chandigarh and Puducherry.

Bulk purchase of diesel from private companies

†292. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wholesale buyers of diesel are purchasing diesel from private companies to get concession and consequently public sector companies are suffering losses;

(b) the names of public sector companies whose diesel sale is down after decontrolling of diesel prices;

(c) whether rates of services have also increased due to sale of diesel at increased rates by wholesale buyers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

† 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) and (b) As per the information furnished by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), the bulk consumers are being approached by the private oil companies for supply of Diesel. As per the sales trend in the month of February, 2013 (upto 17th February, 2013), the IOCL's sale of Diesel has reduced by 6.1%.

(c) and (d) The prices of commodities/services for which the Diesel is procured by bulk consumers is essentially dependent upon the market dynamics of that commodity and Diesel is only one of the various input costs being incurred by 'bulk consumers' The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has no specific information on price increase. If any, made by these bulk consumers of Diesel.

Increase in demand for natural gas as city fuel

293. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has felt that natural gas as fuel for city energy purpose is increasing day by day; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Government has initiated multi-pronged measures to increase availability of natural gas in the country. They are as follows:-

- (i) Intensification of domestic Exploration and Production (E and P) activities through New Exploration Licencing Policy (NELP) rounds,
- (ii) Coal Bed Methane (CBM),
- (iii) Shale Gas,
- (iv) Gas Hydrates,
- (v) Import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) from various countries, and
- (vi) Transnational pipelines, viz., Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline and Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) pipeline.

Subsidised diesel for fishermen

294. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of diesel required for fishing boats in the country during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the amount of diesel during supplied to fishermen during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that they have been demanding for providing them diesel at subsidised rate; and

(d) if so, the details of action which has been taken on their genuine demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The details of Diesel sold to fishermen during the last three years is given below:

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Quantity sold (in Metric Tonne)	2,54,253	2,54,220	2,68,445

Source: Industry Performance Review Report, as released by Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

(c) and (d) After considering the several representation highlights the hardships being faced by fishermen, the Government has decided with effect from 7th February, 2013 to supply Diesel to Fisherman Consumer Pumps at the price applicable for retail outlets of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs).

Price fixing mechanism for oil companies

295. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism adopted by oil companies for fixing the prices of diesel and petrol;

(b) the production cost of one litre of petrol and diesel by HP, BPCL and by other oil companies,

(c) the refining cost of diesel and petrol in our refineries; and

(d) the average cost of crude oil in 2011 required for the production of one litre of petrol and diesel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):

(a) The Government has made the price of Petrol market-determined with effect from 26.6.2010. Since then, Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on the pricing of Petrol in line with the international oil prices and marketing conditions.

As regards Diesel pricing is based on Trade Parity Price (TPP) which is a weighted average of Import Parity Price (IPP) and Export Parity Price (EPP) in the ratio of 80:20. Further, the desired Retail Selling Prices of Diesel for the consumers is calculated by adding the inland freight, marketing costs and margins and duties and taxes to the refinery gate price.

The detailed price build up of Diesel effective 16.2.2013, at Delhi is given below:-

Particulars	Rs./Litre
Price paid to Refinery (RGP)	45.94
Add: Inland Freight and Delivery Charges	0.86
Add: Marketing Cost and Margin	1.38
TOTAL Desired Price	
-Before Excise Duty, VAT and Dealer Com.	48.18
Less: Under recovery to OMCs	10.27
Price Charged to Dealer (Depot Price)	37.91
-Excluding Excise Duty and VAT	
Add: Excise Duty (including Education Cess)	3.56
Add: Dealer Commission	1.09
Add: VAT (including VAT on Dealer commission)*	5.60
Retail Selling Price at Delhi (rounded)	48.16

*VAT as applicable in Delhi. Vat rates varies from state to state.

(b) to (c) Refining of crude oil is a process industry, where crude oil constitutes around 90% of the total cost. Crude oil is processed through several processing units. Each of these units produces intermediate products streams, which require extensive reprocessing and blending. This results in difficulty in apportioning the total costs to individual refined products with reasonable accuracy. Therefore, individual product-wise costs are not identified separately.

(d) The average FOB price of Indian basket of crude oil during 2011-12 was \$ 111.89/ barrel *i.e.* Rs. 33.74/ litre (considering the Rs/\$ average exchange rate of Rs. 47.95/\$ during 2011-12 and conversion ratio of 159 litres per barrel).

Submission of status report on KG-D6 by RIL

296. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of gas production from each well of KG-D6 fields since the beginning of production, month-wise and well-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) has shown a decline to 31.5 mmcmm output in June, 2012 from above fields;

(c) If so, the reasons for reduction in the output;

(d) the details of each of the Status Report submitted by RIL with regard to output, etc., to his Ministry relating to KG-D6 fields since beginning of production, month-wise and well-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of month-wise and well-wise natural gas production from D1 and D3 and MA fields of the block KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) since inception of production are given in Statement-I (*See below*)

(b) and (c) During June, 2012 the total gas production from the above block declined to about 31.37 Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter Per Day (MMSCMD), comprising of 25.25 MMSCMD from D1 and D3 fields and 6.12 MMSCMD from MA fields as compared to a total gas production of about 45.79 MMSCMD during June, 2011. The decline in gas production during June, 2012 is due to the following reasons.

- (i) Out of total 18 gas producer wells in D1 and D3 fields, 6 wells had ceased to produce gas due to water loading/sand ingress in wellbores.
- (ii) Out of a 6 oil/gas producer wells in MA field, 2 oil/gas producers had ceased to flow oil/gas due to water ingress in wellbores.
- (iii) Non drilling of the required number of gas producer wells in D1 and D3 fields by the Contractor in line with the Addendum to initial Development Plan (AIDP) approved by the Management Committee (MC).

Further, the Contractor has submitted the following reasons for less gas production as compared to AIDP of D1 and D3 fields:

- (i) Substantial variance in Reservoir Behavior and Character has been observed *vis-a-vis* the prediction, and there seem to be reservoir constraints in achieving the gas production rates.
- (ii) Pressure decline is several times higher than originally envisaged.
- (iii) Early water production in some of the wells was not predicted in initial reservoir simulations, though overall field water production is small.

(d): The details of month-wise and well-wise Pressure-Production data submitted by Reliance Industry Limited (RIL), the Operator of the above block, in respect of D1 and D3 and MA fields are given in Statement - II

Statement-I*Field Wise KG-D6 Gas Production Rate**D1 and D3 Fields Wellwise-Monthwise (MMSCMD)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Month	A1	A2A	A5	A6	A9	A10	A13	A16	A20	B1	B2	B4	B6	B7	B8	B11	B13	B15	Total D1-D3	
Sep-08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oct-08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nov-08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dec-08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jan-09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Feb-09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mar-09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Apr-09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.90	0.00	2.01	0.00	2.02	0.00	2.24	3.00	1.94	13.10	
May-09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.43	0.00	4.17	0.00	2.42	0.00	4.39	5.45	3.45	22.31	
Jun-09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.17	0.00	0.00	1.95	3.14	0.00	4.40	0.00	4.21	0.00	5.18	5.54	4.84	32.41	

Jul-09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.76	3.15	0.00	4.99	0.00	4.76	0.00	4.09	6.09	3.37	33.42
Aug-09	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.55	4.54	0.00	2.82	3.50	4.55	3.44	0.00	3.62	1.57	4.82	2.47	4.70	4.67	4.40	4.40	47.67
Sep-09	2.92	0.00	0.00	2.94	3.75	2.83	3.08	4.86	3.57	3.37	2.12	2.58	2.30	3.42	4.06	3.69	0.00	3.10	3.10	48.57
Oct-09	3.05	2.40	0.14	2.21	4.65	1.25	4.18	5.24	4.16	0.00	2.28	2.52	2.48	3.21	1.88	3.36	3.15	3.74	3.74	49.88
Nov-09	3.90	3.28	0.00	2.16	6.26	3.42	3.96	3.67	3.04	1.91	1.92	2.69	4.20	3.15	3.66	3.17	3.34	2.58	2.58	56.31
Dec-09	4.88	2.63	0.00	3.36	2.31	4.64	5.19	3.76	3.09	2.02	2.29	2.78	2.50	2.77	4.43	3.21	2.55	3.40	3.40	55.82
Jan-10	5.36	1.54	0.00	4.36	4.99	4.60	4.60	4.35	4.26	2.08	2.42	3.11	2.93	3.24	4.38	3.77	3.01	3.78	3.78	62.80
Feb-10	4.66	1.58	0.00	4.51	4.17	4.84	4.77	4.19	4.49	1.99	2.45	3.12	2.70	2.57	4.51	3.44	3.66	4.01	4.01	61.63
Mar-10	4.85	2.46	0.00	4.44	5.52	5.52	5.16	4.92	4.84	2.02	2.52	3.13	2.12	3.43	4.67	3.45	3.71	3.58	3.58	66.35
Apr-10	3.45	2.28	0.00	4.51	5.34	0.00	5.25	5.12	4.54	1.89	2.28	2.74	1.44	2.81	4.30	3.23	3.22	3.21	3.21	55.61
May-10	4.49	2.40	0.00	4.07	4.08	0.00	4.78	4.63	4.02	1.63	1.85	2.58	1.42	2.35	3.96	2.96	2.86	3.09	3.09	51.18
Jun-10	4.42	2.26	0.00	3.80	4.31	3.12	4.64	4.27	3.81	1.74	1.78	2.26	2.03	2.23	3.77	3.03	2.62	2.94	2.94	53.03
Jul-10	4.07	2.18	0.00	3.56	4.55	4.04	4.30	3.98	3.70	1.61	1.62	2.11	1.76	2.04	3.34	2.98	2.19	2.75	2.75	50.78
Aug-10	3.94	2.12	2.33	3.29	4.35	3.87	4.17	3.75	3.55	1.58	1.36	2.21	1.53	2.15	3.41	2.93	2.34	2.85	2.85	51.74

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sep-10	3.93	3.76	2.05	2.74	3.20	4.28	3.64	3.96	3.23	3.48	1.38	0.96	2.27	1.54	2.05	3.36	2.98	2.36	2.88	50.29
Oct-10	3.76	3.76	1.23	3.21	3.10	4.15	3.57	4.08	3.59	3.33	1.16	0.74	2.43	1.52	2.06	3.27	3.05	2.27	2.86	49.37
Nov-10	3.43	3.43	0.95	3.11	2.76	3.96	3.49	4.02	3.70	3.14	1.05	0.00	3.28	1.71	2.11	3.24	3.17	1.65	2.97	47.74
Dec-10	3.20	3.20	0.99	3.56	1.97	4.31	1.57	4.29	3.68	3.40	1.10	0.00	3.74	1.49	2.40	3.44	3.47	0.41	3.34	46.35
Jan-11	2.84	2.84	0.94	3.58	1.44	4.32	1.16	4.32	3.54	3.35	1.03	0.31	4.02	1.17	2.48	3.33	3.44	0.89	3.25	45.41
Feb-11	2.82	2.82	0.95	3.42	1.17	4.25	1.15	4.28	3.22	3.28	0.90	0.00	4.03	1.55	2.40	3.33	3.31	0.43	3.28	43.76
Mar-11	2.75	2.75	0.91	3.47	1.09	4.13	1.11	4.08	3.27	3.15	0.81	0.00	3.77	1.42	2.16	3.23	3.26	0.53	3.15	42.29
Apr-11	2.39	2.39	0.82	3.48	1.16	4.11	1.08	4.14	3.41	3.13	0.79	0.00	3.88	1.32	2.16	3.18	3.29	0.00	3.11	41.45
May-11	2.36	2.36	0.83	3.42	1.11	3.97	1.00	4.09	3.39	3.02	0.76	0.00	3.81	3.97	2.11	3.11	3.29	0.49	3.02	43.77
Jun-11	2.36	2.36	0.85	3.37	1.23	3.90	0.93	4.01	3.38	2.94	0.74	0.00	3.62	1.25	2.01	3.07	3.19	0.00	2.82	39.68
Jul-11	2.30	2.30	0.85	3.33	1.33	3.88	0.87	3.98	3.34	2.92	0.74	0.00	3.59	1.20	1.96	3.02	3.17	0.00	2.65	39.11
Aug-11	2.26	2.26	0.81	3.27	0.81	3.84	0.82	3.94	3.30	2.89	0.72	0.00	3.52	1.16	1.89	2.96	3.12	0.00	2.54	37.86
Sep-11	2.26	2.26	0.73	3.24	0.77	3.76	0.76	3.93	3.28	2.85	0.62	0.00	3.42	1.13	1.82	2.89	3.08	0.00	2.39	36.94

Oct-11	2.23	0.43	3.23	0.75	3.77	0.67	3.95	3.29	2.84	0.00	0.00	3.33	1.11	1.77	2.83	3.06	0.00	2.32	35.59
Nov-11	2.03	0.00	3.23	0.71	3.75	0.57	3.95	3.31	2.82	0.00	0.00	3.24	1.08	1.75	2.03	3.03	0.00	2.26	33.75
Dec-11	2.00	0.00	3.26	0.62	3.80	0.53	3.99	2.66	2.82	0.00	0.00	3.06	1.06	1.76	1.81	2.98	0.00	2.20	32.54
Jan-12	1.82	0.00	3.29	0.60	3.83	0.00	4.01	2.23	2.82	0.00	0.00	2.80	0.90	1.65	1.51	2.90	0.00	1.95	30.30
Feb-12	1.79	0.00	3.27	0.00	3.82	0.00	3.89	2.19	2.79	0.00	0.00	2.55	0.89	1.58	1.44	2.85	0.00	1.88	28.94
Mar-12	1.83	0.00	3.20	0.00	3.76	0.00	3.77	2.17	2.73	0.00	0.00	2.45	0.80	1.46	1.31	2.80	0.00	1.79	28.07
Apr-12	1.81	0.00	1.81	0.00	3.70	0.00	3.78	2.14	2.66	0.00	0.00	2.20	0.78	1.36	1.29	2.75	0.00	1.71	25.99
May-12	1.86	0.00	3.19	0.00	3.77	0.00	3.78	2.20	2.63	0.00	0.00	1.83	0.79	1.33	1.32	2.77	0.00	1.70	27.18
Jun-12	1.78	0.00	3.03	0.00	3.59	0.00	3.60	2.09	2.49	0.00	0.00	1.24	0.75	1.22	1.26	2.59	0.00	1.59	25.25
Jul-12	1.77	0.00	2.89	0.00	3.49	0.00	3.48	1.90	2.40	0.00	0.00	1.05	0.80	1.18	1.13	2.58	0.00	1.44	24.09
Aug-12	1.72	0.00	2.77	0.00	3.12	0.00	3.30	1.75	2.32	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.80	1.10	1.31	2.49	0.00	1.34	22.88
Sep-12	1.69	0.00	2.63	0.00	2.65	0.00	3.29	1.72	2.24	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.76	1.07	0.95	2.42	0.00	1.34	21.49
Oct-12	1.65	0.00	2.46	0.00	2.59	0.00	3.23	1.70	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.71	0.99	0.85	2.35	0.00	1.29	20.70
Nov-12	1.60	0.00	2.33	0.00	2.55	0.00	3.16	1.67	2.15	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.66	0.91	0.86	2.26	0.00	1.24	19.91
Dec-12	1.62	0.00	1.90	0.00	2.52	0.00	3.10	1.71	2.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.84	0.80	1.97	0.00	1.19	18.45

Field-wise KG-D6 Gas Production Rate**MA Field Wellwise-Monthwise (MMSCMD)**

Month	MA-2	MA-3	MA-4	MA-5	MA-6	MA-7	Total MA	Total KG-D6
Sep-08		0.26	0.32				0.58	0.58
Oct-08		0.32	0.35				0.67	0.67
Nov-08	1.73	0.41	0.36				0.77	0.77
Dec-08	0	0.63	0.50				1.13	1.13
Jan-09	0	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00
Feb-09	0	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00
Mar-09	0	0.54	0.43	0.27			1.24	1.24
Apr-09	0	0.56	0.44	0.26			1.26	14.36
May-09	0	0.69	0.53	0.40			1.62	23.93
Jun-09	0	0.73	0.50	0.80			2.03	34.45
July-09	0	0.78	0.47	0.81			2.06	35.48
Aug	0	0.80	0.56	0.83			2.18	49.85
Sep-09	0	0.84	0.54	0.82			2.21	50.78
Oct-09	0	0.84	0.55	0.85			2.24	52.12
Nov-09	0	0.88	0.56	0.90			2.34	58.65
Dec-09	0	0.89	0.57	0.93			2.39	58.21
Jan-10	0	0.89	0.56	0.90			2.36	65.16
Feb-10	0	0.91	0.57	0.90	0.24	0.27	2.89	64.53
Mar-10	0	0.94	0.59	0.92	0.31	0.32	3.07	69.43
Apr-10	1.05	1.02	1.37	1.24	0.43	0.51	4.56	60.17
May-10	1.71	1.43	1.62	1.60	0.46	0.79	5.90	57.07
Jun-10	1.68	1.77	1.82	1.04	0.67	0.75	6.05	59.08

Month	MA-2	MA-3	MA-4	MA-5	MA-6	MA-7	Total MA	Total KG-D6
Jul-10	1.83	1.94	1.98	1.09	0.73	0.82	6.56	57.34
Aug-10	1.75	2.07	1.88	1.31	0.56	0.84	6.66	58.41
Sep-10	1.70	2.00	1.78	1.52	0.55	0.79	6.64	56.93
Oct-10	1.58	2.01	1.77	1.54	0.53	0.78	6.62	55.99
Nov-10	1.62	2.01	1.72	1.53	0.46	0.77	6.50	54.23
Dec-10	1.63	1.99	1.75	1.55	0.40	0.74	6.44	52.79
Jan-11	1.69	2.07	1.72	1.57	0.30	0.66	6.31	51.73
Feb-11	1.73	2.26	1.77	1.75	0.16	0.51	6.46	50.22
Mar-11	1.69	2.15	1.73	1.90	0.04	0.57	6.39	48.68
Apr-11	1.79	2.19	1.73	1.89	0.04	0.57	6.43	47.88
May-11	1.80	2.15	1.70	1.99	0.02	0.53	6.39	50.16
Jun-11	1.85	2.01	1.69	1.91	0.00	0.51	6.12	45.79
Jul-11	1.85	1.95	1.65	1.89	0.00	0.35	5.84	44.95
Aug-11	1.79	1.88	1.54	1.79	0.00	0.22	5.43	43.28
Sept-11	1.91	2.01	1.57	1.85	0.00	0.17	5.59	42.53
Oct-11	1.82	1.97	1.52	1.82	0.00	0.15	5.46	41.05
Nov-11	1.69	1.94	1.47	1.79	0.00	0.14	5.34	39.09
Dec-11	1.68	1.92	1.42	1.76	0.00	0.15	5.26	37.80
Jan-12	1.67	1.91	1.37	1.67	0.00	0.15	6.78	37.08
Feb-12	1.64	1.88	1.33	1.64	0.00	0.15	6.64	35.58
Mar-12	1.68	1.70	1.35	1.68	0.00	0.16	6.57	34.65
Apr-12	1.68	1.64	1.35	1.58	0.00	0.16	6.41	32.40
May-12	1.66	1.66	1.30	1.57	0.00	0.00	6.20	33.38

Month	MA-2	MA-3	MA-4	MA-5	MA-6	MA-7	Total MA	Total KG-D6
Jun-12	1.63	1.68	1.21	1.59	0.00	0.00	6.12	31.37
Jul-12	1.58	1.63	1.17	1.54	0.00	0.00	5.93	30.03
Aug-12	1.57	1.61	1.10	1.52	0.00	0.00	5.80	28.68
Sep-12	1.57	1.52	0.99	1.46	0.00	0.00	5.54	27.03
Oct-12	1.60	1.14	0.94	1.49	0.00	0.00	5.17	25.87
Nov-12	1.46	1.01	0.70	1.28	0.00	0.00	4.45	24.36
Dec-12	1.64	0.80	0.74	1.29	0.00	0.00	4.46	22.91

Statement - II

List of Reports of Pressure Production data for D1D3 and MA field Received from RIL since commencement of production till 31st Jan'2013

Sl. No.	Subject	Letter No.	Date
1.	Production/Reservoir data of D1 and D3 MA Oil field of KG-DWN-98/3 Block	RM-DG-KGD6-SCV-1410	28.05.2010
2.	Production and Reservoir data of D1 and D3 Gas Fields and D-26(MA) Oil field of KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) Block	RM-GC-KGD-SCV-1422	8.10.2010
3.	Production and Reservoir data of D1 and D3 Gas Fields and D-26 (MA) Oil Fields of KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) Block	NIL	18.10.2010
4.	Pressure Production Data- November-2011	By Email	15.12.2010

Sl. No.	Subject	Letter No.	Date
5.	Production and Reservoir data of D1 and D3 Gas Fields and D-26 (MA) Oil field of KG-DWN-98/3 (KG-D6) Block.	RM-DGH-KGD6-PSS-10633	25.01.2011
6.	KG-D6 D1D3 and MA Pressure Data January 2011	By Email	16.03.2011
7.	Well wise Production Reservoir Studies data for D1D3 and D26 field for the month February 2011	Nil	25.03.2011
8.	Production and Reservoir data March 2011	Nil	25.04.2011
9.	Monthly Pressure Production Statement of D1D3 and D26 Field for April 2011	Nil	23.05.2011
10.	D1D3 and D26 Pressure Production data during May 2011	Be Email	25.06.2011
11.	D1D3 and D26 Pressure Production data of June, 2011	Nil	26.07.2011
12.	D1D3 and D26 Pressure Production data during July, 2011	By Email	20.08.2011
13.	Pressure production Data for the month of August 2011	Nil	17.09.2011
14.	Pressure production Data for the month of September 2011	KG-DWN-98/3 (KGD6) /OC/2011/OP/09	12.10.2011
15.	Pressure production Data for the month of October 2011	KG-DWN-98/3 (KGD6) /OC/2011/OP/19	09.11.2011

Sl. No.	Subject	Letter No.	Date
16.	Pressure production Data for the month of November, 2011	KG-DWN-98/3 (KGD6) /OC/2011/OP/36	21.12.2011
17.	Pressure production Data for the month of December, 2011	KG-DWN-98/3 (KGD6) /OC/2011/OP/50	17.01.2012
18.	Pressure production Data for the month of January, 2012	KG-DWN-98/3 (KGD6) /OC/2011/OP/67	05.03.2012
19.	Pressure production Data for the month of February, 2012	KG-DWN-98/3 (KGD6) /OC/2011/OP/73	22.03.2012
20.	Pressure production Data for the month of March, 2012	KG-DWN-98/3 (KGD6) /OC/2011/OP/91	13.04.2012
21.	Pressure production Data for the month of April, 2012	KG-DWN-98/3 (KGD6) /OC/2011/OP/105	17.05.2012
22.	Pressure production Data for the month of May, 2012	KG-DWN-98/3 (KGD6) /OC/2011/OP/116	16.06.2012
23.	Pressure production Data for the month of June, 2012	KG-DWN-98/3 (KGD6) /OC/2011/OP/125	16.07.2012
24.	Pressure production Data for the month of July, 2012	KG-DWN-98/3 (KGD6) /OC/2011/OP/130	20.08.2012
25.	Pressure production Data for the month of August, 2012	KG-DWN-98/3 (KGD6) /OC/2011/OP/140	11.09.2012
26.	Pressure production Data for the month of September, 2012	KG-DWN-98/3 (KGD6) /OC/2011/OP/146	16.10.2012
27.	Pressure production Data for the month of October, 2012	KG-DWN-98/3 (KGD6) /OC/2011/OP/151	09.11.2012
28.	Pressure production Data for the month of November, 2012	KG-DWN-98/3 (KGD6) /OC/2011/OP/159	14.12.2012
29.	Pressure production Data for the month of December, 2012	KG-DWN-98/3 (KGD6) /OC/2011/OP/168	11.01.2013
30.	Pressure production Data for the month of January, 2013	KG-DWN-98/3 (KGD6) /OC/2011/OP/178	11.02.2013

Impact of hike in prices of petro-products

297. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of increase in prices of diesel, petrol, kerosene, CNG and LPG during 2012 and 2013, so far;

(b) whether Government has decided to increase the price of diesel by 50 paise per litre every month for next 22 months;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons therefor the rationale for the same;

(e) whether Government has assessed the impact of this rise on various segments of the society;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The details of increase in price of Petrol, Diesel, PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG at Delhi since 1.1.2012 till date are given in Statement - I (*See* below)

The details of increase in price of CNG at Delhi since 1.1.2012 till date are given in Statement - II (*See* below)

(b) to (d) Keeping in view the rising under recoveries of the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on sale of sensitive Petroleum products, the Government, on 17.01.2013, has *inter-alia* decided to authorize Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) to increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) until further orders.

Accordingly, OMCs have increased the price of Diesel for retail consumers in the range of 43 paise to 45 paise per litre (excluding VAT) on 18th January, 2013 and in the range of 45 paise to 47 paise per litre (excluding VAT) on 16th February, 2013.

(e) to (g) In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in the international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government has authorized OMCs to make small increase in the price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/ Union Territories) until further orders. Even after increase in the price of Diesel for retail consumers in the range of 43 paise to 45 paise per litre (excluding VAT) on 18th January, 2013 and in the range of 45 paise to 47 paise per litre (excluding VAT) on 16th February, 2013, the OMCs are incurring under recovery of Rs. 10.27 per litre on sale of Diesel to retail consumers.

Statement - I

Revision in Retail Selling Price of Petroleum Products at Delhi

Date	Petrol	Diesel	PDS SKO (Rs/Litre)	Dom. LPG (Rs/Cyl)	Reason
1	2	3	4	5	6
01.01.2012	65.64	40.91	14.83	399.00	RSP as on 1st January 2012
24.05.2012	73.18				Increase in Prices
03.06.2012	71.16				Reduction in Prices
18.06.2012	70.24	41.29			Rebate (Petrol)/Removal of rebate (Diesel) in VAT at Delhi
29.06.2012	67.78				Reduction in Prices
24.07.2012	68.48				Increase in Prices
01.08.2012	68.46	41.32			Revision in Siding/shunting charges
14.09.2012		46.95			Increase in Prices
18.09.2012					Price notified for non-subsidized domestic LPG

1	2	3	4	5	6
01.10.2013					Increase in Prices
03.10.2012			14.79		Revision in siding charges
07.10.2012				410.50	Increase in LPG distributor commission
09.10.2012	67.90				Reduction in price
27.10.2012	68.19	47.15			Increase in dealer commission
16.11.2012	67.24				Reduction in price
16.01.2013	67.56				Removal of rebate on VAT in Delhi
18.01.2013	67.26	47.65			Increase (Diesel and Non subsidized domestic LPG)/Reduction (Petrol) in Prices
28.01.2013			14.96		Increase in dealer commission
16.02.2013	69.06	48.16			Increase in Prices
	69.06	48.16	14.96	410.50	Current RSP

Note-

1. Price of Petrol since 26.6.2010 is as per IOCL.
2. Price of Domestic LPG after 13.9.2012 is for subsidized cylinder

Statement - II*Details of increase in price of CNG in Delhi since 31.12.2011 till date.*

From	to	Sale Price Inclusive of Excise Duty (Rs./Kg)	Change in Consumer Price (Rs/Kg)	Reasons
31-Dec-11	5-Mar-12	33.75	1.75	(i) Increase in overall input cost of natural gas due to appreciation of dollar <i>vis-a-vis</i> rupee (ii) Increased dependence on imported Spot R-LNG
6-Mar-12	6-July-12	35.45	1.70	Increase in the overall input cost of natural gas being sourced due to increased quantum of imported R-LNG
7-July-12	4-Jan-13	38.35	2.90	(i) Increase in overall input cost of natural gas due to appreciation of dollar <i>vis-a-vis</i> rupee (ii) Increased dependence on imported Spot R-LNG (iii) Hike in power tariff in Delhi (iv) Hike in minimum wages announced by the government
5-Jan-13	Till date	39.90	1.55	(a) Increase in the overall input cost of natural gas being sourced due to increased quantum of imported R-LNG (b) Increase in price of RLNG available in market

Dummagudem hydro-electric project in Andhra Pradesh

298. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government of Andhra Pradesh has entered into an agreement with an Australian company to generate power from Dummagudem Hydro Electric Project in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement so signed between Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Australian company;

(c) whether it is also a fact that only 12 per cent power would be given to Andhra Pradesh and the rest would be sold by the company at its will;

(d) whether any latest advanced technology is going to be used by the Australian company; and

(e) if not, the reason for handing it over to the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Power has no information regarding any Agreement between an Australian company and government of Andhra Pradesh to generate Power from the Dummagudem Hydroelectric Project in Andhra Pradesh. However, status of this project as per records available in Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the concurrence of which is required for construction of a hydro project is given below:

Detailed Project Report (DRP) of Dummagudem HEP with installed capacity of 319.56 MW (6x50.8 + 1x14.76 MW) was received in CEA from Government of Andhra Pradesh vide letter dated 25.02.2006 for accord of concurrence. The DPR was examined and the comments on various aspects were sent to Government of Andhra Pradesh for necessary action.

Adequate supply of power to farmers

†299. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers using electric pumps for irrigation have been facing

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

financial losses due to non-availability of power owing to non-availability of power in the country including Maharashtra for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government has taken any steps to provide adequate electricity for the betterment of farmers of the country;

(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) Financial losses due to non-availability of power with respect to farmers using electric pumps for irrigation purposes in the country has not been reported by the States including Maharashtra.

Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity in a State to different categories of consumers/sectors including agriculture comes under the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility.

The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs). Government allocates power to the States/UTs from Central Generating Stations (CGSs) to mitigate the overall shortage of power.

Further, the steps taken by the Government to mitigate the shortage of power in the country *inter-alia* the following:

(i) Capacity addition of 88,537 MW during 12th Plan period (2012-2017).

(ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.

(a) Review of progress of power projects is being done at the highest level by Hon'ble Union Power Minister, Secretary, Ministry of Power and Chairperson, CEA, to identify the constraint areas and facilitate their faster resolution, so that the projects are commissioned on time.

(b) Regular reviews are held at various levels including Ministry of Power, Ministry of Heavy Industries, Ministry of Coal, Planning Commission and Cabinet

Secretariat to identify the constraint areas and facilitate faster resolution of inter-ministerial and other outstanding issues.

(iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each.

(iv) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.

(v) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.

(vi) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.

(vii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.

(viii) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.

Collection of electricity surcharge from consumers

300. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various State Governments are collection electricity surcharge from the consumers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and how Government is using such amount collected, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Electricity is a concurrent subject and the responsibility of sub-transmission and distribution rests with the States. Government of India acts as a facilitator in supplementing the efforts of States to provide power to consumers in an improved manner.

As per information available, various Discoms are collecting electricity surcharges from the consumers in the form of :

(i) Cross subsidy surcharge: Levied on consumers who are permitted
Open Access.

(ii) Additional surcharge:

(iii) Power Factor surcharge: Payment of Power Factor charge due to standard/prescribed Power Factor. decrease in

(iv) Late Payment Surcharge: Late payment of monthly bill raised to the consumers. The surcharge collected forms in part of the revenue of DISCOMs.

Power shortage in the agriculture sector

301. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of shortfall in the availability of power to the agriculture sector in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to increase the availability of power to the agriculture sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken, and proposed to be taken to meet the requirement of power in the agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity in a State to different categories of consumers/sectors including agriculture comes under the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in Central Sector to mitigate the shortage. Details of power supply to agriculture sector in various States/UTs in the country during January, 2013 is given in Statement.

Statement

Power Supply to Agricultural Sector during January, 2013

State/Region	Average Hours of Supply
Northern Region	
Haryana	Three Phase Supply: 10.00 hrs/day (average) and Rural feeders are segregated to three phase Feeders

State/Region	Average Hours of Supply
Himachal Pradesh	HPSEBL has only 2% agriculture consumers and uninterrupted power is being supplied to agricultural sector.
Punjab	Three Phase Supply: 8:13 hrs/day (average) Single Phase Supply: 22.05 hrs/day (average)
Rajasthan	Three Phase Supply : 6.30hrs/day (average) Single Phase Supply : FRP feeders 24:00 hrs/day (average) and Non-FRP feeders 24:00 hrs/day (average)
Uttar Pradesh	Average 8.36 hrs./day
Uttarakhand	Three Phase Supply: 18:23 hrs/day (average) Single Phase Supply: 18:23 hrs/day (average)
Western Region	
Chhattisgarh	Three Phase Supply : 18 hrs/day
Gujarat	Only 10 hours powre supply in staggered form in rotation of day and night is given to Agriculture. No supply during rest of 14 hours. Jyotigram Yojana 24 hrs.
Madhya Pradesh	Three Phase Supply : 13:52 hrs/day Single phase Supply:Nil
Maharashtra	Three Phase Supply : From 01.01.2013 to 31.01.2013 for 8 hrs/day (Average) Single Phase Supply : From 01.01.2013 to 31.01.2013 for 18 hrs/day (Average)
Goa	No restriction
Southern Region	
Andhra Pradesh	Three Phase Supply : 07 hrs/day.

State/Region	Average Hours of Supply
Karnataka	Three Phase Supply : 4 - 5 hrs/day Single Phase Supply : 6-8 hrs/day
Kerala	No Restrictions
Tamil Nadu	Three Phase Supply : 9 hrs/day Single Phase Supply : 15 hrs/day
Puducherry	No Restrictions
Eastern Region	
Bihar	About 18 hrs
Jharkhand	About 20 hrs
Odisha	24 hrs
West Bengal	About 23 hrs

Poor health outcome indicators during eleventh Plan

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

(a) whether the Eleventh Plan had drawn attention to the fact that India's health outcome indicators continue to be weaker than they should be;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for this state of affairs; and

(c) how this has been taken care of in the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Eleventh Plan document states that though considerable achievements have been made to improve health standards, problems exist. Malnutrition affects a large population of children. An unacceptable high proportion of the population continues to suffer and die from new diseases that are emerging; apart from continuing and new threats posed by the existing ones.

Pregnancy and child birth related complications also contribute to the suffering and mortality.

(c) The Twelfth Plan strategy seeks to strengthen initiatives taken in the Eleventh Plan to expand the reach of health care and work towards the long term objective of establishing a system of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in the country. The Plan envisages substantial expansion and strengthening of the public health systems both in rural and urban areas, with robust provision of primary health care.

Vacancies in posoco

303. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the national grid operator, Power System Operation Corporation Ltd. (POSOCO) is currently under-staffed;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the number of vacancies and the proposed action plan to address the same;

(c) whether this issue has the potential of impacting the efficiency of the operator,

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRIDITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) At present, there is no shortage of manpower for important Grid Operation function being done by the National Grid Operator, *i.e.* Power System Operation Corporation (POSOCO), POSOCO has adequate manpower at each Regional Load Despatch Centre (RLDC) and National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC). However, additional manpower required for certain functions *inter-alia* Market Operation, Regulatory and Legal functions, Renewable Energy Certificate Mechanism, etc. has been planned for required implementation and added manpower is being planned progressively.

(c) to (e) No Sir. Question does not arise.

Non-compliance of mandates of NTP by power companies

304. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the National Tariff Policy (NTP), 2003;

(b) whether the policy has ever been revised after 2003;

(c) whether it is a fact that NTP mandates that power companies have to charge only half of production cost of poor;

(d) if so, whether it is also a fact that no power company is following this mandate thereby burdening the poor people with higher tariff; and

(e) if so, how the Ministry would ensure that poor are not burdened by power companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Tariff Policy was notified by Ministry of Power on 6th January 2006 in accordance with Section 3 of the Electricity Act, 2003. The salient features of the Tariff Policy, 2006 are given in Statement (*See below*)

(b) Yes, Sir. Following the notification of the Tariff Policy on 6th January 2006, amendments were made to the Tariff Policy by Ministry of Power *vide* resolution dated 31.3.2008, 20.1.2011 and 08.07.2011.

(c) The policy provide for linkage of tariff to the cost of service as part of tariff design and the Appropriate Commission shall be guided by the objective that the tariff progressively reflects the efficient and prudent cost of supply of electricity. Further, in accordance with the National Electricity Policy, consumers below poverty line who consume below a specified level, say 30 units per month may receive a special support through cross subsidy. Tariffs for such designated group of consumers will be at least 50% of the average cost of supply.

(d) As per available information, no State Government or State Electricity Regulatory Commission has reported violation of provisions of the Tariff Policy by power companies.

(e) Sufficient safeguards have already been provided in the Act and Policies for the protection of poor consumers.

Statement*Salient features of the Tariff Policy, 2006*

- (i) All future requirements of power by distribution licenses to be procured competitively, except in cases of expansion of existing projects.
 - (ii) Tariff of new public sector generation and transmission projects to be decided on the basis of competitive bidding after a period of five years.
 - (iii) The Central Commission to notify the rate of return on equity for generation and transmission projects so as to maintain a balance between the interests of consumers and the need for investment.
 - (iv) Any cash resources available to the Company from its share premium account or from its internal resources that are used to fund the equity commitments of the project under consideration should be treated as equity.
 - (v) For financing of future capital of projects, a Debt: Equity ratio of 70:30 to be adopted.
 - (vi) The Central Commission to notify the rates of depreciation in respect of generation and transmission assets, which would also be applicable for distribution with appropriate modification as may be evolved by the Forum of Regulators. The rates to be applicable for the purpose of tariff as well as accounting.
 - (vii) The Central Commission, in consultation with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), to notify operating norms for generation and transmission. The SERC to notify operating norms for distribution.
 - (viii) Multi Year Tariff (MYT) framework to have a five year control period, which can be relaxed to three years in case of transmission and distribution if considered necessary by regulatory commission.
 - (ix) For generation, a two part tariff structure to be adopted for all long term contracts to facilitate Merit Order Dispatch.
 - (x) The national tariff framework for transmission to be developed by CERC taking into consideration the advice of the CEA and to be implemented by 1st April, 2006.
-

- (xi) Central Commission to establish (within one year) norms for capital and operating costs, operating standards and performance indicators for transmission lines at different voltage levels.
- (xii) Investment by transmission developer other than Central Transmission Utility or State Transmission Utility (CTU/STU) would be invited through competitive bids as per Central Government guidelines. Tariff for projects to be developed by CTU/STU after 5 years or as decided by Commission to be determined through competitive bids.
- (xiii) For distribution, the State Commission to notify the standards of performance of licensees with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of service for all consumers. The Forum of Regulators to determine basis frame work on service standards.
- (xiv) Framework for revenue requirement, costs, regulatory asset and tariff design is provided.
- (xv) The method and formula of determination of cross-subsidy surcharge are indicated. The cross-subsidy surcharge to be brought down progressively so that by year 2010-11, tariffs are within +/- 20% of the average cost of supply.

Subsidy for Non-conventional power schemes for rural electrification

‡305. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Madhya Pradesh no provide subsidy under various nonconventional power schemes for rural electrification;

(b) if so, the percentage of subsidy being provided to Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) Scheme of Ministry of Power;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

DDG scheme, a component of RGGVY, is for the electrification of the villages, from conventional or renewable sources, where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective. Under DDG, 48 projects in Sidhi, Umaria, Balaghat and Shahdol districts based on Solar Photo Voltaic received from Government of Madhya Pradesh have been sanctioned with cost of Rs. 28.83 Crore. Under DDG, 90% of the project cost is provided by Central Government as subsidy.

Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme of Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)

MNRE had been implementing RVE programme for providing financial support for electrification using various renewable energy sources in those remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid extension was not found feasible by the State Governments and were not covered under RGGVY. Under RVE Programme, Central Financial Assistance of up to 90% of the costs of systems, subject to prespecified maximum amount for each technology, was provided for approved projects to the States including Madhya Pradesh.

New Power Projects

†306. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the village in the country which are still without electricity and the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the number of hydro power, nuclear power and thermal power projects that have been formulated to meet the power shortage; and

(c) the amount likely to be incurred thereon and the time by which these projects will be completed along with the areas where these projects will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADTYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY)-Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification, in April 2005 for providing access to electricity to rural households. Under the scheme, 648 projects covering electrification of 1,12,795 un/de-electrified villages as prepared by States in

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

their Details Projects Reports (DPRs) have been sanctioned in the country. Cumulatively as on 31.01.2013, the electrification works in 1,06,474 un/de-electrified villages have been completed under RGGVY. The State-wise detail is given in Statement -I (*See below*)

(b) and (c) A Capacity addition of 88,537 MW has been planned from conventional sources for the 12th Five Year Plan on an all-India basis. This comprises of 10,897 MW hydro, 72,340 MW thermal and 5,300 MW nuclear. State-wise list of projects totaling 88,537 MW during 12th Plan is given in Statement-II (*See below*) Estimated fund requirement for the generation projects totaling 88,537 MW during 12th Plan is about Rs. 5,74,000 Crores.

Statement - I

State wise coverage and achievement of un/de-electrified villages under RGGVY

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of projects	Electrification of un/de-electrified villages	
			Coverage	Cumulative Achievement (as on 31.01.2013)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	26	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	2106	1560
3.	Assam	23	8326	7990
4.	Bihar	54	23850	22565
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	1594	941
6.	Gujarat*	25	0	0
7.	Haryana*	21	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	95	83

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	239	173
10.	Jharkhand	22	19071	18082
11.	Karnataka	27	61	62
12.	Kerala*	14	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	52	843	566
14.	Maharashtra*	35	0	0
15.	Manipur	9	882	616
16.	Meghalaya	7	1866	1606
17.	Mizoram	8	137	94
18.	Nagaland	11	105	84
19.	Odisha	32	14715	14324
20.	Punjab*	17	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	40	4339	4102
22.	Sikkim	4	25	25
23.	Tamil Nadu*	29	0	0
24.	Tripura	4	148	143
25.	Uttar Pradesh	86	28439	27762
26.	Uttarakhand	13	1512	1511
27.	West Bengal	29	4442	4185
TOTAL		648	112795	106474

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

Statement -II*List of projects for likely benefits during 12th Plan - 88,537 MW*

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
NORTHERN REGION				
Delhi				
1.	Pragati - III (BAWANA) CCGT	Delhi	Gas/LNG	
	TOTAL (DELHI)			750
HARYANA				
1.	Indira Gandhi TPP (Jhajjar)	Haryana	Coal	500
	JV U-3			
2.	Mahatma Gandhi Jhajjar	Haryana	Coal	660
	TPP U2			
	TOTAL (HARYANA)			1160
HIMACHAL PRADESH				
1.	Parbati-II HEP	H.P.	Hydro	800
2.	Rampur-HEP	H.P.	Hydro	412
3.	Kol Dam HEP	H.P.	Hydro	800
4.	Chamera-III HEP	H.P.	Hydro	231
5.	Parbati - III HEP	H.P.	Hydro	520
6.	Kashang - I HEP	H.P.	Hydro	65
7.	Uhl-III HEP	H.P.	Hydro	100
8.	Sawara Kuddu HEP	H.P.	Hydro	111
9.	Kashang II and III HEP	H.P.	Hydro	130
10.	Sainj HEP	H.P.	Hydro	100

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
11.	Tidong-I HEP	H.P.	Hydro	100
12.	Sorang HEP	H.P.	Hydro	100
13.	Tangnu Romai-I HEP	H.P.	Hydro	44
14.	Budhil HEP	H.P.	Hydro	70
	TOTAL (HP)			3583
JAMMU AND KASHMIR				
1.	Kishan Ganga HEP	J and K	Hydro	330
2.	Uri-II HEP	J and K	Hydro	240
3.	Nimoo Bazgo HEP	J and K	Hydro	45
4.	Chutak HEP	J and K	Hydro	44
5.	Baglihar-II HEP	J and K	Hydro	450
	TOTAL (J&K)			1109
PUNJAB				
1.	Talwandi Sabo TPP U1-3	Punjab	Coal	1980
2.	Goindwal Sahib TPP U1, 2	Punjab	Coal	540
3.	Nabha TPP U-1,2	Punjab	Coal	1400
	TOTAL (PUNJAB)			3920
RAJASTHAN				
1.	RAPP U 7 and 8	Rajasthan	Nuclear	1400
2.	Kalisindh TPP U1	Rajasthan	Coal	600
3.	Chhabra TPP Ext U3, 4	Rajasthan	Coal	500
4.	Ramgarh CCGT	Rajasthan	Gas	160
5.	Jallipa Kapurdi TPP U 5-6	Rajasthan	Lignite	270
	TOTAL (RAJASTHAN)			2930

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
UTTAR PRADESH				
1.	Rihand TPP-III U 5,6	UP	Coal	1000
2.	Anpara-D TPP U 1,2	UP	Coal	1000
3.	Parichha TPP EXT U-5,6	UP	Coal	500
4.	Harduaganj TPP EXT U-9	UP	Coal	250
5.	Bara TPP U1-3	UP	Coal	1980
Total (UP)				4730
UTTARAKHAND				
1.	Tapovan Vishnugad HEP	Uttarakhand	Hydro	520
2.	Singoli Bhatwari HEP	Uttarakhand	Hydro	99
3.	Phata Byung HEP	Uttarakhand	Hydro	76
4.	Srinagar HEP	Uttarakhand	Hydro	330
TOTAL (UTTARAKHAND)				1025
TOTAL (NORTHERN REGION)				19207
WESTERN REGION				
CHHATTISGARH				
1.	Sipat-1 TPP U 3	Chhattisgarh	Coal	660
2.	Korba West St.III TPP U5	Chhattisgarh	Coal	500
3.	Marwah TPP U1-2	Chhattisgarh	Coal	1000
4.	Avantha Bhandar TPP U1	Chhattisgarh	Coal	600
5.	Maurti Clean Coal and Power Ltd. TPP U1	Chhattisgarh	Coal	300

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
6.	Lanco Amarkantak TPP U-3, 4	Chhattisgarh	Coal	1320
7.	Uchpinda TPP U1-3	Chhattisgarh	Coal	1080
8.	vinjkote (Darrampura) TPP U1-3	Chhattisgarh		900
9.	Akaltara (Nariyara) TPP U 1-3	Chhattisgarh	Coal	1800
10.	Kasaipalli TPP U 2	Chhattisgarh	Coal	135
11.	Swastik Korba TPPP U 1	Chhattisgarh	Coal	25
12.	Vandana Vidyut TPP U 1,2	Chhattisgarh	Coal	270
13.	Balco TPP U-1,2	Chhattisgarh	Coal	600
14.	Athena Singhtarai TPP U-1	Chhattisgarh	Coal	600
15.	D B Power TPP U-1,2	Chhattisgarh	Coal	1200
16.	TRN Energy TPP U-1,2	Chhattisgarh	Coal	600
17.	Ratija TPP	Chhattisgarh	Coal	50
18.	Raigarh TPP U1,2	Chhattisgarh	Coal	1200
	TOTAL (CHHATTISGARH)			12840
	GUJARAT			
1.	KAPP U-3,4	Gujarat	Nuclear	1400
2.	Sikka TPP Ext. U3	Gujarat	Coal	250
3.	Ukai TPP Ext. U3	Gujarat	Coal	500
4.	Pipavav JV CCGT Block-1,2	Gujarat	Gas/LNG	702
5.	Mundra UMPP, U 2	Gujarat	Coal	800

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
6.	Salaya TPP U 2	Gujarat	Coal	600
	TOTAL (GUJARAT)			4252
	MAHARASHTRA			
1.	Maunda TPP U1,2	Maharashtra	Coal	1000
2.	Chandrapur TPP Ext. U 8	Maharashtra	Coal	500
3.	Koradi TPP Ext U 8	Maharashtra	Coal	660
4.	Parli TPP U 3	Maharashtra	Coal	250
5.	India Bulls-Amravati TPP Ph-I, U1-5	Maharashtra	Coal	1350
6.	India Bulls-Nasik TPP Ph-I, U1-5	Maharashtra	Coal	1350
7.	Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd TPP U1,2	Maharashtra	Coal	600
8.	EMCO Warora TPP U 1,2	Maharashtra	Coal	600
9.	Butibori TPP Ph-II U 1			300
10.	Lanco Mahanadi, Vidarbha TPP U1,2	Maharashtra	Coal	1320
11.	Tiroda TPP PH-I U 1,2	Maharashtra	Coal	1320
12.	Tiroda TPP Ph-II U 1	Maharashtra	Coal	660
13.	GEPL TPP U-1,2	Maharashtra	Coal	120
14.	Bela TPP U 1	Maharashtra	Coal	270
	SUB TOTAL (MAHARASHTRA)			10300

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
MADHYA PRADESH				
1.	Vindhyachal TPP St-IV U-11, 12	MP	Coal	1000
2.	Satpura TPP EXT U-10,11	MP	Coal	500
3.	Shree Singhaji TPP U-1,2	MP	Coal	1200
4.	Annupur TPP Ph-I U1,2	MP	Coal	1200
5.	Bina TPP U 1,2	MP	Coal	500
6.	Sasan UMPP U 1,2	MP	Coal	1320
7.	Maheshwar HEP U I-10	MP	Hydro	400
8.	D B Power TPP, Sidhi U-1	MP	Coal	660
9.	Jhabua TPP U1	MP	Coal	600
TOTAL (MP)				7380
TOTAL (WESTERN REGION)				34772
SOUTHERN REGION				
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	Lower Jurala HEP	A.P.	Hydro	240
2.	Pulichintala HEP	A.P.	Hydro	120
3.	Nagarjuna Sagar TR HEP	A.P.	Hydro	50
4.	Sri Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPP (Krishnapattnam TPP) U1,2	A.P.	Coal	1600
5.	Royal seema TPP U 6	A.P.	Coal	600

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
6.	Thamminapatnam TPP U3,4	A.P.	Coal	700
7.	Nagarjuna Construction Company Ltd Ph-I U-1,2	A.P.	Coal	1320
8.	Painampuram TPP U 1,2	A.P.	Coal	1320
9.	Bhavanapaddu TPP U-1,2	A.P.	Coal	1320
10.	Thamminapatnam TPP U1,2	A.P.	Coal	300
11.	Simhapuri TPP Ph-I, U 2	A.P.	Coal	150
12.	Hinduja TPP, U 1-2	A.P.	Coal	1050
	TOTAL (AP)			8770
	KERALA			
1.	Thottiar HEP	Kerala	Hydro	40
2.	Pallivasal HEP	Kerala	Hydro	60
	TOTAL (KERALA)			100
	TAMIL NADU			
1.	Kudankulam U 1,2	TN	Nuclear	2000
2.	PFBR (Kalpakkam)	TN	Nuclear	500
3.	Vallur (Ennore) TPP U 2,3	TN	Coal	1000
4.	Tuticorin TPP JV U1,2	TN	Coal	1000
5.	Neyveli II TPP U 2	TN	Lignite	250
6.	Bhawani Barrage HEP II and III	TN	Hydro	60
7.	Mettur TPP EXT U1	TN	Coal	600
8.	North Chennai TPP Ext U1,2	TN	Coal	1200
9.	Ind Barath TPP U 1	TN	Coal	660
	TOTAL (TN)			7270
	TOTAL (SOUTHERN REGION)			16140

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
EASTERN REGION				
BIHAR				
1.	Muzaffarpur (Kanti) TPP U 3,4	Bihar	Coal	390
2.	Barh STPP-I U 1,2,3	Bihar	Coal	1980
3.	Barh STPP-II U 1,2	Bihar	Coal	1320
4.	Nabinagar TPP U1-4	Bihar	Coal	1000
TOTAL (BIHAR)				4690
JHARKHAND				
1.	Bokaro TPP A Exp U 1	Jharkhand	Coal	500
2.	Koderma TPP U 2	Jharkhand	Coal	500
3.	Mata Shri Usha TPP Ph-I U 1,2	Jharkhand	Coal	540
4.	Adhunik Power and Natural Resources Ltd TPP U1, 2	Jharkhand	Coal	540
TOTAL (JHARKHAND)				2080
ODISHA				
1.	Derang TPP U1	Odisha	Coal	600
2.	Ind Barath Energy Pvt. Ltd. TPP U1,2	Odisha	Coal	700
3.	Lanco Babandh Dhenkanal TPP U 1	Odisha	Coal	660
4.	K.V.K. Nilanchal TPP U 1	Odisha	Coal	350
5.	Kamalanga TPP U 1-3	Odisha	Coal	1050

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
6.	Sterlite TPP U 4	Odisha	Coal	600
	TOTAL (ODISHA)			3960
	SIKKIM			
1.	Bhasmey HEP	Sikkim	Hydro	51
2.	Jorethang Loop HEP	Sikkim	Hydro	96
3.	Rangit-IV HEP	Sikkim	Hydro	120
4.	Teesta-VI HEP	Sikkim	Hydro	500
5.	Teesta-III HEP	Sikkim	Hydro	1200
6.	Chujachen HEP	Sikkim	Hydro	99
	TOTAL (SIKKIM)			2066
	WEST BENGAL			
1.	Teesta Low Dam-III HEP	WB	Hydro	132
2.	Teests Low Dam-IV HEP	WB	Hydro	160
3.	Raghunathpur TPP U1, 2	WB	Coal	1200
4.	Haldia TPP U1,2	WB	Coal	600
	TOTAL (WB)			2092
	TOTAL (EASTERN REGION)			14888
	NORTH-EASTERN REGION			
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH			
1	Pare HEP	Ar. P	Hydro	110
2	Kameng HEP	Ar. P	Hydro	600
3	Subansiri Lower HEP	Ar. P	Hydro	1000
	Total (ARUNACHAL PRADESH)			1710

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Fuel Type	Capacity (MW)
1	Bongaigaon TPP U 1,2,3	Assam	Coal	750
2	Namrup CCGT	Assam	Gas	100
	TOTAL (ASSAM)			850
1	New Umtru HEP	Meghalaya	Hydro	40
2	Myntdu St-I HEP ADDL UNIT	Meghalaya	Hydro	42
	TOTAL (MEGHALAYA)			82
1	Tuirial HEP	Mizoram	Hydro	60
	TOTAL (MIZORAM)			60
1	Tripura CCGT	Tripura	Gas	726.6
2	Monarchak CCGT	Tripura	Gas	101
	TOTAL (TRIPURA)			827.6
	TOTAL (NORTH-EASTERN REGION)			3530
	TOTAL ALL INDIA			88537

Power crisis in Bihar

‡307. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to tide over the power crisis in Bihar;
- (b) whether Government has any plan to procure electricity from the neighbouring country, Nepal; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The Government of India has taken the following steps for improving supply of power in the state of Bihar:

- (i) Bihar has been allocated 1,791 to 1,836 MW in different time slot from Central Generating Stations (CGSs), which is highest among the states of the Eastern Region.
- (ii) The power supply to Bihar from the CGSs has been increasing over the years and central sector energy supplied to Bihar increased from about 8,400 Million Unit (MU) in 2008-09 to 10,320 MU in 2011-12.
- (iii) The likely benefit to the State of Bihar during 12th Plan is 1447 MW from Muzaffarpur Ext. Unit 1 and 2, Barh STPS-I Unit 1,2 and 3, Barh STPS-II Unit 1 and 2.
- (iv) The Lift Extension works of existing Barauni TPS units 6 and 7 (2x110 MW) and Muzaffarpur units 1 and 2 (2x110 MW) have been taken up under Backward Region Grant Fund of Planning Commission.

(b) and (c) Electricity is being procured from the hydel project in Bhuttan. The total electricity imported from Bhutan was 4.71 Billion Unit (BU) during the current year (April 2012 to January 2013). Further, the power exchange also takes place between Nepal and utilities on the Indian side namely Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB), Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL) and Uttarakhand Power Corporation Ltd. (UPCL) India. Under the bilateral power exchange, BSEB exports/imports power from Nepal whereas, UPPCL and UPCL only export power to Nepal.

Status of electrification in rural India

308. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of action plan of Government to provide power to each and every house in the country;
- (b) the status of electrification in the rural India;
- (c) the time-frame within which all the villagers in the country would be provided electric connection;

(d) whether this project is proposed to be implemented under PPP mode; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) As per census 2001, the total number of inhabited villages in the country were 5,93,732. The Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) - Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification, in April 2005 for providing access to electricity to rural households. Under the scheme, 648 projects covering electrification of 1,12,795 un/de-electrified villages (UEV), intensive electrification of 3,96,336 partially electrified villages (PEV) and release of free electricity connections to 2,74,98,652 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households were sanctioned. As on 31.01.2013, the electrification works in 1,06,474 UE villages, 2,87,827 PE villages have been completed and free electricity connections to 2,05,15,472 BPL households have been released under the scheme.

Government has proposed to continue RGGVY in 12th Plan for covering the remaining villages/habitations irrespective of population subject to availability of funds.

(d) and (e) There is no provision of Public Private Partnership (PPP) in RGGVY programme.

Supply of imported power to Maharashtra

309. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is purchasing power from the neighbouring country, Bhutan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is allocating the power so procured to Maharashtra also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Government of India is purchasing surplus power from three hydroelectric projects (HEPs) in Bhutan i.e. Chukha HEP (336 MW), Kurichhu, HEP (60 MW) and Tala, HEP (1020 MW).

(c) and (d) This imported power is not being allocated to Maharashtra as long term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) have already been signed with the beneficiary States of Northern and Eastern Region as per the following details:

Hydro Project	Date of PPA	Validity
Chukha HEP	21st August, 2002	31st March, 2017 (15 years)
Kurichhu HEP	2nd August, 2002	30th September, 2017 (15 Years)
Tala HEP	27th September, 2006	September, 2041 (35 years)

Shortage of Power in Jammu and Kashmir

310. PROF SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Jammu and Kashmir has been facing acute shortage of power throughout the year;

(b) whether Government is also aware of the fact that the shortage of power in the State becomes intolerably acute in winter months; and

(c) whether Government would therefore consider to provide a special package to augment the power supply in the State from the National Grid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Jammu and Kashmir experienced shortage in terms of energy and peak in the range of 23.6% to 25% during 2011-12 and 25% during 2012-13 (April, 2012-January, 2013). During winter season from October to January, the energy and peak shortages increase from 23.6% to 25%. The details of the power supply position in terms of Energy and Peak for Jammu and Kashmir and *vis-a-vis* that for the country as a whole is given in statement (*See* below) which reveals that shortages in Jammu and Kashmir are more than the average shortage of the country.

(c) The demand of power in the States is met by generation from State's own sources, share in central sector stations and power availed under bi-lateral agreements. Government of India only supplements the efforts of the States Governments by way of generation capacity addition through Central Public Sector Undertakings. Jammu and Kashmir has been allocated 1518 MW firm power from Central Generating Stations (CGSs) and 364 MW from unallocated power of CGSs.

The details of allocation to Jammu and Kashmir from Central Generating Stations during winter season of 2011-12 and 2012-13 during peak hours are as given below:

Particulars of Power	During Peak Hours 2012-13	During Peak Hours 2011-12
Firm power	1450 MW	1256 MW
Dedicated Station Power	33 MW	33 MW
Non-Firm Power (Power from RAPS Unit 3 and 4)	35 MW	35 MW
Allocation from unallocated Power of Tala	18 MW (11.8%)	18MW (11.8%)
Allocation from Unallocated Power Pool	305 MW (22%)	290 MW (22%)
Specific allocation from UA Pool	41 MW	41 MW
TOTAL ALLOCATION	1882MW	1673 MW

Keeping in view the shortage of power in Jammu and Kashmir and to meet its increased winter demand, Ministry of Power has made a specific allocation of 41 MW to Jammu and Kashmir from October to February every year from Unallocated Pool of Northern Region vide Ministry of Power order dated 20th July, 2005. Further, Firm share (131 MW of IGSTPS, Jhajjar) surrendered by Delhi has also been reallocated to Jammu and Kashmir from 19.01.2013 to 15.03.2013.

Statement

Energy and peak for Jammu and Kashmir and vis-a-vis that for the country as a whole

(Figure in MU)

	Year		Winter Season	
	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto Jan, 2013*)	Oct, 2011 to Jan, 2012	Oct, 2012 to Jan, 2013*
Requirement	14250	12792	5198	5638
Availability	10889	9594	3901	4228
Shortage	3361	3198	1297	1410
%Shortage	23.6	25	25	25
% Shortage (All India)	8.5	8.8	10.9	9.2

*Provisional

Peak

(Figure in MW)

	Year		Winter Season	
	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto Jan, 2013*)	Oct, 2011 to Jan, 2012	Oct, 2012 to Jan, 2013*
Peak Demand	2385	2422	2361	2422
Peak Met	1789	1817	1771	1817
Shortage	596	605	590	605
%Shortage	25	25	25	25
% Shortage (All India)	10.6	9.0	11.7	9.4

*Provisional

12.00 NOON

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Notification No. 14-3/69(98)/Coordination Cell/Estt.I, dated the 29th November, 2012, publishing the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Regulations, 2012. (Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8384/15/13)

I Notification of the Ministry of Environment and forests

II Report and Accounts (2010-11) of the National Tiger Conservation Authority and related papers.

THE MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Sir, I lay on the Table-

I A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002:-

(1) S.O. 2611 (E), dated the 29th October, 2012, notifying the species of plants and animals which are on the verge of extinction in the State of Manipur.

(2) S.O. 2612 (E), dated the 29th October, 2012, notifying the species of plants and animals which are on the verge of extinction in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. For (1) and (2) (Placed in Library/See No. L.T. 8426/15/13)

II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 38T of the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006:-

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above (Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8425/15/13)

I Notification of Ministry of Finance**II Consolidated Report on working of PSBs for the year ended 31.3.2012**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table-

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notifications No. S.O. 31 (E), dated the 2nd January 2013, regarding Constitution of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951. (Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8392/15/13)

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Consolidated Report on the Working of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), for the year ended 31st March, 2012. (Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8391/15/13)

I Report and Account (2011-12) of IMPCL, Mohan, Almora and related Papers.**II Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of Ayurveda Institute, Homeopathy Council and related Papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table-

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Medicines Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL), Mohan, Almora, for the year 2011-12, 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.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. (Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8445/15/13)

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

(i)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Post Graduate

Teaching and Research in Ayurveda (IPGTRA), Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. (Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8444/15/13)
- (ii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council of Homeopathy (CCH), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. (Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8443/15/13)

PETITION PRAYING FOR REVIEW OF MEAT EXPORT POLICY

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I report to the House, the receipt of a petition signed by Jainacharya Vijay Ratnasundersuri and two others, countersigned by Shri S.S. Ahluwalia, Ex-MP Rajya Sabha, praying for review of Meat Export Policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Petition praying to put a check on cyber pornography by Amending the IT Act, 2000 by Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda. Not present.

**REPORT ON INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY PARTICIPATION
AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report on the participation of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation at the 58th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in Colombo (Sri Lanka) from 7th to 15th September, 2012.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

चौधरी मुनब्बर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित मानव संसाधन विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:

248th Report on the Universities for Research and Innovation Bill, 2012;

249th Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Two Hundred and Forty Third Report on Demands for Grants 2012-13 (Demand No. 104) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development;

250th Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Two Hundred and Forty Fourth Report on Demands for Grants 2012-13 (Demand No. 57) of the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development;

(iv) 251st Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Two Hundred and Forty Fifth Report on Demands for Grants 2012-13 (Demand No. 105) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports; and

252nd Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Two Hundred and Forty Sixth Report on Demands for Grants 2012-13 (Demand No. 58) of the Department of Higher Education.

**EVIDENCE TENDERED BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT RELATED
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

CHAUDHARY MUNABBAR SALEEM (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy of the Evidence tendered before the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on the Universities for Research and Innovation Bill, 2012.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE**

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy

(in English and Hindi) of the Seventeenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence (2012-13) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Thirteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Performance of Coast Guard Organization' pertaining to the Ministry of Defence.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग) से संबंधित राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा विधेयक, 2011 के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित खाद्य, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2012-13) के सप्ताहसर्वे प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में), सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform you that a letter has been received from Shri Shantaram Naik stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the House from 21st February to 10th March, 2013 due to certain health problems. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence from 21st February to 10th March, 2013 of the current (228th) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 21st February to 10th March, 2013 of the current (228th) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No Hon. Member dissented)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

DEMAND FOR SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION ON HELICOPTER DEAL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, matters to be raised with permission.
...(Interruptions)... Dr. Bharatkumar Raut. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): सर, हमने नोटिस दिया था ...(व्यवधान)...

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN, in the Chair)

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, नियम 267 के तहत हमने एक नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, हेलिकाप्टर सौदे में देश की पूरी इज्जत धूल में मिल गई है। ...(व्यवधान)... We have already given notices for Short Duration Discussion and for suspension of the Question Hour on the issue of helicopter scam. इस scam में चार सौ करोड़ रुपए खाए गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... यह किसने खाए हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हमारा एक नोटिस है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, इसमें चार सौ करोड़ रुपए खाए गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... यह केवल नौकरशाहों का काम है, इस पर देश विश्वास नहीं करता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please. We will go by the list. ...(Interruptions)... There are listed items in Zero Hour. I will call one by one. Kindly be patient. ...(Interruptions)... Already, all your points are recorded. ...(Interruptions)... Kindly hear me. ...(Interruptions)... Kindly be patient. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Let the Parliamentary Affairs Minister state when the discussion will take place. ...(Interruptions)... The whole nation is robbed. ...(Interruptions)... Everyday we are reading and hearing stories, and the House is not discussing it. ...(Interruptions)... This is not acceptable. ...(Interruptions)... So, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister must have already discussed with the Defence Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY (Gujarat): After discussion with the hon. Chairman, the Government should agree to a particular date, preferably tomorrow, when this issue can be raised and the Minister can reply to this.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we have also given notices, ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please. ...(Interruptions)... One by one. ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, the Government is ready for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please hear the Minister.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, the Government is ready for discussion at any point of time. I have discussed with the Defence Minister. He said that by next week, he can get more information, and it would be appropriate that the discussion is slotted in the next week. But, in case you are insisting that it should be tomorrow, I am ready for tomorrow also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): We want it tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, there is a little problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Venkaiah Naidu has given a notice to raise the issue of farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is slotted for tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Venkaiah Naidu has given a notice for the problems of farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*... That has been slotted for tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... If they want to replace it with the discussion on helicopter deal, I won't mind. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: We want it tomorrow. Hon. Minister, we don't want Government to take time for more cover-up. We want proper answers tomorrow. We want to raise our concerns tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: We are ready for tomorrow.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay. Now, I will call the Members for Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, tomorrow, we have Calling Attention. That should not be taken away, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): We can have that subsequently. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा एक नोटिस है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नियम 267 के तहत महंगाई पर हमारा एक नोटिस है, इसको आप priority पर ले नहीं रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, Dr. Bharatkumar Raut.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: महोदय, मैंने नियम 267 के अंतर्गत नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा.ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन): यह किस सब्जेक्ट पर है?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह महंगाई के ऊपर है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Regarding price rise, we will decide later. On this issue we have already discussed it, we will decide about it. Kindly sit down. Hon. Chairman will allot the time. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let Zero Hour continue.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह मीटिंग में तय हो गया था। यह तो हमारे साथ ज्यादाती हो रही है। फिर तो हमें अपनी बात कहने का अधिकार ही नहीं है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब यह तो चेयर हमारे साथ ज्यादाती करेगी? यह वहाँ पर तय हो गया था कि क्वेश्चन आवर के तुरंत बाद महंगाई के मुद्दे पर चर्चा होगी।

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): It was decided that this matter would be taken up.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): But now we are taking up the Zero Hour. In the meantime, you can discuss it with. ...**(Interruptions)**...

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: It was to be taken up after the Question Hour.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): For that we have to fix up the time. That will be done afterwards. Now, I call Dr. Bharatkumar Raut.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, ज्यादाती यह है कि इन नियमों को तोड़ा जा रहा है, इसलिए हम इसके विरोध में सदन से बहिर्गमन करते हैं।

(तत्पश्चात् कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से उठ कर बाहर चले गए)

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**Rape and murder of three minor sisters in Bhandara
district of Maharashtra**

डा. भारतकुमार राऊत (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मेरी आपसे यह विनती है कि मेरे समय को अब शुरू किया जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please continue.

डा. भारतकुमार राऊत: सर, आज जब मैं यहाँ पर खड़ा हूँ, तो मेरा सिर यह सोच कर शर्म से झुक रहा है कि क्या हम इक्कीसवीं सदी में रह रहे हैं? एक तरफ हम विमेंस एम्पॉवरमेंट की बातें कर रहे हैं, हम स्त्री शक्ति का जागरण कर रहे हैं, हम स्त्री को देवी मान रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ मैं जिस राज्य से आता हूँ, उस महाराष्ट्र राज्य के विदर्भ इलाके में भंडारा नाम की जगह है, जहाँ से हमारे एक मंत्री महोदय चुन कर आते हैं, वहाँ के एक गाँव में तीन दलित कन्याएँ, जो अल्पयौवन कन्याएँ थीं, उन तीन बहनों के ऊपर शारीरिक अत्याचार किया गया, उनसे बलात्कार किया गया और उसके बाद उनका मर्डर करके उनके शव कुएँ में डाले गए। सर, किसी भी सुसंस्कृत इंसान को इस बारे में शर्म आनी चाहिए।

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, इनकी पूरी बात को सुना जाए।

डा. भारतकुमार राऊत: सर, इस पूरे देश के सब माध्यमों में इसकी खबरें चल रही हैं, लेकिन हमारी सरकार की तरफ से इस संबंध में यहाँ पर कोई निवेदन नहीं किया गया। इस पर यह कहा जाएगा कि यह तो राज्य सरकार का मामला है, लेकिन यह राज्य सरकार का मामला नहीं है। महिला कोई राज्य सरकार या केन्द्र सरकार की विषय नहीं होती, बल्कि इस देश का जो निवासी है, उसके बारे में हमें चिन्ता प्रकट करनी चाहिए।

सर, मैं आपको दूसरी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात बताता हूँ कि इस घटना को हुए अभी 10 दिन हो गए हैं और सब जगह इसकी चर्चा चल रही है। यह घटना मुम्बई, दिल्ली या कोलकाता जैसे किसी महानगर में नहीं हुई जहाँ करोड़ों लोग रहते हैं, बल्कि यह एक गाँव की, एक देहात की बात है, जहाँ पर हर आदमी दूसरे आदमी को जानता है। इतना कुछ होने के बाद भी इस घटना के जो आरोपी हैं, जिनका नाम सबको पता है, जिनके बारे में सबको पता है, फिर भी उन्हें आज 10 दिनों के बाद भी न तो अरेस्ट किया गया और न ही उनके ऊपर कोई कार्रवाई हो पायी, जो कि शर्म की बात है। ये कौन लोग हैं, जिन्हें आपकी पुलिस इस तरह का संरक्षण दे रही है? मैं यहाँ पर यह आरोप लगाता हूँ कि पुलिस और राज्य के पक्ष, जो सत्ता में हैं, उनके संरक्षण से ही ये लोग इतने दिनों से लापता रहे हैं। आप किसको छुपा रहे हैं?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Your time is over.

डा. भारतकुमार राऊत: एक तरफ आप पारदर्शिता की बात करते हैं, दूसरी तरफ इन तीन बहनों के ऊपर इस तरह का जो अत्याचार हुआ है, उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गयी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं इसी विषय पर आगे जाना चाहूंगी और माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगी कि महिलाओं के विषय में कोई राजनीति न की जाए। यह घटना जहां पर घटी, वहां मैं खुद दो दिन पहले जाकर आयी हूँ, दोनों फैमिलीज़ से मिल कर आयी हूँ और विक्टिम्स की जो मदद हैं, उनसे भी मिल कर आयी हूँ। भंडारा डिस्ट्रिक्ट की लखनी तहसील के मुरवदी गांव में 17 फरवरी को जिन तीन नाबालिग लड़कियों का अपहरण किया गया, वे स्कूल से ही चली गयीं। उस स्कूल में चार कक्षाएं हैं, लेकिन वहां एक ही शिक्षक है, इसलिए इस संबंध में भी पूछताछ होनी चाहिए। शिक्षक ने छोड़ा कैसे, उसकी भी पूछताछ होनी चाहिए। इस गांव के नजदीक में 16 तारीख को जब उनकी मां ने कम्प्लेंट की उसके दूसरे दिन तक भी उनको कुछ पता नहीं चला और फिर उसके दूसरे दिन पता चला कि तीनों लड़कियों के शव कुंआ में पानी में ऊपर आ गए थे, उससे पता चला कि इनको मारने से पहले इनके साथ बलात्कार किया गया था। यह बहुत ही शर्मनाक घटना है। इसके अलावा 16 दिसम्बर को दिल्ली में जो घटना घटी, उससे भी ज्यादा यह शर्मनाक घटना है। इसलिए इसकी त्वरित इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए। इसके अलावा वहां जो दूसरी घटना हुई है, वह उसी इलाके के दूसरे गांव में घटी है, जहां नाबालिग दलित 13 साल की लड़की के साथ टीचर ने दुर्व्यवहार किया। उसकी भी निन्दा करनी चाहिए। आज 10 दिन होने के बाद भी किसी भी आरोपी को हिरासत में नहीं लिया गया है। हमारी मांग है कि पहले तो आरोपी को हिरासत में लिया जाए, फास्ट ट्रेक कोर्ट में कार्यवाही शुरू की जाए। जिस स्कूल में तीनों बहनें थी, उस स्कूल में अगर शिक्षक नहीं है तो उसकी पूछताछ हो जाए और जिस शिक्षक ने बलात्कार करने की कोशिश की है उस शिक्षक को अपनी ड्यूटी से हटाया जाए। हादसे के बाद इनका पुनर्वसन करने का जो काम है, सर, यह बहुत इंपोर्टेंट मुद्दा है, क्या हम सिर्फ उनको पैसे ही देंगे? प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने 10 लाख रुपए दिए हैं, चीफ मिनिस्टर ने 10 लाख रुपए दिए हैं। सिर्फ पैसे देने से ही काम नहीं होने वाला है। उनको पनः स्थापित करने के लिए हम क्या प्रयास कर रहे हैं? मुझे लगता है कि यह मुद्दा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और इस पर हमें ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री हुसेन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा। महाराष्ट्र में इस तरह की कई घटनाएं घटी हैं, केवल भंडारा में ही नहीं नगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में हुई, सतारा डिस्ट्रिक्ट में हुई और बारामती में हुई है तथा हर जगह ऐसा हो रहा है। इन सारी घटनाओं में दलित महिलाएं ही हैं, इसलिए सरकार को इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखकर तुरन्त कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। मैं

खरलांजी का उदाहरण दूंगा, जहां पर ठीक ढंग से केस नहीं चला और जिन्होंने इतना heinous क्राइम किया, वे सारे आरोपी छूट गए। यह बहुत ही शर्मनाक बात है। इस पर केन्द्र सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए और महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट को इस मामले में ठीक ढंग से कार्यवाही करने के लिए कहना चाहिए। अगर आवश्यक हो तो इस मामले में स0बी0आई0 इंक्वायरी करानी चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, I do not want to repeat what my earlier colleagues have mentioned. But since the culprit has not yet been arrested for the offence of raping the three minor sisters of 11 years, 9 years and 6 years respectively, I do not, at all, have trust in the Police Department of the Government of Maharashtra. I demand an immediate CBI inquiry into it. The Central Government must direct the State Government to act accordingly.

Secondly, I condemn, like the entire nation did, the rape of Nirbhaya, a few days ago. But, Sir, what is surprising is, a few days back the entire middle class in the country thronged the India Gate and the Rashtrapati Bhavan. Where is this middle class now? Are we dividing the insensitivity against rape along the caste line? Thirdly, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act is not at all being implemented in the right spirit. So far as the National Crime Records Bureau report of the Home Ministry is concerned, it is shameful for the nation that - we are talking of women empowerment-annually, a minimum of 1,000 rape incidents are taking place against the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribe women. This is disgusting. Therefore, I demand that the Central Government should immediately order a CBI inquiry and give direction to the State Government accordingly. Thank you.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, I just want to say one thing. हमारी महिला मंत्री यहां बैठी है, दिल्ली में इतना बड़ा कांड हुआ। उन्होंने अभी मेशन किया कि यहां हजारों की तादाद में लोग आए, पूरा देश हिल गया उस वाकये से। लोगों में इतना आक्रोश था, पूरे वर्ल्ड में इसकी चर्चा हुई। इसके बाद प्रेजीडेंट साहब आर्डिनेंस लेकर आए तथा उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण में इसके बारे में बात भी की। यहां हमारी महिला मंत्री बैठी हैं। सर, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या लोगों के अंदर से डर निकल गया है। लोगों में शर्म तो है ही नहीं। There is no question of sharam; we don't talk about sharam. लोगों में किसी भी आर्डिनेंस का, किसी भी लॉ का डर नहीं है। यहां मंत्री जी, बैठी हैं, आप बताइएगा कि महिलाओं के ऊपर ऐसा हो रहा है। यहां empowerment की बात नहीं करनी है, अभी तो उनके जीने की बात करनी है, उनकी इज्जत की बात करनी है। यहां महिला पैदा होने से पहले ही मार दी

[Dr. Najma A. Heptulla]

जाती है, उसके बाद जब पैदा होती है तो भूखी मर जाती है? और जब बच जाती है, तो रेप कर के उसका मर्डर कर देते हैं। आज हम महिलाओं के लिए 33 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन की बात कर रहे हैं, यह 33 परसेंट कहाँ होगा जबकि उनके जीवन के लिए भी खतरा है, उनकी इज्जत के लिए भी खतरा है? आज हमारी महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्री जी इस बारे में बिल ला रही हैं। मंत्री जी, मैं आप से कहूँगी कि आप तो कुछ react करो। ये लोग तो कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं, आप तो कुछ बोलिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal, Not present. Shri Tarun Vijay. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I do not want to take the time of the House. I would only politely make a request to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. He has heard the hon. Member from the ruling party also. It is not a political issue. There is a sensitivity involved in this issue because three girls had been kidnapped, alleged to have been raped and then murdered on 16th February, and no action has been taken. It is a serious issue. I request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to bring it to the attention of the hon. Home Minister, and let him make a statement subsequently. Otherwise, it will send a wrong message. I wonder whether he has carefully heard even what Dr. Mungekar said about the reaction in Delhi to the previous incident and, subsequently, no action in the case of Maharashtra because of the caste factor and all that. This will send a wrong message. It is a fact that they were Dalit children. So, keeping in mind the sensitivity involved, I would request the hon. Minister to convey this to the Home Minister and let him make a statement at the earliest.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, the Home Minister is also from Maharashtra.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): The Government should take appropriate action on this serious issue. We all support it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, Smt. Rajani Patil and other hon. Members have raised a very serious issue, and we are all concerned about it. I will, definitely, convey it to the Home Minister who can, in turn, speak with the State Government and come back to the House with the report.

Issue of unpreparedness for Nanda Raj Jat Yatra in Uttarakhand

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उत्तराखंड में हर 12 साल बाद होने वाली दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी आध्यात्मिक यात्रा, जोकि उत्तराखंड की प्राण है- श्री नंदा देवी राज जात यात्रा की तैयारियों के विषय में बरती जा रही गैर जिम्मेदारी की ओर केन्द्र सरकार व सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, इस वर्ष की यात्रा में एक लाख से अधिक लोग शामिल होने वाले हैं। महोदय, हर 12 साल के बाद उत्तराखंड में गढ़वाल और कुमाऊं की साधारण ग्रामीण जनता, महिलाएं व पुरुष एकता दिखाते हुए, जाति के बंधन तोड़ते हुए इस यात्रा में सम्मिलित होते हैं। महोदय, 280 किलोमीटर लम्बी यह यात्रा 19 दिनों में तय की जाती है और इस यात्रा में 17,500 फीट ऊंचे रूपकुंड से आगे होमकुंड तक बर्फानी चोटियों को पार करते हुए नंदा देवी की यात्रा पूरी होती है।

महोदय, नंदा देवी हमारे गढ़वाल और कुमाऊं की अधिष्ठात्री देवी है। वह बेटी भी है और मां भी है। हर घर में उसका दीप जलता है, हर घर में उसके दीप गाकर ही शुभ अनुष्ठान पूरा किया जाता है। इस सम्बंध में गढ़वाल और कुमाऊं के सभी सार्वजनिक और सांस्कृतिक संगठनों ने, जिसमें नंदा देवी राज जात यात्रा कमेटी की परम्परागत कमेटियां हैं, उनमें अनूप शाह और राकेश कुंवर ने भी सरकार से 1000 करोड़ की मांग की थी, लेकिन उन्हें केवल 25-50 करोड़ मिला है। हमने केन्द्रीय पर्यटन मंत्री से अपील की, हम राष्ट्रपति जी से मिले और हमने यहां संस्कृति मंत्री जी से भी अपील की है।

महोदय, क्या उत्तराखंड की उपेक्षा की जाएगी क्योंकि वहां की जनता साधारण, ग्रामीण जनता है। उनकी संस्कृति की यात्रा जोकि 12 साल बाद होती है, उसकी तैयारी के बारे में कोई मीटिंग नहीं की गयी है, कोई बजट प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है, वहां के संगठनों को विश्वास में नहीं लिया गया, केन्द्र सरकार ने उसके लिए कोई बजट प्रावधान नहीं किया है। महोदय, इस में वहां की जनता का क्या अपराध है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ? क्या हिंदुओं की इस पावन यात्रा में केन्द्र सरकार उपेक्षा बरतेगी? उस यात्रा में जब कोई दुर्घटना घट जाएगी तब यहां से मंत्रीगण अपने वीवीआईपी हेलिकॉप्टर्स में उत्तराखंड जाएंगे और फिर राहत राशि के चैक बांटेंगे? वहां की जनता के साथ इस प्रकार का उपेक्षाजनक व्यवहार और केन्द्र सरकार का पर्वतीय प्रदेश की जनता के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार कदापित सहन नहीं किया जा सकता।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्र में जो सरकार है, उन्हीं की सरकार उत्तराखंड में भी है। आप नंदा देवी राज जात यात्रा की पूरी तैयारी करिए, हमने तय किया है कि आप की तैयारी में हम सहयोग करेंगे, लेकिन इस यात्रा के विषय में कोई बैठक तक आयोजित नहीं की गयी है। महोदय, उत्तराखंड की जनता, वहां की महिलाएं, जिन्होंने हाथों में दराती लेकर, दुर्गा व काली का अवतार बनकर उत्तराखंड के निर्माण के लिए संघर्ष किया था, वे नंदा देवी का अवतार बन कर दराती और हथियार लेकर पुनः संघर्ष करने के लिए उत्तराखंड की सड़को पर उतरें, इसके लिए वे मजबूर न की जाएं। वे नंदा देवी है, *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Nothing will go on record. प्लीज, बैठिए।

Death of three tribal labourers of Jharkhand in Punjab

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड): महोदय, हर राज्य से लोग एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में रोजी-रोटी की तलाश में जाते हैं। उसी तरह सुजीत चौरे, ग्राम महुआडाप, मुन्नी लाल हेमरम और देवनारायण हेमरम, ग्राम चैनपुर, टूंडी थाना, धनबाद डिस्ट्रिक्ट, झारखंड के जो ट्रायबल यूथ थे, वे पंजाब में रोजी-रोटी की तलाश में नौकरी के लिए गए थे। उनके शव को 23 फरवरी, 2013 को उनके घर झारखंड में लाया गया। बताया गया कि वे लोग पंजाब में जो एक टेली-पावर कॉम कंपनी है, वहां काम करते थे। जब उनके शव को लाया गया तो बीस हजार रुपया दिया गया। महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ट्रायबल यूथ जो ऑन-ड्यूटी मरता है, उसकी कीमत सिर्फ बीस हजार रुपए हैं?

महोदय, ये वे लोग हैं, जिनकी जमीन के नीचे से कोयला निकाला जाता है, जिनकी जमीन के नीचे से लोहा निकाला जाता है, जिनकी जमीन के नीचे से तांबा निकाला जाता है, मगर जब ये लोग विस्थापित होते हैं, रोजी-रोटी की तलाश में जाते हैं और जब उनके साथ इस तरह का हादसा होता है, तो उनके जीवन की कीमत सिर्फ बीस हजार रुपए लगाई जाती है। आज जब कभी नॉर्मल वे में रोड़ पर किसी का एक्सीडेंट होता है, तो कोर्ट उसके लिए कम से कम दस से पन्द्रह लाख रुपए का अवार्ड करती है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से, सदन के माध्यम से यह मांग करता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार पंजाब सरकार के साथ बात करे और कोई सम्मानजनक मुआवजा दिलवाया जाए। दूसरी बात मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो पेनम प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा है, जो पंजाब को बिजली सप्लाई करता है, वह बिजली झारखंड के कोयले से ही सप्लाई होती है। मैं पुनः यह मांग करता हूँ कि कोई सम्मानजनक मुआवजा उन लोगों को दिलवाने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार पंजाब सरकार से बात करें। धन्यवाद।

Need to modernize our surveillance mechanism to combat terror attacks in the country

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, this is regarding recent bomb blasts. We have been observing this in our country every time. Each and every time, whenever it happens, it will have some major reaction and in general, the Government is not taking any preventive action, particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh after Gokul Chart, whatever happened, the entire country, nationally and internationally, also knows about it. The people of Hyderabad earlier have been

living very peacefully but everyone today is living with fear of the unknown. What happens, when it happens, nobody knows. In these circumstances, more surveillance is required in every busy area and Government offices in general; particularly, Hyderabad being a hub for pharma industry and IT industry, a lot of foreigners have been visiting very recently and a lot of countries have started giving alarm signals to their citizens while visiting the State of Andhra Pradesh, which is very dangerous, and it is also an unfortunate thing which is happening now. That way, all investments have been running away from the State of Andhra Pradesh. Recently, I also read in some newspaper that the Government of Andhra Pradesh gave much more importance by giving bullet proof cars to the Chief Minister, rather than simple CCTV cameras to set up at various busy areas. So in this regard, I have a couple of suggestions to make. Immediately, we have to install all CCTVs in every important place and also educate every citizen, as many citizens as possible, to observe terrorist activities and actions and reactions, and how to respond. And information system has to be improved. And, particularly, whatever technology available with us under Information Technology can be properly utilized. Instead, what we are doing is, whenever anything happens, we have some knee-jerk reaction and then we are all forgetting. So, we have to learn something from the developed countries like the USA. We know that nothing has happened after 9/11...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Your time is over. Therefore, it will not be recorded.

Government's new stand on the issue of Sethu Samundram Project

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सरकार ने जो नया हलफनामा दिया है और उसमें राम सेतु को तोड़ने का इरादा जताया है, इसकी हम भर्त्सना करते हैं और हम यही कहते हैं कि हम इस सरकार को राम सेतु तोड़ने नहीं देंगे। पहले से ही सरकार का ऐसा इरादा था। पिछली बार, 3 साल पहले जब कोर्ट में हलफनामा देने की बात आई थी, तो सरकार ने अटपटे तर्क दिए-राम थे ही नहीं, हनुमान हुए ही नहीं, रामायण का कोई इतिहास ही नहीं है, वहां कोई सेतु बना ही नहीं है, वह केवल एक natural formation है। ऐसी-ऐसी बातें लिखीं कि पूरे देश में आक्रोश हुआ और एक सप्ताह के अंदर ऐसा जन-आंदोलन खड़ा हो गया कि सरकार को झुकना पड़ा और काम रोकना पड़ा। उसके बाद यह मसला न्यायालय में लम्बित था। तब एक कमेटी पचौरी जी की अध्यक्षता में बनाई गई। उन्होंने भी कहा कि राम सेतु को तोड़ना गलत होगा और इसलिए उन्होंने एक दूसरे alignment का सुझाव दिया। वैसे

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

में आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें 6-7 alignments हैं। किसी एक alignment को ऐसे select कर सकते हैं। जिससे राम सेतु नहीं टूटेगा, लेकिन सरकार को जनता की भावनाओं की कोई कद्र नहीं है, उसे इतिहास और विश्व धरोहर की कोई परवाह नहीं है। उन्होंने contract दिया है। अब वे कह रहे हैं कि हमारे 800 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हो गए हैं। टिहरी के बांध पर भी 800 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हो गए थे, लेकिन जब जन-आंदोलन खड़ा हुआ, तो गंगा की पवित्रता को बनाए रखने के लिए, ecological balance रखने के लिए आपने वह 800 करोड़ रुपए का खर्च पानी में छोड़ दिया। अगर आप वहां छोड़ सकते हैं, तो यहां भी छोड़ना पड़ेगा और आपको निश्चित रूप से अपना इरादा बदलना पड़ेगा।

इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूँ कि यह जो affidavit दिया गया है, सरकार इसको तुरन्त वापस ले तथा फिर से आंदोलन की राह न देखे। यदि सरकार ऐसा ही अड़ियल रुख लेगी, तो आंदोलन होगा ही। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह इतिहास का हिस्सा है और यह हमारी कल्चरल विरासत और इतिहास का सवाल है, यह हमारे करोड़ों लोगों की आस्था का सवाल है, यह विश्वास की धरोहर है, यहां अगर तोड़ोगे तो बहुत क्षति होगी। इसलिए ये जो सारे मुद्दे लगातार देश भर में उठे हैं, मैं मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार तुरन्त अपना affidavit वापस ले और राम सेतु को तोड़ने का इरादा छोड़ दे, यह हम कभी होने नहीं देंगे, इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

डा.सी.पी. ठाकुर (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपने को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपने को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपने को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Okay, Okay. All of you are associating with it.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह बहुत ही गंभीर विषय है और यह हमारी आस्था का सवाल है। श्री राम के बिना भारत की कल्पना नहीं हो सकती और श्री राम की कल्पना, राम सेतु के बिना नहीं हो सकती। यह सवाल भारत की सांस्कृतिक धरोहर, परंपरा और आस्था के सम्मान का है। इसलिए सेतुसमुद्रम के बारे में आप विकल्प की खोज करें, हमें इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in the interest of the nation, if at all the nation has to ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): No, no. I will give you a chance. Let him complete it.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हम सरकार से चाहेंगे कि राम सेतु को तोड़ने का कोई काम न किया जाए ...(व्यवधान)... हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार स्पष्ट करें कि वह इस पर कोई समझौता नहीं करेगी ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)... You have made your point. Please cooperate.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, already, the Committee's recommendations have been accepted. The Government is taking up the recommendations of the Committee only. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: (Tamil Nadu): People want Ram Setu as a national monument, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, Tamil Nadu has committed itself to build the project. Sir, it had been held up for long. The Committee has suggested. ...(Interruptions)... It is in the interest of the nation.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): The State Government is opposed to it.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, Not at all. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): No, no. ...(Interruptions)... You can associate only. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Government has taken up the recommendations of the Committee only. The Committee had recommended very strongly. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, Ram Setu should be declared a national monument. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this is happening in Tamil Nadu. You must take into account the view of the Tamil Nadu Government also. ...(Interruptions)... A number of committees have also recommended this. It is a question of the belief of the people. We can't take it casually. ...(Interruptions)... It is a very important issue. ...(Interruptions)... We can't accept it simply because some political parties do not believe in God and Rama. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly hear me. Only one of you should speak, please. What is the point of speaking in the midst of so many disruptions? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We want the Government to answer this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): If you want to make some points, kindly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, we want an assurance from the Government that Ram Setu will not be disturbed.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We want an assurance from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: This is a very sensitive issue. Do not play with the sentiments of the people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: We want the Sethusamudram Project. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The project had been inaugurated by the then Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the then Government which had done that.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Prime Ministers have declared so many things.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Dr. Maitreyan, you have made your points. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, let the Minister say something.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we want the Minister to say something. We want to know whether the Government would withdraw the affidavit and say that Ram Setu should be a national monument. ...*(Interruptions)*... Respect the sentiments of the people.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will go to the next one. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Najma

Heptullah. You have a Special Mention. If you want to lay it, you may do that.
...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, the matter is sub judice. I don't think it would be appropriate for me to say anything at this point of time. ...(Interruptions)... Since the matter is being heard by the court, I don't think it is appropriate for me to make any comment on the floor of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down. We will go to the next item. ...(Interruptions)... Special Mentions. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the will of the people is that it should be a national monument.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, no. Only a section of the people are agitating.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Let us complete it. ...(Interruptions)... Let us finish the Special Mentions. ...(Interruptions)... We took up this issue. The hon. Minister has said it.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: He didn't say anything. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please, hear him.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Yes, we can hear him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Minister, please make your reply again. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, I have already said that since the matter is sub judice, it would not be appropriate ...(Interruptions)... It would not be appropriate for me to say anything on the floor of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. वी. मैत्रेयन: आप फिर वही बता रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: We want to know your stand, Mr. Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: शुरु तो आपका कराया हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... शुरु तो वाजपेयी जी की सरकार में हुआ था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एन.डी.ए. सरकार में शुरु हुआ था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एन.डी.ए. सरकार में यह परियोजना शुरु हुई थी। आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं? मुंह मत खुलवाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Hon. Members, please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: यह एन.डी.ए. सरकार की देन है। यह भाजपा सरकार की देन है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Dr. Najma Heptulla, to lay the Special Mention. If you want to read it ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: इन्हें राम जन्मभूमि से मतलब है, राम सेतु से मतलब ...*(व्यवधान)*... सिर्फ वोट सेतु से मतलब है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Minister, the argument is untenable because Ayodhya issue is in dispute. It is in the court; for years together, we have been discussing in this House a number of facts. I am asking: What is the stand of the Government? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: With your* I cannot be forced to say anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... With your*, you cannot force me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can respond only to what I can. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a very sensitive issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Declare the Ram Setu as a national monument. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down, hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Prasad, you wanted to say something.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, first of all, the Minister cannot use the phrase*, . It is the right of the Opposition to raise a matter of concern and being a Minister of the Government of India, he can respond. Use of* is totally uncalled for.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Mr. Prasad, this is the right of the Minister also to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot dictate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as order by the Chair

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, this is totally unparliamentary, ...(Interruptions)... He cannot say.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I take up the Special Mentions. Dr. Najma Heptulla, please.

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

Demand to make IT mandatory for Government organisations to transact with Government banks only

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, Dr. Ambedkar took enormous efforts to set up the Reserve Bank of India with a view to benefit the nation, particularly rural masses. It was his view that social economy based on private enterprises will only pursue personal gain which in turn will undermine the individual rights on which democracy rests. Pursuant to presentation before the Hilton Young Commission in 1929, the RBI was set up in 1935.

The nationalisation of major banks by the then Prime Minister in 1969 was another major step towards enforcing social control over the banking system in the country and took the banking network to every nook and corner of the country, which largely consists of villages. Views of Dr. Ambedkar and the then Prime Minister were neglected and banking services were opened to the private sector by liberalisation. Generally, private banks are profit-oriented.

Frequently, the Government launches Special Purposes Vehicle (SPV). It came to know that Government organisations are operating accounts in private banks which generally do not follow Government's reservation policy in employment to the SCs/STs. Strangely; Private banks operating with Indian money are not even following various norms laid out by the Government. The Government, on the one hand, is rolling out red carpet to the foreign private banks, and on the other hand, national banks face hardship even to open an extension counter in the Government office premises.

It is my earnest appeal to the Government to make it mandatory for the Government organisations to transact business only with Government banks, and not with private banks.

*Laid on the Table

Demand for effective measures for implementation of the provisions of the protection of women against Domestic Violence Act., 2005

DR. BHARAT KUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, the Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA) has been effective for six years in the country. But it is found that there are still glaring gaps in its implementation. Most of the women are still not aware about the legislation and its provisions. States have also shown huge variations of its implementation. It is unfortunate that lack of incentives, resources and training within the States has led to the Act being largely outside the purview of those for whom it has been designed.

To really tackle the epidemic of domestic violence in the country, the Government must provide sufficient financial assistance to States for creating and strengthening appropriate and adequate institutional mechanisms in order to combat domestic violence and provide socio-legal services to aggrieved women.

Reportedly, the National Commission for Women (NCW) has, recently, recommended for formation of a Centrally-sponsored scheme to take appropriate measures for effective implementation of PWDVA with estimated corresponding annual budgetary allocation towards this. There is no move of the Central Government, so far, on the recommendations of NCW.

I request the Ministry of Women and Child Development to take effective measures for implementing the recommendations of the National Commission for Women and ensure effective implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 in its letter and spirit and increase women's access to justice through better budgetary allocation, monitoring and evaluation. thank you.

Demand to declare Warangal in Andhra Pradesh smart city

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, it is laudable that the Government of India has conceptualized to develop two cities in each State, with a population between five to ten lakhs, as Smart Cities to provide facilities like intelligence, transport, carbon neutral status, broadband facilities, etc., in collaboration between the Australian Institute of Technology and the National Institute of Urban Affairs.

Warangal in the Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh is the second most

important city after Hyderabad. Warangal city has a great historical significance and is one of the prime education and tourist centres of the Telengana region. It has the National Institute of Technology, Kakatiya University, Government and private medical colleges, many engineering colleges and a host of many other institutions. It has a lot of tourist potential since it is a historical city. It has got the world renowned 1000-pillar temple. I have no doubt that the NIT at Warangal is an advantage to the Ministry as it can extend technical and other help to make Warangal as a Smart City. Apart from this, Warangal has enough water resources in the form of Dharma Sagar, Vaddepalli Bhadrakali reservoirs which help to supply necessary water to the city.

So, with more than eight lakhs of population, Warangal city is fit geographically and demographically to be declared as a Smart City as conceived by the Government of India. Hence I request to consider and select Warangal as one of the Smart Cities from Andhra Pradesh as it fulfills all the requirements of your Ministry.

I once again request the Government to take up Warangal city as a Smart City.

Demand for proper implementation of rules regarding solid waste management in the country

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): The growth in solid waste generation in India has outpaced the growth in population in recent years. The reason for this escalating trend is a mix of the changing lifestyles, food habits and changes in standards of living. Disposal of waste is a major issue of concern in India. According to the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000, the respective municipalities are responsible for collecting waste within their limits and transporting them to landfills. However, in reality, waste is usually dumped in a low-lying area in the city's outskirts. Management of biomedical waste is another issue of concern. Biomedical waste, which includes scalpels, needles, bandages and other wastes, generally has high concentration of pathogens, making it hazardous. Although, according to the 2000 Policy, waste from hospitals and nursing homes is required to be collected and treated separately, in most cities and towns, such waste continues to form a part of the municipality waste. Moreover, industrial waste

[Shri Truchi Siva]

also poses a big problem. Although proper guidelines have been given in the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, they are not being properly implemented. Improper, ineffective and inefficient waste management negatively impacts health and the environment resulting in pollution of air, land and water, emission of greenhouse gases and toxic materials, and the loss of precious materials and resources. Thus, there is an urgent need to relook at the policy governing solid waste management in India and look for ways to make it more effective.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Hon. Members, please go back to your seats. I would like to give a ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The house then adjourned at forty-five minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN, in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Budget (Railways), 2013-14.

THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS), 2013-14

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India, for the year 2013-14, in respect of Railways.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by the Securities and Exchanges Board of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill, 2013

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Re-adjustment of representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Ordinance, 2013

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by the Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Ordinance, 2013.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies bill, 2013

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the readjustment of seats in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States and for the readjustment of territorial constituencies therefor, insofar as such readjustment is necessitated by inclusion in or exclusion from the lists of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER**Statement pertaining to the Suryanelli's case**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Sir, a controversy is sought to be created after the recent Supreme Court judgement. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, Rule 238, and if you can just look through the entire Section on the Deputy Chairman of the House. Sir, the Deputy Chairman of the House is elected by us. He is the property of the legislature. The centrality of the Indian Constitution is that the supreme sovereignty lies with the people, which is exercised by the elected representatives to whom the Executive is accountable. Now, the independence of this House is exercised by the Officers of this House. Sir, you are the custodian of this independence by which we make the Government accountable, and we make the Government answerable. To have the Government defend an Officer of the House is actually violating the centrality of the Indian Constitution, and that is something that we can't accept. Therefore, if the hon. Deputy Chairman has something to say about the allegations against him, he is most welcome to make those things in the House. But how can the Executive defend the Officer of the Legislature, when the Executive is accountable to the Legislature, which is accountable to the people? The centrality of the Indian Constitution is entirely being undermined by the Government standing up to the defence of the Officer of the Legislature, which is an independent authority in our Constitution. So, where is the separation of powers between the Executive and the Legislature? The moment the Executive defends the legislature, the Legislature becomes compromised to the Executive. How can we make them accountable?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, Mr. Yechury. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That is something which we cannot accept.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, Mr. Yechury. This morning this matter was raised by an hon. Member and I had said that the Government would make a statement. That is why the Minister has been requested to make a statement.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, not with standing ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not questioning that. I am not questioning that.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am perfectly aware of the Constitutional provisions. Sir, my statement flows from your direction and that is why I stood up to make this statement because those were your directions.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Hon, Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to convey to the hon. Minister that I am not accusing you of doing anything. I am only saying that do not now violate the Constitutional principles. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... All these allegations that are there floating around the hon. Deputy Chairman, let him come and make a statement. We have no objection. Let the House exercise its collective wisdom. But why should the Government come in defence of the independent authority of the Legislature which is exercised by the Members of Parliament, which is answerable to us in the House and this is the property of this House? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The statement is being made in response to a direction from the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I would like to inform the hon. Member that I am perfectly aware of the Constitutional provisions. As I said, I am making this statement as per your directions. It was your direction on the basis of which I am making this statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I would like you to please examine the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are two aspects to it, one is your direction which you gave in the morning, and the other one is the objection that, I think, is a very valid objection on the very sanctity of our Constitution. Now I would like to have this matter examined irrespective of what flows from the statement you made in the House and asking the Minister to make a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The direction was given in response to a demand from the floor of the House. That is why the direction. The Chair is aware of the rules and particularly Rule 238 (5).

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Notwithstanding that I would only like you to assure us that you will examine this point for the future. You have given the direction, of course, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You raised a Constitutional point which can be examined. There is no difficulty about examining a Constitutional point. But at the moment the Minister is making a statement in response to a direction. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: In other words, what I understand is irrespective of your examination, whatever be the net result of your examination which will come in the form of a ruling, the Minister will make a statement today as per the direction you have given to him in the morning. ...*(Interruptions)*... is that the understanding?

MR. CHAIRMAN. Correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, a controversy is being sought ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we cannot be a party to this violation of the basic structure of the Constitution. If this is going to continue and the Executive will defend an Officer of this House, this is something which we cannot be a party to. We are walking out of the House.

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have explained, Mr. Yechury. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, a controversy is being created after the recent Supreme Court judgement what is known as the Suryanelli case. ...*(Interruptions)*... A section of the Media and some political parties have sought to drag the Rajya Sabha Deputy Chairman, Prof. Kurien ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Mungekar, what is the issue? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir before allowing the Minister to make his statement, please rule out the point of order raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The statement is being made in response to a direction from the Chair.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, a controversy is being created after the recent Supreme Court judgement in what is known as the 'Suryanelli case'. Sir, a section of the media and some political parties have sought to drag the Rajya Sabha Deputy Chairman, Prof. Kurien's name into this controversy. I wish to make the following statement in this regard.

It is emphatically stated that Prof. Kurien has never been an accused in the case which is called the Suryanelli case, which has been remanded by the Supreme Court to the Kerala High Court for rehearing of the appeal. The Suranelli case started on the basis of an FIR No. 71/96 filed on 17th January, 1996, which is now 17 years old, in which a girl complained of rape by several people. Subsequently as per revelations of the girl, 42 persons were listed as accused. There was no mention of Prof. Kurien at that time. After about two months, on the eve of the 1996 general elections, the girl gave a complaints to the then Chief Minister, Shri A.K. Antony, alleging that Prof. Kurien was also involved in this case and the *Deshabhimani*, a CPM mouthpiece immediately published it.

Prof. Kurien himself requested the DGP for an inquiry into the matter. He also sent a defamation notice against the girl and Shri E.K. Nayanar, the then Chief Editor of the *Deshabhimani*. The allegation was investigated by Shri Rajeevan, a senior IPS officer, who, after examining more than thirty witnesses, telephone records, statement of the State Car Driver, logbook of the State Car and the distance and time involved in reaching the alleged place, came to a firm conclusion that it was humanly impossible for Prof. Kurien to reach the alleged place of the crime. Therefore, Prof. Kurien is not at all involved. The investigation also concluded that the allegation against Prof. Kurien is either a genuine mistake or their girl is being used as a tool by his political adversaries.

During the same elections, the girl's father filed a petition in the High Court asking for a CBI inquiry. However, they did not pursue it or appeared in the court after the Lok Sabha elections. Hence, the same was dismissed for non-prosecution. The obvious conclusion is that they were satisfied with the inquiry report or that the petition was meant only to be used during the elections. The Left Front Chief

[Shri Kamal Nath]

Minister, Shri E.K. Nayanar, who had made the allegation against Prof. Kurien, constituted an investigation team. He had become Chief Minister by then. The investigation team, led by DIG Shri Siby Mathews, after detailed investigation and questioning all witnesses, came to the conclusion that Prof. Kurien was not involved. A third investigation was ordered by the then Chief Minister, Mr. Nayanar, who was the CPM Chief Minister, under yet another police officer, Shri Somasundaran Menon, again, after thorough examination and investigation, questioning even Prof. Kurien's estranged staffer, came to the same conclusion that Prof. Kurien was not involved. In the meantime, the maintainability of the defamation suit, filed by Prof. Kurien, was decided in his favour in the lower court. Shri Nayanar and the girl went in appeal to the High Court.

Now, again, on the eve of the 1999 General Elections, a private complaint was filed by the girl in the court on the same issue which was challenged by Prof. Kurien and the matter went up to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court found it a fit case for discharge and directed Prof. Kurien to file for discharge in the lower court. Accordingly, the discharge petition was filed, which was not allowed in the lower court, but the High Court in its Judgement of April 2007, containing 71 pages, discharged him of all the charges, after considering all the points raised by the complainant. It would be fit to mention here that the investigation officer, Shri K.K. Joshua, appointed by the Left Front Government itself, submitted a written statement in the court that Prof. Kurien was not involved. Sir, now this is the most important thing. The High Court observed, I quote:

"I find that the circumstances and evidence produced in the matter do establish that the case foisted against the petitioner is false. It is quite unfortunate that the petitioner had to undergo the trauma of facing such a false case of a scandalous nature for the more than one decade."

This is what the High Court said. A perusal of the Judgement will also show that the High Court decided the private complaint on its own merit, independent of the judgement in the Suryanelli case, acquitting the accused persons. The Left Front Government went in appeal, but the Supreme Court rejected that in November 2007; thus, confirming the discharge. This decision of the Supreme Court has not been challenged so far by anyone. The Left Front Government, which was in power then,

did not even file a review petition. An impression is sought to be created that there are some new disclosures. All these disclosures, especially the statement of the convict made after 17 years, which he had the opportunity to make before the investigating team or in the court, do not challenge the established fact of the impossibility of Prof. P.J. Kurien reaching the alleged place which he arrived at on the basis of telephone records, key witnesses including the driver of the State car, the log book of the State car and the time and distance involved. This conclusion is reached by three investigating teams mentioned earlier. The matter was raised by the Opposition in the Kerala Assembly. The legal opinion received by the Government of Kerala from the Director General of Prosecution and the senior Supreme Court lawyer who represented the complainant girl this lawyer who gave the opinion was the one who represented the girl in the Supreme Court-and also of the Law Secretary, Government of Kerala said that no case has been made out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Statutory Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, I want to raise a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point?

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, on Friday, hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: No, Sir. This is too much. This is regarding killing of 24 persons in Assam. They have not given the time, Sir. The hon. Minister had given an assurance that hon. Home Minister will make the statement. This morning also, I raised the issue, but nothing has come out, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. Let the hon. Minister answer.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, this is an important issue and we support the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister answer.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, the hon. Member had raised this point. As I said, we are open to a discussion. Obviously, the discussion has to be fixed by the Business Advisory Committee. I can't fix it for discussion in the House. I will, certainly, take this up.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (UNION MINISTER FOR PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS): Sir this morning, in your absence, the matter was raised in the House. There was a direction from the Chairman. The hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs said that they would make a Statement today. I want to know when the announcement by the Home Minister is going to be made. About 24 people have been killed by the police. Last Friday, you had given the assurance. Sir, it is a very serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Do you wish to say something?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I appreciate the Member's concern and the seriousness of the matter. Sir, you can decide well.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, this morning, this matter was raised. Hon. Chairman was kind enough to say that the Government will respond today. I hope the Government understands that violence and massacre have become a recurring feature of the North-East. Recently, we had them in Goalpara districts. Hon. Prime Minister is also a Member of Parliament from Assam. It is a matter of some importance. Therefore, the Business Advisory Committee is a routine procedure, but what is important is that so many people of North-East have been killed. At least, the Government must come with a statement as to what is the condition there instead of taking shelter under the decision of the Business Advisory Committee. A larger debate can await, but I think my learned friend has a very valid point when he says that the Home Minister must make a statement, as it is done in most of these cases. I think that his point is quite well taken.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, hon. Home Minister will make a statement tomorrow, on your approval and in the manner which you would direct.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. That is enough. Now, Statutory Resolution, Shri Sushilkumar Shinde.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION

**Proclamation issued by the president on 18th January, 2013 under article 356(1)
of the constitution in relation to the State of Jharkhand**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Sir, I

rise to move the following Resolution:

"That this House approves the proclamation issued by the President on the 18th January, 2013, under article 356(1) of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jharkhand."

Before I explain the circumstances in which the Government has had to bring this Resolution to this august House, may I state that the Constitution framers had recognized that the provisions of article 356 among others, were necessary to meet the exceptional situation where the breakdown of the Constitutional machinery occurs in a State?

May I take this opportunity to narrate briefly the circumstances prevailing in Jharkhand which led to the imposition of President's Rule in the State?

The elections to constitute the Legislative Assembly of Jharkhand were held in the month of November-December, 2009.

The total strength of the Legislative Assembly is 82, including one nominated Member. After the Elections, the party-wise position in the Legislative Assembly, so formed, was as follows:

Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP)	18
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM)	18
Indian National Congress (INC)	14
Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (JVM)	11
Janata Dal (United)	02
Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD)	05
All Jharkhand Students Union (AJSI)	05
Independents and other parties	08

That total comes to 81.

[Shri Shshil Kumar Shinde]

The break-up of Independent and other parties is:

Jharkhand Party	01
CPI (ML)	01
MCC	01
JBSP	01
JJM	01
RKP-	01
Harinarayan Rai (Ind)	01
Videsh Singh (Ind)	01

That total comes to 08.

One Member belonging to the Anglo-Indian community was subsequently nominated by the Governor.

A coalition Government came to office in Jharkhand on 30th December, 2009 with Shri Shibu Soren of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha as Chief Minister. This ruling coalition, at the time of Government formation, had been supported by 44 MLAs in a House of 81 (plus one nominated Anglo Member) with the following party-wise breakup:-

Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	
Bhartiya Janata Party	18
All Jharkhand Students Union	05
Jharkhand Janadhikar Manch	01
Janata Dal (United)	02

Due to the political instability in the State, the President's Rule was imposed in the State of Jharkhand on 01.06.2010 and the Assembly of the State was kept under suspended animation. The President's Rule in the State was revoked on 11th

September, 2010. Shri Arjun Munda of BJP was sworn as Chief Minister on 11th September, 2010 with the support of 46 Members as follows:-

B.J.P.	18
J.M.M.	18
AJSU	06
Jharkhand Janadihkar Morcha	01
Janata Dal (United)	02
Independent	01

That total comes to 46.

The leaders of JMM met the Governor on the 8th January, 2013 at 10.30, hours and gave a letter conveying their decision to withdraw its support to the Arjun Munda Government. At 11.30 AM on the same day, Shri Arjun Munda, Chief Minister, alongwith few MLAs of his party, came to the Raj Bhawan and handed over the resignation letter of his Council of Ministers to the Governor with the recommendation of the Cabinet to dissolve the present Jharkhand Legislative Assembly. The resignation of Shri Arjun Munda was accepted and he was asked to continue as a Care-taker Chief Minister, till an alternative arrangement was made.

The Governor informed that the withdrawal of support by the 18 Members of JMM Legislative Party had clearly reduced the coalition Government led by Shri Arjun Munda to a minority in the State Legislative Assembly bringing down its strength from 46 to 28. On the basis of the above meetings with the political parties, it was abundantly clear that the Governor came to the conclusion that while JMM, RJD, Congress and a few Independents were in favour of formation of an alternative Government in the State, while JVM(P), BJP, Jharkhand People's Party, JD(U), AJSU, Socialist Party (India) and Left Parties were for a fresh mandate after the dissolution of Assembly. The Governor further stated that the State Administration had been in a semi-paralysed state since 8th January, 2013 when Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) publicly announced its decision, to withdraw support from the Government.

Between 9th and 12th January, 2013, the Governor met with the delegations of various prominent political parties in the State.

[Shri Shushil Kumar Shinde]

The Governor further informed that political developments of the past few days as well as the stand of the main political parties in the Jharkhand Legislative Assembly made it abundantly clear that there was no possibility of formation of a stable elected Government in Jharkhand, at least for the time being. Moreover, further continuance of the situation of political impasse would derail the administrative machinery.

In view of the circumstances stated above, the Governor, in his report dated 12th January, 2013, recommended the invoking of article 356 of the Constitution of India for imposition of President's Rule in Jharkhand while keeping the Jharkhand State Legislative Assembly under suspended animation. In view of this situation prevailing in Jharkhand, the Union Government considered the Report of the Governor and proclaimed President's Rule in the State of Jharkhand under article 356(1) of the Constitution on 18th January, 2013, keeping the Legislative Assembly under suspended animation.

I commend, Sir, that the Proclamation issued on the 18th of January, 2013 under article 356(1) of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jharkhand be approved by this august House. A copy of the Proclamation, as stipulated under the Constitution, along with consequential Order is also placed on the Table of the House. In keeping with the convention, a copy of the Governor's Report recommending issuance of the Proclamation is also placed on the Table of the House. Thank you.

The question was proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have requests from two Members. Shri Bhupender Yadav.

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, अभी झारखंड में राष्ट्रपति शासन को लागू करने के लिए सम्माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किए, वे इस बात को प्रमाणित करते हैं कि झारखंड में इस समय बहुमत में जो राजनैतिक जनादेश है, वह इस मत को अभिव्यक्त करता है कि झारखंड में राष्ट्रपति शासन की बजाए नये चुनाव होने चाहिए। धरा 356 की कार्यवाही का जो प्रावधान हमारे संविधान में किया गया है, वह सुधारात्मक है, वह किसी राज्य को सजा देने के लिए नहीं है। झारखंड की परिस्थिति में तीसरी बार राष्ट्रपति शासन की कार्यवाही की जा रही है। हमारी पार्टी के मुख्य मंत्री माननीय श्री अर्जुन मुंडा जी

ने 8 जनवरी को श्रीमान राज्यपाल महोदय को झारखंड की राजनैतिक परिस्थितियों के सम्बन्ध में विधान सभा को भंग करने की जो सिफारिश की थी, वह उचित थी, क्योंकि धारा 356 की कार्यवाही के अन्तर्गत अगर राज्य की शासन व्यवस्था पंगु हो रही हो तो उसके सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति शासन की अभिव्यक्ति की जा सकती है। लेकिन अगर उसके माध्यम से आप राजनैतिक मोलभाव के लिए भविष्य की नयी राजनैतिक संभावनाओं को तोलते हैं, तो वह देश के लोकतन्त्र के साथ अन्याय है। धारा 356 की कार्यवाही अन्तिम कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, अपने राजनैतिक प्रलोभनों को पूरा करने के लिए नहीं होनी चाहिए, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से झारखंड में जो राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाया गया है, वह बहुमत के जनादेश की अवहेलना करते हुए केवल राजनैतिक संभावनाओं को तोलने के लिए और अपने राजनैतिक प्रलोभनों को पूरा करने के लिए लगाया है।

झारखंड में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की जो सरकार कार्य कर रही थी, वह झारखंड के बहुत सारे विषय को लेकर पिछले 2 वर्ष 4 माह से भारतीय जनता पार्टी जनता दल, आजसू, झारखंड मुक्ति मोर्चा, इन सबको लेकर झारखंड के विकास के लिए कार्य कर रही थी। लेकिन मुझे बड़े दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण रूप से कहना पड़ रहा है कि इस सरकार को किस प्रकार से तोड़ा जाए, पिछले 2 साल 4 माह में केन्द्र की सरकार ने इसके लिए अपनी शतरंज के मोहरे बार-बार बिछाने शुरू किए। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बात से भी इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि आज भी केन्द्र सरकार कोई बहुत दूर की कौड़ी ढूँढ रही है। झारखंड का इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि कांग्रेस के समर्थन से ही वहां मधु कोड़ा की सरकार भी चली थी। अभी **Enforcement Directorate** की ओर से झारखंड में जो अनिल बस्तेरिया की गिरफ्तारी हुई है, वह इस बात को बहुत अच्छे तरीके से दर्शाती है कि कांग्रेस के समर्थन से चलने वाली मधु कोड़ा की सरकार ने झारखंड में किस प्रकार से भ्रष्टाचार का शासन किया था। उसके विपरीत केन्द्र सरकार की जो भी शासन व्यवस्था इस समय वहां पर चल रही है, वह झारखंड के जनादेश के खिलाफ है। झारखंड में अर्जुन मुंडा की जो सरकार चली, उस सरकार ने पिछले 2 वर्ष 4 माह में राज्य को **Right to Service** का शासन दिया और **Electronic Services Delivery Act** दिया। मुख्य मंत्री जी ने बाल पोषाहार, किशोरी पोषाहार और बहुत-सारी ऐसी लाभकारी योजनाएं चालू कीं, जिनके कारण झारखंड के विकास की तस्वीर बदल सकती थी। इसके साथ ही अभी जो बारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना आई है, इसके धन का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा अगर ऐसी सरकार के द्वारा वहां खर्च किया जाता, जो सरकार जनता के जनादेश के साथ आ रही है, तो शायद वहां की जनता के जनादेश की ज्यादा अभिव्यक्ति इसके अन्तर्गत होती, बजाय इसके कि झारखंड का जनादेश जब हमारे साथ नहीं है, तो जनादेश साथ में न रखते हुए हम लोग केन्द्र के द्वारा वहां पर किसी भी प्रकार का अप्रत्यक्ष शासन करें।

सर, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने अभी जो आंकड़े पढ़े हैं, उन्हीं आंकड़ों के आधार पर मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस समय वहां भारतीय जनता पार्टी के 18 विधायक हैं और झारखंड

[श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव]

मुक्ति मोर्चा के भी 18 विधायक हैं। हमारे भाई संजीव कुमार जी भी उस पर बोल सकते हैं, लेकिन झारखंड मुक्ति मोर्चा से एक आवाज़ यह आ रही है कि नया जनादेश आना चाहिए। अगर इनके अतिरिक्त देखें, तो वहां ऑल झारखंड स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन के 6 विधायक हैं, राष्ट्रीय जनता दल के 7 विधायक हैं, झारखंड विकास मोर्चा के 11 विधायक हैं और निर्दलीय 6 विधायकों में से जो 2 विधायक हैं, वे स्पष्ट रूप से कह चुके हैं कि झारखंड में राष्ट्रपति शासन नहीं होना चाहिए। जे.डी.यू. के 2 विधायक भी ऐसा कह चुके हैं। ऐसे में बहुमत के जो विधायक हैं, वे कह रहे हैं कि हमने झारखंड में जो बार-बार राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाया है, वह जनादेश अगर स्थायी नहीं हो रहा है, उस जनादेश के द्वारा अगर जनता के विचारों और जनता की भावनाओं की अभिव्यक्ति नहीं दी जा रही है, तो उसका ज्यादा बेहतर तरीका यह है कि झारखंड के अंतर्गत हम नये जनादेश को प्राप्त करने के लिए आगे बढ़ें, न कि हम झारखंड में राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा कर वहां केन्द्र के द्वारा अप्रत्यक्ष शासन लेकर आएँ। अगर केन्द्र के द्वारा अप्रत्यक्ष शासन को हम झारखंड में लेकर आ

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा.ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन) पीठासीन हुए)

रहे हैं, तो मेरा यह मानना है कि 356 की जो भावना है, यह उस भावना के प्रतिकूल जाएगा। एक यह बात भी देखने में आई है कि झारखंड में राष्ट्रपति शासन लगने के बाद तीन प्रमुख कमेटीज़ बनी हैं। उनमें सबसे पहली जो कमेटी बनी है, वह केवल कोयला और खान के लम्बित प्रस्तावों को निष्पादित करने के लिए बनी है। यह इस बात को दर्शाता है कि झारखंड जैसे राज्य में, जोकि महत्वपूर्ण खनिज-सम्पदाओं वाला राज्य है, उसकी जो प्राथमिकताएँ हैं, वहां पर प्राथमिकता बाल पोषाहार की है, निर्मल ग्राम योजना की है और निर्मल भारत योजना की है, लेकिन जो समिति हम सबसे पहले बनाने जा रहे हैं, वह केवल खान और कोयले के लम्बित मामलों को निष्पादित करने के लिए बनाने जा रहे हैं। झारखंड राज्य में जब हमारे अर्जुन मुंडा जी की सरकार थी, उनके समय में हमने सभी विद्यार्थियों को टेबलेट देने की योजना चालू करवाई थी, लेकिन वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लगने के बाद केन्द्र सरकार का सबसे पहला जो आदेश आया है, वह यह है कि विद्यार्थियों को टेबलेट देने वाली योजना को निरस्त कर दिया गया है, क्योंकि झारखंड में कोई कनेक्शन नहीं है। जिस राज्य को हम विकास के पथ पर ले जाना चाहते थे, उस राज्य को आज राष्ट्रपति शासन के माध्यम से विकास के पथ से विमुख किया जा रहा है।

अगर राष्ट्रपति शासन के पूर्व की राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों का जायजा लें, तो हम यह तय मानते हैं कि उन सारी राजनीतिक परिस्थितियों में झारखंड को उस ओर ले जाया गया, जिस ओर जाकर झारखंड में हम एक नई राजनीतिक अस्थिरता को जन्म दे रहे हैं। इसलिए, जो भी विषय अभी यहां पर रखा गया, अभी माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने सदन के सामने जो

राज्यपाल की रिपोर्ट को रखा, मैं बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उसमें यह कहीं पर भी नहीं है कि झारखंड में राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में संकल्प लेने वाली सरकार अपने पथ से किसी प्रकार से विमुख हुई हो। उसमें यह कहीं पर भी नहीं है कि झारखंड राज्य में हमारे मुख्य मंत्री अर्जुन मुंडा जी ने उग्रवाल की स्थिति में भी उन क्षेत्रों में 250 किलोमीटर लम्बी सड़क बनाने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया। झारखंड में धान का इतना रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन हुआ कि सरकार को लगभग 450 करोड़ रुपए के धान की फसल समर्थित मूल्य देकर खरीदनी पड़ी। जब विकास के पथ पर झारखंड की सरकार चल रही थी, तो उसको केवल इसीलिए तोड़ा गया कि किसी प्रकार से विधायकों को तोड़कर, किसी प्रकार से किसी एक दल को विमुख करके झारखंड के जनादेश को विमुख किया जाए। इसलिए, झारखंड के जनादेश को विमुख करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार ने वर्तमान में वहां जो राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाया है, उसमें मैं बार-बार इस बात को दोहरा रहा हूँ कि वह झारखंड की भावना और झारखंड के जनमत के खिलाफ है। कांग्रेस प्रगति के इन मानकों को और वहां की सरकार की लोकप्रियता को सहन नहीं कर पा रही थी।

मैं बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ यह आरोप लगाना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने अनुसूचित जनजाति के रूप में श्री अर्जुन मुंडा के नेतृत्व में झारखंड के विकास की जिस गरिमा को बढ़ाया, उस गरिमा को तोड़ने के लिए झारखंड में राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाने का जो यह प्रयास किया गया, इस प्रयास को किसी भी रूप से उचित नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है। इसलिए, आज झारखंड जैसे राज्य में जहां पर उग्रवाद और नक्सलवाद की चर्चा काफी बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही है और यह माना जाता है कि वहां पर शांति और विकास को बनाए रखना है, तो हमें वहां लोकतंत्र के विकेन्द्रीकरण को बढ़ाने के लिए लोकतांत्रिक शासन की आवश्यकता है, न कि वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन की आवश्यकता है।

मैं इस बात को यहां बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ कहना चाहूंगा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आर्डर के बाद भी पिछले 32 सालों में वहां पर पंचायती राज के चुनाव नहीं हुए थे, अर्जुन मुंडा के नेतृत्व में हमने झारखंड में पहली बार पंचायती राज का चुनाव करा कर लोकतंत्र के विकेन्द्रीकरण के मानक स्थापित किए थे, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति शासन को लागू करके उस लोकतंत्र के विकेन्द्रीकरण के जो मानक थे, लोकतंत्र को नीचे तक ले जाने की भारतीय जनता पार्टी की जो प्रतिबद्धता थी, राजनीति को तोड़-फोड़ का खेल न करके, सीधे-सीधे जनता के जनादेश से चलाने की जो भावना झारखंड की सरकार की थी, उस भावना को तोड़ करके, विभिन्न दलों के विभिन्न एजेंसियों के माध्यम से, किसी भी प्रकार से प्रभावित करके झारखंड में इस प्रकार का माहौल बनाया गया, वरना जिस समय झारखंड की सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया था, उस समय यह सरकार बहुमत में थी। मंत्रिमंडल के साथ सदस्यों ने बैठ कर निर्णय लिया और इसलिए इस निर्णय में किसी प्रकार की दुर्भावना थी। इस निर्णय को लेते समय, मंत्रिमंडल को यह निर्णय लेने का अधिकार नहीं था, ऐसा कोई भी व्याख्यान माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने हमारे

[श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव]

सामने नहीं रखा, केवल इतना ही विषय रखा कि एक दल ने बाद में जाकर अपने विषय को परिवर्तित किया, लेकिन उसके कारणों का, उसकी परिस्थितियों का, उसके बदलने का संज्ञान क्या था, अगर वह ज्यादा सामने आता, तो राजनीति की हकीकत ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके और ज्यादा स्पष्ट तरीके से सामने आती, और जब बहुत अच्छे तरीके से पता लगता कि किन परिस्थितियों में झारखंड में लोकतंत्र पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा कर दमन किया गया।

जब झारखंड में हमारा राज था, तो हमारी यह चिंता थी कि झारखंड में बढई से भदरक तक, रांची से जैदगढ़ तक, रांची से वीरमुद्रापुर तक, बढई से रांची-जमशेदपुर-बड़गोड़ा तक फोर लाइन, आदि सारे कार्य को शीघ्र पूरा किया जाएगा और इस पथ निर्माण में 1650 करोड़ की योजना से सरकार की मंशा थी कि झारखंड का कोई शहर सड़क से अछूता न रहे, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति शासन के बाद उन सब विकासगामी पदों को और झारखंड में होने वाले सारे विकास कार्यों को रोका गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर हम इस प्रकार से राजनीति को चलाना चाहेंगे, इस प्रकार से देश में लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से चुनी गई जनभावनाओं को अगर कुचलना चाहेंगे, इस प्रकार से 356 को लागू करके लोकतांत्रिक जनादेश की अवहेलना करेंगे, तो हम किसी भी राज्य का विकास सही तरीके से नहीं कर सकेंगे। विशेष रूप से हमने जो छोटे राज्य बनाए थे, जिनको बनाने का लक्ष्य हमने यह रखा था कि वहां पर बहुत बड़ी संख्या में अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग रहते हैं, वहां पर सिर्फ **Fifth Scheduled** एरिया है, वहां पर लोकतंत्र का विकेन्द्रीकरण होना चाहिए, नीचे तक सब लोगों को लोकतांत्रिक अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। केन्द्र सरकार को यह बात माननी चाहिए थी कि जब झारखंड की सरकार ने इन सब परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए और इस बात को जानते हुए भी निर्णय लिया था कि चूंकि झारखंड में पहले भी इसी कार्यकाल में दो बार राष्ट्रपति शासन आ चुका है और इसलिए सरकार की स्थिरता के लिए 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के मद को सही तरीके से खर्च करने के लिए झारखंड में जो लोकतांत्रिक विकेन्द्रीकरण पंचायती राज हम लेकर गए हैं, उसको सही जनादेश देने के लिए और झारखंड में जो नक्सलवाद या उग्रवाद हुआ है, उन सब मामलों में जो नई प्रक्रिया शुरू की गई है, उस प्रक्रिया को लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से लागू करने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने यह चाहा था कि नया जनादेश प्राप्त हो। जो आंकड़े हैं, वे आंकड़े भी आज इस बात को प्रमाणित करते हैं कि जब नया जनादेश आएगा, तभी झारखंड में किसी परिस्थिति का निर्माण हो सकेगा। उस प्रकार से परिस्थिति का निर्माण नहीं होगा कि आप जेल में बैठे हुए लोगों को ला कर अपना बहुमत सिद्ध करें। यह सीधे-सीधे लोकतंत्र का अपमान होगा। इस प्रकार से नहीं होगा कि आप दलों को किसी भी प्रकार से भ्रमित करके एक नए तरीके और गलत तरीके से राजनीति में नई सूचिताओं को तोड़ कर एक गलत परंपरा शुरू करें। राजनीति में अगर सही तरीके से और स्थाई तरीके से सरकार नहीं चल रही है, तो केवल और केवल नया जनादेश प्राप्त करना और

जनता के पास जाना ही मुझे लगता है कि इसका उचित समाधान है। झारखंड की इस परिस्थिति में 356 के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकार की जो अनुशंसा थी, उन अनुशंसाओं को न मान कर जो राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाया गया है, वह नितांत गलत कार्य है। वह शायद सुप्रीम कोर्ट का मुम्बई का जो जजमेंट है, उसकी परिपालनाओं के अनुकूल नहीं है, वह सुधारात्मक नहीं है, वह किसी राज्य को सजा देने के लिए है, लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया को तोड़ने के लिए है और इसलिए झारखंड के तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री के नेतृत्व में हमने जो झारखंड विधान सभा भंग करने की अनुशंसा की थी, उसका परिपालन होना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): महोदय, आज सुबह एग्रीकल्चर की स्टैंडिंग कमिटी की रिपोर्ट पेश नहीं हो पायी थी। मैं आपसे इजाजत चाहूंगा कि मैं उन्हें सदन के पटल पर lay कर दूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): If the House agrees, you can lay the Reports.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, he can do so.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (2012-13), Shri Shivanand Tiwari.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2012-13) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Forty-second Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report of the Committee on Agriculture (2011-12) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' pertaining to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries; and
 - (ii) Forty-third Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirty-fifth Report of the Committee on Agriculture (2011-12) on 'Demands for Grants(2012-13)' pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).
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STATUTORY RESOLUTION.....Contd.**Proclamation issued by the President on the 18th January, 2013 under article 356(1) of the constitution in relation to State of Jharkhand**

श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू (झारखंड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए अपनी ओर से मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपको जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि जब से झारखंड राज्य बना है, तब से वहां अधिकतर समय एनडीए का शासन रहा है। अभी हमारे एक भाई हम लोगों के ऊपर आरोप लगा रहे थे, उनसे मेरा यह कहना है कि जब से झारखंड बना है और वहां जो बर्बादी हुई है, उसमें सबसे बड़ा हाथ एनडीए का है।

महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस कभी भी सत्ता के लिए आगे नहीं आयी है। अगर वह सत्ता में आना चाहती, तो पिछली बार भी हम लोग सत्ता में आ सकते थे, लेकिन जिस तरह से आरोप लगाया जा रहा है, वह बिल्कुल निराधार है। मैं चैलेंज के साथ कहता हूँ कि इन लोगों में से कई भ्रष्टाचारी लोग यहां पर हैं और वे मंत्री भी रहे हैं, जिनके पास कल कुछ भी नहीं था, आज उनके पास गाड़ी, घोड़ा, बंगला आदि सब कुछ है। आज अगर बड़ी-बड़ी जांच बिठायी जाए, तो इनके कई लोगों का पर्दाफाश हो जाएगा। महोदय, आज राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह: सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू: आप चुपचाप रहिए, हमको बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You will get the chance to speak. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू: आज अगर जांच बिठायी जाए, तो इनके कई लोग आज जेल में नजर आएंगे। आज जो हमारे ऊपर आरोप लगाया जा रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You confine to the speech. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री धीरज प्रसाद साहू: महोदय, झारखंड में एक ऐसी परिस्थिति आयी, जिसके कारण वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाना पड़ा। जब से झारखंड राज्य बना है, वहां अधिकतर समय एनडीए का शासन रहा है, लेकिन एनडीए के शासनकाल के दौरान वहां विकास का कार्य नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि अवैध खनन के द्वारा पूरे प्रदेश का दोहन हुआ है। जब से झारखंड में राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा है, वहां के लोगों को बदलाव नजर आ रहा है तथा वहां विकास के कार्य जोरों से चल रहे हैं। इसके लिए मैं वर्तमान राज्यपाल को अपनी ओर से बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं इस संदर्भ में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातों को आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। झारखंड राज्य में बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियां अपने निजी ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से निजी एरिया के बाहर फॉरेस्ट एरियाज़ में अवैध खनन का काम धड़ल्ले से करा रही हैं। अवैध खनन के कारण जंगलों को उजाड़ा जा रहा है और इस संदर्भ में कई बार मैंने वहां के मुख्यमंत्री को भी चिट्ठी लिखी है और वहां के प्रशासन को भी खबर दी है, लेकिन आज तक उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

महोदय, वहां विकास की बात की जाती है, लेकिन जो खनिज सम्पदा झारखंड में सबसे ज्यादा पायी जाती है, उसका सबसे ज्यादा अवैध खनन इन्हीं के शासनकाल में हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक थर्मल पावन प्रोजेक्ट, जो चंदवा में लगना था, उसे इस राष्ट्रपति शासन के दौरान ही जल्द खोला जाए, क्योंकि उसके खुल जाने से वहां के ग्रामीणों की रोजगार और विद्युत की समस्या दूर होगी।

महोदय, आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए मुझे यह कहना है कि खनिज सम्पदा से भरपूर लोहरदगा जिला झारखंड राज्य का एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है। यहां पर हिंडाल्को और कई बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियों के खनन क्षेत्र हैं। यह झारखंड की राजधानी रांची से लगभग 75 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है। लोहरदगा से यहां तक की रेल लाइन ब्रॉडगेज हो चुकी है। मुझे निम्नलिखित बिंदुओं पर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना है, जिससे रेलवे के द्वारा लोहरदगा एवं पड़ोसी जिलों के लोगों की जनसुविधाओं में इजाफा हो सके। पहला यह है कि लोहरदगा जिले में रेल लाइनों का विद्युतीकरण जितनी जल्द हो सके कराया जाए। लोहरदगा से कोलकाता के बीच लोगों की ट्रेन की मांग है। गुमला-पलामू परिमंडल के जिलों के निवासियों को कोलकाता जाने के लिए पहले रांची पड़ता है। तीसरा है, लोहरदगा के बीच रेल लाइन का काम तेजी से कराया जाए।

पूर्व रेल मंत्री सुश्री ममता बनर्जी के द्वारा कोरबा-लोहरदगा के बीच रेल लाइन के परिचालन की घोषणा की गई थी। इस घोषणा को धरातल पर लाना है। लोहरदगा रेलवे स्टेशन को जंक्शन बनाना है, ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्य प्रदेश के बीच रेल लाइन सेवा शुरू की जा सके। झारखंड के अधिकतर जिले नक्सल प्रभावित हैं, जिससे विकास बाधित होता है। इसको हमें गंभीरता से लेने की जरूरत है और नक्सल प्रभावित लोगों को मुख्य धरा में लाने के लिए विशेष सहायता प्रारम्भ करनी चाहिए। डी0वी0सी0 एवं कोल इंडिया का मुख्यालय रांची में होना चाहिए, क्योंकि इन कम्पनियों का अधिकतर कार्यक्षेत्र झारखंड है। झारखंड में पर्यटन की बहुत सम्भावनाएं हैं। इसके लिए भी योजनाबद्ध तरीके से कार्य किया जाना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I stand here to highlight the tragedy of Jharkhand. Jharkhand is one of the richest States in India in mineral

[Shri D. Bandopadhyay]

resources, but Jharkhand people have the poorest *per capita* income in India. This contradiction shows that the people of Jharkhand are not given chance to properly administer themselves through their elected representatives. I don't know exactly the number, but in the last one decade, more than half a dozen times President's Rule has been imposed there. President's Rule under article 356, is in part XVIII of the Constitution, the heading of which is 'Emergencies'. It appears that Jharkhand has been under Emergency for the last one decade. What sort of democracy are we running there? It is because of lack of democracy that people are suffering there. It is because they have no say in the governance of the State that they are suffering. Sir, there may be Presidential Rule for other reasons. I don't know.

But the point is we should have an elected Government in Jharkhand as soon as possible so that people can govern themselves through their own elected representatives. It doesn't matter whom they elect; it doesn't matter which party they belong to. They are to be properly elected by the people by free expression of their voting right. So, Sir, while what happened have happened, I would urge, through you, to the Government that restoration of the elected body is necessary by having fresh elections and having another elected Government there. Emergencies are emergencies. Emergency cannot be normalcy. Therefore, Sir, I appeal, through you, to the Government to restore democracy in Jharkhand as early as possible. Thank you.

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 15 नवम्बर, 2000 को तीन राज्य अलग हुए, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ और उत्तरांचल। महोदय, जब झारखंड का गठन हुआ एक ही दिन 15 नवम्बर को, तो जब पेंशन लाइबिलिटी फिक्स करने की बात आई, झारखंड के साथ दे अन्य राज्य जो उसी समय अलग हुए थे, उनके लिए अलग मापदंड बना कि पेंशन लाइबिलिटी फिक्स होगी पोपुलेशन रेश्यो के आधार पर, लेकिन झारखंड के केस में यह तय हुआ कि नम्बर ऑफ एम्पलॉइज को रेश्यो बनाया जाएगा और अभी फिलहाल केन्द्र सरकार की चिट्ठी आई है कि झारखंड को 2584 करोड़ रुपए बिहार को देने होंगे। उस समय एन0डी0ए0 की सरकार थी। 1956 से लेकर आज तक जितने भी राज्य बने हैं, उनमें जब पी पेंशन लाइबिलिटी डिसाइड करने की बात आई, तब बराबर यह हुआ कि पापुलेशन रेश्यो को आधार बनाया जाएगा।

महोदय, झारखंड के केस में अलग मापदंड क्यों? मैं सदन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि

क्या झारखंड सब से अलग राज्य है? जब देश में कोई कानून बनता है तो क्या वह और राज्यों के लिए अलग होगा और झारखंड के लिए अलग होगा? महोदय, झारखंड के साथ बराबर भेदभाव हुआ है जबकि झारखंड देश को टोटल कोयला भंडार का 25 से 37 परसेंट कोयला देता है, झारखंड 25 परसेंट आयरन और देता है, ताम्बा और बहुत से मिनरल्स देता है। झारखंड के ट्राइबल्स, जोकि बिरसा मुंडा और सिदूकानू की जल, जंगल और जमीन की लड़ाई आजादी से पहले तक से लड़ रहे हैं, वहां आज हालत यह है कि झारखंड की सवा तीन सौ करोड़ की टोटल पॉपुलेशन में से 16.6 प्रतिशत पॉपुलेशन अलग-अलग राज्यों में माइग्रेट कर चुकी है। महोदय, मैंने आज ही आपके संज्ञान में लाया था कि तीन संथाल ट्राइबल्स जोकि पंजाब में टेली पावर कॉम में काम कर रहे थे, उनकी 23 तारीख को लाशें भेजी गयीं और उन्हें मुआवजे के नाम पर सिर्फ 20 हजार रुपए दिए गए। यह पूरे देश के ट्राइबल्स के साथ अन्याय है, उनकी **insult** है।

महोदय, झारखंड की सरकार क्यों गिरायी गयी? जब वहां बीजेपी की सरकार थी और बाबूलाल मरांडी मुख्य मंत्री थे, उस समय **Pension Liability Bill** पार्लियामेंट से पास हुआ था। महोदय, आज तक झारखंड के विषय में, जोकि पूरे देश का सबसे अधिक मिनरल्स और कोयले से भरा प्रदेश है और केन्द्र सरकार को सभी चीजों से **fulfill** करता है, उसकी व्यवस्था पर उस समय किसी ने नहीं बोला। इस बारे में न कांग्रेस ने बोला और न बीजेपी ने बोला।

महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं एक बात बताना चाहता हूं कि विस्थापन झारखंड की सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। आज तक जितने भी बोकारो स्टील सिटी बने, उस समय 34 हजार एकड़ जमीन ली गयी और जरूरत थी सिर्फ 12 हजार एकड़ की, बीसीसीएल बना, सीसीएल बना, ईसीएल बना, दुमका में मसांजोर डैम बना या पैनम प्रोजेक्ट बना जिसके चलते पंजाब को कोयला दिया जा रहा है और वहां पंजाब स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड चल रहा है। इन सभी जगहों पर जहां कोयला दिया गया, खनिज दिया गया- वह जमीन ट्राइबल्स की है, जिस के अंदर से कोयला निकलता है और जिस के अंदर से खनिज निकलता है। महोदय, वहीं के ट्राइबल्स दूसरी जगह माइग्रेट कर रहे हैं और अगर ट्राइबल कहीं मरता है तो उसकी कीमत 20 हजार रुपए दी जाती है जबकि झारखंड में ट्राइबल लैंड पर दूसरे राज्य से जो लोग आते हैं, वे लोग करोड़पति बनते हैं और हमारे यहां के ट्राइबल्स दूसरे राज्यों में **maid servant** का या नौकर काम करते हैं। महोदय, प्रश्न यह है कि आज तक झारखंड का कोई ट्राइबल, जिसकी जमीन के नीचे से कोयला निकाला जाता है, जिसकी जमीन के नीचे से ताम्बा निकाला जाता है, जिसकी जमीन के नीचे से कोयला निकाला जाता है, करोड़पति क्यों नहीं बना? आज तक कोई सोरेन, टिड्डू, मुरमू या कोई मुंडा करोड़पति क्यों नहीं है? महोदय, ट्राइबल्स जिनकी जमीन है, जिन की धन-सम्पदा है, जिनका जंगल है, वे माइग्रेट कर के पंजाब में जा रहे हैं और वहां मर रहे हैं। महोदय, हाल में चैन्नई में माइग्रेट कर गए ट्राइबल्स मरे हैं। महोदय,

[श्री संजीव कुमार]

दिल्ली का कोई ऐसा household नहीं है, जहां पर ट्राइबल नौकर या maid servant नहीं है और बात की जाती है हमने झारखंड का उत्थान कर दिया है, हमने झारखंड में सड़कें बिछा दीं और झारखंड में रेल लाइंस बिछा दीं। महोदय, झारखंड में कुछ नहीं हुआ है। अगर झारखंड में आज तक कुछ हुआ है तबही हुई है। अभी कहा रहा था कि CBI/Enforcement Directorate के डर से हम लोगों ने सरकार गिरा दी। दिसोम गुरु शिबू सोरेन ने single handedly बिरसा मुंडा और सिडोकानो बाद फाइट की और अपनी ताकत पर सेपरेट झारखंड स्टेट बनायी। शिबू सोरेन कभी CBI/Enforcement Directorate से नहीं डरे हैं और शिबू सोरेन पर आज कोई केस नहीं है। शिबू सोरेन के खिलाफ झारखंड मूवमेंट के दौरान बहुत केस हुए थे- चिरुडिनर नरसंहार केस, कुरको नरसंहार केस, शशीनाथ झा मर्डर केस, लेकिन वे सब में acquit हो चुके हैं और उनमें से कुछ केस CBI ने investigate किए थे। एक केस जिस में acquittal के against अपील है, जोकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पेंडिंग है, वरना शिबू सोरेन पर कोई केस नहीं है। अगर सौ केस भी रहेंगे तो शिबू सोरेन किसी भी सीबीआई या एनफोर्समेंट डायरेक्टरेट से डरते नहीं हैं। इसलिए सरकार गिराने का कारण यह है कि झारखंड में जिन उम्मीदों के साथ सरकार बनायी गयी थी, वे उम्मीदें fulfill नहीं हो रही थीं

समन्वय के लिए कॉऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी का गठन हुआ था, मगर कहीं पर भी कॉऑर्डिनेशन का कोई साइन दिखाई नहीं पड़ रहा था। सोचा गया था कि झारखंड के लागू जो विस्थापित हो रहे हैं, उस विस्थापन को रोका जाएगा, लेकिन विस्थापितों का पलायन बिल्कुल बंद नहीं हुआ। झारखंड जो पूरे देश को मैक्सिमम कोयला, तांबा, लोहा और अन्य खनिज पदार्थ दे रहा है, जब उस झारखंड के लोग दूसरे राज्यों में गए, तो उन दूसरी जगहों पर इनकी इन्सल्ट हुई और जब कोई वहां मरता है तो उसकी कीमत बीस हजार रुपए लगाई जाती है। यह स्थिति झारखंड की है। हम चाहते थे कि विस्थापन रुके, हम चाहते थे कि झारखंड तरक्की करे, हम चाहते थे कि झारखंड में आदिवासी जल, जंगल और जमीन से वंचित न हों। झारखंड बनने के बाद अभी 79 एमओयू साइन हुए हैं। बहुत लोगों को कोल की लीज दी जा रही है। मैं जयराम रमेश जी का बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि उन्होंने झारखंड की समस्या को एटलीस्ट सोचने, समझने की कोशिश की है। उन्होंने कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाए हैं, जिनसे लगा कि झारखंड में अभी कुछ उम्मीद बाकी है, मगर यह विस्थापन की समस्या झारखंड की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है।

महोदय, झारखंड से सरकार क्यों गिराई गई है? इस पर कहने जाएं, तो बहुत लंबा समय लगेगा। मैं लॉयर हूँ, मैं भी जानता हूँ कि 356 क्या होता है, किस हालात में 356 लगता है? मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन में यह बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि यदि थोड़ी सी गुंजाइश है कि यदि बिना किसी ब्लेकमैलिंग के, बिना किसी ऐसी बात के सरकार बन सकती

3.00 P.M.

है तो कोशिश चाहिए, नहीं तो झारखंड विधान सभा को भंग करके चुनाव करवाने चाहिए। ऐसी मेरी राय है। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav. You have three minutes. Try to conclude your speech in three minutes.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार से झारखंड का बंटवारा सन 2001 में हुआ था और झारखंड का बटवारा इसलिए हुआ था कि झारखंड में जो खासकर के अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग हैं, गरीब तबके के लोग, हैं उनका उत्थान हो। यह उम्मीद की जा रही थी कि झारखंड के निर्माण के बाद झारखंड के वे शोषित और पीड़ित लोग, जिनका वर्षों से लगातार दोहन और शोषण होता रहा है उनकी तरक्की होगा, विकास होगा, उनकी शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य की सही सुविधा होगी, उनके पीने के पानी की समस्या दूर होगी और जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या वहां नक्सलवाद और उग्रवाद की है उससे मुक्ति मिलेगी। इन्हीं तमाम उद्देश्यों को लेकर के बिहार से झारखंड से बंटवारा हुआ था।

महोदय, आज बिहार से बंटवारे के बाद झारखंड में क्या हालात हैं? वहां कोई भी सरकार स्थिर नहीं रही और स्थिर न होने की वजह किसी एक पार्टी को बहुमत नहीं मिला, जो बड़ी पार्टी हैं। कई पार्टियों के मिलन के बाद और खासतौर से निर्दलीयों के मिलन के बाद सरकार का निर्माण होता रहा। मैं समझता हूं कि झारखंड राज्य के लिए यह सबसे बड़ी चिंता का कारण भी बना। वहां जिन लोगों का भी शासन हुआ, खासतौर पर भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेतृत्व वाली सरकार ने वहां राज किया, मगर जो झारखंड के बंटवारे के मूल उद्देश्य थे, उन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति नहीं हो पाई। वहां जो गरीब तबके के लोग थे, जिनका सैंकड़ों वर्षों से शोषण हो रहा था, वह शोषण होता रहा। यह कहा जाता है, जैसा अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, झारखंड खनिज संपदा से भरा हुआ है। झारखंड अमीर राज्य है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि झारखंड तो अमीर राज्य है, पर वहां के लोग गरीब हैं। उनके साथ न्याय नहीं हुआ। अगर न्याय हुआ होता, अगर उनके द्वारा जो चुनी गई सरकार थी, उसके द्वारा जो महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं बनी थीं, अगर उनका इंप्लीमेंटेशन समय पर हुआ होता, तो शायद झारखंड की तकदीर चमक गई होती और झारखंड, देश का सबसे अमीर प्रदेश होता।

हमारी पार्टी के नेता लालू प्रसाद जी, जो उस समय प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री थे, वे इस पक्ष में थे कि बिहार का बंटवारा न हो। चूंकि यह तर्क दिया गया था, यह आशंका व्यक्त की जा रही थी कि झारखंड के अलग हो जाने के बाद वहां के लोगों की और दुर्गति होगी। खासतौर पर भारतीय जनता पार्टी ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Your time is over.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: आप कहेंगे, तो मैं बैठ जाऊंगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Try to conclude.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: चूंकि मैं बिहार का वासी हूँ और झारखंड के अलग राज्य बन जाने के बाद जो हालात पैदा हुए हैं, उन पर मैं प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा.ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयपन): अब आप कनक्लूड करिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: अगर आप सहमति नहीं देंगे, तो वहां की स्थिति की जानकारी इस सदन को और देश को नहीं मिल पाएगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You come to the point.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: मैं यह कह रहा था कि झारखंड राज्य बनने के बाद सत्ता में आने के लिए जो लड़ाई थी, बिहार का बंटवारा हो जाए झारखंड से, इसलिए कि वे इसे अपना उपनिवेश बनाना चाहते थे, झारखंड की संपत्ति को लूटना चाहते थे और सचमुच में यही हुआ। अभी हमारे कांग्रेस पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे झारखंड में कुछ हुआ है, तो लूट हुई है। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों ने वहां उसे अपना उपनिवेश बनाकर, वहां की संपत्ति को लूटकर अपनी पार्टी को फीड करने का काम किया है। अभी यहां लंबी-चौड़ी बातें कही जा रही थीं ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह बात सही है कि झारखंड में जितने घोटाले हुए हैं, जितनी गड़बड़ियां हुई हैं, जितनी लूट हुई है, अगर आज भी इंडिपेंडेंट एजेंसी से जांच कराई जाए, तो सारे के सारे मुख्य मंत्री और मंत्री जेल में नज़र आएंगे। आज भी कई मंत्री जेल में हैं, जो पूर्व मंत्री हैं या विधायक हैं, वे जेल की सीखियों के पीछे हैं। यह दुर्भाग्य है कि आज भी झारखंड के लोग, जिनका हक था, वे देश के विभिन्न भागों में ईंटों के भट्टे पर काम कर रहे हैं। जो हमारी मां है, जो हमारी बहनें हैं, जिनके लिए अलग झारखंड राज्य बना था, जिनके लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने पैसा देने का काम किया, लेकिन वह पैसा उन तक नहीं पहुंचा, वह पैसा चंद लोगों की पॉकेट में पहुंच गया। आज झारखंड एक उपनिवेश बन गया है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: मैं पीड़ा के साथ कह रहा हूँ, मुझे दर्द हो रहा है, क्योंकि झारखंड मेरा भाई था। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ है,

मजबूरी थी, क्योंकि सरकार के पास कोई चारा नहीं था। वहां की राज्य सरकार अल्पमत में आ गई थी, प्रयास भी किया गया, लेकिन कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ। 2014 तक चुनाव हाने हैं, समय बचा हुआ है, सरकार ने मौका दिया कि आप लोग बैठिए, विचार करिए, क्योंकि केन्द्र सरकार नहीं चाहती है कि वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन हो, राष्ट्रपति शासन तो मजबूरी में लगाया गया है, क्योंकि सरकार के पास कोई उपाय नहीं था। साथ ही सरकार यह चाहती है कि वहां राज्य सरकार बने, वह उनको मौका दे रही है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Singh. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। It is my last point. मैं भारत सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आपके हाथ में शासन है और आप सचमुच में चाहते हैं कि वहां सरकार बने। मैं जयराम रमेश जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। मैंने बहुत मंत्रियों को देखा है, इन्होंने व्यक्तिगत रूप से झारखंड के विकास में रुचि ली है। ये गांवों में, जंगलों में जा रहे हैं, नक्सलवाद की परवाह किए बिना गांवों में संपर्क कर रहे हैं। वे लोग इनका थैंक्स भी करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि इनके दिल में झारखंड के लोगों के प्रति दर्द है, उन आदिवासियों के प्रति दर्द है, कमिटमेंट है ...(*व्यवधान*)... मैं समझता हूं कि ओडिशा के लिए भी है, बिहार के लिए भी है, पूरे देश के लिए है, लेकिन ये झारखंड में कुछ ज्यादा ताकत लगा रहे हैं, लगाएं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आपके हाथ में शासन और सत्ता आई है, आप इस समय का लाभ उठाइए। अगर सही मायने में, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, आपको झारखंड का विकास करना है, तो जो राशि वहां पर गई है, उसका सदुपयोग कीजिए, लूट को बंद कीजिए और झारखंड के जो गरीब तबके के लोग हैं, जो आदिवासी लोग हैं, जो आज भी hand to mouth हैं, बिना शिक्षा के हैं, बिना बिजली-पानी के हैं, बिना सड़क के हैं, उनको पूरी ईमानदारी तथा वफादारी के साथ आप न्याय देने का काम कीजिए। वहां के महामहिम राज्यपाल पर झारखंडवासियों को पूरा भरोसा है और आप उनको सुविधा उपलब्ध कराइये। आपको जो मौका मिला है, उसमें आप एक नया इतिहास बनाने का काम करिए। इन्हीं चंद शब्दों के साथ, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता चाहता हूं कि अगर सरकार बनने की संभावना नहीं लगती है, तो आप वहां पर चुनाव करवाइये।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Yes, Mr. Yadav, You have made your point. Now, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Singh

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: आप वहां पर समय से चुनाव करवा दीजिए, ताकि वहां पर चुनी हुई सरकार बन जाए और शासन करने का काम करें। सर, झारखंड का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि ...(*व्यवधान*)... अगर झारखंड को बर्बाद करने वाली कोई पार्टी है, तो वह भारतीय जनता पार्टी है, इसने झारखंड को बर्बाद करने का काम किया है। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan Singh, try to confine to the time limit.

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने दिया है। मुझे माननीय सदस्य की बात सुनकर यह अहसास होता है कि इन्हें इतिहास और भूगोल का ज्ञान नहीं है। ये इतिहास पढ़ें और देखें कि किस पार्टी के कितने लोग आज जेल में bungling में बंद हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please cooperate. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह: किस पार्टी के कितने लोग आज जेल में बंद हैं, इसकी तुलना करके देख लीजिए और भारतीय जनता पार्टी के कितने नेता जेल में बंद हैं, इसका हिसाब आप पहले दे दीजिए, तब आप भ्रष्टाचार की बात कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप गर्वनर शासन की मांग करते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह अच्छा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रामचन्द्र खूंटीआ (ओडिशा): भारतीय जनता पार्टी के पूर्व अध्यक्ष जेल में बंद हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी के प्रेसिडेंट को भी भ्रष्टाचार के कारण पद छोड़ना पड़ा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह: आप सही बात बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सही बात नहीं जानते हैं। आप टाइम-पास करने के लिए समय मत बर्बाद कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भारतीय जनता पार्टी इतनी कमजोर नहीं है कि आपकी बात से वह डर जायेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह: गलती आप करें आर सज़ा हम भुगतें, ऐसा होने वाला नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गलती ये लोग करें और सज़ा भारतीय जनता पार्टी भोगे, ऐसी कमजोर भारतीय जनता पार्टी नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य इस बात को समझ लें कि चोरी ये करेंगे और जेल में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग जायेंगे, ऐसा होने वाला नहीं है। आपने निर्दलीय पार्टी के एक व्यक्ति को, सिंगल पार्टी के व्यक्ति को झारखंड का मुख्य मंत्री बना दिया और उसने पांच-छह हजार करोड़ रुपये की bungling की ओर जेल में अपनी पूरी कैबिनेट के साथ बंद है। इसका दोषी कौन हैं, यह यादव जी बतावें। इसके लिए दोषी कांग्रेस है और सरकार बनाने वाली तमाम पार्टियां हैं, उनमें भारतीय जनता पार्टी सम्मिलित नहीं थी। उनमें आरजेडी थी, उनमें कांग्रेस थी, यादव जी, इस बात का जवाब तो दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप मधु कोड़ा जी को जेल से निकलवाइये, तब जाने कि आप लोग मर्द हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसी बात नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, मुझे जवाब देने के लिए समय दीजिएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please cooperate. ...(Interruptions)... Kindly hear him. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह: आपने सरकार को सपोर्ट करके निर्दलीय को पांच-छह हजार करोड़ रुपया लुटवा दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे आग्रह कर रही हूँ कि जब दूसरे माननीय सदस्य बोले थे तब हमने उनके बोलने पर कोई व्यवधान नहीं डाला, अब हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य को बोलने दीजिए। जब सच्चाई सामने आ रही है, तो उनको बुरा क्यों लग रहा है। सर, हम आपसे प्रोटेक्शन चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Kindly hear him. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे पूर्व वक्ता माननीय श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव जी ने इस बात को रखा कि वहाँ पर पांच मुख्य मंत्री बदल गये और चार बार राष्ट्रपति शासन भी लग गया, यह हमारे झारखंड का दुर्भाग्य है। अभी जेएमएम के नेता बोल रहे थे, ये भी कहते थे कि अगर नहीं हो सकता है, तो वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा दो। तमाम पार्टी के नेता कहते थे कि वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन मत लगाइये, वहाँ पर चुनाव कराइये। इनको चुनाव कराने में संकट क्या है, जबकि हमारे देश में प्रजातंत्र है।

(श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए)

जब मुख्य मंत्री ने सत्ता में रहते हुए केबिनेट से पास कराकर दे दिया कि आप चुनाव कराइये, विधानसभा भंग कीजिए, सरकार के लिए बहुमत आने दीजिए, जनता जिसको चुनती है, उसकी सरकार बनने दीजिए, लेकिन दिल्ली में बैठी कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार नहीं चाहती है कि वहाँ पर सरकार बने। उसे पता है कि हमारी पार्टी जीतकर नहीं आयेगी, तो दूसरी पार्टी की सरकार क्यों बने, वे दूसरी पार्टी की सरकार देखना नहीं चाहते हैं, इसलिए वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू रखो।

मान्यवर, जब झारखंड और बिहार का बंटवारा हुआ तो राज्य के कर्मचारियों की संख्या के आधार पर पेंशन तय की गई, जब कि पूरे देश में पॉपुलेशन के आधार पर पेंशन तय की जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि झारखंड में कर्मचारियों के बेस पर पेंशन क्यों तय हुई? आपने झारखंड के ऊपर दो हजार करोड़ रुपए का अधिभार डाल दिया। हम इस अधिभार को कहां से पूरा करेंगे? हमारी उचित मांग पूरी नहीं होती है और न ही हमारी उचित राशि हमारे प्रदेश झारखंड को मिलती है। हम नक्सल प्रभावित एरिया से ग्रसित हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

[श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह]

लेकिन अगर यह सोच बाद में आई, तो उसमें सुधार होना चाहिए। चाहे गलती किसी की तरफ से भी हो, उस गलती को झारखंड की जनता क्यों भोगेगी? चाहे सरकार हमारी रहे या आपकी रहे, लेकिन **liability** तो झारखंड पर है। अगर वास्तव में यह अन्याय है, तो यह अन्याय झारखंड के साथ नहीं होना चाहिए। जो काम देश में अन्य राज्यों में किया गया है, वही काम झारखंड में भी होना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू (झारखंड): सर, मेरा नाम भी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not have your name. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Let him speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take two minutes.

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू: सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने साथियों की बातें सुन रहा था। महोदय, मैं सदन के सामने सिर्फ एक चित्र रखना चाहता हूँ, उसके बाद बहुत सी चीजें अपने आप सामने आ जाएंगी। यह झारखंड एक ऐसा राज्य है कि जिसको बारह साल के कालखण्ड में तीन बार राष्ट्रपति शासन के स्वाद को चखने का मौका मिला। जब शिबू सोरेन जी जब मुख्यमंत्री थे, उस समय तमाड़ बाइ-इलेक्शन हारने के बाद पहली बार राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा। वर्ष 2010 में झारखंड मुक्ति मोर्चा के साथ बीजेपी का गठबंधन हुआ था तब सरकार बनी थी। माननीय शिबू सोरेन की तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री ने सरकार में रहते हुए राष्ट्रहित में कांग्रेस के न्यूक्लियर डील के बिल का समर्थन किया था। उसके बाद बीजेपी ने अपना समर्थन वापस लिया और उसके बाद शिबू सोरेन की सरकार गिर गई थी। इस तरह से झारखंड में दूसरी बार राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा। इसके ठीक तीन महीने (ग्यारह दिन) बाद बीजेपी ने समर्थन वापस लिया था, उसने फिर महामहिम राज्यपाल के पास जाकर यह दावा किया कि हमारे नेता मुंडा जी को मुख्यमंत्री बनाया जाए। जब शिबू सोरेन जी की सरकार थी तब भी इन्होंने अपना मुख्यमंत्री बनाने के लिए समर्थन वापस लिया था। यह तो इसका करेक्टर **BJP** का है। यह सत्ता के बिना रह नहीं सकती है।

तीसरी बार जब 2009 में चुनाव हुए थे तो तीन अलग-अलग पार्टियां थी। उनमें बीजेपी अलग से चुनाव लड़ रही थी, झारखंड मुक्ति मोर्चा अलग लड़ रहा था और हम अलग चुनाव लड़ रहे थे। सन् 2009 में सबसे बड़े घटक दल के रूप में हमारी पार्टी उभरी थी, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी हमारे पास पर्याप्त आंकड़े नहीं थे। हमने सरकार नहीं बनाई थी। उस समय हमें सरकार बनाने की चिंता नहीं थी। हम चाहते थे कि झारखंड का विकास हो। उस समय इन दोनों पार्टियों ने अलग-अलग चुनाव लड़े थे, इसके बावजूद BJP ने गठबंधन किया जो कि एक बेमेल का गठबंधन था। झारखंड मुक्ति मोर्चा और बीजेपी ने उस समय सत्ता के लालच में

सरकार बनाई थी। इन्होंने गठबंधन किया और एक एग्रिमेंट किया कि हम 28-28 महीने शासन करेंगे। पहले बीजेपी ने मौका लिया और जब 28 महीने बीत गए तो स्वाभाविक रूप से झारखंड मुक्ति मोर्चा के लोगों ने कहा कि अब हमारी बारी है। क्योंकि दोनों के पास 18-18 सदस्य हैं, इसलिए हमें भी मौका दीजिए। मगर उन्होंने यह **breach of contract** किया, उन्होंने बेईमानी की और सत्ता का हस्तांतरण नहीं किया, जिसके चलते आज यह स्थिति है। इसको यों कह सकते हैं कि बीजेपी की सत्ता लोलुपता के कारण तीनों बार झारखंड में राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा है। आज ये भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में कहते हैं बहुत से लोग जेल में हैं। अगर आपको याद हो तो झारखंड बनने के बाद सबसे पहले बीजेपी को राज करने का मौका मिला था।

इसके सबसे पहले मुख्य मंत्री **BJP** बाबू लाल मरांडी जी थे। उन्होंने अपने शासन काल में पब्लिकली कहा था, मीडिया में कहा था, चाहें तो आप पता लगा लें, कि इस राज्य में इतना भ्रष्टाचार हो गया है कि हमें रात में नींद नहीं आती है। मुख्य मंत्री रहते हुए इन्हें पता चल गया था, बी.जे.पी. को पता चल गया था कि इस राज्य में बहुत ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार हो गया है। मगर उसके बाद भी हुआ क्या? उसके बाद चाहे अर्जुन मुंडा जी भी आए, उन्होंने उसी को खाद-पानी दिया और उसको बढ़वाया। अभी जो मधु कोड़ा की बात कर रहे थे, जो मंत्री जेल में हैं, वे कौन लोग हैं? वे उन्हीं के साथी हैं। वे उन्हीं की सरकार में मंत्री रहे हैं, वे हमारे साथ नहीं रहे हैं। उनको छोड़ने के बाद हम लोगों ने बाहर से समर्थन दिया था। जब यह जानकारी मिली कि ये गड़बड़ियां हो रही हैं, तब हम लोगों ने विरोध भी किया था। वे आपके साथी थे, हमारे साथी नहीं थे। हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों में कोई भी जेल में नहीं है। हम बता दें कि आप थोड़े दिन और रुकिए, यदि हम गलती से सरकार में आ गए, और अगर जांच हो गई तो आधे से ज्यादा लोग जेल में होंगे। आपने जो झारखंड में तिहाड़ जेल बनाई है, आप लोग उसी में चले जाएंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप समाप्त कीजिए।

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू: अभी तो माननीय मंत्री जयराम जी यहां पर हैं। हम उनको बहुत धन्यवाद देंगे कि मंत्री जी ने ऐसे-ऐसे गांवों में, जंगलों में जाकर रात बिताई है, जहां पर हमारे मुख्य मंत्री या कोई मंत्री भी नहीं गए हैं। जब ये जाते हैं, तो इतना भी नहीं होता कि मुख्यमंत्री जी उनके साथ में जाकर रात गुजारें। ये वहीं पर स्पॉट पर खड़े होकर बोलते हैं कि नहीं भई, इनको इतना पैसा सैंक्शन कर दो। वे अभी सरंडा जंगल में गए थे, उन्होंने वहीं पर रहते हुए 280 करोड़ की सैंक्शन दे दी कि काम करो। ये रोना रोते हैं कि केन्द्र सरकार हमारी मदद ही नहीं करती है। छत्तीसगढ़ की मदद करती है, उत्तराखंड की मदद करती है, क्योंकि वहां पर आपकी सरकार है, मगर जब झारखंड की बात करते हैं तो मदद नहीं करती है। 12 साल में से 10 साल आपको सरकार चलाने का मौका मिला है। आपको उसके बाद का हिसाब देना पड़ेगा कि इन 12 सालों में आप राज्य को कहां ले गए? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. प्रदीप कुमार बालमुचू: सभापति जी धन्यवाद। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुशीलकुमार शिंदे: सभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत गौर से सभी साथियों के भाषण सुन रहा था। मैंने प्रसाद साहू जी से लेकर डॉ. बामुचू जी तक सभी के भाषण सुने। मैं भी इसका एक साक्षी हूँ, जब एन.डी.ए. के वक्त 3 राज्य बायफर्केट किए गए थे, तब छोटे राज्य में एक अच्छी प्रजातांत्रिक सत्ता की सरकार आ जाएगी, राज्य अच्छी तरह से चलेगा, ऐसा पूरे देश को लगता था, लेकिन झारखंड एक ऐसा उदाहरण बन गया, जहां पर सरकारें नहीं चल रहीं। वहां पर सरकारें नहीं चलती रहीं और एक पार्टी भी नहीं आती रहीं। श्री राम कृपाल जी ने जो कहा, वह ठीक है यह पहले बिहार का अंग था और वहां पर काफी खनिज सम्पत्ति है। मैं पावर मिनिस्टर था, वहां पर कोयले की बहुत बड़ी खानें ही खानें हैं, भंडार हैं। हम चाहते थे और समझते थे कि झारखंड देश का एक सबसे रईस राज्य बन जाएगा, क्योंकि जब से भूटान में हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी आ गई, तब से भूटान की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत अच्छी हो गई। हम ऐसा ही चाहते थे, लेकिन यहां पर एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की बजाय दूसरा ही काम चलता रहा। मैं टीका-टिप्पणी नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन मैं यादव जी को बताना चाहूंगा कि जब 11 Sep. 2010 में आपकी सरकार आ गई, तब उसके पहले भी वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन था। यह राष्ट्रपति शासन 1.6.2010 में लामू किया गया था। राष्ट्रपति शासन कब हटा? 11.9.2010 को। और क्लेम करने कौन आ गए? भारतीय जनता पार्टी और जेएमएम। यदि सरकार के दिल में ऐसा होता तो हम किसलिए राष्ट्रपति शासन को निकालते और उस वक्त आपके हाथ में सत्ता देते? सरकार इस तरह की दृष्टि कभी नहीं रखती। हम तो चाहते हैं कि वहां प्रजासत्ता की सरकार चले। आज तक वहां यह चली है। क्या हम जेएमएम को बोलने गए थे कि तुम उनकी सरकार खींच लो? एक कोएलिशन सरकार चलाना बहुत कठिन काम होता है। डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी यह सरकार कैसे चला रहे हैं, यह इस देश में एक मिसाल है। यह बहुत कठिन काम होता है। 5-5 मिनट में यहां तकलीफ होती है। यह नहीं सुना, तो निकले। सरकार चलाना एक बहुत कठिन काम होता है। उसे चलाने की ताकत रहनी चाहिए। सत्ता ऐसे नहीं मिलती है, बहुत कष्ट से सत्ता मिलती है। उसे टिका कर रखना भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होता है। मैं हमारे सदस्यों से कहूंगा कि यादव जी और दूसरे सदस्यों पर मेरा कोई रोष नहीं है। यह सत्य घटना है। हम भी नहीं चाहते हैं कि इस देश में इस तरह के छोटे-छोटे राज्यों में ऐसा बिखराव हो जाए और इस देश को हमारी प्रजासत्ता का एक दूसरा दर्शन मिल जाए।

अभी हमारे साहू जी पूछ रहे थे कि नॉर्थ कर्णपुरा का क्या हुआ? मैं बताना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि आप भी उसमें थोड़े से साथी थे कि एनडीए की सरकार के प्रधानमंत्री, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने 1997-98 में वहां पाँवर प्रोजेक्ट के लिए शिला रखी थी। उसके नीचे पूरा कोयला ही कोयला भरा हुआ है। हमारे मंत्री जी उसमें ऑब्जेक्शन ले रहे थे। मैं उनको बार-बार कहता था कि देश का प्रधानमंत्री कोई भी हो, उन्होंने वहां शिला रखी है, तो उसको

परमिशन देनी चाहिए, चाहे वह बीजेपी का हो या कांग्रेस का हो। लेकिन उनकी बात यह थी कि वहां इनवायरेनमेंट की प्रॉब्लम थी। वहां खदान में जितना नीचे जाएं, वहां बहुत ज्यादा कोयला मिलता था। मैं आपको और साहू जी को बताना चाहूंगा कि डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने एक ग्रुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स की कमेटी बनाई और उस ग्रुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स की कमेटी ने 8 दिन पहले निर्णय ले लिया है कि नॉर्थ कर्णपुरा में पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट होगा और यह उस तरह का होगा, जिस तरह उन्होंने कल्पना की थी। उस वक्त हमने नहीं देखा कि वे तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी के प्रधानमंत्री थे, हम इसे क्यों दे दें, इसे कैसिल कर दें। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि देश के डेवलपमेंट के जो सवाल होते हैं, उनमें पार्टी की बात नहीं लानी चाहिए, चाहे भारतीय जनता पार्टी हो, जेएमएम हो, चाहे और दूसरी हों। घटना हो गई, तो हो गई। यहां अभी कांग्रेस की सरकार है, मैं ऐसा नहीं बोलता हूं। गवर्नर साहब ने 3 दिन प्रयास किया कि यहां 356 नहीं लगे। उन्होंने सबको बुलाया। कांग्रेस ने यह कहा कि हम सरकार नहीं बना सकते। हमारे पास बड़ी संख्या थी, लेकिन हम सत्ता के पीछे नहीं भागे। हमने सत्ता छोड़ दी और कह दिया कि हम सरकार नहीं बना सकते। अभी भी वहां सस्पेंडेड एनिमेशन है। यादव जी, आप कह रहे थे कि वहां लोग मांग रहे हैं, स्टूडेंट्स मांग रहे हैं, सब मांग रहे हैं। आपको कौन रोक रहा है? आप अभी भी क्लेम कर सकते हैं। जैसा पहले हुआ था कि 3 महीने में सस्पेंडेड एनिमेशन हटा दिया गया, वैसा हो सकता है। लेकिन उसमें जिस तरह सरकार चलाने की और लोगों को साथ लेकर चलने की विल चाहिए, वह रहनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सभापति महोदय, मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि इस बहाने आप सबको वहां के डेवलपमेंट के बारे में बोलने का मौका मिला। हम आपको झारखंड के बारे में आश्वस्त करते हैं, वहां जो भी पार्टीज़ हों, जो भी वहां के रहने वाले हों, कि वहां सुविधा देने के लिए, वहां के डेवलपमेंट के लिए हम पूरा प्रयास करते रहेंगे। इसलिए मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि हम जो रिजोलुशन लाए हैं, आप उस रिजोलुशन को मान्य कर दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Resolution to vote. The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 18th January, 2013 under article 356(1) of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jharkhand."

The motion was adopted.

GOVERNMENT BILL**The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2012**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay; now, we take up the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2012.

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ): आदरणीय सभापति जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करती हूँ कि:

"महिलाओं के कार्यस्थल पर लैंगिक उत्पीड़न से संरक्षण और लैंगिक उत्पीड़न के परिवादों के निवारण तथा उससे संबंधित या उसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधायक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए"।

सभापति जी, लोक सभा में यह बिल ऑलरेडी 3 सितम्बर, 2012 को पारित किया गया। इस बिल का मुख्य उद्देश्य है कि महिलाओं को उनके कार्य स्थल की जगह पर सुरक्षित माहौल दिया जाए और उनका Sexual Harassment at Workplace रोका जाए। यह बिल एक ऐसा बिल है जो अपने आप में पहली बार लाया गया है और जल्द ही सभा की अनुमति से इस पर ऐक्ट बनेगा। इस बिल का उद्देश्य है कि अपने वर्क प्लेस पर महिलाओं की आजादी सुरक्षित रह सके, वे अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकें, इकनॉमिकली एम्पावर्ड हो सकें और जिस उद्देश्य को लेकर वे काम करने के लिए आती हैं, उस उद्देश्य को आराम से पूरा कर सकें।

इसके लिए पहले Indian Penal Code में मात्र कुछ प्रोवीज़न्स ही थे, जैसे Article 354, Article 309 etc. etc., इसके अलावा सुप्रीम कोर्ट की कुछ गाइड लाइन्स थीं, जैसे Vishaka Vs. State of Rajasthan, लेकिन यह सब सिर्फ organized sector में था, unorganized sector में नहीं था। इसीलिए इस बिल को इस मंशा से लाया गया कि देश भर में जितने भी working place हैं, चाहे वे organized sector में हों या unorganized sector में हों, महिलाओं को सुरक्षित माहौल दिया जा सके, जिससे वे अपना काम-काज अच्छी तरह से कर सकें, और स्वतंत्र रूप से अपनी इकनॉमिकल स्थिति को सुधार सकें।

इसके सम्बन्ध में हमारी Parliamentary Standing Committee के कुछ suggestions और recommendations भी थीं, जिनसे हमें बहुत लाभ मिला है। उनकी एक suggestion और recommendation जो हमें मिली थी, वह यह थी कि इसमें domestic workers को भी रखा जाए, इसलिए इस बिल के अन्दर, जो महिलाएं घरों में काम करती हैं, उन domestic workers को भी रखा गया है। पहली बार इस तरह का बिल आया है कि केवल सरकारी दफतरों में काम करने वाली महिलाएं ही नहीं, बल्कि जो गैर-सरकारी कार्य स्थलों में काम करती हैं, चाहे वे labour के रूप में कहीं काम करती हों या unorganized sector में काम करती हों, उन सब महिलाओं को इसमें रखा गया है।

इस बिल के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं के सम्बन्ध में मैं आप सबको भी बताना चाहूंगी, जैसे, as proposed under clauses 2(a) and 2(n), the Bill seeks to cover all women, irrespective of their age, employment, status and protects them against sexual harassment at workplace, at all workplaces, both in public and private sector, whether organized or unorganized. Women who are employed as well as those who enter the workplaces as clients, customers and apprentices, students in all educational institutions, and patients in hospitals are also sought to be covered under this Bill.

इस बिल के अन्दर केवल वर्क प्लेस में काम करने वाली महिलाओं को ही नहीं बल्कि प्राइवेट नर्सिंग होम्स या किसी भी प्राइवेट शॉप पर काम करने वाली महिलाओं को, जहां पर भी कोई क्लाइंट जाते हों, उन सभी को कवर किया गया है।

दूसरा है; the Bill under clause 19 casts a responsibility on every employer to create an environment at every workplace which is free from sexual harassment.

इसी तरह से, as proposed under clause 4, an Internal Complaints Committee is required to be constituted at every workplace under the chairmanship of a senior woman employee, which should comprise of a third party, NGO, etc., as well. On receipt of a complaint, this Committee, as proposed under clause 10, facilitates conciliation between the aggrieved woman and the respondent, if the woman prefers such conciliation. Similarly, under Clause 26, the employer is liable to be punished if he does not act on the recommendations or violates any other provisions of the Bill. इसी तरह से, the District Officer of every district is required, under clause 6, to constitute a Local Complaints Committee for the unorganized sector, headed by an eminent woman and consisting of, at least, half women members with due representation of SCs, STs, OBCs and minority communities to look into any complaint of sexual harassment from workplaces which employ less than 10 workers or when the complaint is against the employer. The Committee also receives complaints from domestic workers. This Committee, like the Internal Complaints Committee, facilitates conciliation if any aggrieved woman so desires and so on. बहुत सारे different clauses, जैसे- Clause 13(3)(ii), Clause 18 इसमें दिए गए हैं। क्लॉज़ 14 में हमने रखा है कि, "However, malicious intention is required to be proved, and the inability to prove the charge shall attract action against the complainant." अगर कोई महिला malicious intention से या *malafide* intention से कोई कम्प्लेन करती है, तो उसके लिए भी थोड़ी-सी पनिशमेंट है, लेकिन अगर वह कम्प्लेन करे परन्तु वह उसको प्रूव न

[श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ]

कर सके, तो उसको mala fide intention नहीं माना जाएगा। इसमें हमारा जो क्लियर टाइम लिमिट है, वह 90 days 'for completion of enquiry' है। क्लॉज 11(4) जो है, इसमें the provision is, '60 days for taking action by the employer'. Then, there is the Clause 13(4). ये अलग-अलग क्लॉजेज हैं Clause 16, Clause 11(4), Clause 13(4), Clause 12, of Clause 19, Clause 29 which have already been sent to Members of the House.

I think, women would be able to access justice under the provisions of the Bill only when they are aware of the existence of such a law as well as the mechanism available to them. To achieve this objective, responsibility has been given under Clause 19(c) to every employer to organize workshops and awareness programmes at regular intervals for sensitizing the employee about the provisions of the Bill.

Similarly, under Clause 2 (b), the District Officer is required to take necessary measures for engaging non-governmental organizations for creation of awareness on sexual harassment and the rights of woman.

Both the Central and State Government are mandated under Clause 24 to develop relevant IEC and training material and organize awareness programmes to promote understanding of the public of the provisions of this Bill.

सभापति जी, मैं अपील करना चाहूंगी कि यह जो बिल रखा गया है, यह महिलाओं की सुविधा के लिए है, ताकि उनके वर्क प्लेस पर उन्हें अच्छा माहौल मिले। मैं सदन से अपील करूंगी कि इसको कंसीडर करें और इस बिल को पास करें। धन्यवाद।

The question was proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a list of speakers. Dr. Najma Heptulla.

डा. नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, हमारी मंत्री जी बहुत ही comprehensive और बहुत मोटा बिल लाई हैं, जिसमें 8 चैप्टर्स हैं, 30 क्लॉजेज़ हैं, सब क्लॉजेज़ हैं तथा सब-सब क्लॉजेज़ भी हैं। बहुत से सजेरेंस हैं। उन्होंने बड़ी मेहनत से यह बिल तरतीब किया होगा और मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने के लिए कहा गया है।

सर, पहले तो मैं यह बात कहूंगी कि इस सरकार का हर चीज पर knee-jerk reaction होता है और कोई सोच नहीं होती है। हम ब्लास्ट्स हो गये या टेररिस्ट अटैक हो गया, तो होम मिनिस्टर ने स्टेटमेंट कर दिया कि हमारी जीरो टॉलरेंस है। यहां एक भयानक

रेप हुआ, दर्दनाक रेप हुआ। मैं उसको क्या कहूँ, जो दिल्ली की घटना थी। उसके बाद पूरे देश में आक्रोश था। दिल्ली में और दिल्ली से बाहर तथा पूरी दुनिया में उसकी डिटेल्स जब लोगों ने पढ़ी, तो सभी शॉक हो गये कि हमारे कैपिटल टाउन में यह हो रहा है।

यह नहीं था कि हमारे यहां महिलाओं के प्रोटेक्शन या रेप के प्रोटेक्शन के कानून नहीं थे। कानून तो बहुत हैं। हमारी मंत्री जी जानती होंगी कि डायरेक्ट और इनडायरेक्ट कम से कम 48 के करीब ऐसे कानून हैं, जिनका ताल्लुक महिला से है। वे डायरेक्ट होते हैं या इनडायरेक्ट तरीके से होते हैं। सर, यह बात मुझे खुद मालूम नहीं थी कि 48 कानून हैं। जब मैं किसी जगह बोलने के लिए गई, तो मुझे पढ़ना पड़ा, तब मुझे पता लगा कि 48 कानून हैं। मेरे ख्याल में, उस वक्त मुझे लगा कि ये कुछ ज्यादा ही कानून हैं, अब एक ओर हमारे सामने आ रहा है।

जब दिल्ली की रेप की घटना हुई, तो सरकार ने एक रिटायर्ड चीफ जस्टिस की कमेटी बनाई। उस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। प्रेजिडेंट साहब ऑर्डनन्स लेकर आए। वे जब दोनों सदनों को संबोधित कर रहे थे, तब हम सब महिलाएं, इधर की और उधर की, हर साल यह उम्मीद करती थीं कि प्रेजिडेंट साहब किसी दिन तो अपने भाषण में, पिछले साल, उससे पहले साल, उससे पहले साल, महिलाओं की सत्ता में भागदारी से संबंधित बिल के बारे में कोई अनॉउमेंट जरूर करने वाले हैं और हम बड़ी नाउम्मीद होकर यह कहते थे, फिर हाउस में आकर, सर, आपसे पहले जो चेयरमैन थे या पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर से कहते थे। सर, सवाल तो यहां यह हो गया है कि सत्ता में भागीदारी तो अलग बात है, प्रेजिडेंट साहब को उसकी हिफाजत के बारे में, उसकी इज्जत के बारे में, उसकी जिन्दगी के बारे में अपने अभिभाषण में कहना पड़ा। यह अफसोस की बात है। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने कहा था, जो हमारे देश के पहले प्रधानमंत्री थे, कि अगर किसी मुल्क के बारे में जांचना हो, तो उस मुल्क की महिलाओं की क्या हालत है, क्या दिशा है, उससे देखा जाए। आज़ादी के 65 साल हो गए, लेकिन आज भी हमारे प्रेजिडेंट साहब को महिला के बारे में अपने भाषण में बोलना पड़ता है, तो आप मुझे यह बताइए मंत्री जी, सर, मैं आपसे कहती हूँ कि क्या कानून थे? दिल्ली की घटना होने के बाद एक हफ्ते के अंदर चार खबरें आईं और इसी दिल्ली के आस-पास की खबरें आईं और हद यह हुई कि नाबालिग बच्चियों के बारे में खबरें आईं। आज आपने हम लोगों को यहां बोलने की इजाजत दी, हम लोग हाउस में बोले, मंडारा में तीन बच्चियों के साथ हुई घटना के बारे में बात हुई। वे तो नाबालिग हैं, मैं उसको रेप, मैं या बालात्कार में कहना ही नहीं चाहती, मैं उसके लिए कोई वर्ड ढूंढ रही थी, लेकिन मुझे किसी भी डिक्शनरी में, न अंग्रेजी में, न हिन्दी में और न उर्दू में, कोई वर्ड ही नहीं मिला। दरिन्दगी जिसको कहा जाए, वैसी दर्दनाक हरकतें बच्चियों के साथ होती हैं। क्या कानून नहीं था? क्या हमारा कानून नहीं था? सवाल यह है कि हम कानून बनाते हैं, पार्लियामेंट तो इसीलिए बनी है कि आप कानून लेकर आएं, लॉ मिनिस्ट्री मोटे-मोटे कानून बनाएगी, छोटे-छोटे

[डा. नज़मा ए. हेपतुल्ला]

नहीं, मोटे-मोटे कानून बनाएगी तीस-तीस पेज के, तीस-तीस क्लाउज के, आठ-आठ चैप्टर के, जिनमें बहुत से सजेसंस होंगे, उसमें पार्लियामेंटरी स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के बहुत से सजेसंस होंगे। मैं मंत्री जी की नीयत पर जरा भी शक नहीं कर रही हूँ, उनकी नीयत बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन सर, मुझे लगता है कि वे कुछ ज्यादा ख्वाब वगैरह देखती हैं कि कुछ हो जाएगा, मगर थोड़ी रियलिटी के बारे में सोचिए कि इतने कानून होने के बाद, 48 कानून होने के बाद क्या हो गया? आपको क्या उम्मीद है कि आप पूरे देश में कमेटियां बना पाएंगी? क्या आप उनके ऊपर इम्प्लिमेंटेशन कर पाएंगी? सिर्फ कानून बनाने से फायदा नहीं होता है, बल्कि उसकी इम्प्लिमेंटेशन की जरूरत है। अब यह बनेगा। सर, बिल तो पास हो ही जाएगा। इस हाउस में कौन है, जो यह कहेगा कि हम बिल को पास नहीं करेंगे। सभी कहेंगे कि बिल पास करो, यह महिला का प्रोटेक्शन है। बिल पास होकर एक्ट बन जाएगा, फिर सबॉर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन के लिए रूल्स बन जाएंगे और हो सकता है कि जो कानून है, वह छः महीने के अंदर यहां पर आ जाए, उसके ऊपर डिस्कशन भी हो जाए, मगर क्या उस कानून का इम्प्लिमेंटेशन हो पाएगा या वे रूल्स लागू हो पाएंगे? मुझे इस पर शक है।

सर, मैं यहां पहली बात यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि मुझे इसके टाइटल पर ऐतराज है। आपने इसको लिखा है, 'The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill'. मंत्री जी, हम इतनी ज्यादा सेक्स-सेक्स की बात क्यों कर रहे हैं? क्या औरतों को सिर्फ सेक्सुअली हरेसमेंट ही होता है, जहां वे काम करती हैं? क्या वहां उनका फिजिकल हरेसमेंट नहीं होता या उनका मेंटल हरेसमेंट नहीं होता? क्या वहां उनके साथ बदसलूकी नहीं की जाती या क्या उनके साथ डिस्क्रीमिनेशन नहीं किया जाता? इसमें सेक्सुअल हरेसमेंट लिखने की क्या जरूरत थी? आप इसमें हरेसमेंट लिखते। अगर औरत को किसी भी तरह का हरेसमेंट होता है तो **you cannot bring every harassment under 'sexual harassment'**. अगर उसको मेंटरली हरेसमेंट है, तो क्या आप उसको सेक्सुअल हरेसमेंट कहेंगे? अगर आपको जेंडर आइडेंटिफिकेशन करना था, तो इसमें वुमैन तो लिखा ही हुआ था। अगर इसको आप और आइडेंटिफाई कर रहे थे, तो आप इसको जेंडर के लिहाज से कर देते। आप इसको जेंडर हरेसमेंट कर देते। मैं यह कैसे मान लूँ कि हरेसमेंट सिर्फ महिलाओं के साथ होता है? अगर किसी का बॉस पुरुष होगा, तो आप कहेंगी कि महिला के साथ उसने हरेसमेंट किया, लेकिन अगर कोई महिला बॉस है और वह एक महिला का हरेसमेंट करे, तो वह तो सेक्सुअल हरेसमेंट के अंतर्गत नहीं आएगा। अगर वह पुरुष के साथ भी हरेसमेंट करेगी, तो वह किसके अंतर्गत आएगा? शायद वह पुरुष के साथ हरेसमेंट करेगी, तो वह सेक्सुअल हरेसमेंट के अंतर्गत आ जाएगा, मगर यदि कोई महिला किसी महिला को हरेस करेगी, तो आप उसको किस कानून के अंतर्गत लेंगी?

आपने जो कमिटियां बनायी हैं, उनमें आपने खास तौर पर यह प्रोविज़न रखा है कि उन कमिटियों की चेयरमैन महिला होगी। आप सरकारी संस्थाओं की बात कर रही हैं, आप इसको वहां इम्प्लिमेंट कर दीजिए। आज सारी महिलाएं सरकारी नौकरी तो नहीं करती हैं, बल्कि आज महिलाएं कॉल सेंटर्स में भी काम करती हैं। कॉल सेंटर्स में काम करने वाली महिलाओं के लिए आप इस कानून को कैसे इम्प्लिमेंट करेंगी, क्योंकि उनका कितना हरैसमेंट होता है, यह तो आपको मालूम ही है? प्राइवेट सेक्टर या कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर के अंदर एक एचआरडी (ह्यूमन रिसोर्स डेवलपमेंट) डिपार्टमेंट होता है, जो इस तरह की किसी भी कम्प्लेंट, चाहे वह किसी महिला की हो या पुरुष की हो, की रिड्रेसल के बारे में सोचता है। इसको प्राइवेट सेक्टर में इम्प्लिमेंट कराने के लिए आपके पास क्या जरिया है? उसके ऊपर कंट्रोल करके, उसके ऊपर विजिलिएंस रख कर आप उसको कैसे देखेंगी और उसके लिए आपके पास क्या हथियार है, इस बारे में आपने इस बिल में कहीं जिक्र नहीं किया है। क्या यह जरूरी है?

आपने कहा, जहां 10 से ऊपर लोग काम करते हैं, तो वह इस बिल के अंतर्गत आ जाता है। मान लीजिए, आपके घर में 10 लोग होंगे, अरुण जी के घर में भी 10 हो सकते हैं और मेरे घर में भी 10 होंगे, तो फिर उसको आप कैसे इम्प्लिमेंट करेंगी? इसको कौन-सी एजेंसी इम्प्लिमेंट करेगी और कौन गवाही देने वाला होगा? आपने इसमें डमेस्टिक का क्लॉज़ डाला है, तो उस डमेस्टिक के लिए इम्प्लिमेंटेशन का क्या तरीका होगा? आप उसके बारे में थोड़ा मुझे बताइएगा, तो मैं समझती हूँ कि हो सकता है कि कन्वींस हो जाऊं। वैसे मुझे कन्वींस होने की उम्मीद नहीं है, क्योंकि इस बिल को मैंने चार-पांच बार पढ़ा है। मुझे माया जी ने कल ही कहा कि आपको इसे पढ़ना है, तो मैं रात के दो बजे तक इसको पढ़ती रही। मैंने सोचा कि इसमें मुझे कुछ तो अच्छा दिखे? आपने तो इसमें सभी कुछ कवर कर दिया। वास्तव में, इसमें अब हम लोगों के बोलने के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है, क्योंकि **It's like a banyan tree**, जिसके अंदर आपने सारे क्लॉज़ेज डाल दिए हैं, सारी चीज़ें डाल दी हैं, मगर कहीं भी आपने यह नहीं लिखा कि इसकी इम्प्लिमेंटेशन के बारे में आप क्या करने वाली हैं।

आपने कमिटियों की बात कही। हमारा फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर है। इस बिल का ताल्लुक केवल सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से नहीं होगा। जो भी अत्याचार होते हैं, वे स्टेट्स के अंतर्गत आते हैं। आप स्टेट में कौन सी मशीनरी बनाएंगे कि हमारे फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर को ध्यान में रखते हुए आप इम्प्लीमेंट कर सकें? क्या यह बिल लाने से पहले आपने उस स्टेट की महिला मंत्रियों की कोई मीटिंग रखी, महिला के विभाग से ताल्लुक रखने वाले मंत्री चाहे पुरुष हो या महिला हो या चीफ मिनिस्टर से बात करी कि हम इस तरह का लेजिस्लेशन ला रहे हैं? तो यह लेजिस्लेशन सिर्फ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के लिए नहीं है, यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के लिए ग्रास रूट तक है, गांव तक है, गांव तक है, जिसका आपने इसमें जिक्र किया है। फिर क्या आपने उनको कांफिडेंस में लिया? आप सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से, हम लोगों से बिल पास करा लेंगी, लेकिन उसको वहां तक,

[डा. नज़मा ए. हेपतुल्ला]

ग्रास रूट तक कैसे लेकर जाएंगी? कौन एजेंसी होगी जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर कमेटीयां बनाएगी, आपके पास क्या मकेनिज्म है सेंट्रल से स्टेट में जाकर कमेटी बनाने का? क्या मकेनिज्म आपने सोचा है? हमारे यहां पंचायतें हैं। गांव की पंचायत है, डिस्ट्रिक्ट की कमेटीज़ हैं और हमारे यहां एक फोर टॉयर सिस्टम है, डेमोक्रेटिक सेटअप है। आज पंचायत में तकरीबन पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में 50 परसेंट महिलाएं चुनकर आती हैं। क्या हम यह काम उस पंचायत को नहीं दे सकते थे कि पंचायत कर ले? अब यहां भी आप गवर्नमेंट ऑफिसर के सुपुर्द कर देती हैं। अब मैं कहना नहीं चाहती हूं कि पंचायतें तो फिर भी जवाबदेह होती हैं। वह गवर्नमेंट ऑफिसर डिस्ट्रिक्ट ऑफिसर जिसका नाम इसमें लिखा है, जिसके ओहदे के बारे में आपने लिखा है, क्या आपको लगता है कि वे सही ईमानदारी से काम कर पाएंगे और उनके ऊपर क्या विजिलेंस होगी? फिर आप कहती हैं एमिनेंट लोग हों, जो काम करें। अब गांव में कौन से एमिनेंट लोग आप ढूंढेगी, एमिनेंट की क्या परिभाषा है? आप में या जो हमारे साथ पार्लियामेंट में बैठी हैं, हम लोगों तो जरूरत ही नहीं है, हम अपने हुकूम को जानती हैं। **We are one who have flown over the cuckoo's nest.** सो हमें इस बिल की इतनी जरूरत नहीं है। मुझे तो आज तक भी किसी ने हासमेंट नहीं किया किसी भी तरह का, क्योंकि उन्हें मालूम है कि मैं जवाब दे सकती हूं और उल्टा हास कर सकती हूं। मगर जो औरत अपना पेट भरने के लिए मजबूर है नौकरी करने के लिए, क्या उसकी इतनी हिम्मत होगी कि वह ऑफिसर के पास जाकर अपने एम्प्लॉयर के बारे में शिकायत करे। मैं बड़ी कम्पनी की बात नहीं कर रही हूं, मैं गांव की बात कर रही हूं, क्योंकि हासमेंट एक्यूअली वहां होता है, जहां उसकी जुबान नहीं है, वह बोल नहीं सकती है। मंत्री जी, थोड़ा दोबारा से सोचिए। बिल पास करना हमारी जिम्मेदारी होती है। हम बिल तो पास कर ही देंगे, उसमें कोई बात नहीं है। मगर क्या होगा, ऐक्ट बन जाएगा।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तिरुची शिवा) पीठासीन हुए)

ऐक्ट बनने के बाद उस पर एक्शन की जरूरत है। यह सरकार तो इन-एक्टिव है। यहां तो कोई एक्शन ही नहीं होता खाली रिएक्शन होते हैं। टेरेरिज्म हुआ, जैसे मैं कहा, होम मिनिस्टर ने आकर बयान दे दिया। होम मिनिस्टर साहब बदलते रहते हैं, बयान नहीं बदलते। टेरेरिस्ट की एक्टिविटीज होती रहती हैं, बम का धमाका चाहे मुम्बई में हो, पूना में हो, नागपुर में हो, हैदराबाद में हो, बेंगलुरु में हो, दिल्ली में हो, कहीं भी हो, होम मिनिस्टर आकर कहेंगे **zero tolerance**. मिनिस्टर बदल गया, उनकी लेंग्युएज नहीं बदली, उनका बयान नहीं बदला। तो इस तरह की इन-इफेक्टिवनेस है। दो हुए थे, दो से बीस हो गए, बीस के अंदर आपने जीरो लगा दिया **zero tolerance**. अब तो यह बिल आने से मुझे लगता है कि हम लोगों को थोड़ी **zero tolerance** सरकार के खिलाफ दिखाना चाहिए कि कोई **tolerance** की, हर चीज

की हद होती है। इसी तरह महिलाओं के ऊपर अत्याचार होते हैं। यही बात कही जाती है **zero tolerance against** अत्याचार **against women. Zero tolerance atrocities against women.** हम रेप बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे, हम औरत का मर्डर बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे और करते जा रहे हैं। वह कहावत है कि अब के मारवो तो हम भी मारवो। जहां तक कमेटियों का सवाल है, सर, आपसे इजाजत लेकर मैं हिन्दी में बोलूंगी, आप **translation** सुन लीजिए।

मैं कमेटी की एक बात बताऊं। तो 80 के दशक में जब मैं यहां चुनकर आई, तो जस्टिस हिदायतुल्ला साहब हमारे चेयरमैन थे। इंदिरा गांधी जी हमारी महिला प्रधानमंत्री थीं। हम लोगों ने **Constitution Club** में एक **skit** की उस **skit** में मैंने एक वाकिया सुनाया था। यह मैं **without prejudice to any Parliamentary Committee, any former Chief Justice Committee, any judges Committee, without prejudice to anybody,** बता रही हूँ। मैंने एक बात मज़ाक में कही, लेकिन वह बहुत दूर तक गयी। यह बात मैंने **former Chief Justice, Chairman Rajya Sabha** के सामने और **former Prime Minister** इंदिरा गांधी जी के सामने कही। मैंने कहा एक बार जहांगीर बादशाह बहुत दुखी थे। उनके वज़ीर ने पूछा कि आप क्यों दुखी हैं? तो बादशाह ने कहा कि मेरी मल्लिका नूरजहां ने घोबी को गलती से मार दिया। अब मेरा इंसाफ तो कहता है कि मैं उसे सज़ा दूँ। तो उनके वज़ीर ने कहा कि यह तो बड़ा आसान मसला है। आप यह मामला एक कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दीजिए। इस पर बादशाह ने पूछा कि अगर उस कमेटी ने भी वहीं फैसला दिया जो मैंने दिया, फिर क्या होगा? वज़ीर ने कहा कि आप **Joint Parliamentary Committee** बना दीजिए। बादशाह ने पूछा कि अगर **Joint Parliamentary Committee** ने भी वहीं कहा तो क्या करेंगे? उस पर वज़ीर ने कहा कि, हुजूर आप रिटायर्ड चीफ जस्टिस की कमेटी कायम कर दीजिए। इस पर बादशाह को बड़ा गुस्सा आया और उन्होंने कहा कि मैं कब तक ये कमेटियां कायम करता रहूंगा? तब उनके वज़ीर ने हाथ जोड़कर कहा, हुजूर, जान की अमान पाऊं तो कहूँ, जब तक धोबन मर न जाए। तो यही हालत कमेटियों की होती है। जिस मसले को मारना हो, जिसके बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं करनी हो, उसे एक कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दीजिए। उसके बाद उस पर कोई बात ही नहीं होगी क्योंकि उसे कमेटी देख रही है। अब जब कमेटी देख लेगी, अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगी तब उस पर अमल होगा। इसलिए मंत्री जी यहां सवाल एक्शन का है। आज यहां बिल पास होकर एक्ट बन जाएगा, लेकिन मुझे नहीं लगता कि इस साल में इसके ऊपर कुछ असर होगा। जब हमारे गणमान्य राष्ट्रपति जी अगले साल हमारे दोनों हाउसेस में अपना अभिभाषण देंगे तो सरकार की उपलब्धियों में एक बिल यह भी शामिल हो जाएगा। उसका नतीजा कुछ नहीं होगा। वह सिर्फ पेपर के ऊपर आ जाएगा। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यही कह सकती हूँ कि आप यह बिल बड़ी उम्मीदों के साथ लायी हैं, मगर आप शायद ख्वाब में हैं। उन ख्वाबों की ताबीर होती मुझे दिखायी नहीं दे रही है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं चेयर का शुक्रिया अदा करती हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

डा० प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं सदन की बहुत सीनियर सदस्या डा० नज़मा जी को बहुत ध्यान से सुन रही थी। महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय की मंत्री महोदया ने इस बिल के बारे में बहुत गंभीरता से विचार किया है। महोदय, मैं **Women Empowerment Committee** की भी सदस्य हूँ और इस बारे में हमारी कमेटी की तरफ से भी जो सुझाव दिए गए, उन्हें आपने इसमें शामिल किया है और मंत्री महोदया ने इस बिल को काफी मेहनत से तैयार किया है। उसके पीछे सरकार की और मंत्री जी की मंशा यही है कि महिलाओं को उनके कार्य स्थल पर यौन उत्पीड़न से निज़ात मिले। हालांकि नज़मा जी कह रही थीं कि इस मामले को व्यापक अर्थ में लिया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन यहां पर बालिकाओं से लेकर महिलाओं के साथ यौन उत्पीड़न के इतने मामले घटित हो रहे हैं कि यह एक प्रमुख मुद्दा बन गया है। इसलिए महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय ने केवल यौन उत्पीड़न तक सीमित रहकर इस विधेयक का प्रारूप तैयार किया है।

महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक के लिए मंत्री महोदया की नीयत और भावना का स्वागत करती हूँ और विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी ओर से न केवल सांसद होने के नाते बल्कि एक महिला होने के नाते कुछ बातें रखना चाहती हूँ।

महोदय, आए दिन महिलाओं के साथ इस तरह के अपमानजनक व्यवहार, इतने भयानक, भीषण, अपराध, भेड़ियों की तरह सामूहिक बलात्कार के समाचार सुनते हैं और बच्चियों के साथ इस तरह के बलात्कार होते हैं, जिसके बारे में कोई सोच भी नहीं सकता। क्या ऐसा अपराध हत्या से बढ़कर बड़ा अपराध नहीं है? कई बार मेरी अपनी समझ में यह नहीं आता। मैं इस समय केवल एक राजनैतिक दल की सदस्य होने के नाते नहीं बोल रही, बल्कि एक औरत होने के नाते भी बोल रही हूँ। चाहे सरकार बीजेपी की हो, एनडीए की हो, यूपीए की हो, चाहे अधिकारी कहीं के भी हों, उनके ट्रांसफर होते रहते हैं, बदलते रहते हैं, आते-जाते रहते हैं, मगर उनकी सोच पुरुष प्रधान समाज होने से अपनी होती है। महिलाओं के प्रति जो उनकी शुरुआत से सोच है, लगता है वह सोच, वह व्यवस्था गांव से लेकर शहर तक, विधान सभाओं से लेकर संसद तक, पंचायत से लेकर संसद तक सब जगह, कहीं न कहीं अपना एक प्रभाव रखती है। जैसे पुरुषों को अपने घर की बहन या बेटा, मां या पत्नी सम्मानजनक लगती है, अगर वहीं भावना हमारे देश के पुरुषों के मन में सभी के प्रति आ जाए, यानी औरों की बहन बेटियों के प्रति भी उतनी ही गंभीरता आ जाए, तो हमें यहां खड़े होकर भाषण-बाजी करने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी, महिलाओं के प्रोटेक्शन के लिए भी इतने कानून बनाने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी। इसके लिए सही नीयत होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं विधि मंत्री महोदय से भी जानना चाहूंगी, गृह मंत्री जी से भी पूछना चाहूंगी कि पिछले तीन वर्षों का आप मुझे बता दें कि जहां किसी कार्य-स्थल पर किसी महिला के साथ कोई यौन उत्पीड़न संबंधी व्यवहार हुआ, वहां क्या किसी को सजा मिली है? आप जानकारी मंगवा कर देख लीजिए, हो सके तो कृपया मुझे भी वह जानकारी भिजवा दीजिए,

4.00 P.M.

ताकि हम भी सदन को बता सकें। हौंसलें क्यों बुलंद होते हैं? यह दामिनी जैसे कांड क्यों होते हैं? क्योंकि लोगों को डर नहीं है। डर क्यों नहीं है? उन्हें मालूम है कि उनका कुछ नहीं बिगड़ना। इस अदालत से सजा होगी, तो वहां दूसरी अदालत से छूट जाएंगे और वहां से होगी तो आगे जाकर छूट जाएंगे। कोई पैसे के दम पर, कोई प्रभाव के दम पर, कोई जाति और समाज के दम पर सोचते हैं। इस तरह की सोच से इस देश में महिलाएं कब तक भुगतती रहेंगी? सरकार या सरकारें क्यों इस बात पर इतना लंबा विचार करती रहेंगी कि इसकी सजा क्या हो? मृत्यु दंड की सजा क्यों न हो? मौत की सजा क्यों नहीं होनी चाहिए? जब किसी का सामूहिक बलात्कार हुआ है, उसमें कौन से एवीडेन्स की जरूरत है? वह लड़का जो दामिनी के साथ था, क्या उसका शिनाख्त कर लेना और एक मेडिकल रिपोर्ट का आना काफी नहीं है? क्यों नहीं उन लोगों को वही सजा होनी चाहिए? अगर ऐसी सजा होती, तो उसके बाद जो कांड हुए हैं वे नहीं होते और आगे कांड नहीं होते। इसका जल्दी से जल्दी प्रावधान किया जाए। क्या मिडल ईस्ट में आदमी, मर्द नहीं रहते? वहां औरतें नहीं होती? वहां उनको क्यों संयम रहता है? इसलिए, क्योंकि वहां ऐसी सजा है कि फौरन इंसाफ होगा और सजा-ए-मौत होगी, दोषियों को किसी भी कीमत पर बख्शा नहीं जाएगा। इसलिए किसी का वहां ऐसा हौंसला नहीं होता। हमारे यहां कार्य-स्थल पर महिलाओं को मजदूर से लेकर उच्च-स्तर अधिकारी तक से यह समस्या रहती है। वे क्या करें? किस-किस को खुश करें? कितने मामले मेरे सामने आए, जब मैं महिला कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष रही तब भी, आज इस कमेटी की सदस्य हूं तब भी ऐसे मामले सामने आते हैं। प्रमोशन के दौरान उन्हें परेशानी आती है। अगर कोई किसी पर केस करती है, सवाल उठाती है, शिकायत करती है, तो उस अधिकारी का बहिष्कार करके बाकी पुरुष अधिकारी उस लड़की का या उस औरत का साथ दें, उसके बजाय सब उसको हरेस करने के लिए एकसाथ हो जाते हैं। उसको निकाल बाहर करने के लिए ताकि आगे से कोई दूसरी औरत सिर उठाने की या खिलाफ बोलने की जुरत न करे। क्या करें औरतें, इधर जाएं तो कुआं, उधर जाएं तो खाई। कई घरेलू मजबूरियां होती हैं, कैसे छोड़े नौकरी? कई महिलाओं के लिए नौकरी करना जीवन-मरण का प्रश्न होता है, तो क्या करें? बेबस होकर सब कुछ चुपचाप सहती रहें? कितनी महिलाएं हैं, जो अदालतों तक पहुंचती हैं, हिम्मत करती हैं? कौन देगा उन्हें हिम्मत, कहां हैं उनके पास इतने आर्थिक संसाधन, सामाजिक हिम्मत? वे बदनामी के डर से चुप रहती हैं, कोई एक-दो परसेंट हौंसला करके पहुंचती भी हैं, तो क्या होता है, अधिकारी क्या कार्यवाही करते हैं?

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एयरफोर्स की पायलट अंजलि गुप्ता ने जब अपने से बड़े अधिकारी की शिकायत की, तो क्या नतीजा हुआ? नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहां बैठकर सारे अधिकारियों ने उसी का कोर्ट मार्शल किया, एक महिला का कोर्ट मार्शल किया। बड़ी मुश्किल से किसी महिला ने सेना में जाने की हिम्मत की। इसका क्या परिणाम हुआ? आखिर में उस लड़की ने फांसी

[डा० प्रभा ठाकुर]

लगाकर अपनी जान दे दी। यह व्यवस्था है। जब अंजलि गुप्ता, एयर फोर्स के एक बड़े अधिकारी के सामने आती है, किसी IAS या किसी बड़े अधिकारी के बारे में अखबारों में खबर आती है, तो आप सोचिए कि मजदूर महिलाओं की क्या स्थिति होगी? वे महिलाएं जो बहुत ही छोटी-मोटी नौकरियां करती हैं, जिनके सामने सवाल है कि उन्हें अपने बच्चों को पालना है, अपने परिवार को चलाना है, उन्हें कैसे इस समस्या से निजात मिलेगी?

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम जब महिलाओं को अधिकार देते हैं, तो टुकड़ों में देते हैं, जैसे टुकड़े फेंक रहे हों। अगर उनका आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण करना है, तो गोवा में इसके लिए कानून है। मैं गोवा गई थी, मुझे वहां पता चला। यहां गोवा के भी सांसद हैं, आप उनसे पूछिए, क्यों नहीं आप उस मॉडल को adopt करते? यह कहा जाता है कि - "यंत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते, रमन्ते तत्र देवता" और दूसरी तरफ मैथिलीशरण गुप्त जी लिख रहे हैं कि-

"अबला जीवन हाय तुम्हारी यही कहानी।

आंचल में है दूध और आंखों में पानी।"

तो कौन सी कहानी सही है? जब चाहे देवी, जब चाहे दासी, व्यवहार दासी का। घर में उत्पीड़न, बाहर उत्पीड़न, काम पर जाओ, तो उत्पीड़न। आखिर इस देश की क्या व्यवस्था है? यह जो मानसिकता है, यह मानसिकता कानून बनाने में भी reflect होती है। हमारी महिला मंत्री महोदया यह विधेयक लाई हैं। इन्होंने पूरी मेहनत की है। अब यह कानून बनेगा, इसमें भी कुछ रह जाएगा। आप बता दीजिए कि अब तक बलात्कार के मामलों में कितने लोगों को क्या सजा हुई है? क्या छोटी-छोटी बच्चियों के साथ बलात्कार, हत्या के बराबर, नहीं हैं? क्या यह हत्या से ज्यादा जघन्य अपराध नहीं है? जहां पर सामूहिक बलात्कार की स्थिति है, छोटी बच्चियों के साथ बलात्कार की स्थिति है या घर के ही किसी पारिवारिक रिश्तेदार के द्वारा बलात्कार किया गया है, उसे हत्या के समान समझकर आखिर सज़ा-ए-मौत की सज़ा क्यों नहीं दी जाती? यह मेरा नहीं, पूरे देश का मत है। सबके घरों में बहन-बेटियां हैं और सबको उतनी ही प्यारी हैं। जिस पर बीतती है, वही जानता है। जिसकी हत्या हो जाए, वह तो एक बार मर जाता है, लेकिन बलात्कार की शिकार वह लड़की जिंदगी भर तिल-तिलकर मरती है, उसके परिवार के लोग मरते हैं और उनका उस मोहल्ले में रहना दूभर हो जाता है, क्योंकि आज ये हालात हैं और सामाजिक व्यवस्था ऐसी है।

मेरा यही निवेदन है कि हमारे यहां कानून तो खूब हैं, लेकिन अगर जनता को कानूनों का लाभ नहीं मिलता, तो यहां रोज कानून बनाने का फायदा क्या है? इन कानूनों का फायदा वे लोग ले जाते हैं, जो अपनी मरजी से जैसा चाहें उन्हें टिवस्ट कर लें, कमेटियां अपनी मरजी से जैसी चाहें रिपोर्ट बना लें। इसलिए उनका पूरी तरह से इंप्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिए। इसलिए उत्पीड़ित महिलाओं के लिए कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि उन्हें वकील दिए जाएं।

कहने के लिए आप कह देते हैं कि वकील हम available करा देते हैं। महिलाओं को वकील नहीं मिलते हैं। अगर कोई गरीब महिला है, वह कोई वकील नहीं कर सकती हैं, तो उसे वकील उपलब्ध कराया जाए। साथ ही आप बिल में एक प्रॉविजन यह भी करें कि जो लड़कियां, चाहे प्राइवेट कम्पनी में या निजी कम्पनी में या सरकारी में, जिसमें भी काम करें, अगर शाम को 6.00 बजे के बाद उनको ऑफिस से घर जाना है, तो उनको घर तक सुरक्षित पहुंचाने की जिम्मेदारी उनकी होनी चाहिए, उस संस्था की होनी चाहिए, उस कम्पनी की होनी चाहिए, उस आर्गनाइजेशन की होनी चाहिए। विधेयक में पेज नम्बर तीन पर उप धारा (ड) में लिखा है "शारीरिक सम्पर्क और फायदा उठाना"। इसके बजाय इसमें यह हो जाए तो अधिक स्पष्ट हो जायेगा- "शारीरिक सम्पर्क द्वारा किसी गरीब औरत की गरीबी और मजबूरी का फायदा उठाना"। "लैंगिंग पक्षपात की मांग या अनुरोध करना" की जगह पर "पक्षपात की मांग या किसी प्रलोभन का दबाव डालकर मजबूर करना" होना चाहिए। यह और ज्यादा सख्त हो जाए, तो अच्छा रहेगा। इसमें सज़ा भी सख्त होनी चाहिए। मेरे ख्याल में इस सदन में एक ऐसा कानून बनाने की जरूरत है कि जो कानून बने हैं, उनका लाभ जनता को मिले। उसकी एक समय-सीमा सुनिश्चित होनी चाहिए। औरतों के मामले में फैमिली कोर्ट बन गये, आयोग बन गये, थाने बन गये, पुलिस बन गई, लेकिन एक समय-सीमा में उनको न्याय मिलना चाहिए। जहां पर यह नज़र आ रहा है कि बलात्कारी कौन है, वहां पर तो 30 दिन के अंदर न्याय मिलना ही चाहिए। जहां पर हत्या की जाती है, वहां पर तो फांसी की सजा का ही प्रावधान हो, उसके लिए सजा-ए-मौत का ही प्रावधान होना चाहिए जिसने हत्या की है।

इस बिल में महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए, प्रोटेक्शन के लिए आपकी जो भावना है, उसकी मैं कद्र करती हूँ और मैं उम्मीद करती हूँ कि इस कानून के प्रावधानों को पढ़कर ही लोग डर जायें। कुछ एक-दो लोगों के ऊपर तो ऐसी बिजली गिरे, कुछ दो-चार को तो सख्त सज़ा मिले जिससे दूसरों के हौसले बुलंद न हों, वरना कानून कोई भी बनाये, किसी भी सरकार में बने, किसी भी राज में आये, उन कानूनों का लाभ जब तक पीड़ितों को नहीं मिलेगा, हमारी बहनों को नहीं मिलेगा तब तक उन कानूनों के बनने का कोई अर्थ नहीं रहेगा। आज पूरे देश में, पूरे समाज में मांग है कि महिलाओं को संरक्षण मिले, महिलाओं की हिफाज़त हो क्योंकि महिलाएं पुरुषों के मुकाबले में शारीरिक दृष्टि से कमजोर होती हैं। महिलाओं के लिए रात में अकेले निकलना वैसे ही दुष्कर है। इसलिए इस समय में यह विधेयक बहुत जरूरी है। इसकी कानून बनने के बाद पूरी अनुपालना होना जरूरी है। जो महिलाएं खुद वकील नहीं कर सकती हैं, उन्हें मदद मिलनी चाहिए। मैंने महिला आयोग को भी देख लिया है। मैंने महिला आयोग में खुद चिट्ठियां लिख-लिखकर देख लिया है, कुछ नहीं हुआ, कुछ होता ही नहीं है। मैंने कब चिट्ठी लिखी, यह अलग बात है। मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कहती हूँ कि होता कुछ नहीं है, बाद में बात घूम फिर कर वहीं आ जाती है कि महिला आयोग से फिर कोर्ट जाओ, इसलिए पहले ही कोर्ट में जाओ। फिर कोर्ट्स में घूमते रहो, वर्षों तक न्याय

[डा० प्रभा ठाकुर]

पाने के लिए इंतजार करो, जजों की मेहरबानी पर रहो, कानून की मेहरबानी पर रहो और उसके बाद भी पैसे और समय गंवाकर अपना सा मुंह लेकर घर बैठ जाओ। इस व्यवस्था में कोई बदलाव हो, इस सोच में कोई बदलाव हो और इसके बारे में सारा सदन गंभीरता से सोचे। अगर महिलाओं का सम्मान करना चाहते हैं, तो उनको आर्थिक, राजनैतिक और समाजिक रूप से सशक्त करने के लिए, सबको पूरे मन के साथ, जैसे अपनी बहन-बेटी के हित के लिए सोचकर कदम उठाते हैं, वैसे ही कदम उठाना होगा, वैसे ही सहयोग करना होना। आपके इस विधेयक के लिए मैं आपको साधुवाद देती हूँ और समर्थन करती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. Sir, I rise to support the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2012. Sir, it is a very important legislation which is going to give confidence to crores of working women in this country. Sir, we know that atrocities and crimes on women are on the rise in the country. We have been witnessing many cases of sexual offences around us, and we have been witnessing continued denial of justice to thousands of sexual harassment crime victims in our country. Sir, I would like to share the anxiety expressed by Dr. Najmaji and Dr. Prabhaji about the implementation of these kinds of laws in our country. Sir, we know that the implementation side is very poor. Unless we ensure proper implementation of laws, what is the use of bringing more and more new legislations? So, I would like to start my speech with that point.

Sir, this is a very good Bill, but it is unfortunate that women in this country had to wait for a long period of 15 years for this legislation, after the Supreme Court judgement on Vishakha vs. Rajasthan Government. This thing happened in 1997. So, for 15 years, we had been waiting for this legislation, which should be noted. So, that kind of delay should not happen in cases relating to women's legislations. Sir, I take this opportunity to salute the brave woman, Bhanvari Devi, from Rajasthan, a very ordinary *saathin*, who was gang-raped by the upper caste goons. But she fought very bravely with the help of Vishakha and other organizations. Sir, on behalf of the working women in this country, I would like to express my gratitude to the hon. Supreme Court for giving women in this country a strong weapon to fight for their right at work.

Sir, there are many positive aspects in this Bill. Because of time constraint, I

am not going into the positive aspects. I would like to highlight some of the gaps, some of the weaknesses in this Bill. I would like to appreciate the Government for including the unorganized sector in this Bill, I think, before going to the Standing Committee, the unorganized sector was not included, but it is included now. But i would like to know about the methodology of implementation of this Act in the unorganized sector. I think, a proper mechanism should be there when we handle this kind of legal protection for the unorganized sector.

Sir, the women staff in the Armed Forces and police services, women students and staff of all schools and educational institutions must also be expressly included under the Bill. In the unorganized sector, the restriction about the number of workers to less than ten should be done away with. The Bill needs to be amended to rectify these weaknesses and loopholes.

Sir, I strongly object to the inclusion of Clause 14 which allows for penal action against the complainant in the Bill, which will defeat its very purpose. How can any law begin on the premise that a complaint may be malicious or false? This seems to codify the age-old prejudice against women and institutionalizes it. The women organizations had repeatedly asked for the removal of the 'complaint with malicious intent' Clause. This not only goes against the Vishaka guidelines, which explicitly state that the complainant should not be victimized in any way, but also completely undermines the victim's ability to file complaints of sexual harassment.

Sir, the Standing Committee also noted this aspect. The women victims of sexual harassment at workplace are in an extremely vulnerable position. As a woman activist, my experience has been that in many of the cases allegations of falsehood and malicious intent are invariably levelled against them. Hence, this clause must be removed from the Bill. Sir, the Bill seeks to give preferred treatment to the accused by protecting his identity. While the identity of the complainant need not be known, there is no reason to extend this protection to the accused otherwise these incidents would not even come to light. Sir, there are many laws for protecting marginalised groups, weaker sections, women, SCs/STs, etc. in our country but majority of these sections do not enjoy the legal protection because of poor implementation, lack of awareness and the gender system on the part of the legal system and police system which are supposed to be the champions or supporter or helper in the

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implementation of this kind of legal protection. Sir, as Justice Verma Committee Report has stringently criticised the Government's Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2012, I would strongly suggest of referring this Bill to a Select Committee which in consultation with the existing Vishaka complaint ICCs, women's group and other stakeholders for substantial redrafting of the Bill. I would also request the Government to make further coordinated efforts with all the Ministries having a crucial role in the implementation of this law so that crores of working women in this country can work and live with more confidence and dignity. Once again, I am supporting the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. There is no question that it should not be supported. But I have some doubts about the possibility of its being properly implemented. The experience that we have regarding the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 shows that law is almost a non-starter. Sir, 19 States have no scheme for implementation of that Act, four States have no separate budget for it. Lack of uniformity and transparency in budget is a severe hindrance to the effectiveness of the Act. Now, it is very simple for any ruling establishment under pressure of public opinion to promptly go through a legislation and to think that it is enough for them to discharge their moral as well as legal obligation to the electorate. But what happens thereafter? I fully support this Bill, but what has happened to the Domestic Violence Act? How many cases have been filed? How many cases have resulted in conviction? What has happened to the original complainants? Are they still part of the family or thrown out? No one knows anything about it. So, while fully supporting it, I only suggest that now the Panchayats have, at least, 33 to 50 per cent women members; at the Gram Panchayat level women members should be given the power of vigilance and action under this Act as well as under the Domestic Violence Act. Otherwise there will be no case from any of them. Therefore, Sir, I would, through you, ask the Government to have a relook at the whole thing and do not depend on the same statutory Collectors, Sub-Collectors, *Thanedars*, etc. They will be there under the Criminal Procedure and IPC but they need to be supplemented and they can be supplemented only through civil power. That is why the women already in Panchayats should be fully empowered to do this.

I have another point to make. I am deeply grateful to hon. Member, *Heptullaji*, for adding to my knowledge that 48 Acts are already in existence pertaining to women. I did not know this. I thought there are only 25 or so Acts. I have been in civil services for 36 years. I have, now, been in the public life for quite some time. I never knew that there are 48 such Acts. I suggest that there should be three separate courts for women cases- one for civil matters, one for matrimonial matters and one for all other criminal matters. But don't touch the IPC. Let the IPC remain what it is. These are all additionalities to the IPC. The IPC does not cover many other things that we have been talking about. So, may I request the Government, through you, to seriously consider for having three types of courts for the protection of women - civil, matrimonial and criminal.

With these words, I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. I also congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward this much -awaited Bill because it has been a long way since we supported and ratified the CEDAW. After the Vishakha Judgement we saw that in spite of the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court in the Vishakha case, it was seen that it was not adhered to by the agencies that were supposed to adhere to these guidelines. Of course, last but not the least, it reaffirms confidence in women that their fundamental rights, that is, right to live, and not just live but right to live with dignity, and right to parties any profession or occupation or trade, stand strong.

On the one side, we see that we formulate several policies and encourage women to become equal partners in reaping fruits of development in our country, but, on the other side, we see that ever time a step is taken forward by way of policy for letting women come forward, there is a problem that the women face by way of several issues that need to be addressed. Therefor, the point that there are already too many laws, I think, may not stand strong footage because every time there is a new problem and we have to abate the problem. Therefore, laws and legislations need to be made in that direction. It is the unfortunate Delhi incident that really propelled to let out the steam out of citizens about what is happening to women, especially with regard to their safety.

We see that women, in their lifetime, have a horizontal canvass. One is at

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home that has lately been addressed by the Domestic Violence Act, the second is at work place which is being addressed through this Bill, and the third is at public place which, I feel, needs to be taken up in the near future to, probably, make policies. Laws may not be necessary, but policies certainly to make cities and towns gender-friendly so that women feel safe. I am very happy to see that there were a lot of organizations that were saying that domestic workers have not been covered in the initial draft that was made. It is very heartening to see that this section of the society, which is the most vulnerable section, has now been covered and, therefore, the law, in its whole entity, addresses various sections of society.

I would like to point out one section which really worries me and, that is, clause 14, that Madam has also addressed to. It is punishment for false or malicious complaints and false evidence. We have to take into consideration that when a woman makes a complaint she thinks thousands times because it is her credibility and her honor that is at stake and, therefore, it is very rare that a woman would make a false complaint. The second issue that we need to take into consideration is that the Internal Complaints Committee and the District Complaints Committee are both run by almost non-legal entities. Of course, it needs a provision that they may or could have a person who has experience in social work or has a legal knowledge. As far as the Local Complaints Committee is concerned, it says, "Preferably have a background in law or legal knowledge." Take for example, in both these committees, a person with legal expertise is not taken and that committee is working as if it is a civil court, following all the procedures laid down by the Civil Procedure Code. In that case, Sir, it will be very difficult for that particular committee to appreciate the evidence that has come forward and then to bring that lady under the malicious complaint which has been filed. I also want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that already, there exists a law. Chapter XI of the Indian Penal Code relates to false evidence and offences against public justice. There are several sections which make giving false evidence and fabricating false evidence punishable, and it is not just simple punishment but it is seven years' punishment. So, I feel this kind of a provision, where, while trying to give protection to a woman, you are also keeping a Damocles' sword in front of her, will be as good as creating a fear in her mind that she may file a case, but, then, probably, she might have to face this kind of a charge

that the complaint is malicious. So, this itself will keep her away from filling that complaint. Sir, I would also like to bring to your notice a survey which has been conducted in this respect. This survey was conducted by the Centre for Transforming India, a non-profit organisation. It says that among 600 female employees working in IT sector across India, 50 per cent reported to have been subjected abusive language, physical contact or superiors seeking sexual favour. About 47 per cent did not know where to report this. About 91 per cent did not report for fear of being victimised. So, this is the position of women in our society. Therefore, that the victim fears reporting a crime itself speaks volumes of the reality of the Indian women. Therefore, I seriously feel that the hon. Minister should give consideration to deleting this clause to give more teeth to this specific legislation. I would also like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, as *Najmaji* rightly said, that it is fine that this legislation has mentioned 'sexual harassment' in its title itself, but in future, probably, the word 'harassment' should be continued. I would like to cite an example. Take for example, an employee calls a woman for a cup of tea and she does not go. He may take that amiss and start harassing her. This law itself allows a woman to get compensation if she is in a mental trauma, suffers pain, emotional distress, loss of career opportunity, etc. Under this condition, if she is undergoing mental trauma just because she did not accede to that invitation, he does not fit under any of those sub-clauses. There are no physical contact and advances. There is no demand or request for sexual favours. There is no making of sexually-coloured remarks. There is no showing of pornography. There is no other unwelcome physical, verbal, non-verbal conduct of sexual nature. So, he does not fall under any of these clause, but, at the same time, she is being subjected to harassment just because she did not accede to that invitation. Therefore, I feel, Sir, maybe, this law gets passed at this point of time, but in future, even harassment of woman should be made punishable and that would really make the legislation even stronger.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Actually, it should be dropped. It is not necessary that every time we talk about sex, sex, sex.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Absolutely. As far as implementation is concerned, Sir, there are two, three things which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. One, clause 4(1) talks constitution of an Internal Complaints

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Committee. It shall be constituted at all administrative units where the offence can take place. Actually, the NCW in the draft Bill circulated by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, suggested that wherever the offices are located in different places, as far as possible, that Committee should be provided. It is very difficult to find the kind of people that we are expected to put on that Committee. NGO representation is also another aspect. NGOs or associations committed to the cause of women have to be the members of this Committee. Sir, as far as the Economics Census of 2005 is concerned, there are at least six lakh establishments that employ ten or more people. Now where do we find those kind of NGOs? There is no database on NGOs, but with our experience as elected representatives, we see that, probably, those kind of members of NGOs may not be available. Thirdly, Sir, people with legal background should be a must in every Committee and, therefore, that kind of amendment, or, possibly, in future, that kind of change, needs to be made.

Another very glaring gap which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is regarding clause 2(g). Clause 2(g) defines 'employer'. Amongst the various categories of 'employers', sub-section (iv) says 'in relation to a dwelling place or house, a person or a household who employs ...'. This is for the domestic worker. As per Clause 2(o) 'workplace', even includes, in sub-section (vi), a dwelling place or a house. Now, Sir, Chapter VI talks about duties of an employer. That means, even all these people, who are employing domestic workers, are bound to follow the duties of employers. And what are the duties of employers, Sir? Clause 19 says, 'every employer shall (a) provide a safe working environment at the workplace which shall include safety from the persons coming into contact at the workplace.' It is fine. Then, I come to clause 19(b). Sir, this is where, I think, is some gap or anomaly which needs to be addressed. It says, "Display at any conspicuous place in the workplace, the penal consequences of sexual harassments; and the order constituting, the Internal Committee under sub-section (I) of Section 4,' Sir, that means, in every house where a domestic worker works, it is expected by law that we need to put a plate saying that 'this is my duty and there is a complaint committee to which the domestic worker can get access to.' Under the duties of employer, in 19(c), it also says, 'organize workshops and awareness programmes ...' Sir, now this is again not possible for a household which has a domestic worker working there.

Sir, I feel it would be the duty of the Government for which there is another clause 24 which says that it will be the duty of the Government along with NGOs to create awareness amongst women and domestic workers as to what would amount to sexual harassment.

Sir, these are a few points and gaps which I feel need to be addressed. All in all, it is an all-pervasive legislation. I would also look forward in future that women safety is addressed to in public space. Especially, after the incident in Delhi, women safety has become a major issue. In the city which I come from, Pune, we have moved a policy where we are trying to make Pune a gender-friendly city. The simple thing like having glass doors to elevators just creates a feeling of security and safety to a woman. We have several metro stations underground or subways where having some shops itself makes you feel that you are safe in a subway. There are several such steps which needs to be taken to make sure that women are safer in public life and public spaces also.

Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me a patient hearing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Ms. Vandana Chavan, for your impressive maiden speech. Now, Dr. Ashok Ganguly.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I am very pleased to rise to support this Bill. Harassment of women in India is now not only a national shame but also a national burden. This Bill is part of a series of actions that need to be taken to publicise and kept on the front burner, if it is not going to end up like so many past legislations which were supposed to protect women in India.

I think, one of the landmark Bills which has had a very major impact, especially, at the workplace is the Whistle blower Act, which defines the 'whistle blower'. More importantly-as somebody has said about false accusation and harassment- I think, women who complain about sexual harassment, wherever it might be, need a Women Complainant Protection Act also.

I request the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to consider this as a special provisions so that women can come forward more readily, and not be afraid of being harassed after they go back to the workplace. I think the fear of harassment and embarrassment is a major issue that we cannot underestimate. We have to make a

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start somewhere, although, this is not a solution to the problem. And this is not only a problem of India; it is a global problem. It is not going to be solved tomorrow or the day after. You have to build up the bricks that eventually become a social shame for the people and a country who do not change the basic measures to protect 50 per cent of its population.

Since it is a Bill for protection of women at the workplace, I think it should be made compulsory, hon. Minister, for Annual Reports of Companies to have a section on incident of sexual harassment of women, the status about what the company has done during the previous year, as we require them to do for safety, as we require them to do for minority shareholders, etc. It should clearly describe as to what they have done. I think this should be made compulsory. The hon. Minister may kindly request that this be incorporated in the proposed Companies Act.

Secondly, a lot of women who now work in shifts, especially in the BPO sector and the IT sector, and even in certain manufacturing sectors are provided with transportation after certain hours. The transport companies, transport contractors, etc., have to be certified and they should have their police records updated, periodically so that when there is harassment, or, when there is a complaint, such persons can be traced and action taken. This is now becoming compulsory, for example, for buses which deliver children to schools, Major crimes that take place even after dusk and early morning are by transport contractors and drivers and their associates who get involved in it.

Thirdly, I think there must be both special and mobile courts like ambulance are there to carry I the injured or there are mobile pharmacies in remote places. There have to be mobile courts, staffed by women, where women complainants and not be afraid of the surroundings and the social stigma that comes with complaining about harassment at a workplace, whether it is in rural India or whether it is in urban India, because normal policing is not going to be able to implement what is intended in this act.

So, I request the hon. Minister, through you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, to kindly consider the availability, the visibility of instruments of delivering justice and succor to women who suffer silently whether under domestic circumstances or in public

places or at their workplaces. You have begun a campaign. This campaign is going to build up; it is going to take years to have any impact at all. We are very grateful to be a part of this group in order to support you in whichever way we can because this is a problem of national shame and burden which we must deal with in an uncompromising way. I thank you, hon. Chairman.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. Sir, when I support the Bill and my party supports the Bill, I do it with a pinch of salt. However, this Bill is very well intended, but it is a very naive exercise, or, perhaps a very hus-hush exercise, a hurriely-done exercise without good homework. Even if this well intended Bill is passed, it will only remain a piece of legislation. I don't think that it will come as a help to women, especially those who are working. That are you going to achieve by passing this Bill? The provisions in the Bill are already there in many existing legislations. Here, we are talking only about women. Here woman is a central point and, therefore, we are doing this. In clause 2, you say about 'workplace'. As per this clause, 'workplace' includes government offices, private sector companies, NGOs, hospitals and so on and so forth. We have forgotten to put multi-national companies in this. They come here and operate here. Don't they come under Indian laws, or, can we say that they are foreign companies and they can behave the way they want? It is not so and even the Government does not seem to think so. But it happened because we have not done the homework properly. Another thing is 'harassment'. Najmaji and Vandanaji have rightly pointed out about it. The Bill defines the 'sexual harassment'. Some five points have been given here. I don't want to repeat them. Is that the only trouble that women employees face while working in cities like Mumbai and Delhi or even in remote places? Is that the only thing? 'Sexual harassment', when it comes to physical, is one part of it. There is much more than sexual harassment which is happening all over the places. Take, for example, promotion. While giving promotion, there are complaints. As a person working in public domain and earlier as a journalist, I used to get complaints that being a woman she is neglected while getting promotion. Doesn't it come under this Bill? As per your definition, it doesn't. But it should be there. Now I come to another very simple thing. There are employees in a company, small or big; there are industrial or commercial establishments where men and women work. In my opinion, if this law has to be in

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force, there should be a special provision for women employees as far as their wash-rooms are concerned. In many places, it is not so. What do you do about it? We have to specify all these things in this Bill. Sir, I know some companies in Mumbai and Delhi where there is an unwritten but well-obeyed and well-followed rule that women should not be employed beyond this level. I can give you ten examples. Isn't it sexual harassment? In my opinion, that is the biggest sexual harassment. Here you are negating an opportunity to a women. But that is not mentioned in this Bill because no homework is done here in this Bill. And, these are reputed firms; forget about smaller firms. They say that if they employ women, they will have to give them maternity leave, they have to give them transport after certain hours; so why take the *jhanjhat*, and they don't employ women. If this is the situation in India, then only mentioning 'sexual harassment' does not cover everything.

Sir, there are some businesses, some sort of jobs which go 24x7. For example, people in call centres, medical profession, journalism, media and telephone operators work round the clock. In these jobs, we cannot have any system by which we can say that only woman will come for 'X' hours and they will not work beyond 'X' hours. But, it so happens that in some establishments, because women have to be provided transport in the evening, they are restricted to certain period of time and they are denied work during rest of the time. (Time-bell rings) So, here also, we have to say the same thing. Sir, I will take only two minutes more.

Another thing is that in this Bill, we are holding only employers responsible for many things. I am not employers' representative. But I think it would be unjustified and, therefore, it will not stand in the court of law when we hold employer responsible for certain things, for example, a place where a woman employee, or a male employee, is in constant contact with outsiders, like journalists come in contact with outsiders very regularly. If one of the outsiders makes some advances or makes some comments about a women employee in an office, as per this law, the employer is held responsible. How can you hold the employer responsible for the behavior of an outsider? This is a small thing that I have told you. But, what do you do in the case of a ticketing clerk in airlines? Here, social education is very necessary. But, this Bill has been brought only to save face, and, therefore, I think, a better exercise would have brought a much better Bill. I wish the

hon. Minister, after getting the Bill passed, would go back, do the home work properly and will come back with a better Bill.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, I rise to support the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2012. I am very much grateful to the hon. Minister that she brought this Bill. I also thank Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Prime Minister, and the UPA Chairperson, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, who have brought this Bill before the Parliament for the protection of women workers at workplace.

Sir, at the outset, I must clear that this is a Bill to protect the women workers at workplace. So, there is a difference between women being sexually harassed or abused in any other place and women workers being sexually harassed or abused in a workplace. That must be understood very clearly. Some people were asking here as to what was the necessity to mention the word 'sexual harassment'. It is necessary because in our country, we have around 49 Acts, industrial employment standing orders and service conditions to take care of other harassments at the workplace, but to address the issue of sexual harassment, it was very much necessary to mention the words 'Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace' in the title of the Bill. For this also, all trade unions, including INTUC, were demanding to bring this Bill. The International Labour Organisation Building and Woodworkers International and the international community were also putting pressure to bring this Bill. At the outset, I would also like to thank the Government for bringing this Bill in a proper shape before the Parliament. As it has been said, there are many issues which have to be taken up. We have cases where higher officials also harass the workers. We had a case of a Chairman of a Public Sector Undertaking, NALCO, harassing a woman in a big hotel in Mumbai for giving her promotion. Later on, he was suspended, and, ultimately, he was dismissed. There are many incidents. I want to draw your attention to a shocking incident which happened last Tuesday, "A 15-year-old girl from a family of poor workers from Assam was raped by manager Chintu Singh. When the matter came to light, the owner, Ramchandra Singh, offered Rs. 500 to the girl's family and suggested a compromise, sub-divisional police officer M.K. Choudhary told the Hindu. Mr. Choudhary said the labourers were beaten up when they voiced their protest. The manager's two aides, Deepak Singh and Satish Kumar Singh, have been arrested for abetment. However, Chintu Singh has escaped

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across the border to Nepal." This is the incident of a worker of brickkiln in Bihar. This is not the only incident; there are thousands of incidents which occur all over the country. We just had an incident of *Nirbhaya*, which took place in Delhi. We know the incident of rape and murder, which happened in Pipli in Odisha. We know the incidents of rape and murder, which happened in Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Bihar, UP and many other places.

Some people are saying that we have the law of the land but whether it will be implemented. The question is whether it is a case of general harassment, or, rape, or, rape at a Workplace, or, sexual harassment, whether we are sincere to implement these laws. Who are the people responsible to implement these Acts? We all have to think over it very seriously. Everybody is pointing fingers and showing figures to the Government or the political party, whichever political party it may be. But, I want to ask a question. If the law is not implemented in the country, is the society civil servant, media or judiciary also not responsible for that? How many cases, rape cases, murder cases, are pending in the courts, and, who has to take a decision? Why is the judiciary not taking decisions? Why has the judiciary not disposed of the cases? Can the judiciary also assured to the general public that the rape cases, murder cases or sexual harassment cases, which are pending in the courts, will be disposed of within two years? If the case is disposed of and the culprits are punished, definitely, all the people will be afraid of the law and will not commit any offence. You may pass a number of legislation in the Parliament but in the name of deferment of the court dates, in the name of absence of witnesses, the cases will be deferred, and, the poor woman, who has been raped or sexually harassed, will continue to be deprived of justice. We cannot afford to have this situation. It may so happen, as Madam also gave an example, that till the young woman become old and dies in her remote village, the case will not be disposed of.

Now, we have to take to task each and everybody in this country. It is a matter of great shame. We feel proud that this is a country of *Sita*, this is a country of *Anusuiya* but, in this country, the women are being raped on the street and we are all silent spectators! We only blame each other. If it happens in Delhi, we blame the Central Government. If it happens in a State, we blame the State Government but what are we doing. The first question that we have to decide in this country is

whether we can dispose of all the murder or rape cases within a stipulated time of two years. Within one year or two years, such a case must be disposed of, and, the culprit must be punished. I think, that is the first thing, on which we should take a decision.

The second thing is as to why these murder, rape or harassment cases are happening. You go to a cinema hall, 80 per cent of people are male. You go to a bus, 80 per cent of travelling people are male. You go to the aeroplane, you go to the train, 80 to 90 per cent of the travelling people are male; hardly ten to twenty per cent of them are female. In Army also, we have millions of soldiers but only one thousand of women. That is the main reason for harassment. If out of one thousand IAS officers, five hundred are women, if in the Army a minimum of twenty thousand or thirty thousand are women officers, if in cinema halls fifty per cent are women, if in Rajya Sabha, in Lok Sabha, in State Legislatures the number of women are more, I think, nobody will dare to harass or rape women in this country. Are we working for that? They were talking about the employers. I think, the most discriminatory part is that private employers do not want to employ women because women will take maternity leave, women will not be willing to work after six and because sometimes there is also apprehension, as you were telling, that a woman may make a complaint for something. Not only sexual harassment alone, if an employer, whether a Government corporation or the Central Government, is denying employment to a woman on gender bias, they should also be liable to be punished. On gender bias, if anybody is refusing employment, that is also an offence because that is also discrimination against the women.

Sir, I want to mention here one thing. It has been mentioned in clause 9 of this Bill that the complaint has to be filed within three months. I think that is also not correct. Today, I read in the newspaper, and it is a major of great shame, that after nine years, punishment was given to a father who had raped his daughter. This is the thing that is happening. so, if you say that the complaint has to be made within three months, a woman can even be confined for three months so that she does not make the complaint. The workers may be threatened, the officers may be threatened. She may not be able to make the complaint within three months and you say that after three months, her complaint will not be taken into consideration. I think this is not fair. I think there should not be any time limit for making the

5.00 P.M.

[Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia]

complaint, especially for women. Also, clause 26 talks about the punishment for the employer. Ganguly *sahib* was also mentioning about the punishment for the employer. It seems that we do not want to punish the employer. The employer is liable by the law to comply the provisions of the law. If the employer is knowingly not complying with the provisions of the law, he or she is liable to be punished. Here, you are keeping fifty thousand rupees as punishment. I think, we should also add imprisonment for six months or one year or something like that. Punishment of fine is not a big punishment. We know that many employers are very good employers. As a trade union leader, I have come across many employers who are very good employers. But there are also some bad employers, like some workers can also be good and some of them can also be bad. Now, the question is, if the punishment is lenient, the employers may not be that interested to comply with all the provisions of the Act. So, my request would be, if the hon. Minister can also consider adding six month imprisonment or one year imprisonment with the punishment of fine of fifty thousand rupees, it would be more beneficial for the women workers.

If you go through the details, I can give you an example, it is not only the case in the ILO. It happened in Singapore and other countries also. In a developed country like Singapore, they are also trying to hide the sexual harassment case at workplace. One woman organisation pressurized the ILO and ILO made a survey which says that sexual harassment is common at the workplace. The survey says, "Out of 272, 54 per cent in 92 companies had experienced some form of sexual harassment at workplace".

And, 12 per cent had received the threat for termination in case they made a complaint to the employer or higher authority or the Government. So, this is the Report of the ILO and it is going on. In this case, if you look at America, the sexual harassment law in America is also very strong. Sexual harassment is an illegal form of sexual discrimination under American Civil Rights Act.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Khuntia, one minute please. I would like to take the sense of the House. If the House agrees, we could continue this debate and finish off this Bill. There are 4-5 speakers.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHUARY: Let us complete this.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, we can complete this. I am concluding.

श्रीमती माया सिंह: (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, डिबेट आज कनक्लूड करा लीजिए, मिनिस्टर साहिबा का रिप्लाय कल हो सकता है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: आज ही करा दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): I think the reply will be very short. Okay, the House agrees to continue.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: So, they have a formal policy which prohibits sexual harassment at workplaces. They have made a policy. As a result, if we look at the situation in the USA, cases of sexual harassment have been reduced to a greater extent. In 2001, the number of cases of sexual harassment was around 15,000. Now, it has been reduced to around 11,000. That means, a strong law for sexual harassment has yielded good results in the USA. We must expect that if this law is implemented properly, we can also get better results. So, we all must understand that this is not a situation just of workplace or outside. The issues of women are coming up in this country and it is our joint responsibility to respond positively to resolve those issues. I think, we full support this Bill and we also expect that judiciary, media and all the people in the society would support it so that the culprits can be punished at the right time. I think, punishing the culprits and creating an opportunity to make 50 per cent space for women in the work place and society, in the service, in the employment and everywhere will give a handle to resolve the issues of women in this country. Thank you.

श्रीमती माया सिंह: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हालांकि मेरा गला खराब है, लेकिन मैं जितना बोल पाऊंगी, उतना बोलने की कोशिश करूंगी। आज महिलाओं का कार्यस्थल पर लैगिंग उत्पीड़न (निवारण, प्रतिषेध और प्रतितोष) विधेयक, 2012 पर आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस विधेयक को बनते-बनते 13 साल गुजर गए। लैगिंग उत्पीड़न हमारे समाज की एक दुःखद वास्तविकता है और आज जब हम सदन में इस चर्चा कर रहे हैं, तो हमारे जो पूर्व के अनुभव हैं, हमें उन अनुभवों से भी कुछ सीखना होगा। अभी तक महिलाओं के लिए जितने भी कानूनों का प्रावधान हुआ था या कानूनी संरक्षण पर अगर हम नजर डालते

[श्रीमती माया सिंह]

हैं, तो हमें पहले वही पर्याप्त लगते थे, लेकिन जिस तरीके से देश में रोज घटनाएं घट रही हैं और खासतौर पर दामिनी का जो केस हुआ, उसने तो पूरे देश को हिलाकर रख दिया है। जब हम महिलाओं के संरक्षण संबंधी कानूनों पर नजर डालते हैं, तो हमें हर कानून पंगु नजर आता है। हमें यह विचार करना होगा कि क्या हम ठीक से कानून नहीं बना पा रहे हैं या फिर अगर हम ठीक से कानून बना रहे हैं, तो क्या उनके क्रियान्वयन का तंत्र लचीला है? यदि वह भी ठीक है, तो समाज में जागरूकता लाने के लिए हमारे जो भी प्रयास होने चाहिए, कोशिशें होनी चाहिए, वे नहीं हैं?

मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारी संसद को और जो हमारी नौकरशाही है, उसको प्रभावी रूप से इस पूरे विषय पर समग्र रूप से विचार करना होगा कि क्या महिलाएं अत्याचार का शिकार होती रहेंगी और अत्याचारी कानूनों में खामियां ढूँढकर, निकालकर महिलाओं पर अत्याचार करते रहेंगे और संसद में हम इसी तरीके से चर्चा पर चर्चा कराते रहेंगे, यह ठीक नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने इस विधेयक को पढ़ा है। इसमें महिलाओं के कार्यस्थल पर उत्पीड़न के संबंध में महिलाओं के जो कार्यस्थल की परिभाषा दी गई है, उसकी विस्तृत परिभाषा की विवेचना की है और हर क्षेत्र में काम करने वाली महिला का इसमें ध्यान रखा है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी इसमें शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में और प्रोफेशनल क्षेत्र में काम कर रही महिलाओं को यदि हम देखें, तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हम उनको पूरी तरह से इस विधेयक के माध्यम से संरक्षण दे पायेंगे या नहीं दे पायेंगे, यह मुझे खुद को संशय होता है। आजकल हम देख रहे हैं कि जो शिक्षक हैं या छात्र संबंधी मामलों में भी बहुत सी बालिकाएं हैं, बहुत सी बच्चियों का शोषण हो रहा है और उन्हें ठोस कानून के अभाव में न्याय नहीं मिल पाता है। उदाहरण के तौर पर डाक्टर्स हैं, प्राइवेट नर्स हैं, वकील हैं, आर्किटेक्ट के रूप में काम करने वाली महिलाएं हैं, ये महिलाएं तो किसी के साथ नौकरी से संबंधित नहीं हैं, ये अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में काम रही हैं, लेकिन कार्यस्थल पर जो इनके सहयोगी होती हैं, भागीदार होते हैं, उनके साथ कई बार इनको असहज स्थितियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। कभी-कभी इनकी गरिमा को बहुत ठेस पहुंचती है। फैशन डिजाइनिंग के क्षेत्र में काम करने वाली जो बहनें हैं, उनमें से कई बहनों से मैं भी मिली हूँ, उनको भी अपने क्षेत्र में बहुत सारी परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि उनको हम इस विधेयक के माध्यम से संरक्षण दे पायेंगे या नहीं दे पायेंगे, इस पर मुझे संशय होता है, क्योंकि आपने इसमें सेक्सुअल उत्पीड़न के लिए जो कमेटियां गठित की हैं और कमेटियों को ज्यादा प्रभावी बनाने के लिए हमें इस उपबंध को और स्पष्ट करना होगा। स्पष्ट करने से मेरा आशय है कि जो महिलाएं हैं वे स्वयं भी, अपनी इच्छा से इस फोरम में आ सकें। बिल के अध्याय दो में आंतरिकत परिवान

समितियों के गठन की जो बात कही गई है, उसमें आंतरिक परिवाद समिति जब अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देती है, तो उस पर नियोक्ता को सिर्फ दंडात्मक कार्यवाही करने के अलावा और कोई विकल्प नहीं होना चाहिए। वह समिति जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगी, लेकिन सर्विस रूल्स के हिसाब से नियोक्ता को कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करनी चाहिए, जैसे फाइन है, ट्रांसफर है, डिमोशन है, संस्पेंस है या बर्खास्तगी, तभी इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य सफल हो पायेगा।

इसी तरीके से अध्याय तीन के बिंदु पांच में है, जिला मजिस्ट्रेट या अपर जिला मजिस्ट्रेट या कलेक्टर या उप कलेक्टर को कार्यवाही के लिए शक्तियां दी गई हैं। इसमें भी संशोधन की मैं आवश्यकता महसूस करती हूं। यदि इसमें श्रम आयुक्त को हम शामिल कर देते हैं, तो इससे महिलाओं को ज्यादा संरक्षण मिलेगा। इसी तरीके से मैंने देखा है कि आपने आंतरिक परिवाद समिति बनाने की बात कही है, उसमें व्यवहारिकता है कि 10 कर्मचारियों से कम के कार्यालय जहां-जहां हमारे पास हैं या संस्थाएं हैं, तो वहां पर आंतरिक परिवाद समिति बड़ी मुश्किल से बन पायेगी, हम कैसे इनको बनायेंगे? जहां पर हमारे कार्यालय में 10 से कम कर्मचारी हैं, वहां पर ये समितियां कैसे गठित होंगी? दूसरी बात यह है कि आंतरिक परिवाद समिति को आपने सिविल कोर्ट की शक्तियां दी हैं, उनको ताकत दी है और उनमें सदस्यों की कानूनी जानकार होने की बाध्यता नहीं है तथा न ही किसी सदस्य को कानूनी प्रशिक्षण देने की बात कही गई है। ऐसी स्थिति में, मुझे संदेह होता है कि समिति न्याय कैसे करेगी और यह संशय मेरे मन में पैदा होता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को एक सुझाव देना चाहती हूं कि क्या हम इस बात पर विचार कर सकते हैं कि महिला आयोग, श्रम आयुक्त और स्थानीय प्रशासन, कुछ समय के अंतराल पर एक समीक्षा-बैठक जिला स्तर पर करे, जिसमें उस जिले में कार्य स्थल पर जाने वाली महिलाओं की गरिमा को बनाए रखने के लिए अगर कुछ बातें संज्ञान में आये तो उनकी समीक्षा भी हो सके। इसलिए मैं यह चाहती हूं कि जो अनुच्छेद-20 में जिला अधिकारी को, कर्तव्य शक्तियों को जोड़ा गया है, तो अगर हम उसमें इसको भी डाल सकते हैं तो यह एक अच्छा और सख्त कानून बन सकता है। इसी तरीके से जहां तक असंगठित क्षेत्रों की बात है, इस विधेयक को असंगठित क्षेत्र के लिए प्रभावी बनाने के लिए, जहां श्रम आयुक्त नहीं हैं, वहां इसके लिए कोई ठोस प्राधिकरण होना चाहिए। उसके पास श्रम कानूनों के प्रावधान के तहत कार्यवाही करने का अधिकार हो। मैं चाहती हूं कि इस तरह की बात इसमें होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं अंत में सिर्फ इतना ही सुझाव देना चाहती हूं कि जैसा कि मुझ से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने भी कहा है कि विशाखा बनाम राजस्थान राज्य के केस से यह विधेयक अस्तित्व में आया है। यह विधेयक महिलाओं को समाज में संरक्षण दे और सिर्फ कागजों और चर्चाओं में ही न रहे। हम चाहते हैं कि यह भी सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि यह बिल भी अपने पूर्व बिलों

[श्रीमती माया सिंह]

की भांति क्रियान्वयन के स्तर पर निष्प्रभावी न हो जाए, इसलिए इस बात को सुनिश्चित करना जरूरी है, यह विधेयक जिस **Sexual Harassment** को रोकने की बात कर रहा है, तभी कहीं जाकर यह सार्थक हो पाएगा। माननीया मंत्री जी ने इस विधेयक के माध्यम से महिलाओं के शोषण को रोकने के लिए या कार्य स्थल पर लैंगिक उत्पीड़न को रोकने के लिए जो प्रयास किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I welcome this Bill and congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this legislation before this House. It is an important legislation which protects women against sexual harassment at workplace, since gender-based violence is one of the forms of discrimination that seriously inhibits women's ability to enjoy rights and freedom on the basis of equality with men.

Article 11 of the U.N. Convention on CEDAW talks about what constitutes sexual harassment. But this recommendation, to which India is a party, was given way back 1992, that is, 20 years ago. And, it is unfortunate that it is becoming law here after two decades! Anyway, it has come now, and I am thankful to the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill. Secondly, Clause 2(n) defines what constitutes sexual harassment. But, if you look at sub-clause (v), it says, "any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature" would constitute sexual harassment. This clause appears to be vague as it does not clarify what constitutes 'unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct.' I request the hon. Minister to clarify this. Secondly, eve-teasing in our country is the most common practice and girls at schools and colleges are victims of this. I had gone through the Bill to find out whether eve-teasing constitutes sexual harassment. But, nowhere in the Bill has it been mentioned that eve-teasing constitutes sexual harassment. The hon. Minister only copied whatever Supreme Court has prescribed in the Vishaka case. I think the Government never thought about other forms of sexual harassments. So, I request the hon. Minister to include 'eve-teasing' as sexual harassment under Clause 2(n) of the Bill.

The second point I wish to make is that the Bill has kept out domestic workers working at home. Sir, there are 47.5 lakh women registered as domestic workers in the country. And, if you take into account the unregistered women

domestic workers, it runs into a few crores. Most domestic workers are poor, illiterate, unskilled and come from vulnerable communities and backward areas. Now, I think, after a lot of persuasion, the hon. Minister agreed to include all domestic workers under Clause 2(e) of the Bill. But, Sir, what about those who constitute five to seven times of registered domestic workers? The Bill deprives them access to an efficient redressal mechanism in getting protection from sexual harassment. The purpose of this Bill is defeated if they are not included, because they constitute a large chunk, larger than any other woman group. So, I request the hon. Minister to find a mechanism so that they are also covered under this. The Bill does not make it clear if the recommendations made by the Local Committees under Chapter III are binding and have to be mandatorily implemented by the employer. I request that recommendations of the Local Committee should be made binding and also ensure that no further inquiries be initiated. Otherwise, there will be committee-after-committee and the women are deprived of justice.

Sir, I have a strong objection to Clause 14 of the Bill, which seeks to punish false or malicious complaints. I fear that cases of harassment will fall between the cracks of the new Bill. Here, I would like to give an example. A woman is working in an advertising company, and she was asked by the Director to prove the sexual favour that her supervisor had verbally demanded. Now, Clause 14 of the Bill asks for evidence of such acts that often would be done in an implicit or clandestine manner. How can she produce evidence in such a case? Besides, if she fails to prove harassment, she would be prosecuted. Certain forms of sexual harassment cannot be proved beyond reasonable doubt as may be possible with physical injury or other crimes. In such a situation, it is very unfortunate that the lack of proof of a crime makes the complainant liable for punishment.

Lastly, Sir, according to the Workplace Sexual Harassment Survey conducted by Centre for Transforming India, a non-profit organisation, among 600 female employees working in the IT sector across India, as many as 50% women reported to have been subjected to abusive language, physical contact or had superiors seeking sexual favours; 47% female employees did not know where to report sexual harassment and 91% did not report for fear of being victimised.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much. You can lay it on the Table.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Sir, a victim fears reporting a crime speaks volumes of realities of women's lives. To add a clause of prosecution for women in the Bill is a definitive strategy to strengthen women's fear and ensure silence.

Sir, finally, I would like to conclude by saying that this Bill should be taken very seriously. We are passing so many Bills, but they are not properly implemented. We are passing so many Bills, but they are not taken seriously. Sir, I support the Bill brought forward by the hon. Minister.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर चर्चा की अनुमति प्रदान की है। इस देश में महिलाओं की संख्या आधी है और इस आधी आबादी के बीच में जो काम-काजी महिलाएँ हैं, उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए यह कानून लाया गया है, जिसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। महोदय, यौन उत्पीड़न लगातार बढ़ता जा रहा है, जो कि देश के सामने एक बड़ी समस्या है। कई वर्षों की लगातार छान-बीन के बाद, मंथन के बाद और कई तरह के सुधारों के बाद इस कानून को सदन में लाया गया है, मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि कानून तो पहले से भी हैं, जैसे कि चर्चा भी की गई है, मगर उस कानून के रहते हुए भी महिलाओं के उत्पीड़न में कमी नहीं आई है, बल्कि यह धीरे-धीरे बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। देश तब शर्मसार हो गया, मानवता हिल कर रह गई, जब दिल्ली में दामिनी केस हुआ। पूरे देश के मानव समाज का सिर झुक गया। उसके ठीक बाद, गहन विचार-विमर्श होने लगा कि आखिर ऐसे कौन से कानून को स्वरूप दिया जाए, कौन से ऐसे प्रावधानों को लाया जाए, ताकि लोगों के मन में डर और भय हो।

मगर मुझे आश्चर्य के साथ यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि हम सब लोग जितना ज्यादा चिन्तित हैं, उतना ही दरिंदगी करने वाले लोगों की दरिंदगी बढ़ती जा रही है। अगर आप विभिन्न राज्यों के समाचार पत्रों को देखेंगे, गृह मंत्रालय के पास भी प्रति वर्ष रिपोर्ट आती है, तो आप पाएंगे कि इस तरह की दरिंदगी करने वाले लोगों की संख्या लगातार बढ़ रही है और आज महिलाएँ असुरक्षित हैं। भारतीय सभ्यता और सांस्कृति यह रही है कि हम महिलाओं की बहुत कद्र करते हैं, आदर करते हैं और महिलाएँ हमारे लिए पूजनीय हैं। पहले जब हमारा समाज अनपढ़ था, अशिक्षित था, तो हम महिलाओं को घर से बाहर जाने की इजाजत नहीं देते थे, जिसकी वजह से महिलाओं के कामकाजी होने की बात छोड़िए, ठीक से उनकी पढ़ाई-लिखाई भी नहीं होती थी, घर के चौखट तक उनकी सीमाएँ होती थीं, घर में खाना बनाओ और वहीं अपना जीवन बिताओ। पर जब हमारा समाज विकसित हुआ, हमारी सोच में बदलाव हुआ, तो कामकाजी महिलाओं की संख्या बढ़ी, पढ़ाई-लिखाई करने वालों की संख्या बढ़ी। मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि आज निश्चित तौर पर लोगों के मन में असुरक्षा की भावना लगातार बढ़ रही है। कानून बन रहे हैं, लेकिन इच्छाशक्ति न हो, नीति साथ न हो, तो नियम कानून तो

बनते रहेंगे, मगर इच्छाशक्त के अभाव में अगर कानून का इम्प्लिमेंटेशन नहीं होगा, तो कानून का कोई मतलब और मकसद नहीं निकलेगा।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। माननीय मंत्री जी एक अच्छा विधेयक लेकर आई हैं, यह पास भी हो जाएगा, कानून भी बन जाएगा, लेकिन हमारी जो मानसिक प्रवृत्तियां हैं, जिनसे मानव समाज खास तौर से ज्यादा ग्रसित हो रहा है, जब तक हम इस मानसिकता को बदलने का काम नहीं करेंगे, जब तक सोच में बदलाव नहीं आएगा, सामाजिक परिवेश में बदलाव नहीं आएगा, तब तक हम जितने भी कानून बना लें, यौन शोषण होता रहेगा, महिलाओं के साथ अत्याचार होता रहेगा, उत्पीड़न बढ़ता रहेगा। इसलिए कानून बने, मगर सदन एक महत्वपूर्ण चीज पर चर्चा कर रहा है, तो हमें इस तरफ भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है कि जो सोच लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है, अपराध की प्रवृत्ति, दरिंदगी की प्रवृत्ति, यौन शोषण की प्रवृत्ति, महिलाओं के प्रति उत्पीड़न, हम इनको कैसे रोकें। यह भी एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है, जो समाज, सदन और पूरे देश के सामने है। इस पर भी विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। सिर्फ कानून बनाना ही काफी नहीं है। इस सोच में बदलाव कैसे आएगा, यह बहुत ही जरूरी है। हमारे देश की आबादी लगातार बढ़ रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि केवल कानून ही सक्षम नहीं है।

मैं एक बात और निवेदन करूंगा। कानून तो बन जाते हैं, मगर उनमें समय सीमा निर्धारित नहीं है। आपने कानून बना दिया, अगर स्पेशल कोर्ट का निर्माण नहीं होता है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें 2 साल, 4 साल, 5 साल, 10 साल, अनवरत समय लगेगा और जो उत्पीड़ित महिला है, उसके साथ न्याय नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप स्पेशल कोर्ट के निर्माण के बारे में सोचें। चूंकि कानूनी तौर पर इतनी ज्यादा प्रक्रियाएं हैं कि उन प्रक्रियाओं को एडॉप्ट करते-करते सालों-साल लग जाते हैं और फिर कानून का मतलब नहीं होता है।

बहन प्रभा ठाकुर जी ने एक बड़ा सवाल उठाया है कि जो बलात्कार के केसेज़ हो रहे हैं, मैं इस बात से बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि यह एक बड़ा अपराध है। यह हत्या से कम बड़ा अपराध नहीं है। जिसके साथ यह घटना होती है, उसकी जिन्दगी तबाह हो जाती है, उसका परिवार तबाह हो जाता है। मैं बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ कि वे महिलाएं समाज में कहीं मुंह दिखाने लायक नहीं रहती हैं। खासतौर पर अब तो यह देखा जा रहा है कि छोटी-छोटी बच्चियों के साथ, मैं अपने स्टेट के कई उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ, मेरे पास समय नहीं है, मगर मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि 5-5 साल, 6-6 साल की जो बच्चियां हैं, जो स्कूल जाने वाली बच्चियां हैं, उनके साथ भी सामूहिक बलात्कार हो रहा है और उनकी हत्या हो रही है। हमारा समाज कहां जा रहा है? हम किस सोच की ओर जा रहे हैं? हमारी सोच में किस तरह की गिरावट आई है? इसलिए सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी है कि हम कानून को जरूर इम्प्लिमेंट करें, मगर उसके साथ-साथ अगर हमारी सोच में बदलाव नहीं आएगा, तो हम चाहे जितना भी कानून बना लें, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इस कानून से रुकने वाला नहीं है।

[श्री राम कृपाल यादव]

मैं आपका इशारा समझ रहा हूँ, मैं एक अन्तिम बात कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करूँगा। एक सवाल और भी है। माननीय मंत्री जी आप इस पर जरूर विचार कीजिएगा कि अगर हम बहुत सारे सख्त कानून लाते हैं, तो कहीं वे कामकाजी महिलाएं, जो अपने पेट के लिए रोटी की जुगाड़ में काम करने के लिए मजबूरीवश जा रही हैं, घर में भी काम करना है, बाहर भी काम करना है, तो क्या इस कानून से उन कामकाजी महिलाओं के कामकाज पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा और क्या उन महिलाओं को काम करने से रोका जाएगा?

यह भी एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है, जिसकी तरफ हमें ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, नहीं तो आप कानून बनाते जाइए, उसका कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। अगर महिलाओं को कामकाज से दूर रखने का काम किया जाएगा तो उनके लिए रोजी-रोटी की एक बड़ी समस्या पैदा हो जाएगी।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन बिन्दुओं को माननीय सदस्यों ने और हमने उठाया है, निश्चित तौर पर समय रहते हुए उनको कानून के रूप में इम्प्लिमेंट किया जाए। इस बिल में यह प्रावधान भी जरूर होना चाहिए कि विशेष न्यायालय व्यवस्था हो, ताकि समय सीमा के अन्दर इस प्रकार के केसिज़ का निपटारा हो जाए और अपराधियों को सजा मिल सके। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazagham and on behalf of the women of this country, I rise to support The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2012. This Bill has come very late, at least, fifteen years late after the landmark judgement by the Supreme Court in the Vishakha case. But it has finally come and I urge the Members of the House to support it. While supporting this Bil, I would also like to make some observations which, I hope, will be taken into consideration.

First, the Bill gives the definition for 'aggrieved women' under Clause 2(a). It currently excludes the women, like, agricultural workers and the women working at places, like, armed forces, police, woman students and woman staff of schools, universities, coaching centres and other educational institutions. It is very important that we include these women. These women constitute a large chunk of working women in this country. It has to be included under the purview of this Bill to have more meaning. Also, the definition of 'sexual harassment' under Section 2, includes any one or more of the following unwelcome acts or behaviour (whether directly or by implication) namely:- (i) Physical contact and advances; or (ii) a demand or

request for sexual favours; or (iii) making sexually coloured remarks; or (iv) showing pornography; or (v) any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non-verbal conduct of sexual nature." Here, the catch words are 'unwelcome physical'. I would like to suggest that when we determine 'unwelcome', it should actually be determined by the victim, and not by any Committee or by anybody outside. Even Justice Verma Commission has also recommended it. It is the victim who has to decide what 'unwelcome gestures' or 'unwelcome activities towards her' are. If we do not do that then, again, it will become another way to harass a woman or to find other ways to get out. So, this should be taken into consideration. Then, I come to clause 9, how a complaint of sexual harassment shall be made. It says, "Any aggrieved woman may make, in writing, a complaint of sexual harassment at a workplace to the Internal Committee if so constituted, or the Local Committee, in case it is not so constituted, within a period of three months from the date of incident and in the case of series of incidents, within a period of three months from the date of last incident." Here, I would like to bring to your notice two specific things. First, when we are talking about agricultural workers or other workers, not many of them are capable of giving a written complaint. Also, not everybody is really comfortable in writing or giving a written complaint. So, it should also include 'oral complaints'.

The aggrieved persons or the victims should be able to go and give their complaints orally. Insisting on making a complaint in writing by the victim, actually, will be unfair to a large population of women. We all know that still, in this country, women's education has not reached the desired level. So, we have to take this aspect into consideration. With regard to limiting this to a period of three months, Sir, you know of social pressures in the country and how the society looks at a woman who makes a complaint of sexual harassment against anybody. So, it is not very easy for a woman to convince herself to make such a complaint. Not many of them complain at the first incident. Unless it becomes repeated and intolerable, no woman will make a complaint. So, if you are limiting it to three months, then you are taking away the right of many women going and making the complaint. This law has been brought forward to protect them. But by limiting the time to three months, you are, actually, taking away a lot more than what you are giving. Sir, one more thing which I would like to bring to your notice is this. Clause 10(1) of the Bill says, the Internal Committee or, as the case may be, the Local Committee, may, before initiating an

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

inquiry under section 11 and at the request of the aggrieved woman take steps to settle the matter between her and the respondent through conciliation, provided that no monetary settlement shall be made as a basis of conciliation. This seems to be a direct violation of the Vishaka judgement. Moreover, how can there be a conciliation in a case like this? Law cannot encourage this. This is not a settlement, this is not a business contract or anything else where a conciliation can be achieved over the table. This is, actually, a violation. There can be no conciliation and I don't think the law should even mention this or take into account conciliation.

Fourthly, Sir, in the one hand, this legislation will bring a great empowering effect to the working woman across the country, on the other, clause 14 seems to be working against the purpose of this legislation. Clause 14 relates to punishment for false or malicious complaint and false evidence. It says, "Where the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be, arrives at a conclusion that the allegation against the respondent is malicious or the aggrieved woman or any other person making the complaint has made the complaint knowing it to be false or the aggrieved woman or any other person making the complaint has produced any forged or misleading document..." Then, they can take action against this woman who has made the complaint. I humbly submit, Sir, that this provisions will end up nullifying the very purpose of this law. We know how society works against women. They would rather not hear about it and no company would rather hear about sexual harassment within their campus against women. If you are, actually, going to turn the tables against the women who are finally coming forward to make a complaint, then, there are other was in law to take care of this. Like, if you are giving false evidence with a malicious intent, there are other sections in law to take care of it. So, if you are going to include this in this Bill, actually, there is chance to turn the whole thing against the woman who is making a complaint. So, I kindly submit that this has to be taken into consideration seriously. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

I welcome the Bill as the women in their workplaces are harassed severaly

despite several existing provisions. A number of working class women are being harassed, sexually-exploited in different forms by their higher bosses in the working places. Many of them do not ventilate their plights either due to social taboo or fear of their higher officers.

I urge the Ministry to make such provision by constituting separate independent forum to ventilate the grievances particularly related to the sexual harassments of the women at their workplaces in district and block levels. The independent forum should be constituted only with woman members so that the victimized women can ventilate their grievances properly.

Secondly, I also urge the Minister to ask each Government, semi-Government and private offices and institutes to constitute a cell to look into the grievances of the sexual harassment of the women at their workplace.

Although the Government had directed it some years ago, the same was not materialized in several offices. It should be made mandatory. Sir, the Government should make it clear in the Bill as to how it would deal with the Sexual harassment of those women who work in the unorganized sectors. It is seen that the females who are working in the unorganized sectors. It is seen that the females who are working in the unorganized sectors are more harassed than the women working in the organized sector. When they raise their voice, they lose their job in the organization.

In some cases, the police also does not register the cases under the provisions of the IPC when they go to police stations.

When the Government want to provide equal opportunity to the womenfolk and to get rid of the discrimination against the women, I urge the Government to incorporate some of these provisions so that the working women in both the organized and unorganized sectors can ventilate their grievances without fear and with an expectation to get justice. Sir, I want to give some suggestions in this regard. In order to address the problem of assault on women, Special Fast Track Courts should be constituted throughout the nation, at least, at all District and Sub-Divisional levels so that the victimized women can seek quick justice. Thank you, Sir.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, सर। सर, माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा जो "महिलाओं का कार्य स्थल पर लैंगिक उत्पीड़न (निवारण, प्रतिषेध और प्रतितोष) विधेयक, 2012" लाया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करती हूँ। महोदय, आदि काल से इस देश के अंदर महिलाओं को हीन दृष्टि से देखा जाता रहा है। इतने वर्षों के बाद, आज भी स्थितियां वहीं की वहीं हैं। इस पुरुष प्रधान देश में आज अगर हम देश की स्थिति उठा कर देखते हैं, तो कई राज्य ऐसे हैं, जो प्रगतिशील राज्यों की श्रेणी में हैं, लेकिन जब हम मेल एण्ड फीमेल रेश्यों देखते हैं, तो उनकी स्थिति देख कर हमें लगता है कि आज भी हमारी धारणा वहीं की वहीं है। कभी पुराणों में कहा जाता था, "यत्र पूज्यते नार्यस्तु, तत्र रमन्ते देवताः", और कहीं यह भी कहा है, "शुद्र पशुनारी, ये सब तारण के अधिकारी कहीं तो नारी की पूजा की है और कहीं नारी को अवमानना की दृष्टि से देखा है। जब चाहा उसको पैर की जूती समझा और जब चाहा उसको सिर पर उठाया है। हमारे यहां कहा भी गया है कि देवताओं के आगे देवियों के नाम होते हैं, जैसे-राधा-कृष्ण, लक्ष्मी-नारायण आदि। इस देश की आज़ादी में भी रानी झांसी और रानी दुर्गावती जैसी महिलाओं ने समय-समय पर अपनी प्राथमिकता और अपनी उपस्थिति को दर्ज कराया है। लेकिन, इसी देश में महिलाओं के प्रति एक मानसिकता यह है कि शुरुआत में ही, यानी गर्भावस्था में ही भ्रूण हत्या कर दी जाती है और जब लड़की पैदा होती है, तो घर के अंदर ही भाई और बहन में जो एक द्वेष रहता है, वह भी हमें इसी जगह पर देखने-सुनने को मिलता है।

आज मैं यहां यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हम आदरणीय राजीव गांधी जी का धन्यवाद करते हैं कि उन्होंने उन विपरीत परिस्थितियों में भी सामाजिक व्यवस्था के अंदर भी लोकल बॉडीज़ में 33 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण दिया था। उन्होंने महिलाओं के मान-सम्मान में वृद्धि करते हुए पंचायती राज के माध्यम से, स्थानीय शासन के माध्यम से इस देश के अंदर उन्हें जो एक सम्मान दिया था, उसके लिए हम उनको सम्मान की दृष्टि से देखते हैं। उन्होंने उनको सत्ता में जो एक भागीदारी दी थी, उसका एक अलग महत्व है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आजकल महिलाएं जो कामकाज कर रही हैं, वह उनकी मजबूरी है, उनकी आवश्यकता है, लेकिन जिस तरह से इस देश के अंदर उनकी मजबूरी है, उनकी आवश्यकता है, लेकिन जिस तरह से इस देश के अंदर उनका हरैसमेंट हो रहा है, उसे सभी लोग भली-भांति जानते हैं। पुरुष वर्ग अपनी सत्ता खोने के कारण समय-समय पर उनके अंदर जो इनफेरियरिटी कॉम्प्लेक्स आता है, उसके कारण वे अपने आपको इनसेक्योर फील करते हैं और उसकी वजह से कहीं न कहीं महिलाओं पर अत्याचार और हरैसमेंट होता रहता है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं सभी पुरुषों की बात नहीं कर रही हूँ, बल्कि मैं कुछ पुरुषों की बात कर रही हूँ।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जैसा कि नज़मा जी ने कहा कि वर्कप्लेस पर जो सेक्सुअल हरेसमेंट की बात की गयी है, उसके साथ-साथ वहां मानसिक और शारीरिक रूप से भी जो प्रताड़ना मिलती है, उनके ऊपर भी माननीय मंत्री जी को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले ही गुड़गांव के अंदर एक डॉक्टर दम्पति ने एक 10-12 साल की लड़की को बिना खाना-पीना दिए अपने घर के अंदर कैद करके रखा था। तो, इस तरह के शारीरिक और मानसिक अत्याचार भी लड़कियों और महिलाओं के ऊपर होते रहते हैं। अभी हाल में दिल्ली की जो घटना हुई, उसने पूरे देश को हिला कर रख दिया था और उससे देश के अंदर एक जुनून-सा उठ खड़ा हुआ था। मेरा इसमें यही निवेदन है कि देश की लोकसभा और विधान सभाओं में कानून तो बहुत बनते हैं, अमेंडमेंट्स भी बहुत होते हैं, लेकिन आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उनका सही रूप से क्रियान्वयन हो। हमारे एक्ट में, हमारे आईपीसी में भी बहुत सारी धाराएं हैं, लेकिन उनका क्रियान्वयन होना बहुत जरूरी है।

यहां पर यह भी कहा गया है कि खास कर इस तरह के जो केसिज़ होते हैं, उनमें समय पर रिपोर्ट नहीं लिखी जाती। हम लोग चूंकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से आते हैं और वहां समय पर रिपोर्ट नहीं लिखे जाने से उनकी इन्वेस्टिगेशन लम्बी चलती है। इन्वेस्टिगेशन समय पर प्रॉपर्टी तरीके से न होने से जब कोर्ट्स में लम्बे-लम्बे प्रकरण चलते हैं, तो उसके कारण केस डाइल्यूट हो जाते हैं और कहीं न कहीं वे केस धनबल और भुजबल से बहुत ही ज्यादा कमजोर हो जाते हैं।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि इस देश की ज्यादा आबादी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में है। वहां पर कृषक महिलाएं होती हैं, जो खेतों में मजदूरी करती हैं, जिनका हरेसमेंट सबसे ज्यादा होता है। मेरे ख्याल से इस बिल के अंतर्गत वे नहीं लायी गई हैं। उनमें ज्यादातर संख्या मारे महिला कृषक मजदूरों की होती है, जिनको इसमें लाने की बहुत आवश्यकता है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ कि ये यहां पर यह बिल लेकर आयी हैं। आप इसमें बहुत अच्छे अमेंडमेंट्स कर रही हैं और इसमें बहुत अच्छी चीज़ें लेकर आई हैं, लेकिन इसमें आवश्यकता सिर्फ इस बात की है कि अगर इनका क्रियान्वयन प्रॉपर्टी तरीके से होगा, तो मैं समझती हूँ कि देश में महिलाओं के मान-सम्मान और इज्जत की रक्षा सुचारू रूप से हो सकेगी।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

- (i) **Motion re. nomination of members to the Committee on Public Accounts**
- (ii) **Motion re. nomination of members to the Committee on Public Undertakings**
- (iii) **Motion re. nomination of members to the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

(I)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 26th February, 2013 adopted the following motion:-

That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House of the term beginning on the 1st May, 2013 and ending on the 30th April, 2014 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the Members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

(II)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 26th February, 2013, adopted the following motion:-

That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2013 and ending on the 30th April, 2014 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the Members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

(III)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 26th February, 2013, adopted the following motion:-

That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2013 and ending on the 30th April, 2014 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the Members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2012 (Contd.)

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): Sir, it is quite ironical that I stand to speak before you on this Bill on a day when the Government has made a statement on the floor of this House with regards to* the Deputy Chairperson of the House. I would like to say here, Sir, that the Suryanelli case for citizens, at large, in our country is not looked upon only from the legal perspective, is not looked upon by people only from a technical perspective, but is also, in one fashion or the other, put forth to the citizens of the country as to ascertain what is the moral stand taken by the Government on this issue. Be it the Suryanelli case, Sir, or the Delhi gang rape case, the scars on the psyche of Indian women are deep, and deeper yet because we hear of cases of molestation, sexual harassment and rape, but very few

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani]

news reports conviction in such cases. If you look at the NCRB Report, Sir, you shall find that as of now 72.6 per cent cases of sexual harassment are pending in our courts; 83 per cent cases of rape are pending in our courts. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANELY: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): आप क्या बातें कर रही हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRIMATI SMRITY ZUBIN IRANI: I am not yielding, Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

I am not yielding, Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not yielding ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me complete what I am saying. ...(*Interruptions*)... Can I please finish what I am saying? ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, it is unfortunate that when citizens in this country tried to speak against such atrocities, they were *lathicharged* on the streets of Delhi or *lathicharged* in front of Kerala Assembly or cases booked against them for professing their views on Facebook. So, let me say this that today when the entire nation looks upon us and how we discuss this particular Bill, I would like to firstly support Maya Singji's submission that even professionals like lawyers and doctors be brought within the ambit of this law and their rights and their dignity be protected. There are many Members in this House today, Sir, who debated on this particular Bill and projected their apprehension with regard to the mechanism and the devices being implemented to ensure that this particular Bill fructifies for women, at large, in our country. Sir, while the Internal Complaints Committee, according to this Bill, has the mandate of receiving complaints, the Local Complaints Committee has the mandate of receiving complaints, nowhere does this Bill highlight how it is to be receiving complaints, nowhere does the Bill highlight how it is to be ascertained as to how many establishments or companies come within the ambit of the law within a district. Which body will ensure as to which company is complying with marketing of an Internal Complaints Committee? While this particular piece of legislation highlights a penalty of Rs. 50,000 if an employer fails to constitute the Internal Complaints Committee, it is silent with regards to the timeframe within which an Internal Complaints Committee has to be set up. Clause 8, Sir, speaks about budgetary allocation as the Central Government may deem fit. My submission and request to

the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, is that kindly consult with the States with regard to Centre and States' allocation for budgets to ensure that this particular law is implemented to the best of our abilities. Sir, Clause 9(1) of this particular Bill speaks about providing assistance to women in making complaints in writing if the lady herself is unable to do so, but is silent, Sir, on what happens in cases where the Internal Complaints Committee or the Local Complaints Committee does not take cognizance of verbal complaints and does not provide support to the aggrieved woman. I would like to cite an example of a case in U.P. where a woman, after being raped, who could not put down her complaint in writing, approached a Police Station and was told by the officer at the Police Station, "दो दिन बाद आना।" So, how do we seek to protect such women and how do we seek to penalise people who are part of the Committee and who fail to take cognizance of verbal complaints is a matter that I hope that the Minister will look into.

Sir, clause 10 of this particular Bill speaks about settlement. It completely shocks me that a Bill, which is supposed to protect the rights and dignity of women, within itself, contains a clause which speaks about settlement. Though monetary settlement is frowned upon by this Bill, it is absolutely silent as to how the Committee is to conclude whether an aggrieved woman or her family has been pressurised to reach a settlement. There has been a case in Tripura where a lady has been taken to a Police Station and made to withdraw a complaint and a settlement has been deemed fit by the So-called authorities in Tripura. (Time-bell rings). Sir, there are only two-three points that I want to submit before you.

Clause 10, sub-clause (4), says that no inquiry shall be made if settlements have been arrived upon. But, in case habitual offenders, who had managed to reach settlement, Sir, how is it that such a company or such an establishment will secure the rights of women so that they are not, in anyway, harassed in future? The Bill is silent on repeat offenders who manage to reach settlement possibly due to the position that they hold or the authority that they wield.

Clause 27, and very importantly...(Time-bell rings)...Sir, it is the last submission I will make before you. Clause 27 states that every offence under this Act shall be non-cognisable, which thereby dilutes the impact of section 509 of the

[Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani]

Indian Penal Code which otherwise looks upon it as a cognisable offence. I would like to highlight to the Minister that the Supreme Court itself, while laying down the guidelines, looked upon sexual harassment at workplace as a cognisable offence. Why this particular Bill does not look upon sexual harassment at workplace as a cognisable offence is a mystery to all of us.

सर, हिंदी में एक कहावत है, "देर आये, दुरुस्त आये" इस सभागार में कई लोगों ने कहा कि इस बिल को लाने में देरी हुई। मैं मंत्री महोदया से कहना चाहती हूँ कि जिन संशोधनों के बारे में आज सदन में चर्चा हुई है, अगर इन संशोधनों को और अगर इन suggestions को आप accept करती हैं, तो हम वाकई में कह सकेंगे कि भले ही देर से आए, लेकिन दुरुस्त आए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Shri M. Rama Jois, kindly conclude within just two minutes. You don't have time at all. Your party has already taken more time. You are given just two minutes.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): I will make few points, but I am the last speaker.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Kindly confine to two minutes.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, hon. Member, Shrimati Kanimozhi, has said that this Bill has been brought fifty years late. According to me, fifty years back, it was unnecessary now it has become necessary because there has been total moral degradation during these five decades, and that is the reason, the Bill has to be brought for penalising this onslaught on women. In our culture, highest respect is given to womanhood and the woman is treated as a divine treasure, not as a mere sexual pleasure. Therefore, "मातृवत् परदारेषु परद्रव्येषु लोष्टवत्। आत्मवत् सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति सः पंडितः।". Who is an educated man? Educated man is one who treats every woman, other than his wife, as equal to mother, the money belonging to other person as loaf of mud and every living being as his own. Then, Hitopadesha says धर्मेण हीनः पशुभिः समानः। Hitopadesha "A man who does not follow dharma is equal

to an animal." That is what has happened. Fifty or sixty years back, *dharma* was, to some extent, prevailing. Now, during these sixty years, we have totally demolished *dharma*. What is *dharma*? Most educated persons misunderstood it as religion. *Dharma* is not religion. अहिंसा सत्यमस्तयेम शौचम इन्द्रियनग्रहः एतम् सामासिकम् धर्मम्। Out of the five things, इन्द्रिय निग्रह, control of senses is one of the most important rules of *dharma*, but this *dharma* is not at all taught as part of National Education. On the other hand, we translate secularism as *dharmanirpekshita*. That means, bereft of moral is secularism, and that is what Shri L.M. Singhvi, father of Shri Abhishek Singhvi, has written, "Translating secularism as *dharmanirpekshita* is most wrong because *dharmanirpekshita* means bereft of moral." That is what has happened. What is the protection given? पिता रक्षति कौमारे भर्ता रक्षति यौवने, रक्षति स्थविरे पुत्र न स्त्री स्वतंत्रयमर्हति। Father protects the girl. After the marriage, her husband protects, and, then subsequently, when husband becomes old the sons protect her. The burden of protecting the females is only on the males. It is said in *Manusmriti*. The judgement in Vishaka's case also means this. पिता रक्षति कौमारे भर्ता रक्षति यौवने, रक्षति पुत्रश्च स्थविरे पुत्र कार्यक्षेत्रो च स्वामिनः। What Supreme Court has said is that women always require protection.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: As the hon. Member said, there is no greater offence than a sexual assault on women.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Rama Jois ji, your Party's time is already over. You have been given extra time. Please.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Just one minute. न हिदशयनायुष्य लोके विद्यते। यादृषम् पुरुषस्ये इह परदारोप सेवनम्॥

Immoral sex has been considered as the worst offence. It has been considered even worse than a murder. Dr. Anand, a great human rights judge, has termed it worse than a murder because any amount of compensation cannot undo the offence. It does an irreparable damage. Sir, we have totally destroyed the concept of sense of *dharma*, respect for women...(Interruptions)...

6.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude, Mr. Rama Jois.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Whenever we say that we must respect women, and, immoral things should not be done, then, it is said that you are seeking saffronisation. What is meant by saffronisation? Saffronisation means selflessness, respect for women. All this is saffronisation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Rama Jois. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: There is only one sentence.

परित्यजेद अर्थ कामौ यौ स्याताम् धर्म वर्जितो। Reject money and desires which are contrary to dharma. Now, Adharma has become the practice. That is the reason, In the Standing Committee, I said that this is a matter which cannot be completely cured by law. The State has failed to provide a good system of education and, you are trying to fill up that gaps by law. We are celebrating Swami Vivekananda's 150th anniversary. He said, 'main-making, character-building' education should be given. That is the remedy. But, money-making and character-losing education has been given, and, now, you are trying to build the character by means of legislation. I welcome the legislation. The guilty should be punished. But, at the same time, this matter cannot be solved by legislation alone. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Rama Jois. Now, the Hon. Minister to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. The floor has been given to the Minister. Your mike is off. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि यह जो बिल "The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2012" यहां राज्य सभा में कंसीड्रेशन के लिए रखा गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

ऑलरेडी यह लोकसभा से पारित किया जा चुका है और यहां मुझे खुशी है कि इस पर 16 मेम्बर्स बोले हैं और सभी ने इस बिल को सपोर्ट किया है। लिहाजा कुछ-कुछ संशोधन की जो बात कही गई है, वह ऑलरेडी इस बिल में पहले से रखा है। सबसे पहले इस पर नज़मा हेपतुल्ला जी ने अपनी बात कही और उन्होंने बहुत सारी बातों को रखते हुए कहा कि वे इसका सपोर्ट करती हैं।

मुझे खुशी है कि उन्होंने बहुत ही सुलझी हुई और अच्छी बात कही है, लेकिन इसको पूरे डिस्कशन के बाद लाया गया है। इसे जल्दी में नहीं लाया गया है, बल्कि बहुत समय तक इस पर चर्चा करके, राज्य सरकारों के साथ इस पर चर्चा करके इस बिल को लाया गया है। यह बिल 3 सितंबर, 2012 को लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किया गया है। यह बिल 3 सितंबर, 2012 को लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किया गया है। यह बिल कामकाजी महिलाओं के बारे में है, इसलिए इस बिल का संबंध गैंगरेप के विषय से नहीं है। यह उन महिलाओं के लिए है, जो **organised and unorganised sector** में काम करती हैं। **Vishaka Vs. Rajasthan** का जो केस हुआ, उसके बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट की गाइडलाइंस थीं कि सभी जगहों पर, जहां कामकाजी महिलाएं हैं, वहां कमेटियां बनेंगी और उनके साथ जो **sexual harassment** होता है, उसे वे सुनें और ऐक्शन लें। यह गवर्नमेंट सर्वेक्ट्स के लिए था। दूसरी तरफ हमारे **unorganised sector** में मजदूर हैं, कृषि की बात बहुत लोगों ने कही, वह भी इसमें हैं, मैं आगे बताऊंगी कि कृषि क्षेत्र में कार्यरत महिलाओं को इसमें रखा गया है। इसके साथ उन्होंने कहा कि जो महिलाएं काम करने के लिए ऑफिस में आती हैं, उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए इस बिल को लाया गया है। इसी पूरी चर्चा यहां की गई है। चूंकि **harassment** में मुख्यतः **sexual harassment** होता है, इसलिए इस बिल को **sexual harassment** का नाम दिया गया है। यह बड़ा **broad** है, अगर लगता है कि **harassment** किसी और वजह से किया जा रहा है, उसके पीछे कहीं **sexual harassment** की छिपी हुई बात है, या अगर कोई महिला किसी महिला का **harassment** करती है, तो सोचना पड़ेगा कि वह ऐसा क्यों कर रही है, वह उससे क्या चाहती है? आपने जो बात कही है, उसको दिमाग में रखा गया है। हमने इसकी परिभाषा को **broad** रखा है, जिसमें कई तरह के **harassment** कवर किए गए हैं, जिसमें **health and safety** के बारे में भी कहा गया है। इसमें जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल कमेटी है, वह **DM** बनाएगा। जहां **organised** है, वहां **Internal Complaint Committee** है और जहां **unorganised sector** है, वहां **Local Complaint Committee** है और **District Magistrate** ही **Local Complaint Committee** बनाते हैं, जिसमें एक **eminent worker** होता है। गांवों में काम करने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि जिसकी आवाज नहीं है, वह अपनी कंप्लेंट नहीं करेगा। इसलिए **Local Complaint Committee** बनाई गई है। यदि किसी महिला के साथ **organised or unorganised sector** में कहीं अत्याचार हो रहा है, अगर वह बोल नहीं सकती है, तो कम से कम उसे यह **awareness** दी जाए कि वह कमेटी में जाकर अपनी बात को **verbal** रूप में रख सके तथा फिर वह कमेटी उसके लिए **fight** करेगी। अगर वह **domestic worker** है, अगर वह **unorganised sector** में है, तो जो **Local Complaint Committee** है, वह उसकी शिकायत लेकर **FIR** दर्ज कराएगी और **FIR** दर्ज करना **mandatory** हो जाएगा। इस बिल को लाने का मकसद यही है कि जिन महिलाओं की आवाज नहीं सुनी जाती है, वे पुलिस स्टेशन जाती हैं, तो उनसे कह दिया जाता है कि आप जाइए, बाद में आना या किसी

[श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ]

को साथ लेकर आना, आप पूरी बात नहीं कर पा रही हैं या उसकी बात पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। उन्हीं महिलाओं के लिए इस बिल को लाया गया है और मुझे खुशी है कि इतने मेम्बर्स ने इस डिबेट में participate किया है, सभी ने इसे support किया है और मुझे विश्वास है कि आप सब इसे पूरी सहमति के साथ पास करेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इसमें मॉनिटरिंग के बारे में भी कहा गया है। मैंने बताया कि हमारी Internal Complaint Committee है और Local Complaint Committee है, जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल ऑफिसर्स को रिपोर्ट करेंगी और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को उसकी रिपोर्ट जाएगी। Appropriate Governments will monitor implementation of this Act. जो राज्य सरकारें हैं, वे इसके इंप्लीमेंटेशन को देखेंगी। Committee will look into the ICC clause 4 and ICC clause 5. मैंने बताया कि ICC संगठित क्षेत्र में है और LCC असंगठित क्षेत्र में है। मैंने बताया कि जो महिलाएं गांवों में रहती हैं, वे अपनी कंप्लेंट कैसे बता पाएंगी। अगर कोई महिला बोल नहीं पाती है, तो उसके लिए यह बिल काम करेगा। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के conciliation के साथ, बाकायदा उनसे बात करके इस बिल को लाया गया है। चूंकि harassment मुख्यतः sexual harassment होता है, इसलिए इसका नाम हमने sexual harassment रखा है, लेकिन सैक्शन 3(2) में sexual harassment की परिभाषा broad रखी गई, इसमें harassment के जो दूसरे तरीके हैं, वे कवर होते हैं। इसके बारे में डा० नज़मा ए.हेपतुल्ला जी ने जानना चाहा था। इसके बाद डा. प्रभा ठाकुर जी ने कहा कि छोटी बच्चियों के साथ बलात्कार होता है। उन्होंने कहा कि किस तरह से इस बिल को लाया जाए? मैं माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष के माध्यम से आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill जो ऑलरेडी ऐक्ट बन चुका है, वह बच्चियों के लिए है। इसमें वह प्रोविज़न नहीं है, यह कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए है। उसके बाद डा. टी.एन.सीमा जी ने अपनी बात रखी। Seemaji spoke about inclusion of Armed Forces, students, etc. Armed Forces and students are all included under clause 2(o)(i) and (ii). उसके बाद चौथे नम्बर पर श्री डी. बंदोपाध्याय जी ने अपने विचार रखे। उन्होंने कहा कि इसका काम पंचायती राज को दे दिया जाए। मैं समझती हूँ कि अगर यह पंचायती राज को दे दिया जाएगा तो वह पॉलिटिकल बन सकता है। जो कमेटीज़ बनायी गयी हैं, वे पॉलिटिकल नहीं हैं, किसी न किसी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव तरीके से उसे रखा जाएगा, इसलिए ताल्लुका लैवल तक भी कुछ कमेटीज़ बनेंगी, ताल्लुका लैवल का व्यक्ति भी उसमें आएगा और पंचायती राज की महिलाएं अगर उस बारे में जानती हैं तो वे अपनी बात को उन्हें कह सकती हैं, उनकी बात को सुना जाएगा। यह एक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मैटर है, इसलिए इसको इस तरह से रखा गया है। दूसरा, Clause 16 gives protection of

identity. Identity of accused is also covered. इसमें जो accused की आइडेंटिटी है, वह उसमें ऑलरेडी कवर की गयी है। क्लॉज़ 2(ओ) में एजुकेशनल इंसीट्यूशंस कवर होते हैं। The Bill has definition of 'workplace'. Hence, sexual harassment of students in the school gets covered under clause 2(o). Under clause 19(h), a duty is given to the employer to initiate action under the IPC or any other law if the perpetrator is not an employee. If a student is sexually harassed at a school by a person, this provision can be there. It is already there in clause 19(h). उसके बाद पांचवे नम्बर पर श्रीमती वंदना चव्हाण ने अपने विचार रखे। She said that clause 14 relating to punishment for false complaints has been included to make the Bill more balanced, however, a safeguard like mere inability to sustain the complaint or provide proof needs no action. Also, if the complaint is malicious, it will be done after a proper inquiry of the Committee. जो कम्प्लेंट हैं, उसकी proper inquiry की जाएगी। यह देखा जाएगा कि वह false है या true है। उसे ऐसे ही नहीं रखा जाएगा, क्योंकि Local Complaints Committee या Internal Complaints Committee इसीलिए बनायी गयी है कि वह दखे कि कम्प्लेंट सच्ची है या झूठी है, false है या true है। Clause 14 deals with punishment for false complaints. अभी एक बात कही गयी। किसी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि cup of tea के लिए बुलाया और उसमें नहीं जाता तो उसको भी harassment माना जाएगा। अगर उसे लगता है कि मुझे बुलाया गया और मेरे नहीं जाने से यह कम्प्लेंट हुई तो वह कम्प्लेंट भी, Internal Complaints Committee या Local Complaints Committee के पास जाएगी और उसके पीछे व मकसद देखेंगे कि उसका मकसद क्या था। उसी मकसद के बाद उसको सही या गलत, क्यों उसमें इस्तेमाल हो रहा है, किया जाएगा। छठे नम्बर पर डा० अशोक एस.गांगुली जी ने अपने विचार रखे। उन्होंने सेक्शन 19 (बी) की बात कही। जो हमारी इंटरनल कम्प्लेंट्स कमेटी बनेगी, सभी की एक बात है, Clause is applicable to the workplace other than dwelling place. Clause 24 required the Government to take measures to publicise the Act.

सातवें नम्बर पर डा. भारतकुमार राऊत ने कहा कि MNCs को इस बिल के दायरे में नहीं रखा गया। मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि MNCs को इसके दायरे में रखा गया है, जिसे सेक्शन 2(o) (ii) में सम्मिलित किया है, जिसमें सारे निजी संस्थान, प्राइवेट वेंचर इसमें सम्मिलित हैं।

आठवें नम्बर पर हमारे श्री खूंटिया जी ने विस्तार से बताया है और यह भी बताया है कि केसेज़ कहां पर पेंडिंग हैं। ज्युडिशियरी में केसेज़ पेंडिंग रहते हैं, लेकिन मैं आपको संक्षिप्त में बताना चाहती हूँ कि इस बिल में, जब यह बिल बनेगा, तो जो कम्प्लेंट आयेगी, वह विदिन 90 डेज़ में क्लीयर की जायेगी, जो पनिशमेंट देनी है, वह दी जायेगी।

[श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ]

नौवें नम्बर पर श्रीमती माया सिंह जी ने कहा और वह उस बात को लेते-लेते रेप केस पर आ गई। मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूँ कि यह बात बहुत अच्छी है कि हमें महिलाओं का सम्मान करना चाहिए। आदिकाल से इस देश में संस्कृति रही है और महिलाओं का सम्मान किया जाता है। हम उनकी पूजा करते हैं, सरस्वती के रूप में हम उनसे कहते हैं कि हमें विद्या दो, हम लक्ष्मी के रूप में पूजा करते हैं, उनसे हमेशा लेने की बात करते हैं, उनसे कहते हैं कि लक्ष्मी दो, धन दो, उनकी दुर्गा के रूप में पूजा करते हैं कि हमें शक्ति दो परन्तु कभी हमने सोचा कि उसे सम्मान दिया जाये, उसे मान दिया जाये, उसका जो दायरा है, उसका जो हक है, वह उसे दिया जाये, आज हमें वह देने की जरूरत है।

डा० नज़मा जी ने यह बात कही कि उसको इम्प्लीमेंट कौन करेगा। इसको इम्प्लीमेंट देश का वह समाज करेगा, उसे आप और हम मिलकर करेंगे, जिसकी जिम्मेवारी बनती है, वे उसे करेंगे। कानून बनाना सरकार की जिम्मेवारी बनती है, लेकिन कानून को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए हमारे पास इम्प्लीमेंट एजेंसीज़ हैं, सरकारी तंत्र है। सरकारी तंत्र के साथ हमारे इलेक्ट्रिक मैमबर्स हैं, उन सभी को मिलकर समाज को इस काम को करना पड़ेगा।

डा. नज़मा ए. हेपतुल्ला: मैडम, फिर भी रेप हो रहे हैं।

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: कहीं न कहीं समाज की गलतियाँ हैं। इसके लिए बैठकर बात करेंगे कि इसके क्या दोष हैं। मैं दसवें नम्बर पर बात करना चाहती हूँ। इसमें सभी डॉमेस्टिक वर्कर्स हैं, चाहे वे रजिस्टर्ड हों या अनरजिस्टर्ड हों। अधिनियम की क्लॉज 2(e) में यह शामिल है। डॉमेस्टिक वर्कर चाहे वह रजिस्टर्ड वर्कर हों, चाहे वह अनरजिस्टर्ड वर्कर हो, उसको इस क्लॉज में रखा गया है और लोकल कम्प्लेंट कमेटी इसकी कम्प्लेंट को सुनेगी।

श्रीमती गुन्डु सुधारानी ने *eve-teasing* के बारे में कहा है। इस बिल के अंदर *eve-teasing* नहीं आती है, यह *IPC* के *Section 509* में आती है। हमारे राम कृपाल यादव जी ने भी कहा कि केशों का निपटारा देर से होता है। मैंने जैसा कि अभी खूंटिआ जी के जवाब में बताया कि इसमें निपटारा देर से नहीं होगा। जैसे ही कम्प्लेंट आयेगी, वह चाहे लोकल कम्प्लेंट कमेटी के पास आये या इंटरनल कमेटी के पास आये, उसका निपटारा 90 दिन के अंदर किया जायेगा। श्रीमती कानीमोझी जी ने अपनी बात रखी है। **The Bill includes Armed Forces personnel, students, para-military forces, etc., etc., which is given in Clause 2 (o) (i) and (ii). Agriculture is also included in the Bill combining with Clause 2 (o) with Clause 2 (f) and Clause 2 (g)** दूसरी बात कानीमोझी जी ने यह कही कि *conciliation* provided in the Bill is not as per the direction of the Supreme Court guidelines in the

Vishaka case. I would like to submit that our Bill is broadly in conformity with the Supreme Court guidelines in the Vishaka case. The Supreme Court's judgement was in respect of a particular case. In the present legislation we are trying to cover a variety of situations. Hence we have included the option of conciliation. Since the conciliation process is the only option of women, it is accepted that she would opt for conciliation only if she considers the incidents to be of minor nature.

इसमें और जो दो-तीन लोगों की बातें रहती हैं, मैं समझती हूँ कि इसमें सभी की बातें आ गई हैं। सभी की एक सोच थी कि यह इम्प्लीमेंट कैसे होगा, इसमें देरी तो नहीं होगी, जैसे और कोर्ट्स में केसेज पड़े रहते हैं, ये भी पेंडिंग तो नहीं रहेंगे। मेरा यह मानना है कि हम सब मिलकर जो यह बिल लाए हैं, इसे पारित किया जाए, पास किया जाए। इसके पास करने के बाद जो रूल्स बनेंगे, वे इतने सख्त होंगे कि कामकाजी महिलाओं को अपने कामकाजी स्थल पर एक अच्छा और सुदृढ़ वातावरण मिलेगा। उनको कोई परेशानी न उठानी पड़े कि वह अपना काम छोड़कर घर में बैठे या उन्हें कोई मेंटली टेंशन न हो जाए। उन सभी टेंशन्स को हटाने के लिए ही इस बिल को लाया गया है। महोदय, मेरी आपके माध्यम से और पूरे सदन से यह विनती है कि इस बिल को पास किया जाए।

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I appreciate the rhetoric of the hon. Minister. But I would request her to tell me as to why she has not deemed it fit to clarify as to how this legislation will then dilute section 509 of the IPC which looks upon sexual harassment at workplace as a cognizable offence.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): That is over. Now, the question is:

"That the Bill to provide protection against sexual harassment of women at workplace and for the prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment and for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into considerations."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): I shall, now, take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 30 were added to the Bill

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): I shall, now, take up clause 1 of the Bill. There is one Amendment (No. 2) by the hon. Minister.

Clause 1 - Short Title, extent and commencement

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Sir, I move:

(No. 2) "That at page 2, line 5, for the figure
"2012", the figure "2013" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause I, as amended, was added to the Bill.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, at the time of this stage of the Bill being passed, namely, on the title, I have an objection. Why should we put the word 'sexual harassment' when there is mental harassment? There are other kinds of harassments at the workplace.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): I am now moving on to the Enacting Formula. There is one Amendment (No. 1) by the hon. Minister.

Enacting Formula

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Sir, I move:

(No. 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 the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SPECIAL MENTIONS - (Contd.)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Special Mentions. Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda, not present. Dr. Najma A. Heptulla. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, it is not a procedure that I should read it. It is a very serious matter related to the security of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी को बिठाइए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Order in the House, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is not yet adjourned. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Najmaji.

DR. NAJMA A . HEPTULLA : Sir, with your permission, I would like to read, but please ask the Minister to listen; otherwise who is going to answer it? You are not going to send me the answer, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are not bothered about the security of the country. मंत्री जी, सुन लीजिए। देश की सिक्योरिटी का मामला है, इसलिए मैं बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ, नहीं तो यह घर जाने का टाइम है।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): बोलिए।

Demand to ban the awarding of contracts to chinese companies to protect security interests of the country

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, with your permission, I would like to say that the BSNL, in 2006, had awarded Rs. 560 crore contract to ZTE, a Chinese Company, for providing equipment. On BSNL's move to shortlist Huawei for its mega 93-million-line GSM expansion project worth Rs. 30,000 crore in 2009, IB and Defence Ministry, had said that BSNL should not award telecom equipment contracts to Chinese equipment majors Huawei and ZTE in the interest of national security. But both BSNL and Department of Telecom suggested that Huawei could be awarded the contracts in South India since the region did not share sensitive borders with Pakistan, China and Bangladesh.

Sir, a meeting of the representatives of IB, Defence Ministry, BSNL and Department of Telecom was held in 2009. Defence Ministry representatives, who attended the meeting, were of the view that Huawei has been set up with the

[Dr. Najma A. Heptulla]

assistance of the Chinese Army and has a tainted past in addition to being black-listed in US. Similarly, the other Chinese company, ZTE, also does not have a good track record and, in any case, these two companies should not be allowed to come in any part of the country. Now the BSNL, once again, is set to buy telecom gear worth Rs. 400 crore from China's Huawei.

Sir, I urge upon the Government that as these companies are known to have links with the Chinese State and security apparatus, therefore, their presence in any part of the country may pose national security threat, hence no Chinese company must be awarded for any contract in India. Thank you, Sir.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri Kumar Deepak Das, Not here; Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, not here; Shri Y.S. Chowdary, not here; Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani. Can you please lay it?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, can I please read it ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes.

Demand to set up an inquiry into the reported death of a large number of children in Government hospitals in Delhi

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (GUJARAT): Sir, in the first week of February, 2013, some national newspapers reported that as per RTI application filed by an RTI activist regarding deaths of children in the Safdarjung Hospital between 2008 and 2012, the reply revealed that a total of 8,209 children had died between 2008 and 2012 in the Hospital. Of the total children who died, 3,000 were new-born and 100 children died due to malnutrition. The reply also revealed that five out of the 18 ventilators in the hospital were not functioning. The conditions of the Hospital services at the hospital, and also alleged that women were also dying during pregnancy in the Hospital.

Sir, as per newspaper reports, similar instances were also reported in Delhi's Chacha Nehru Hospital where over 4,500 children died in the last five years. Further,

it was also reported that three Government hospitals in the Capital conducted illegal clinical drug trials on nearly 3,500 children during the last five years. The hospitals are Safdarjung Hospital, 2,056 children; Kalawati Saran Children Hospital, 1,023, and Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Hospital, 400. Hence, I demand, Sir, that the Health Ministry should immediately set up an inquiry into these findings and ensure that the erring officials and doctors are duly punished for dereliction of duty. Thank you, Sir.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri Mandaviya Absent.

**Demand To institute inquiry into the death of Rabha tribals in police lathi-charge
in Rabha Hosang Autonomous Council area in Assam**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (UTTARAKHAND): Sir, Rabha Tribals of Assam are one of the most brave, intelligent and patriotic people who have contributed enormously in the growth and development of the State. Having been deprived of the fruits of progress, they were given a Rabha Hosang Autonomous Council after a prolonged struggle in 1995. Unfortunately, till this date, neither the boundary for this Autonomous Council has been demarcated nor elections to the Autonomous Council have been held. This has violated the sanctity of Government's assurance to the poor Rabha Tribals and shaken their confidence in the democratic institutions of the country. To demand their democratic rights, 34 various organizations of Rabha Tribals began an agitation in February and to emphasize their woes and agony on this issue, they declared the Panchayat elections in Assam as a farce and felt that a Government which as deprived them of the elections for the 18 years is holding Panchayati elections to rub salt on their wounds and to facilitate Bangladeshi infiltrators get elected in such an electoral exercise. So, they opposed the Panchayat elections in a non-violent *satyagraha*. But, the brute police force of the State Government opened fire on them and, without any warning, they lathi-charged and fired tear gas shells targeting the demonstrators on their chests and foreheads. The violence has left 20 Rabha Tribals dead on 12th February. I demand a thorough enquiry into this incident and immediate instructions to the State Government be given to hold elections to Rabha Hosang Autonomous Council and demarcate their boundary. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri Darshan Singh Yadav-Absent.

The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow, the 27th February, 2013.

The House then adjourned at twenty-seven minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 27th February, 2013.

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