

## RAJYA SABHA

*Tuesday, 18th February 2014/29th Magha 1935 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

Mr. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### **DEMAND TO INCLUDE 17 BACKWARD CASTES IN THE CATEGORY OF SCHEDULED CASTE**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 341. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please... ...*(Interruptions)*...  
Q. No. 341. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, हम लोगों ने नोटिस दिया है कि 17 पिछड़ी जातियों को अनुसूचित जातियों में शामिल करने के लिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please restore order in the House.  
...*(Interruptions)*... Allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, हमने नोटिस दिया है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 1200 hours.

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

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The House re-assembled at 12 o'clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

### **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**

#### **Production of CBM gas from coal mines**

\*341. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has an estimate of the quantity of Coal-Bed Methane (CBM) gas reserves in the coal mines that are currently not utilised for production of coal, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government proposes to allow Coal India Limited (CIL), State-owned and private companies to produce CBM gas from their coal blocks, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the methodology used for pricing of such gas and the revenue sharing mechanism with Government; and

(d) the impact that the production of CBM gas from these coal blocks will have on the total natural gas production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Ministry of Coal has informed that Government does not have an estimation of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) gas resources in coal mine.

(b) Yes Sir. Government has recently approved an amendment to the existing CBM Policy for giving exploration and exploitation rights of CBM to Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries and other Central/State Coal mining PSUs for mining lease areas held by them. The terms and conditions applicable for CBM operations to be carried out by CIL, its subsidiaries and other Central/State Coal mining PSUs is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Coal India Limited and other Central/State Coal mining PSUs would comply with the existing policy of the Government of India for utilization and pricing of natural gas. They will be required to pay Royalty and requisite fees, levies and taxes as applicable from time to time to State/Central Government at the prevailing rates. Government has approved the gas price formula based on the Rangarajan Committee recommendations, which will be applicable from 1st April, 2014 for a period of 5 years. The revised gas price as per this formula will be applicable to all natural gas including CBM.

(d) While the current policy initiative of the Government will boost production of CBM, the impact on total gas production in the country cannot be estimated in view of (a) above.

#### ***Statement***

*Terms and conditions applicable for CBM operations to be carried out by Coal India Ltd. (CIL), its subsidiaries and other Central/State coal mining PSUs*

1. As a lease holder, Coal India Ltd., its subsidiaries and other Central/State PSUs will comply with the ORD Act 1948 and P&NG Rules 1959 for CBM operations in all such blocks;
2. Lessees would comply with the existing policy of the Government of India for utilization and pricing of Natural gas.
3. Lessees will be required to pay Royalty and requisite fees, levies and taxes as applicable from time to time to State/Central Government at the

- prevailing rates and at par with the payments which are required to be made for natural gas and as revised from time to time.
4. Exemption from payment of customs duty on imports under Sl. No. 360 of notification no. 12/2012 customs dated 17th March, 2012 will be applicable.
  5. Income tax will be payable as per the Income Tax Act, 1961.
  6. Lessees shall submit application under the PNG rules for grant of Mining Lease (ML) for CBM to MOPNG along with detailed recommendations of CMPDIL.
  7. Annual Coal mining plans will be filed with Directorate General of Hydrocarbon (DGH), for committed work programme and target for production of CBM during the year, and the same will be incorporated in the MOU between Ministry of Coal and the lessee.
  8. Within 24 months of grant of CBM mining lease, the lessee shall submit Field Development Plan (FDP) to DGH for information and record, under intimation to the Ministry of Coal (MOC). FDP so submitted shall have the approval of the Board of the lessee.
  9. The time period for submission of FDP may be extended by 12 months by MOPNG on a case to case basis with sufficient justifications.
  10. For delay in submission of appraisal plan and FDP beyond 36 months, the lessee will be liable to pay a penalty of Rs. One lakh per month.
  11. The lessee shall start production not later than the projected date in the FDP. For delay in production; lessee would be liable to pay a penalty of Rs. One lakh per month of delay.
  12. Lessee shall not be allowed to alienate CBM lease rights.
  13. Lessee shall not be allowed to involve third parties for CBM exploitation except through equity participation with Central/State PSUs with experience in CBM operations; majority stake shall remain with Lessee.
  14. Relinquishment of CBM mining lease will be co-terminus with coal lease.
  15. CBM areas covered under coal mining lease area will be utilized by the lessee in a manner so as to facilitate extraction of CBM prior to coal

mining operations or simultaneously with coal mining operations to optimally develop and conserve CBM.

16. All statutory requirements relating to Environment, Safety, etc. shall be complied with by the Lessee.

#### **Withdrawal of Pre-2005 bank notes**

\*342. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently announced to withdraw from circulation all currency notes printed prior to 2005;
- (b) if so, what is the objective of such a move;
- (c) whether the black money in circulation which is worth several crores would be under check by such a move; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India has announced the decision to withdraw from circulation all currency notes printed prior to 2005. It is a standard international practice to withdraw old series of bank notes from time to time. The objective of withdrawal of bank notes printed prior to 2005 is to remove them from the market as they have fewer security features compared to bank notes printed after 2005. It is expected that this will prevent counterfeiting of bank notes.

#### **Shortage of power supply in Tamil Nadu**

\*343. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for the continued poor performance by Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), resulting in a shortfall of nearly 2500 MW of power supply in Tamil Nadu in the recent months since November, 2013;
- (b) whether the Central Government has conducted any probe to ascertain if there was a "concerted conspiracy" to plunge the State into darkness;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the effective measures taken by the Central Government to maximize power generation and restore full power supply to Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Central Generating Stations (CGSs) supplying power to Tamil Nadu have shown an overall increasing trend in generation since November, 2013. Actual generation of CGSs in which Tamil Nadu has got share/allocation, for the period November, 2013 to January, 2014, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) In order to maximise power generation to Tamil Nadu, a total of 7270 MW power generation capacity is targeted to be added in the Twelfth Plan, comprising 4,750 MW in the Central sector, 1,860 MW in the State sector, and 660 MW in the private sector.

**Statement**

*Actual generation of Central Sector Generating Stations in which  
Tamil Nadu has got share/allocation*

Name of the Station	Monitored Capacity as on 31.12.2013 MW	Nov.-13 Actual Gen MU	Dec.-13 Actual Gen MU	Jan.-14 * Actual Gen MU
Kaiga	880	415	530	568
Kudankullam	0	0	0	0
Madras A.P.S.	440	167	252	252
Neyveli (Ext) TPS	420	182	276	312
Neyveli TPS-1	600	253	373	408
Neyveli TPS-II	1470	812	899	1069
Neyveli TPS-II EXP	250	0	0	0
R. Gandhi CCPP (Liq.)	360	0	37	197
Ramagundem STPS	2600	1716	1800	1729
Simhadri	2000	1025	1297	1382
Vallur TPP	1000	361	343	553
Talcher STPS St-II	2000	1360	1387	1441
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>12020</b>	<b>6291</b>	<b>7194</b>	<b>7910</b>

\*Provisional.

**Free insurance coverage with LPG connection**

\*344. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

- (a) whether it is a fact that some oil companies are providing free insurance coverage with every LPG connection in some parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to extend this facility in Maharashtra and rest of the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (d) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that they do not provide any free insurance coverage with LPG gas connection in the name of the individual customers. However, their LPG distributors act as Principal and are responsible for taking insurance policy for accidents, including Third Party Insurance cover to persons and properties, including in the State of Maharashtra. In addition, OMCs jointly take a comprehensive insurance policy called 'Public Liability Policy' for Oil Industries, covering established cases of LPG accidents which include personal accident cover, medical expenses, property damage at authorized customers registered premises as per the provisions of the policy of the Insurance Company. This Public Liability Policy covers the whole country, including Maharashtra.

**Tax mobilization and fiscal deficit**

\*345. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of tax mobilized till January 1, 2014 during the current financial year and the revised estimate for the year;
- (b) the level of fiscal deficit recorded so far this financial year and the revised estimate for the financial year;
- (c) the total amount expended by Government as subsidies for vulnerable sections of the society; and

(d) the details of estimated taxes forgone during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The details of tax mobilized till 31st December, 2013 during the current financial year through direct and indirect taxes is given below:

Nature of Taxes	Total amount collected till 31st December, 2013
Direct Taxes	Rs. 415327 crore
Indirect Taxes	Rs. 354592 crore

Revised Estimate relating to collection of direct and indirect taxes for the year 2013-14 has already been laid in the Parliament on 17th February, 2014 while presenting the Interim Budget 2014-15.

(b) The fiscal deficit recorded during the current financial year upto December, 2013 was Rs.5,16,390 crore. Revised Estimate of Fiscal Deficit in 2013-14 has already been laid in the Parliament on 17th February, 2014 while presenting the Interim Budget 2014-15.

(c) As per information available, an amount of Rs. 188899 crore (upto December, 2013) was spent on Major Subsidies which *inter alia* include Food, Fertilizers, and Petroleum.

(d) At this stage, it is not feasible to estimate the total amount of taxes foregone during the current financial year since no estimates of revenue foregone are prepared for the Interim Budget.

#### **Power generation with the help of IIT-Madras**

\*346. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken towards generation of power with the help of IIT-Madras, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how much power the project would generate;

(c) the financial burden to be borne by Government in such projects;

(d) the scheduled time for the completion of the project; and

(e) the envisaged share of power for Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) Government of India has no proposal with regard to generation of power with the help of IIT. Madras. However, a proposal on Un-interrupted Direct Current (UDC) was received from IIT Madras for providing Un-interrupted limited power to domestic consumers during black outs/load shedding. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Anil Kakodkar, Chairman, IIT, Bombay has been constituted by Ministry of HRD for exploring implementation of the Un-interrupted DC (UDC) supply project.

#### **Increasing privatisation of healthcare services**

\*347. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that the healthcare services in the country are increasingly becoming privatized and the poor people are suffering; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures outlined in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There is no evidence to suggest that the health services of the country are increasingly becoming privatized.

(b) Question does not arise.

#### **Subsidized LPG cylinders**

†\*348. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to raise the number of subsidized domestic gas cylinders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of burden likely to be borne by Government exchequer due to this decision; and

(d) the date from which the increased number of cylinders are proposed to be made available?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) (b) and (d) Government has revised the annual cap on supply of subsidized LPG cylinder per domestic connection from 9 to 11 *w.e.f.* 01.02.2014 for the year 2013-14 and to 12 from the year 2014-15.

(c) The additional financial burden estimated for a change in annual cap from 9 to 12 would be around Rs. 3801 crore per annum.

#### **Settlement of insurance claims in Uttarakhand**

\*349. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the claims filed by people of Uttarakhand, affected by natural calamity, with various public sector insurance companies have been settled;

(b) if not, how much more time will be taken by the insurance companies to settle these claims; and

(c) the details of efforts made by Government and insurance companies to settle the claims at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) With respect to claims arising from the Uttarakhand natural calamity, Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) have settled death claims under 429 policies for Rs.6.79 crores and have also settled Accident/Disability claims on 246 policies for Rs.2.99 crores as on 11.2.14. There is no claim intimated which is pending for settlement with LIC, arising from the Uttarakhand natural calamity as on 11.2.14 The four Public Sector General Insurance Companies (PSGICs) have settled 756 claims amounting to Rs. 94.85 crores, out of the 1018 claims arising from the Uttarakhand natural calamity, which were reported to these companies upto 11.2.2014.

(b) There are 262 claims pending in respect of the four Public Sector General Insurance Companies (PSGICs). These include the claims pertaining to large project losses in sectors like hydro-electric power, which will take some time to clear as such policies are extended to cover loss of profit and are subject to Reinstatement Clause which implies that the damaged property is to be reconstructed before final settlement. There are some individual claims pending for want of required documents from the claimants.

(c) LIC and the public sector general insurance companies were directed to take all measures to facilitate expeditious settlement of claims arising from the Uttarakhand disaster. A procedure has also been prescribed by the Registrar General of India. Ministry of Home Affairs regarding registration of death of missing persons due to the natural disaster in the State. The public sector insurance companies have taken special steps to settle claims promptly including setting up of help desks to assist claimants and appointing nodal officers for close monitoring of claim settlement. LIC has relaxed the rules of claim settlement procedure besides holding special claim settlement camps in worst affected villages. The public sector general insurance companies have enhanced the financial authority of its officials for expeditious settlement of claims and condoned the delay in reporting of claims and submission of documents by the insured. Wide publicity was given for creating awareness among claimants to facilitate lodging of claims and settlement.

#### **Family pension under NPS**

\*350. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of family pension sanctioned, so far, under the New Pension Scheme (NPS) to the families of deceased Central Government employees;

(b) whether family pension at the rate of old pension scheme to these family members of deceased employees has been stopped after coming into force of the New Pension Scheme;

(c) if not, the fate of those who have been receiving family pension under NPS at the rate of old pension scheme;

(d) whether some of the deceased employees have left behind them only few thousands rupees as Contributory Pension Fund (CPF) with the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL); and

(e) if so, how Government would pay them family pension from their CPF?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Central Pension Accounting Office has informed that as per its records there are 1900 cases of family pension and 20 cases of disability pension under National Pension System (NPS).

(b) and (c) The pension of the Government servants (except in the Armed

Forces) appointed on or after 01.01.2004 is regulated by the NPS which is a defined contribution pension system. Employees appointed in the service of Central Government prior to this date are not covered by NPS. However, even after the introduction of NPS, the benefit of family pension is available to the families of the deceased Central Government employees covered under the NPS. Hence, family pension, at the rate of old pension scheme, to family members of deceased employees, who were in the service of the Central Government on or after 01.01.2004, is not denied or affected due to the implementation of NPS, as per the Office Memorandum (OM) No. 38/41/06/P&PW(A) dated 05.05.2009 of the Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. This OM envisages payment of various benefits on death/discharge of a Government employee after adjustment of the monthly annuitised pension from the accumulated funds in the NPS account of the employee.

(d) and (e) National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) has informed that a few deceased employees, who passed away within a short span after joining NPS, had minimal accumulated pension wealth in their NPS accounts. However, as stated in reply to parts (b) and (c) above, the family members of the deceased employees are covered by the family pension.

#### **Increase in subsidized gas cylinders for the consumer**

\*351. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to raise the cap on subsidized LPG cylinders from 9 to 12 cylinders per household;

(b) if so, on what grounds the decision to lay cap upto 9 cylinders was taken and the reason for the same cap being raised to 12 cylinders;

(c) the present market price of LPG cylinders and the price at which subsidized cylinders are being provided to the common people; and

(d) whether this step amounts to weakening the resolve of Government to cut subsidies in order to raise the economic growth of the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a), (b) and (d) On receipt of representations from various quarters, Government has revised the annual cap on subsidized LPG cylinders from 9 to 11 *w.e.f.* 01.02.2014 for the year 2013-14 and to 12 from the year 2014-15.

(c) As on 1.02.2014, price of domestic non-subsidized and subsidized 14.2 Kg LPG cylinder at Delhi is Rs. 1134.00 and Rs 414.00 per cylinder respectively.

#### **Gas supply by pipeline**

\*352. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a long standing demand for supplying gas through pipeline, particularly in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto and the reasons for delay in its approval; and

(c) the names of cities and towns which will be connected through pipeline for gas supply during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) to (c) Authorization for development of city or local natural gas distribution (CGD) networks in three Geographical Areas (GAs) covering various areas in the State of Maharashtra have been issued as per the following details:

Sl. No.	Name of the Geographical Area	Authorized Entity
1.	Mumbai and Greater Mumbai	Mahanagar Gas Limited
2.	Thane City and adjoining contiguous areas	Mahanagar Gas Limited
3.	Pune City including Pimpri Chinchwad along with adjoining contiguous areas of Hinjewadi, Chakan and Telegaon	Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited

Additional GAs comprising of Raigad, Pune and Thane districts, excluding the areas already authorized, are currently under bidding for grant of authorization for development of CGD networks. Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB) has envisaged a phased roll out plan of CGD network development in several GAs covering various cities/towns in different States including 29 cities/towns in the State of Maharashtra, as per details given in Statement (*See* below). These GAs would be included in bidding rounds by PNGRB in a phased manner taking into account the natural gas pipeline connectivity/natural gas availability.

*Cities/towns including State of Maharashtra where  
CGD Network is planned*

Sl. No.	City Enroute	State
1	2	3
1	Chitoor	A.P
2	Kakinada	A.P
3	Yanam	A.P
4	Rajahmundry	A.P
5	Khammam	A.P
6	Tirupati	A.P
7	Eluru	A.P
8	Suriapet	A.P
9	Guntur	A.P
10	Nalgonda	A.P
11	Vijayawada	A.P
12	Vishakapatnam	A.P
13	Vizianagaram	A.P
14	Bhimumpatnam	A.P
15	Srikakulam	A.P
16	Hyderabad	A.P
17	Secunderabad*	A.P
18	Sangareddy	A.P
19	Zahirabad	A.P
20	Shaund	A.P
21	Mallavaram	A.P
22	Warangal	A.P

1	2	3
23	Karimnagar	A.P
24	Nizamabad	A.P
25	Adilabad	A.P
26	Kottaguddem	A.P
27	Duliajan	Assam
28	Dibrugarh	Assam
29	Shivsagar	Assam
30	Moran	Assam
31	Jorhat	Assam
32	Silchar	Assam
33	Nawada	Bihar
34	Deoghar	Bihar
35	Gaya	Bihar
36	Sasaram	Bihar
37	Patna	Bihar
38	Chappra	Bihar
39	Buxar	Bihar
40	Jehanabad	Bihar
41	Arrah	Bihar
42	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
43	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
44	Durg	Chhattisgarh
45	Bhillai	Chhattisgarh
46	Daman	Daman and Silvassa

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1	2	3
47	Silvasa	Daman and Silvassa
48	Delhi	Delhi
49	Goa	Goa
50	Hazira	Gujarat
51	Surat	Gujarat
52	Ankleshwar	Gujarat
53	Bharuch	Gujarat
54	Vadodara	Gujarat
55	Dahod	Gujarat
56	Valsad	Gujarat
57	Navasari	Gujarat
58	Billimora	Gujarat
59	Gandevi	Gujarat
60	Khambhat	Gujarat
61	Ballabh Vidhyanagar	Gujarat
62	Halol-Kalol	Gujarat
63	Kheda	Gujarat
64	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
65	Gandhinagar	Gujarat
66	Mehsana	Gujarat
67	Sabharkanta	Gujarat
68	Surendranagar	Gujarat
69	Rajkot	Gujarat
70	Jamnagar	Gujarat

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1	2	3
71	Bhuj	Gujarat
72	Kandala	Gujarat
73	Bhavnagar	Gujarat
74	Banaskantha	Gujarat
75	Umbergaon	Gujarat
76	Yamunanagar	Haryana
77	Jagadari	Haryana
78	Dabwali	Haryana
79	Faridabad	Haryana
80	Gurgaon	Haryana
81	Rewari	Haryana
82	Rohtak	Haryana
83	Hissar	Haryana
84	Jind	Haryana
85	Sonepat	Haryana
86	Panipat	Haryana
87	Karnal	Haryana
88	Kurukshetra	Haryana
89	Ambala	Haryana
90	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir
91	Katra	Jammu and Kashmir
92	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir
93	Chota Nagpur	Jharkhand
94	Dhanbad	Jharkhand



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1	2	3
95	Giridih	Jharkhand
96	Kodarma	Jharkhand
97	Hazaribag	Jharkhand
98	Bokaro	Jharkhand
99	Chamranjagar	Karnataka
100	Kollegal	Karnataka
101	Mysore	Karnataka
102	Ramanagaram	Karnataka
103	Bengaluru	Karnataka
104	Kolar	Karnataka
105	Kolar Gold Fields	Karnataka
106	Mulbagal	Karnataka
107	Bangarapet	Karnataka
108	Ramanagaram	Karnataka
109	Kunigal	Karnataka
110	Sri Rangapatnam	Karnataka
111	Mandya	Karnataka
112	Hassan	Karnataka
113	Saklshpur	Karnataka
114	Chikmangalur	Karnataka
115	Madikeri	Karnataka
116	Mangalore	Karnataka
117	Suratkal	Karnataka
118	Udupi	Karnataka

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1	2	3
119	Kasarakod	Karnataka
120	Tumkur	Karnataka
121	Koppal	Karnataka
122	Hampi	Karnataka
123	Chitradurg	Karnataka
124	Davangere	Karnataka
125	Gadag	Karnataka
126	Bellary	Karnataka
127	Shimoga	Karnataka
128	Hubli-Dharwad	Karnataka
129	Charwadmarga	Karnataka
130	Homnabad	Karnataka
131	Bidar	Karnataka
132	Karakal	Kerala
133	Kasaragod	Kerala
134	Madikeri	Kerala
135	Kannur	Kerala
136	Mahe	Kerala
137	Kalpetta	Kerala
138	Khozikhode	Kerala
139	Mallapuram	Kerala
140	Palakad (Palghat)	Kerala
141	Thrissur	Kerala
142	Ernalyulam	Kerala

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1	2	3
143	Kochi	Kerala
144	Kottayam	Kerala
145	Alapuzha	Kerala
146	Periyar	Kerala
147	Kollam	Kerala
148	Thiruvanthapuram	Kerala
149	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh
150	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh
151	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh
152	Shahjapur	Madhya Pradesh
153	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
154	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
155	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
156	Vijaipur	Madhya Pradesh
157	Guna	Madhya Pradesh
158	Raghogarh	Madhya Pradesh
159	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh
160	Datia	Madhya Pradesh
161	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh
162	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh
163	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh
164	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
165	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh
166	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh

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1	2	3
167	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh
168	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh
169	Betul	Madhya Pradesh
170	Chindwara	Madhya Pradesh
171	Nagpur	Maharashtra
172	Kolhapur	Maharashtra
173	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
174	Satara	Maharashtra
175	Alibag	Maharashtra
176	Mumbai	Maharashtra
177	Chandrapur	Maharashtra
178	Gadchiroli	Maharashtra
179	Yavatmal	Maharashtra
180	Wardha	Maharashtra
181	Solapur	Maharashtra
182	Osmanabad	Maharashtra
183	Karmala	Maharashtra
184	Latur	Maharashtra
185	Ahmadnagar	Maharashtra
186	Shirdi	Maharashtra
187	Nashik	Maharashtra
188	Pune	Maharashtra
189	Lonavala	Maharashtra
190	Khopoli	Maharashtra

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1	2	3
191	Matheran	Maharashtra
192	Wadgaon	Maharashtra
193	Panvel	Maharashtra
194	Kalyan	Maharashtra
195	Thane	Maharashtra
196	Shahpur	Maharashtra
197	Murbad	Maharashtra
198	Tarapur	Maharashtra
199	Amravati	Maharashtra
200	Paralakhemundi	Odisha
201	Rourkela	Odisha
202	Chattrapur	Odisha
203	Khordha	Odisha
204	Bhubaneshwar	Odisha
205	Jajapur	Odisha
206	Bhadrak	Odisha
207	Ananapur	Odisha
208	Kamakhyanagar	Odisha
209	Baleshwar	Odisha
210	Baripada	Odisha
211	Pondicherry	Puducherry
212	Rajpura	Punjab
213	Nangal	Punjab
214	Patiala	Punjab

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1	2	3
215	Mandi Govindgarh	Punjab
216	Sangrur	Punjab
217	Ludhiana	Punjab
218	Jalandhar	Punjab
219	Amritsar	Punjab
220	Bhatinda	Punjab
221	Pathankot	Punjab
222	Hoshiarpur	Punjab
223	Kota	Rajasthan
224	Banswari	Rajasthan
225	Dungarpur	Rajasthan
226	Udaipur	Rajasthan
227	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan
228	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
229	Jaipur	Rajasthan
230	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
231	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan
232	Bikaner	Rajasthan
233	Sriganganagar	Rajasthan
234	Ajmer	Rajasthan
235	Badmer	Rajasthan
236	Jaisalmar	Rajasthan
237	Bhiwadi	Rajasthan
238	Hosur	Tamil Nadu

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1	2	3
239	Krishnagiri	Tamil Nadu
240	Khichpuram	Tamil Nadu
241	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
242	Kanchipuram	Tamil Nadu
243	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu
244	Kallakurichichi	Tamil Nadu
245	Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu
246	Cudalore	Tamil Nadu
247	Salem	Tamil Nadu
248	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu
249	Lalgudi	Tamil Nadu
250	Namakkal	Tamil Nadu
251	Karur	Tamil Nadu
252	Erode	Tamil Nadu
253	Tiruchchirapalli	Tamil Nadu
254	Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu
255	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu
256	Padukkottai	Tamil Nadu
257	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
258	Virudunagar	Tamil Nadu
259	Aruppukkotai	Tamil Nadu
260	Kovilpatti	Tamil Nadu
261	Tirublveli	Tamil Nadu
262	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu
263	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu

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1	2	3
264	Udhagammandalam	Tamil Nadu
265	Tiruttani	Tamil Nadu
266	Agartala	Tripura
267	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh
268	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
269	Auraiya	Uttar Pradesh
270 j	Dibiyapur	Uttar Pradesh
271	Phaphund	Uttar Pradesh
272	Babarpur	Uttar Pradesh
273	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh
274	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh
275	Jagdishpur	Uttar Pradesh
276	Badayun	Uttar Pradesh
277	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh
278	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh
279	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh
280	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
281	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
282	Hathras	Uttar Pradesh
283	Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh
284	Khurja	Uttar Pradesh
285	Bulandshahr	Uttar Pradesh
286	Dadri	Uttar Pradesh
287	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh

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1	2	3
288	Modinagar	Uttar Pradesh
289	Muzzafarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
290	Saharnpur	Uttar Pradesh
291	Noida	Uttar Pradesh
292	Greater Noida	Uttar Pradesh
293	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh
294	Hapur	Uttar Pradesh
295	Garhmukteshwar	Uttar Pradesh
296	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh
297	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
298	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
299	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh
300	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
301	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
302	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh
303	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh
304	Bhadohi	Uttar Pradesh
305	Mau	Uttar Pradesh
306	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh
307	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh
308	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh
309	Akbarpur	Uttar Pradesh
310	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh
311	Raebareli	Uttar Pradesh

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1	2	3
312	Baghpat	Uttar Pradesh
313	Kashipur	Uttarakhand
314	Ramnagar	Uttarakhand
315	Roorkee	Uttarakhand
316	Haridwar	Uttarakhand
317	Rudrapur	Uttarakhand
318	Haldwani	Uttarakhand
319	Kathgodam	Uttarakhand
320	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
321	Rishikesh	Uttarakhand
322	Kharagpur	West Bengal
323	Medinipur	West Bengal
324	Tamlk	West Bengal
325	Kaora	West Bengal
326	Alipur	West Bengal
327	Kolkata	West Bengal
328	Haldia	West Bengal
329	Bankura	West Bengal
330	Asansol	West Bengal
331	Durgapur	West Bengal

**Irregularities committed by empanelled private hospitals**

†\*353. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that various kinds of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

irregularities are being committed in the private hospitals included in the panel of Central Government;

(b) whether the Ministry is also aware of the fact that private hospitals are extracting crores of rupees from Government by declaring patients who pass away during the treatment, as alive for many days;

(c) whether any mechanism would be put in place for ascertaining the actual time of death of the patients who die during the treatment; and

(d) if not, the manner in which such wrong practices prevailing in the empanelled hospitals would be curbed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Various cases of deficiency in services like denial of credit facility in emergency cases, overcharging, dishonouring the permission letter issued by the competent authorities etc., have been received against the private hospitals empanelled under Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) and appropriate action against them has been taken in such cases for violation of the terms and conditions of empanelment.

(b) to (d) There is no such case on record. The high value bills of hospitals are thoroughly scrutinized in consultation with experts, as and when required.

#### **Decrease in domestic air traffic at Mumbai and Delhi**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Mumbai and Delhi's share in domestic air traffic has decreased;

(b) if so, the comparative details thereof for the last three years as compared with Hyderabad and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the domestic air traffic share of these cities in future?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The domestic passenger traffic handled at CSI Airport, Mumbai and IGI Airport, Delhi during the first nine months of the current financial year 2013-14 was higher as compared to the same period in 2012-13. Details of domestic passenger traffic handled

at these two airports for the last two years and current year (April- December, 2013) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The share of domestic passenger traffic in respect of Hyderabad airport during the last three years *i.e.* 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 was 5.4%, 5.4% and 5.3% respectively.

(c) Does not arise.

***Statement***

*Details about number of domestic passengers handled at CSIA,  
IGIA and RGIA during 2010-11 to 2012-13 and April-December, 2012  
and April-December, 2013*

**Number of domestic passengers handled at CSIA, IGIA & RGIA during  
2010-11 to 2012-13 and April-Dec 2012 & April-Dec 2013**

Year	Mumbai	Delhi	Hyderabad	All India
2010-11	19995453	20667113	5712106	105522726
2011-12	21043608	25131956	6515002	121506718
2012-13	20276951	22802309	6153297	116367526
2012-13 (April-Dec.)	14883008	17007350	4599831	86218569
2013-14 (April - Dec.)	16357393	18152279	4694707	91824883

**% share of domestic passengers handled by CSIA, IGIA & RGIA  
during 2010-11 to 2012-13 and April-December 2012 and April - December 2013**

Year	Mumbai	Delhi	Hyderabad	All India
2010-11	18.9	19.6	5.4	100.0
2011-12	17.3	20.7	5.4	100.0
2012-13	17.4	19.6	5.3	100.0
2012-13(April - December)	17.3	19.7	5.3	100.0
2013-14 (April - December)	17.8	19.8	5.1	100.0

**Blacklisting of loan defaulters**

\*355. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector banks extend loan facility to those borrowers who had defaulted or fraudulently secured loans and have been charge-sheeted for the same;

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

(c) whether Government would blacklist those borrowers who have defaulted/fraudulently secured loans from banks and strict instructions would be issued to banks that those borrowers who had fraudulently secured loans and who have been charge-sheeted for the banking frauds would not be extended any loan facility in view of alarming increase in Non-Performing Assets (NPA), if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) RBI Master Circular on Wilful Defaulters dated July 1, 2013 provides that no additional facilities are to be granted by any bank/FI to the listed wilful defaulters. In addition, where banks / FIs have identified siphoning/diversion of funds, misrepresentation, falsification of accounts and fraudulent transactions, such borrowers are debarred from institutional finance for floating new ventures for a period of 5 years from the date their names are published in the list of wilful defaulters by the RBI. The legal process including criminal proceedings wherever warranted, against the borrowers/guarantors and foreclosure of recovery of dues are initiated expeditiously. To prevent the access to the capital markets by the wilful defaulters, the list of wilful defaulters (non-suit filed and suit filed accounts) are forwarded to SEBI by RBI and Credit Information Bureau (India) Ltd. (CIBIL) respectively.

RBI collates and disseminates, information about the non-suit filed defaulting borrowal accounts of Rs. 1 crore and willful defaults of Rs. 25 lakh and above, to banks and FIs for their confidential use. Section 45 E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 prohibits the Reserve Bank from disclosing 'credit information' except in the manner provided therein. Similar information in respect of suit-filed cases is available on the websites of the four Credit Information Companies (CICs) viz. (i) Experian Credit Information Company of India Private Limited, (ii) Equifax Credit

Information Services Private Limited, (iii) High Mark Credit Information Services Private Limited and (iv) Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL).

RBI Master Circular on Frauds - Classification and Reporting, dated July 1, 2013, states that on receipt of fraud reports by RBI and bank boards, various steps are initiated including reporting the case to CBI/Police/SFIO, staff accountability, recovery, insurance claim and streamlining the system so that frauds do not recur. Further, Caution advices are issued to banks by RBI Central Fraud Monitoring Cell. In addition, third parties and professionals are also held accountable if they have played a vital role in credit sanction/disbursement or facilitated the perpetration of frauds. Banks also report to Indian Banks Association (IBA) the details of such third parties involved in frauds.

RBI Master Circulars mentioned above are updated from time to time to handle the cases of wilful defaulters and fraudulent borrowers arising in the banking sector.

#### **Better medical facilities in rural areas**

\*356. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a majority of about 700 million people live in rural areas of the country where the condition of medical facilities is deplorable;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of steps being taken by Government to provide better medical facilities in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As per Census 2011, 83.3 crore people live in rural areas. They are being served by an existing public health network that comprises of 148366 Sub Health Centres (SCs), 24049 Public Health Centres (PHCs) and 4833 Community Health Centres (CHCs). However, there are gaps in terms of infrastructure and human resources.

Public Health is a State subject. However, Government of India launched National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005 under which financial support is provided to the States/UTs to strengthen the hands of the State/UT Governments. Over Rs. 1 lac crore has been released to the States/UTs so far by Central Government under the Mission to strengthen their health systems including for

establishment/renovation/upgradation of health facilities, engagement of doctors, nurse and other trained medical staff on contractual basis, procurement of drugs, equipment and consumables, ambulances, Mobile Medical Units etc., based on the requirement posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans(PIPs). Support under the NRHM is also provided for higher remuneration and development of residential facilities for medical personnel in rural and remote areas.

In addition, the following steps have been taken to improve the availability of doctors particularly in rural areas:

- (i) rationalization in the norms of medical education, such as, relaxation in land requirements, bed strength, increase in ceiling for maximum intake for undergraduates, enhancements of teacher-student ratio in PG etc., which has resulted in a very substantial increase in number of undergraduate and post graduate seats; and
- (ii) amendments in the Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations, 2000 to incentivize the doctors to work in remote and difficult areas, by providing—
  - (a) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
  - (b) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

#### **Rise in number of TB patients in Bihar**

†\*357. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of Tuberculosis (TB) patients in Bihar is increasing day by day;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures taken for its prevention along with the facilities being provided to these patients?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The number of TB patients registered under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program (RNTCP) in Bihar is not increasing. The number of TB patients registered under RNTCP in Bihar in the last five years is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Early diagnosis and treatment of all forms of TB, including multi-drug resistant TB and TB associated with HIV, cuts the chain of transmission of TB. For this, RNTCP, based on WHO recommended strategy of Directly Observed Treatment Short Course Chemotherapy (DOTS), is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the State of Bihar.

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 lac 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, of which 736 are in Bihar. Treatment centres (DOT centres) have been established near to residence of patients to the extent possible. All government hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHC), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Sub-centres are DOT Centres.

In addition, NGOs, Private Practitioners (PPs) involved under the RNTCP, Community Volunteers, Anganwadi workers, Women Self Groups etc. also function as DOT Providers/DOT Centres.

Drugs are provided under direct observation and the patients are monitored so that they complete their treatment.

Programmatic Management of Drug Resistant TB (PMDT) services and TB-HIV collaborative activities for TB-HIV co-infection are being implemented throughout the country among the urban as well as rural people.

ACSM is an in-built component of RNTCP, which helps in creating awareness about the diseases, its curability and facilities provided, thereby helping in prevention of the disease.



**Statement**

*Number of TB patients registered under RNTCP in Bihar in last five years:*

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
No. of TB patients registered	84,404	82,401	78,510	76,484	73,537

**Demand for power during Twelfth Plan**

\*358. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment of the demand of power by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the targets fixed, if any, for power generation during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, source-wise;

(c) whether Government has made any assessment of the funds/investment required for augmentation of power generation capacity during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

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

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to achieve the targets set during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The 18th Electric Power Survey (EPS) of India undertaken by Central Electricity Authority has assessed the demand of power by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan, that is, 2016-17 as 1354.8 Billion Units (BU) of electric energy and Annual Peak Electric Load of 1,99,500 Mega Watt (MW). To meet this demand, a total capacity addition target of 88,537 MW has been fixed from conventional sources for the Twelfth Plan comprising of Hydro: 10,897 MW, Thermal: 72,340 MW and Nuclear: 5,300 MW. In addition, the capacity addition target from Renewable Energy Sources (RES) is 30,000 MW.

(c) and (d) The Government has made assessment of requirement of funds to the tune of Rs.5,74,214 crores, for power generation capacity projects likely to be commissioned during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Sector wise break up is: Central Sector - Rs. 1,90,298 crores, State Sector - Rs.96,396 crores and Private Sector - Rs.2,87,520 crores.

(e) Steps taken to achieve the generation target set during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, *inter-alia*, are:

- (i) Acceleration in generation capacity addition during Twelfth Plan with a proposed target of 88,537 MW, excluding 30,000 MW renewable. 30,462 MW capacity has already been commissioned in the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 (upto 31st January, 2014) against this target.
- (ii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPP) of 4,000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale as well as build large capacity power plants. 5,320 MW capacity of UMPP has already been commissioned by 31st January, 2014.
- (iii) Focussing on hydro capacity addition including fast tracking the hydro electric projects in the North-East specially in Arunachal Pradesh.
- (iv) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.
- (v) To meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources, the power utilities have been allowed to import coal.
- (vi) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generating units.
- (vii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (viii) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for evacuation of power. With commissioning of 765 kV Raichur-Sholapur inter-regional transmission line, the Indian power system has entered into a new era of ONE NATION-ONE GRID-ONE FREQUENCY and is now one of the largest operating synchronous grid in the world.
- (ix) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (x) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

**North Karanpura super thermal power project, Jharkhand**

†\*359. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that implementation of the National Thermal Power Corporation's North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project at Tandwa, district Chatra, Jharkhand has not been started as yet; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) in its meeting held on 20.02.2013 decided to allow NTPC to construct North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project at Tandwa, District Chatra in Jharkhand. It was also decided, in-principle, to restore the original coal linkage granted to North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project with the stipulation that the coal supplies will commence during the 13th Five Year Plan.

After the clearance of the project by CCI, progress has been made in various areas for implementation of North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project which, *inter-alia*, include restoration of coal linkage to the project by Ministry of Coal, approval of Feasibility Report by NTPC's Board, obtaining Expert Appraisal Committee's recommendation for renewal of Environmental clearance, Preliminary construction activities, etc.

**Plan assistance to special category States**

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

(a) the details of allocation made under annual State plan assistance and special plan assistance to the special category States during the current financial year, State-wise;

(b) the details of actual disbursements made against the allocation, State-wise; and

(c) the reasons for delay in full disbursement or curtailed assistance, State-wise?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The State-wise details of allocation made under Annual Plan of the Special Category States and Central Assistance to State Plans, including Special Plan Assistance for the current year 2013-14 are as under:

(Rs in crore)

State	Size of Annual State Plan as per SoF	Central Assistance under State Plan	Special Plan Assistance
Arunachal Pradesh	3700.00	3177.15	454.00
Assam	12500.00	8873.05	320.00
Himachal Pradesh	4100.00	3815.43	500.00
Jammu and Kashmir	7300.00	10396.68	2064.00
Manipur	3650.00	3745.36	450.00
Meghalaya	4151.00	2912.25	550.00
Mizoram	2500.00	2513.85	520.00
Nagaland	2000.00	2904.70	250.00
Sikkim	2060.00	1790.51	408.00
Tripura	2500.00	3106.91	475.00
Uttarakhand	8500.00	5385.00	350.00

(b) Details of actual disbursements made against allocation under State Plan schemes under Demand No. 36 of Ministry of Finance during 2013-14, are annexed [See Appendix 230 Annexure No. 21]

(c) Funds against the Plan allocations are released promptly on receipt of recommendations of the concerned line Ministries/Planning Commission after fulfilment of conditions of release, including utilization certificates of the funds released in the previous years.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**

**Issue of free passes by AI**

2487. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India (AI)/Indian Airlines (IA) has been making financial loss for quite a long time;

(b) if so, how much loss it suffered during the last three years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that despite the huge losses the management of AI and IA provide free passes for its employees and senior officers;

(d) if so, the details of expenditure incurred or likely to be incurred on the free passes; and

(e) the details of steps Government is taking to make over the loss of the national carrier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Air India suffered a loss of Rs. 6865.17 crore in 2010-11, Rs.7559.74 crore in 2011-12 and Rs.5490.16 crore in 2012-13.

(c) and (d) All employees of Air India are entitled to passages on its network as per their designation and length of service. The passages given to employees of Air India are subject to load basis and holders of all staff tickets are accepted for travel in the aircraft only after all the revenue paying passengers have been accommodated. All employees are required to bear the cost of applicable taxes including Passengers Service Fee on staff tickets. In addition they have also to pay a sum of Rs.250 per coupon for domestic travel, Rs.500 per coupon for International Travel and Rs.1000 per coupon for non stop ultra long-haul flights. Therefore, no cost is being borne by the Company, and no specific funds have been allotted for the purpose.

(e) Steps have been taken by the Government under Turnaround Plan and Financial Restructuring Plan to infuse equity into Air India against achievement of certain milestones. In order to improve its operational and financial performance, Air India has taken various steps which include (i) Complete route rationalization of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines routes and elimination of route network

involving parallel operations (ii) Rationalization of certain loss making routes (iii) Induction of brand new aircraft on several domestic and international routes to increase passengers appeal (iv) Phasing out of old fleet and consequential reduction of maintenance and engineering costs (v) Return of leased aircraft at the end of their tenure or prematurely (vi) Freezing of employment in non-operational areas (vii) Redeployment of staff to cut in-fructuous expenditure (viii) Grounding of ageing fleet including B747-400 which would be used only for certain lines of operations and for operating VVIP flights.

#### **Greenfield airport projects in Andhra Pradesh**

2488. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Greenfield airport projects sanctioned during the last three years in the country and their present status;
- (b) whether Government has sanctioned any Greenfield airport project in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the quantum of funds released for the same during the last three years;
- (e) whether there has been an inordinate delay in implementation of these projects; and
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) In the last three years, Government of India (GoI) has granted 'in principle' approval to three Greenfield airport projects namely, Karaikal in Pudducherry (2011), Shirdi in Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra (2011) and Aranmula in Kerala (2012).

(b) and (c) A Greenfield airport namely, Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad has already been made functional. In addition, GoI has granted 'site clearance' to M/s Prakasham Airport Pvt. Ltd. for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Ongole, Prakasham District in Andhra Pradesh.

(d) to (f) Necessary action for project development, including acquisition of land, financing of the airport project, etc. is taken by the respective airport promoter.

The timeline for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual operator.

#### **Sale of Boeing 777 Aircrafts by AI**

2489. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved the proposal of Air India (AI) to go ahead with the sale of its five long haul Boeing 777 aircrafts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the sale proceeds would be utilized by Air India to partly meet its huge debt and liabilities of over Rs. 20,000 crore; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has approved the proposal to sell 5 B777-200LR aircraft of Air India to Etihad Airways for an amount of USD 336.5 million (Rs. 2019 crores).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A large part of the sale proceeds of these aircraft will go towards repayment of aircraft loans and the balance surplus generated will be utilised by Air India for its working capital requirements.

#### **Vacant posts in PSUs and DGCA**

2490. SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that top posts of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) under the Ministry are lying vacant for quite some time;
- (b) if so, the names of such PSUs and reasons for not filling these posts with regular incumbents; and
- (c) the details of efforts being made to fulfil the vacant posts of top executives in various PSUs and DGCA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The post of Chairman in Airports Authority of India became vacant on 23rd January, 2014. Ministry of Civil Aviation is taking steps for filling up of this post. In respect of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), Shri Prabhat Kumar, IAS (UP: 1985) has been appointed as DG, DGCA for a period of three years with the approval of ACC vide letter dated 24th January, 2014. However, in respect of CMD, Pawan Hans Limited, ACC vide its letter dated 30.01.2014 has conveyed approval of extension of the additional charge of the post of CMD, PHL to Shri Anil Srivastava, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation, for a period of six months beyond 21.12.2013, or till the appointment of regular incumbent, whichever is earlier.

#### **Hiring of professionals by DGCA**

2491. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has made a proposal to allow the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to hire experienced professional and technical staff directly from market instead of from formal UPSC recruitment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has warned the DGCA regarding downgrade personnel and asked to provide a report of compliance; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. DGCA has been allowed to appoint Flight Operation Inspectors (FOIs) on *ad-hoc* basis on contract against newly created regular posts.

(c) to (d) Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has assigned Category 2 rating to India based on the International Aviation Safety Assessment (IASA) audit carried out by FAA in September, 2013 and review conducted in December, 2013 on the actions taken by India to address the findings.

The Category 2 has been assigned primarily due to the finding related to lack of sufficient number of regular FOIs in DGCA resulting in DGCA's inability to have



effective safety oversight of its operators. Under Category 2, US will not permit any expansion/changes to the services of Indian air carriers to the US are subjected to 'heightened FAA surveillance'.

#### Unused airports in the country

2492. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of airports in the country, built and maintained by the Airports Authority of India (AAI) at a considerable cost are lying completely unused;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to have code shares with regional carriers or operators of air taxis to use the idle lying airports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. List of airports built and managed by Airports Authority of India (AAI) having no schedule operations at present is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The proposal for code sharing with carriers is in a very preliminary stage. Therefore, details are yet to be worked out.

#### Statement

*List of airports built and managed by AAI having no schedule operation at present*

Sl. No	Name of Airport	Sl. No	Name of Airport
1	Aizawl (Tural)	6	Cooch Behar
2	Asansol	7	Cuddapah
3	Balurghat	8	Daparizo
4	Bilaspur	9	Deesa (Palanpur)
5	Chakulia	10	Donakonda

Sl. No	Name of Airport	Sl. No	Name of Airport
11	Jalgaon	29	Vellore
12	Jharsuguda	30	Warangal
13	Jogbani	31	Deogarh
14	Kailashahar	32	Jaisalmer
15	Kamalpur	33	Bikaner
16	Khandwa	34	Bhatinda
17	Khowai	35	Akola
18	Lalitpur	36	Behala
19	Malda	37	Kandla
20	Muzaffarpur	38	Keshod (Junagarh)
21	Nadirgul	39	Kolhapur
22	Panna	40	Kota
23	Passighat	41	Pantnagar
24	Raxaul	42	Sholapur
25	Rupsi	43	Pathankot
26	Satna	44	Lilabari
27	Shella	45	Tezpur
28	Tezu		

### **Taj international airport at Greater Noida**

2493. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is seriously considering to set up Taj International airport at Greater Noida for which technical approval has been accorded by the Ministry on 9 April, 2009; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government in this regard and the present status of this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Sir. Government of Uttar Pradesh has withdrawn its proposal for setting up of the Greenfield airport at Jewar, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

**Privatisation of airports in the country**

2494. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to privatize the Chennai and Kolkata airports alongwith many other airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the airports being brought under PPP mode or being privatized;

(c) the reasons for not giving management of these airports to AAI;

(d) whether AAI lacks expertise to develop and run these airports; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Sir. Actually, Government of India intends to operate and develop Chennai and Kolkata airports along with some other airports under Public Private Partnership (PPP) model.

(b) The details of the airports, being brought under PPP mode, based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Financing Plan for Twelfth Plan Period, are as follows: Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Guwahati, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Trichy, Varanasi, Indore, Amritsar, Udaipur, Gaya, Raipur, Bhopal, Agartala, Imphal, Mangalore and Vadodara.

(c) to (e) Airports Authority of India (AAI) has already developed these airports and has expertise to run these airports. However, The Task Force in its report observed that after the modernization of these airports (i) The next challenge for AAI would be to ensure their management and upkeep at a level commensurate with the high quality of these terminals. Moreover, the potential for non-aeronautical revenues from car parking, cargo facilities, hotels, passenger amenities, shopping etc.

cannot be fully harnessed by AAI due to the inherent constraints of a public sector entity, (ii) Problems related to monitoring and supervision of the large number of sub-optimal service contracts being awarded by AAI could also be eliminated if a single PPP concession for operation and maintenance of the entire airport is granted to an experienced and competent entity. (iii) After making large investments in these airports, AAI would need to generate considerable revenues from non-aeronautical services and to make air travel affordable. (iv) AAI would also need to generate significant revenues from these metro airports in order to invest in development of new airports.

#### **Policy for regional air connectivity**

2495. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to unveil a new policy to encourage airlines to fly to smaller cities and make regional air connectivity viable;

(b) if so, the details of new smaller cities likely to be connected by airlines;

(c) whether the existing route dispersal guidelines which makes mandatory for airlines to fly to North Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Andaman and Nicobar Islands had many loopholes; and

(d) if so, the manner in which Government is going to plug those loopholes and to acquire smaller planes for smaller cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (b) With a view to promote air connectivity within a region, expand air travel services for Tier II and Tier III (small cities) cities and between specific regions, Government has introduced a separate category of Scheduled Air Transport (Regional) Services in 2007. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements for Scheduled regional air transport service. To achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need of air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East (NE) region, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar Island and Lakshadweep, the Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG). In accordance with these RDG, all Scheduled Airlines who operate on Category-I (Metro) routes are required to deploy 10% of the capacity deployed on Category-I routes, on Category-II routes. Category-II routes are those connecting stations in North East

region, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep. The operator are also required to deploy at least 50% in Category III (small cities) of the capacity deployed in Category I route.

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

**Development of Hyderabad airport as international hub**

2496. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has identified Hyderabad airport to be developed as one of international hubs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the distinguishing feature of an international airport from an international hub;
- (d) the details of other international airports identified for being developed as international hubs;
- (e) whether any action plan/blueprint has been prepared for this purpose;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) by when Hyderabad is going to become an international hub?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad is among the airports which have been identified for development as international hubs.

(c) An 'international airport' is an airport designated by an International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Contracting State, in whose territory it is situated as an airport of entry and departure for international air traffic, where formalities incident to Customs, Immigration, public health, agricultural quarantine and similar procedures are carried out. Whereas, a hub is an 'international airport where facilities are planned to handle large volume of transfer/connecting passengers along with one or more carriers having a base at the airport with ability to provide wide network on domestic

to domestic, domestic to international, international to domestic and international to international sectors.

(d) Besides Hyderabad airport, Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Kolkata and Chennai International airports have been identified for development as international hubs.

(e) to (g) As per the decision of the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 9th May, 2013, a standing Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted to remove the bottlenecks and to provide the right coordination mechanism for the development of aviation hubs in India.

#### **Deployment of CAT-III B capable cabin crews**

2497. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite issuing several instructions by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to airlines to deploy aircrafts and cabin crew capable of flying in CAT-III B conditions some airlines continue to flout norms, thereby causing delays and multiple cancellations;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government against such airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Some of aircrafts belonging to Air India, Alliance Air, Jet Airways and Spice Jet *Viz.* B787, CRJ, ATR and Q400 which are not CAT III compliant have been operating to/from Delhi during day time.

However, there are no requirements for the Cabin Crew to be trained on CAT-III B operations as category of operations does not impact their functioning.

(c) Following steps and action against airlines have been taken by DGCA:-

A meeting was held with all stakeholders at IGI Airport under the chairmanship of Director General of Civil Aviation on 07th January, 2014 to review low visibility operation during winter season. Following decisions were taken for compliance of airlines:

- All airlines will have to ensure that aircraft deployed to/from Delhi during low visibility conditions are CAT-III compliant and both the commander and co-pilot are also CAT-III trained.

- Only CAT-III flight crew will operate the flights to/from Delhi in case weather predictions of CAT-III conditions are made by IMD. Failing to do so, such operations of the defaulting airline will be stopped to/from Delhi during low visibility conditions.
- Airlines must take adequate care of providing basic amenities of water and refreshment to passengers during such conditions if the flights are delayed.
- All stakeholders should have better communication procedure so that level of interaction with passengers increases during the fog and they are aware of flight delays.
- One representative each from DGCA and IMD will be positioned at AOCC, DIAL who will interact with airlines, AAI and DIAL. DIAL will organise conference on daily basis wherein fog forecast for the day and next day will be provided by IMD.

All these decisions have been implemented with immediate effect.

Further, on 29th/30th January 2014, six flights belonging to Jet Airways, GO Air and Indigo diverted from Delhi in violation of the above instructions. Accordingly, six slots two each of Jet Airways, GO Air and Indigo at Delhi Airport were withdrawn by DGCA.

**Non-compliance of time-table by private aviation companies**

†2498. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received complaints against the private aviation companies regarding non-compliance of the prescribed time-table;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has made any provisions to impose penalty on the guilty aviation companies; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) This Ministry has not received any complaints against the private aviation companies specific to non-compliance of prescribed, time table.

(c) and (d) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CARs), Section-3, Air Transport, Series M, Part-IV on "Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights". Para 3.5 & 3.6 of the said CAR outlines the compensation and facilities to be provided to the passengers by the airlines in case of denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights. CARs are available on DGCA website [www.dgca.nic.in](http://www.dgca.nic.in).

#### **Discounted air tickets for officers of Air India**

2499. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per existing scheme, 2 free tickets and 5 tickets at 95 per cent discount in an year is given for employees upto level of officer in Air India (AI);

(b) whether it is also a fact that AI is now proposing to provide 12 free tickets for employees upto officer level, 16 free tickets for Assistant Managers to Senior Assistant General Managers and equivalent, 20 free tickets to DGM and above and 24 free tickets to functional directors and Joint Managing Directors;

(c) the reasons for doling out when AI is under losses of Rs. 44,000 crores;

(d) whether Ministry would keep new proposals in abeyance till final decision is taken; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) As per the Passage policy, passage entitlement of employees of Air India is as follows:



Designation	Above 1 year and upto 20 years of Service	Above 20 years of Service
Staff Level employees up to the level of officer	8	12
Asstt. Manager to Senior Assistant, General Manager and equivalent	12	16
Dy. General Manager and above	20	
Functional Directors/Jt. Managing Director	24	24
Chairman & Managing Director	Unlimited	Unlimited

All employees of Air India are entitled to passages on its network as per their designation and length of service. The passages given to employees of Air India are subject to load basis and holders of all staff tickets are accepted for travel in the aircraft only after all the revenue paying passengers have been accommodated. All employees are required to bear the cost of applicable taxes including Passengers Service Fee on staff tickets. In addition they have also to pay a sum of Rs.250 per coupon for domestic travel, Rs.500 per coupon for International Travel and Rs.1000 per coupon for non stop ultra long-haul flights. Therefore, no cost is being borne by the Company, and no specific funds have been allotted for the purpose.

- (d) No, Sir.
- (e) Does not arise in view of part (d) above.

#### **Lifting of ban on A-380 operations**

2500. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has lifted ban on operating Airbus A-380 in India;
- (b) if so, the reasons for lifting ban on operating Airbus A-380;
- (c) the reasons for which the ban was imposed previously on operating such aircraft; and
- (d) whether Airbus A-380 will also meet the fate of dream liner aircraft which was introduced with much fanfare and later faced many problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The operation of A-380 aircraft to India was not permitted earlier. However, the Government has recently allowed operation of A-380 aircraft to India at Delhi International Airport (Pvt.) Ltd. (DIAL), Mumbai International Airport (Pvt.) Ltd. (MIAL), Hyderabad International Airport (Pvt.) Ltd. (HIAL) and Bengaluru International Airport (Pvt.) Ltd. (BIAL) which are equipped to handle A-380 operation subject to the overall traffic entitlements within the bilateral Air Services Agreement with various countries.

(d) Does not arise as no Indian carrier currently possess A-380 aircraft.

**Action against Saradha group of companies**

†2501. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was aware since 2010 of the companies like 'SARADHA' which was operating from 2008 but the order was issued against the company after it had collapsed;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a delay in issuing an order against the company and the persons responsible of the same; and

(c) the action being taken against guilty officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Securities and Exchange Board of India (hereinafter referred to as 'SEBI') received letter no. 221/D/EOI dated 23.04.2010 from Director, Economic Offences Investigation Cell (EOIC), Government of West Bengal, informing that 'SARADHA' Realty India Limited is collecting contributions from the public.

After examining the above reference, SEBI undertook inquiry into the operations and activities of the company. In order to examine whether the activities of the company would fall within the ambit of the SEBI (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations, 1999 ('CIS Regulations'), SEBI *vide* its letters dated June 3, 2010; July 14, 2010; August 13, 2010; October 12, 2010 and November 3, 2010 advised the company to submit certain documents and information with respect to its schemes, details of funds mobilized from investors under the said schemes and manner of utilization thereof, etc. The company, however, did not furnish the desired information

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in terms of the notice issued to it. The company had furnished voluminous and irrelevant information.

After examination of the information furnished by the company and information received from the Government of West Bengal, SEBI was of the *prima facie* view that the company has launched Collective Investment Schemes as defined in Section 11AA of the SEBI Act, 1992 without obtaining a certificate of registration as required by Section 12(1)(B) of SEBI Act, 1992 and Regulation 3 of SEBI (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations, 1999. Accordingly, a Show Cause Notice dated December 15, 2011 was issued to the company. The company submitted its reply to the Show Cause Notice *vide* its letter dated January 3, 2012. The company had denied the allegations and challenged SEBI's jurisdiction over its activities. Therefore, a fair and reasonable opportunity of being heard was required to be given to the company to defend its case in accordance with the principles of natural justice and to explain circumstances appearing against it. In the course of hearing, the company had filed several cartons of documents which were required to be examined. During the course of hearing, several directions were issued to the company for submission of information with regard to its projects undertaken, projects completed, status of pending projects, list of investors etc. The company failed to depute its officers to SEBI for physical verification of documents despite prior notice. The company *vide* its letter dated April 1, 2013 claimed that its agents have adopted fraudulent practices and that the servers at Boston USA are under the control of brokers and staff members. As the company avoided furnishing of documents and failed to attend the document verification exercise and did not cooperate in the proceedings, an order was passed on April 23, 2013 based on the material available on record.

As per procedure in quasi-judicial proceedings, any party to be proceeded against has to be served with a Show Cause Notice and be given a fair and reasonable opportunity before an adverse order is passed in accordance with the principles of natural justice since the orders of SEBI are subject to Judicial Review.

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

#### **Restriction on import of gold**

2502. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to continue ban on import of gold till March;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of impact of ban on import of gold so far; and
- (d) the extent to which gold import has reduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) No ban on import of gold except on import of gold in the form of Coins and Medallions) has been imposed. Import of gold is permitted subject to compliance of RBI instructions.

(d) During the period from April, 2013 to December, 2013, the import of Gold bars has reduced by 103 tonnes (approx.) as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

#### **Smuggling of gold**

2503. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that smuggling of gold bars and biscuits are at all time high in the year 2013;
- (b) if so, the total number of seizures made throughout the country and its value and fate of the seized materials;
- (c) the details of action or punishment taken against those who were found involved in these activities;
- (d) whether Government has analyzed the reasons for this steep rise in gold smuggling;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor;
- (f) whether any remedial measures had been adopted to curb these activities; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The smuggling of gold bars and biscuits is higher in 2013 in comparison to last 2 years.

(b) and (c) The details of seizures of gold bars and biscuits made by the Customs including Directorate of Revenue Intelligence during last 3 years are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Year	No. of seizure cases effected	Value of the Gold Bar/ Biscuits seized	Fine/ penalty imposed	No. of persons arrested
2011	69	15.41	9.14	38
2012	131	22.01	3.72	50
2013	656	271.15	3.87	369

After adjudication the seized gold is either disposed of on payment of redemption fine, penalty and applicable duty, or sold through nationalized bank in case the seized contraband gold is absolutely confiscated. The offenders are arrested and prosecuted as per the provision of Customs Act.

(d) and (e) The increase in smuggling of gold may partly be attributed to the fluctuations of the price of gold, restrictions imposed on import of gold and customs duty rates.

(f) and (g) Customs Department carries out risk analysis, profiling, surveillance, and gathers intelligence on the passengers arriving from abroad. The scanning of baggage and passenger is done to detect concealed gold.

#### **IT exemption for NSKFDC**

2504. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the section of the society for which Gujarat Safai Karamchhari Vikas Nigam (GSKVN) is working;

(b) the basic criteria of applicant to get benefit from the GSKVN;

(c) whether there is any other corporation working for Safai Karamcharis in India as a State Channelizing Agency (SCA) of National Safai Karamchhari Finance Development Corporation (NSKFDC) and paying income tax;

(d) whether Central Governments apex corporation *i.e.* NSKFDC is exempted under section 10 (26B) of IT Act; and

(e) whether the operation of the NSKFDC is limited to Safai Karamcharis only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) GSKVN is working for the benefit of "Safai Karamcharis" *i.e.* Sweepers and Scavengers engaged in unclean operations and their dependents.

(b) A Scavenger/Safai Karamchari and his dependents duly identified under the National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers (NSLRS)/Survey/registered co-operative society of Safai Karamcharis/legally constituted association/firm promoted by the target group and also all those who produce a certificate from local Revenue Officer/Local Municipal Officer/Cantonment Executive Officer/ Railway Officer, Head of the Government Departments (*i.e.* Schools, Colleges. Forest, Health, Education, Animal Husbandry having rank not less than Gazetted Officer), Elected Members of Municipal Body/Corporation and Pradhan of Gram Panchayats, are eligible for getting benefit from GSKVN.

(c) Assessing Officers concerned determine the payment of Income-tax by a corporation working for Safai Karmacharis in India as State Channelising Agencies of NSKFDC depending on the eligibility of the agencies under Section 10(26B) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Information, as to whether income is exempted, is not centrally maintained.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

#### **Cases against banks for money laundering**

†2505. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of money laundering against domestic banks taken into cognizance by Government during each of the last three years;

(b) the names of the banks involved in these cases;

(c) when did Government take decision of handing over the investigation of these cases to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU); and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the total amount involved in money laundering cases that took place each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that there were some allegations of money laundering in the media against some banks. Accordingly, RBI had carried out a scrutiny of books of accounts, internal control, compliance systems and processes of 39 banks at their offices during March-May, 2013. The investigation did not reveal any *prima facie* evidence of money laundering.

(c) Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) is not an investigating agency for money laundering offence.

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

#### **Cases of custom duty evasion**

2506. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of custom duty evasion detected during the current financial year, State-wise;

(b) whether huge duty evasion amounting to hundred crores of rupees in a single case have been detected;

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

(d) whether huge custom duty evasion have been detected against M/s. Pan Parag India Ltd., M/s Riddhi Siddhi collection and M/s. Aisha Electronics; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the penal action taken against the guilty, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The details of cases of customs duty evasion detected by the Customs field formations including Directorate of Revenue Intelligence during the current financial (upto December, 2013), State-wise is as under:

(Rs. in crores)		
Name of State	No. of cases detected	Duty involved
Andhra Pradesh	248	813.59
Bihar	25	31.32
Delhi	360	546.37
Gujarat	537	524.34
Haryana	1	2.50
Karnataka	67	166.79
Kerala	519	1.80
Maharashtra	913	1419.29
Punjab	677	8.45
Rajasthan	22	1.22
Tamil Nadu	435	161.04
West Bengal	81	56.73
Uttar Pradesh	149	58.38
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0.18

(b) and (c) Two separate cases of duty evasion each more than hundred crore rupees (total amounting to Rs.742.48 crores) were detected in the State of Maharashtra. The said cases involve misuse of exemption notification in the import of Rigs by M/s. ABL Shipyard Ltd. and misdeclaration of value of "LED lights/lamps/torches by M/s. Riddhi Siddhi collection and M/s. Aisha Electronics.

(d) and (e) No case of customs duty evasion against M/s. Pan Parag India Ltd. is reported. However, as indicated in Para (b) and (c) above, a case of customs duty evasion against M/s. Riddhi Siddhi collection and M/s. Aisha Electronics is reported. After conclusion of investigations, Show Cause Notices demanding total duty of Rs.293.49 crore (Riddhi Siddhi Collection-Rs.119.11 crore and Aisha Electronics- Rs.174.38 crore) were issued. Two persons have been arrested.

#### **Disinvestmet of PSUs**

2507. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:



(a) the classification of Public Sections Units (PSUs) where disinvestment has been made to the extent of less than 25 per cent between 25 per cent and 50 per cent, above upto 51 per cent and between 51 per cent and 75 per cent;

(b) whether there is any integrated long-term strategy of disinvestment of the PSUs during one decade or so; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) The classification of disinvested CPSUs is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The disinvestment of CPSUs is done as per the Disinvestment Policy. The current Disinvestment Policy of the Government envisages that while pursuing disinvestment, Government has to retain majority shareholding, *i.e.* at least 51%, and management control of the CPSUs.

Broadly, the methods used for disinvestment of minority shareholding of PSUs are Initial Public Offerings (IPO), Follow-on Public Offerings (FPO), and Offer for Sale of shares by Promoters through Stock Exchange Mechanism (OFS). The process of disinvestment is elaborate as a number of regulatory requirements are fulfilled and it is undertaken strictly as per SEBI Guidelines.

#### *Statement*

##### *CPSUs where disinvestment has been less than 25%*

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Current GoI shareholding (%)
1	2	3
1.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	78.92
2.	Coal India Limited	90
3.	NMDC Limited	80
4.	Steel Authority of India Limited	80
5.	NHPC Limited	85.96
6.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited	90

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1	2	3
7.	SJVN Limited	89.97
8.	National Aluminium Company Limited	81.06
9.	Bharat Electronics Limited	75.86
10.	Hindustan Copper Limited	90
11.	Engineers India Limited	80.4
12.	MMTC Limited	90
13.	MOIL Limited	80
14.	HMT Limited	90
15.	NBCC Limited	90
16.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited	80
17.	Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited	90
18.	National Fertilizers Limited	90
19.	State Trading Corporation of India Limited	90
20.	India Tourism Development Corporation Limited	87.03
21.	Dredging Corporation of India Limited	78.56
22.	ITI Limited	90
23.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited	89.95
24.	Andrew Yule and Company Limited	90
25.	Madras Fertilizers Limited	85.27
26.	Scooters India Limited	93.74
27.	Iron International Limited	99.73
<i>CPSUs where disinvestment has been between 25% and 50%</i>		
1.	Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited	69.23
2.	NTPC Limited	75

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1	2	3
3.	GAIL (India) Limited	57.34
4.	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	57.9
5.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	67.72
6.	Oil India Limited	68.43
7.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited	54.93
8.	Power Finance Corporation Limited	73.71
9.	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited	66.8
10.	Container Corporation of India Limited	63.09
11.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited	51.11
12.	Shipping Corporation of India Limited	63.75
13.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited	67.29
14.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited	56.25
15.	BEML Limited	54.03
16.	Balmer Lawrie & Company Limited	59.67
17.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited	58.78
18.	Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited	59.25
<i>CPSUs where disinvestment has been between 51% and 75%</i>		
1.	Bharat Aluminium Company Limited	49
2.	Lagan Jute Machinery Company Limited	26
3.	Hindustan Teleprinters Limited	26
4.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited	26.12
5.	Paradeep Phosphates Limited	19.55
6.	Hindustan Zinc Limited	29.53

**Subsidy for gas-based power plants**

2508. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has refused to turn on subsidy knob for gas-based power plants;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Gas based power generation capacity in the country is 18,964 MW as on 31st December, 2013. The total Gas required for operating this capacity at 70% PLF (75% PLF for AP) is 71.73 million metric standard cubic metres a day (MMSCMD). In addition about 28.24 MMSCMD gas is required for new gas Power plants (connected with main gas network) ready for commissioning and awaiting gas allocation. Thus, total requirement of gas in the Power Sector is about 100 MMSCMD.

Against the requirement of 99.97 MMSCMD @ 70/75% PLF for the existing and new Gas based power plants, the actual supply in December, 2013 was 26.13 MMSCMD (Domestic gas 24.89 MMSCMD and 1.24 MMSCMD Long term RLNG).

**Inquiry into cheating and forgery cases in banks**

2509. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the public sector banks have cumulatively lost about Rs.23,000 crores due to cheating and forgery during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise;
- (c) whether investigations were held to identify the employees and officials involved in such case; and

(d) if so, the details of the findings thereof and the action taken, if any, against the responsible persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the information received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), details of the fraud cases reported by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) under the heading "Cheating and Forgery" for the period April, 2010 to January, 2014 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Banks initiate/probe staff accountability and staff involvement in all the fraud cases and on completion of investigation, the commensurate punishment is awarded to the delinquent employees based on the seriousness of the wrongdoings as per Bank's disciplinary rules which includes censuring, administrative warning, suspension of the employees, reduction in scales of pay, monetary penalty and recovery of losses, compulsory retirement, termination from service, dismissal with disqualification from future employment etc.

**Statement**

*Fraud cases of Rs. 1 lakh and above reported by the Public Sector Banks under the heading "Cheating and Forgery"*

Sl. No.	Bank Name	April, 2010 - March, 2011		April, 2011 - March, 2012		April, 2012 - March, 2013		April, 2013 - January, 2014	
		No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount
1.	Allahabad Bank	83	54.56	87	82.07	108	392.65	66	589.56
2.	Andhra Bank	27	21.85	59	64.50	55	122.30	22	208.06
3.	Bank of Baroda	143	39.09	103	28.63	62	409.30	96	395.74
4.	Bank of India	26	8.02	27	7.12	98	6.68	20	2.92
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	11	4.85	8	4.29	5	0.64	5	14.20
6.	Canara Bank	70	118.70	54	366.35	45	557.65	41	172.40
7.	Central Bank of India	69	48.98	56	20.68	65	126.91	96	815.87
8.	Corporation Bank	38	72.39	39	48.26	37	138.24	32	271.29
9.	Dena Bank	36	6.20	31	49.20	23	221.36	20	113.36
10.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	79	209.09	100	86.86	55	72.36	50	439.45
11.	Indian Bank	76	25.64	53	48.52	57	238.87	24	21.40

(Amount Rs. in crores)

12.	Indian Overseas Bank	36	373.14	59	510.63	83	497.07	55	143.95
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	65	115.03	18	56.54	22	8.05	42	17.14
14.	Punjab & Sind Bank	21	6.70	13	24.91	18	4.18	5	1.08
15.	Punjab National Bank	75	24.24	102	28.29	72	18.14	71	111.72
16.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	39	8.00	25	6.67	41	142.65	24	68.09
17.	State Bank of Hyderabad	28	9.01	38	7.50	26	186.78	11	1.97
18.	State Bank of India	287	251.08	194	575.47	133	440.51	160	210.27
19.	State Bank of Indore	4	0.37	*	*	*	*	*	*
20.	State Bank of Mysore	14	13.19	10	3.71	9	1.51	11	0.69
21.	State Bank of Patiala	44	9.14	28	84.55	16	158.53	22	88.74
22.	State Bank of Travancore	9	0.99	25	14.16	16	5.04	3	0.62
23.	Syndicate Bank	78	47.52	51	16.93	86	199.23	48	105.11
24.	UCO Bank	194	128.41	104	99.53	62	343.95	43	260.65
25.	Union Bank of India	70	40.78	46	67.65	90	712.19	62	81.97
26.	United Bank of India	16	12.20	64	204.48	13	2.57	52	2.23
27.	Vijaya Bank	43	11.01	44	49.67	19	90.68	28	11.93
GRAND TOTAL		1681	1660.17	1438	2557.16	1316	5098.03	1109	4150.42

\* Since, State Bank of Indore has merged with State Bank of India.

**Provision of withdrawal of fund under NPS**

2510. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether under PFRDA Act, 25 per cent of NPS fund can be withdrawn by an employee under certain circumstances;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of circumstances under which 25 per cent contributory pension fund can be withdrawn;
- (c) whether there is any provision for minimum pension/family pension under NPS; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 20 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013 (PFRDA Act), permits withdrawal of an amount not exceeding twenty-five per cent (25%) of the contribution made by the subscriber from his individual pension account subject to the conditions, such as purpose, frequency and limits as may be specified by the regulations to be made by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA).

(b) The circumstances under which the withdrawals can be made by the NPS subscriber are under finalisation and an 'Exposure Draft' covering aspects like the purpose, frequency and limits of withdrawal has been put on PFRDA's website, inviting comments by 15.02.2014 from the public and all concerned, by way of stakeholder consultation. The comments received shall be examined and the final approved approach adopted as regulations under the PFRDA Act.

(c) and (d) The pension of Government servants (except in the Armed Forces) is regulated by the National Pension System (NPS) which is a defined contribution pension system. However, even after the introduction of NPS, the benefit of Family pension is available to the Government servants appointed on or after 01.01.2004.

For employees appointed on or after 01.01.2004, who are discharged on invalidation/disablement and for families of such employees who have died during



service since 01.01.2004, Government of India has allowed pension/family pension to such employees/the families of such central civil government servants covered by NPS, subject to the conditions, as stipulated in the Office Memorandum No. 38/41/06/P&PW(A) dated 05-05-2009 of the Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

**Steps for recovery of defaulted or fraudulently secured loans**

2511. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 206 and Unstarred Question 497 replied in the Rajya Sabha on 6 August and 10 December, 2013 respectively and state:

(a) whether Government has taken follow up action with revenue officials/district collectors regarding recovery of defaulted loans/fraudulently secured loans sanctioned from Allahabad Bank, Mangawan Branch, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh and Purvanchal Bank, Narahi Branch, Ballia, Uttar Pradesh under PMRY and KCC respectively against which Members of Parliament have repeatedly represented;

(b) if so, the details thereof since last three months along with the outcome thereof indicating the recovered loans, datewise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of mechanism available with Government when defaulted loans are not recovered deliberately due to connivance of defaulters, bank officials and revenue officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Allahabad Bank has informed that Revenue Recovery Certificates (RRC) filed by their Mangawan Branch with Mangawan Tehsil under Rewa District, Madhya Pradesh are as under:

Cases	No. of A/cs	Amount (Rs. in lac)
PMRY	9	6.75
KCCs	9	7.16
Others	37	27.3
TOTAL	55	41.29

Source: Allahabad Bank

No fraud has been reported in any loan account of the said Branch by Allahabad Bank. The Bank has reported no recovery through Revenue Authorities in above cases despite regular follow up. However, the Branch has recovered Rs. 1.31 lakhs in PMRY cases and Rs. 1.66 lakhs in KCC cases, the date-wise details of which are as follows:

PMRY (Rs.)		KCCs (Rs.)	
Date	Amount	Date	Amount
13.11.13	40,000	30.06.12	75,000
30.11.13	20,000	17.10.11	44,000
08.02.12	55,000	10.06.11	47,000
14.03.11	10,000		
26.05.11	2,000		
30.05.11	4,000		

Source: Allahabad Bank

Although, there is no recovery through Revenue Authorities during the last three months, the Allahabad Bank has recovered Rs.1.97 lakh in RRC filed cases through its own efforts. Moreover, the concerned Branch of Allahabad Bank has recovered Rs.84.98 lakh in 2012-13 and Rs.26.39 lakh during the current financial year so far in other NPA accounts. The Allahabad Bank has also reported no connivance of defaulters with the Bank officials.

With reference to the recoveries by Purvanchal Bank, it has been informed that with regard to three KCC loans sanctioned to Shri Amar Nath Rai and family members, Recovery Certificates have been issued against borrowers but no recovery has been deposited by Revenue Authorities in their loan accounts. As PMRY Scheme is not applicable to Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), the Purvanchal Bank has informed that no loan has been disbursed under PMRY by them.

As regards, the procedure for recovery through Revenue Authorities of the State, the Banks refer the cases for recovery of loans to the Collector of District by issue of Recovery Certificate under relevant Acts of the State. The banks, *inter alia*, also take the following recovery steps:

- (i) General notice for recovery of overdues.

- (ii) Legal notice to borrower and guarantor for repayment.
- (iii) Proceeding under legal action through filing civil suit.
- (iv) Proceeding under SARFAESI Act, 2002.
- (v) Recovery through Lok Adalats for litigation and pre-litigation cases.
- (vi) Recovery through DRT in eligible cases, etc.

**Fraudulent withdrawal from State-run schemes**

2512. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of loss suffered by public sector banks during the last three years due to fraudulently withdrawal from banks under various schemes run by Government, scheme-wise and bank-wise;
- (b) whether banks have suffered loss of more than Rs.22,000/- crore during the last three years due to fraudulently withdrawal under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, bank-wise;
- (d) whether Government has inquired into fraudulent withdrawal under the SSA and has fixed responsibility in this regard;
- (e) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise and State-wise; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India has informed that they maintain data on frauds in 22 categories, viz. Cash, Deposits including Savings; Current and Term; Non-resident accounts; Advances including Cash Credit, Bills and Others; Foreign exchange transactions; Inter-branch accounts, Cheques/Demand drafts, etc.; Off-balance sheet including Letters of credit, Guarantee, Co-acceptance and Others; Term Loans including Housing; Card/internet including Credit Cards, ATM/Debit Cards and Internet Banking. RBI has further informed that information on fraudulent withdrawal from banks under Government schemes is not maintained.

(b) to (f) As per information received from Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education & Literacy, certain instances of fraudulent withdrawal have been reported under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) by States. Andhra Pradesh reported embezzlement of Rs. 14.98 crore under District Primary Education Policy (DPEP)/SSA accounts in 2006-07. An FIR was lodged and the State Criminal Investigation Department (CID) investigated the matter. The State Government suspended three Accounts Officials, and transferred another three out of the State Project Office of SSA. In West Bengal, an amount of Rs.5.18 crore was fraudulently withdrawn by eight officials in one district, where the CID has arrested seven persons and proceedings are under way. In Himachal Pradesh FIR was lodged on a complaint of misuse of SSA funds and an amount of Rs.3.02 lakhs has been recovered. In 2010-11 in Kerala, there was unauthorized withdrawal of Rs.10.00 lakhs and the case is under investigation. In 2010-11 in Bihar, an embezzlement of Rs.80.39 lakhs was reported in Nalanda Bihar Sharif and the matter is under investigation by the State Vigilance Department. In 2010-11 in Orissa, an embezzlement of Rs.1.70 lakhs was reported in Ganjam District and the case is pending in court.

In Maharashtra, an embezzlement of Rs.89.42 lakh in 2010-11 and fraudulent withdrawal of Rs. 10 lakhs in 2011-12 was reported where the State has ordered investigation and FIR has also been lodged. In Assam during 2010-11, fraudulent transaction of Rs. 140 lakhs has been reported and the case is under Investigation even though the amount has been credited back. In Uttar Pradesh during 2011-12, in District Pratapgarh, an amount of Rs. 2.41 lakhs was fraudulently withdrawn and inquiry has been ordered and the matter is under investigation.

The Government of India has directed the States/Union Territories (UTs) to recoup the inadmissible expenditure to the State SSA programmes. The States/UTs have also been strictly instructed to avoid recurrence of such instances in future.

#### **Forum of tax administration group of the world**

2513. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is a member of the Forum on Tax Administration Group of the world;
- (b) whether this Group of world nations has agreed to exchange information on offshore tax evasion;

(c) whether India has received any information from this group till date to address the frauds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) Yes, Sir. India is a member of the Forum on Tax Administration (FTA).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) India has been receiving information from the FTA member countries from time to time. However, such information is governed by the relevant, confidentiality provisions of Agreements with member countries enabling exchange of information.

#### **Application for new banking licenses**

2514. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had received 26 applications for new bank licenses and the successful applicants were expected to be announced by the first quarter of 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the eligibility norms and regulations proposed by the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee were followed in every stages right from submission of applications to finalizing the successful applicants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and probable list of short listed applicants and their respective turnover and value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines for setting up new banks in the private sector vide its Press Release dated 22.02.2013. The last date for receipt of applications was 01.07.2013. In all, RBI has received 27 applications, out of which 2 applications (i.e. TATA Sons Limited, Mumbai and Value Industries Limited, Aurangabad) have since been withdrawn. The names of remaining applicants are as under:

1. Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd., Mumbai.
2. Bajaj Finserv Ltd., Pune.
3. Bandhan Financial Services Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata.
4. Department of Posts, New Delhi.
5. Edelweiss Financial Services Limited, Mumbai.
6. IDFC Limited, Mumbai.
7. IFCI Limited, New Delhi.
8. Indiabulls Housing Finance Limited, New Delhi.
9. India Infoline Ltd., Mumbai.
10. INMACS Management Services Limited, Gurgaon.
11. Janalakshmi Financial Services Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.
12. J M Financial Limited, Mumbai.
13. K C Land and Finance Ltd.,
14. LIC Housing Finance Ltd., Mumbai.
15. L & T Finance Holdings Limited, Mumbai.
16. Magma Fincorp Limited, Kolkata.
17. Muthoot Finance Limited, Kochi.
18. Reliance Capital Limited, Mumbai.
19. Religare Enterprises Limited, New Delhi.
20. Shriram Capital Limited, Chennai.
21. Smart Global Ventures Pvt. Ltd., Noida.
22. SREI Infrastructure Finance Limited, Kolkata.
23. Suryamani Financing Company Limited, Kolkata.
24. Tourism Finance Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi.
25. UAE Exchange and Financial Services Ltd., Kochi.

(c) and (d) The 79th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on the subject "Policy on New Bank Licences in the Banking Section" has, *inter-alia*, recommended that—

- (i) It may be ensured that no recurrence of the pre-nationalized situation happens when the private banks deployed their funds to extend undue favour of their own industrial owners without regard to social priorities determined by the Government.
- (ii) The goal of reaching banking services to unbanked areas should not be lost sight of while granting licenses to new entities.
- (iii) A more precise, a coherent and objective yardstick/criteria may be formulated to assess the credentials of divergent entities from different sectors in a uniform manner to determine that the entities/groups applied for bank licenses are 'fit and proper'.
- (iv) The minimum capital requirement for the new banks may be raised upto Rs.1000 crore.
- (v) RBI may execute the process of screening and evaluation of applications received in a well-defined and transparent manner without leaving any room for speculation or conjecture.
- (vi) RBI may establish a suitable mechanism to enable aggrieved applicants to seek review of decisions of RBI.

As regards the issue of possible conflict of interest and self dealings, the RBI guidelines mandate setting up of wholly owned Non-Operative Financial Holding Company (NOFHC) for setting up of a bank, regulation of the NOFHC by RBI and prohibition of exposure by the new bank on the promoters of the NOFHC.

As regards the objective of providing banking services in the embarked areas, RBI guidelines mandate banks to open 25% of the branches in the unbanked rural centres.

As regards the objective criteria to access 'fit and proper' status of the entities/groups promoting the new bank, RBI has sought reports from the relevant agencies and financial statements are being scrutinised to form an informed opinion on the credentials and integrity of the applicants.

As regards the stipulation of minimum capital requirement of Rs.1000 crores, RBI has decided to keep the requirement at Rs.500 crores considering the inflation factor since 2001 and the view that a large bank with a capital of Rs.1000 crore was unlikely to be effective at local lending or at financial inclusion.

As regards transparency of the process of evaluation of the applications and review of RBI's decisions, RBI has informed that it will grant new bank license consistent with the highest standards of transparency and diligence. RBI has constituted a High Level Advisory Committee to screen the applications. RBI has agreed to put in place an appeal mechanism for the applicants aggrieved by the decision

RBI has indicated that the amendment to the guidelines after the date of closure of the receipt of the applications could be contested and there could be disruption to the process in the mid-way and the recommendations of the Committee shall be duly considered by the RBI, as and when the guidelines are reviewed. However, in order to exercise an informed judgment on the credentials and integrity of the applicants and their group entities, reports have been sought, *inter-alia*, from the investigative agencies, financial sector regulators in India and overseas, and other regulators, as applicable. The audited financial statements of the applicants and their group entities are being analysed and credit information are being obtained from the banks/financial institutions to assess the financial soundness and the track record of the applicants and their group entities. RBI has further informed that as all the applications received are under various phases of scrutiny for their eligibility for grant of licence, no probable list of applicants could be furnished at this stage.

#### **Proposed changes in disinvestment policy**

2515. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the targets set by Government to mobilize resources through disinvestment during the last five years;
- (b) how far these targets were achieved;
- (c) the reasons for not achieving the target set for disinvestment by the Central Government's policy;
- (d) whether Government proposes to change the disinvestment policy in view of this; and



(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) The targets set for disinvestment and the achievements during the last five years are given in the table below:

Sl. No.	Year	Target (Rs. in crore)	Amount Realized (Rs. in crore)
1.	2009-10	No Target Fixed	23,552.93
2.	2010-11	40,000	22,144.21
3.	2011-12	40,000	13,894.05
4.	2012-13	30,000	23,956.06
5.	2013-14	40,000	5,093.87 (till date)

(c) The realization of disinvestment targets depends on a variety of factors including volatility in the capital market. Further, regulatory approvals, due diligence of the Company etc. take a lot of time which results in delays in the disinvestment process.

(d) No, Sir. There is no proposal to change the disinvestment policy.

(e) The current disinvestment policy is appropriate as it exists. Efforts are being made to undertake adequate preparation so that the process of disinvestment is expedited.

#### **Current Account Deficit**

†2516. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a recent report of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Current Account Deficit (CAD) has increased to record high of 6.7 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of concrete measures to be taken by Government to tame this unprecedented level of current account deficit?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) India's current account deficit (CAD) was 6.5 per cent of GDP in the third quarter of 2012-13. However, in subsequent quarters, there has been moderation in CAD both in absolute terms and as a proportion of GDP (Table).

**Table: Current Account Balance during 2012-13 and 2013-14, Quarter wise**

Period	Current Account Balance (us\$ Billion)	Current Account Balance (As per cent of GDP)
2012-13: Q1 (April-June)	-16.9	-4.0
2012-13: Q2 (July-September)	-21.0	-5.0
2012-13: Q3 (October-December)	-31.9	-6.5
2012-13: Q4 (January-March)	-18.1	-3.6
2013-14: Q1 (April-June)	-21.8	-4.9
2013-14: Q2 (July-September)	-5.2	-1.2

Note: Minus sign indicates current account deficit, Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

(c) The Government is continuously monitoring the emerging external sector developments leading to higher CAD and has taken a slew of initiatives to boost exports and to reduce imports, and encourage capital flows to facilitate the financing of the CAD.

The Government has taken a number of initiatives to boost exports. These *inter-alia*, include (i) Market and product diversification schemes has been broadened. Norway has been added under Focus Market Scheme and Venezuela has been added under Special Focus Market Scheme. Approximately, 126 new products have been added under Focus Product Scheme. These products include items from engineering, electronics, and chemicals, pharmaceuticals and textiles sector, (ii) About 47 new products have been added under Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS). These products are from engineering, auto components and textiles sector. Two new countries i.e., Brunei and Yemen have been added as new markets under MLFPS. (iii) The scope of Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme has been increased. This scheme, available for exports made to USA, EU and Asia, has been

extended for the year 2013-14. The Government has also agreed to include 53 countries of Latin America and Africa to increase India's share in these markets, (iv) The Government decided to include over 150 products under Focus Product Scheme (FPS) for duty credit @ 2 per cent of the FOB value of exports (v) the rate of interest subvention has been raised from 2 to 3 per cent that will benefit exporters of small and medium enterprises.

In order to lower the import of gold, the Government had raised the import duty in stages from 2 per cent to 10 per cent, linked the gold imports with the gold exports, whereby 20 per cent of the imported gold has to be channelized for gold exporters. Inflation Indexed Bonds has been introduced on June 04, 2013 to wean away investors from the gold to other savings instruments and help in moderating gold demand. Diesel prices have been revised in September 2012 and oil marketing companies were allowed to raise diesel prices in small measures periodically to moderate the demand for oil imports.

Further, Government has announced measures to enhance capital flows into India. These include: public sector financial institutions to raise quasi-sovereign bonds to finance long term infrastructure, PSU oil companies to raise additional funds through external commercial borrowings (ECBs) and trade finance, exemption of incremental FCNR(B) / NRE deposits with a maturity of three years and above from CRR/SLR requirements, exclusion of the incremental FCNR(B) / NRE deposits from adjusted net bank credit for computation of priority sector lending targets, liberalisation of FDI norms through review of limits and (or) shifting of selected sectors to the automatic route for FDI, offering a window to banks to swap the fresh FCNR(B) dollar funds with the Reserve Bank (up to November 30, 2013), increase in the overseas borrowing limit of banks from 50 to 100 per cent of the unimpaired Tier I capital (with the option of swap with the Reserve Bank of India), permission given to eligible borrowers to avail ECBs under the approval route from their foreign equity holder company for general corporate purposes. Given the steps taken by the Government to enhance exports and to lower imports, it is expected that CAD will moderate in the current fiscal.

#### **Fiscal deficit and economic growth**

†2517. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the measures being undertaken by Government to reduce fiscal deficit and to augment economic growth rate during the last one year;
- (b) the impact seen so far of the measures to bring down fiscal deficit and to augment growth rate;
- (c) the target fixed for reducing the fiscal deficit and to augment GDP growth rate; and
- (d) the details of achievements made against the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Government has imposed economy measures like rationalization of expenditure and optimization of available resources with a view to reduce Fiscal Deficit and to improve macroeconomic environment. This include 10% mandatory cut on Non Plan expenditure in the current financial year, ban on holding of meetings and conferences at five star hotels, ban on creation of Plan and Non Plan posts, purchase of new vehicles, restrictions on foreign travel, observance of discipline in fiscal transfers to States, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies such as releases to any entity shall be based on furnishing of Utilization Certificates etc.

Government has also imposed expenditure restriction up to (i) 33% of the Budget Estimates in the last quarter of the financial year and (ii) 15% of the Budget Estimates in the month of March. Financial Advisors of Ministries/Departments have been advised to ensure compliance with these measures and also to submit an overall report to the Minister-in-Charge/the Ministry of Finance on a quarterly basis regarding various actions taken on these measures/guidelines. Government also endeavors to contain the expenditure on Central subsidies.

Apart from the measures indicated above, the Government has taken following steps to reduce Fiscal Deficit:

- (i) Government has reverted back to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary measures in calibrated manner. 'In the Medium Term Framework, the reduction in fiscal deficit is designed with a mix of reduction in total expenditure as percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP.
- (ii) Government has also introduced "Medium-term Expenditure Framework

Expenditure Statement", setting forth a three-year rolling target for expenditure indicators with a view to undertaking a de-novo exercise for allocating resources for prioritized schemes and weeding out other that have outlived their utility. It would also encourage efficiencies in expenditure management.

The Government of India has taken several steps to increase the rate of growth in the economy that, *inter alia*, include; measures to speed up implementation of projects through-the Cabinet Committee on Investment, chaired by the Prime Minister, boost to infrastructure financing by encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds and steps to enhance credit to infrastructure companies; strengthening of financial and banking sectors; steps to achieve fiscal consolidation and to control current account deficit and inflation, thereby providing a stable macro-economic environment conducive to growth; liberalisation of foreign capital inflows, including foreign direct investment, to several sectors; and, steps to boost manufacturing growth.

(b) The level of Fiscal Deficit during current year i.e. 2013-14, up to December, 2013 is Rs. 5,16,390 crore which is 95.2 % of BE 2013-14. As against the 1st Revised Estimate of the growth rate of 4.5 % in the gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost (at constant 2004-05 prices) for the year 2012-13, the growth rate in the same for the year 2013-14 has been projected by the central Statistical Office at 4.9 %, as per Advance Estimates, indicating a mild pick-up in growth.

(c) In the B.E. 2013-14, target set for Fiscal Deficit is Rs.5,42,499 Crore which is 4.8 % of GDP. The Government has not fixed any annual targets for GDP growth rate.

(d) Government is committed to maintain Fiscal Deficit at 4.8% of GDP during the year 2013-14. In respect of Economic Growth, the achievement of the Government will become known after the end of the Financial Year 2013-14 and compilation of all relevant data/information.

#### **RBI's warning to NBFCs on gold loan**

2518. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has warned various Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) to stop accepting the deposit from public;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount deposited/collected by the NBFCs during the last three years and the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether Government or the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has directed the Public Sector Banks to reduce their exposure especially granting loans against gold to NBFCs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Prohibitory Orders (POs) to some deposit taking Non Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) prohibiting them from accepting deposits under section 45MB of RBI Act, 1934 on account of violation of the provisions of the RBI Act, 1934, or for failure to comply with the directions or orders given by the RBI. The details, viz. the amount of deposit collected, outstanding public deposit and action taken by RBI in respect of (i) deposit taking NBFCs registered with RBI; (ii) Residuary NBFCs; (iii) NBFCs registered with RBI; and (iv) Non-deposit taking NBFCs registered with RBI is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) In view of the rapid growth of bank credit to the NBFCs engaged in lending against gold jewellery as their principal business, RBI considered it necessary to prescribe certain regulatory ceilings / additional safeguards for banks while lending to NBFCs which have gold loans to the extent of 50% or more of their financial assets. Rapid growth of NBFCs lending against gold jewellery could lead to a cascading effect in the financial system in case of any sharp adverse movement in the gold prices. This might get further exacerbated when borrowers start defaulting and lenders start distress sale of the gold collateral to realise their loan exposure.

In view of the foregoing concerns and as a prudential regulatory measure, RBI issued a circular dated 18.05.2012 on "Bank Finance to NBFCs Predominantly engaged in lending against Gold", advising banks to reduce their regulatory exposure ceiling on a single NBFC, having gold loans to the extent of 50 per cent or more of its total financial assets, from 10 per cent to 7.5 per cent of banks' capital funds. Further, banks were also required to fix an internal sub-limit for their exposures towards such NBFCs within the internal limit fixed by them for their exposures towards all the NBFCs taken together.

**Statement**

*The details of NBFC's against whom the prohibitory orders issued by RBI for accepting the deposits*

Sl. No.	Category of NBFC	Deposits collected by the company during the last 3 years			Outstanding Public Deposits X In lakhs (as on)	Remarks
		31st Mar 2012	31st Mar 2013	30th Sept, 2013		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>(a) Deposit taking NBFC</b>						
i	M/s. The Instalment Supply Ltd.	NIL	NIL	NIL	67.44 (31.12.2013)	Prohibitory Order issued on 22.09.11
ii	M/s. Escorts Finance Ltd.	NIL	NIL	NIL	1607.31 (31.01.2014)	Prohibitory Order issued on 31.07.06
iii	Money Masters Leasing & Finance Limited	NIL	NIL	NIL	414.23 (31.03.2013)	Prohibitory Order issued on 15.12.11
iv	Ramir Finance & Leasing Co. Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	NA	Prohibitory Order issued on 29.05.13
V	Integrated Finance Company Ltd.	NIL	NIL	NIL	3421.00 (31.03.2011)	Prohibitory Order issued on 18.01.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
vi	Proficient Leasing & Finance Company Ltd..				0.65 (31.12.2013)	Prohibitory Order issued on 28.02.11
<b>(b) Residuary NBFC</b>						
i	Peerless General Finance and Investment Ltd.				1,70,371 (31.12.2013)	RBI has advised the company to stop accepting deposits
ii	Sahara India Financial Corporation Ltd.				1,51,280 (31.12.2013)	Speaking order was issued to the company on 04.06.2008 prohibiting the company from accepting deposits
<b>(c) NBFCs registered with RBI as on 31.01.2014</b>						
i	Kim Investments Ltd., Amritsar				204.90 (30.09.2013)	RBI has advised the company to stop accepting deposits
ii	Kuldip Finance Ltd.				2.55 (30.09.2013)	RBI has advised the company to stop accepting deposits
iii	Punjab Kashmir Finance, Ltd.				NA (30.09.2013)	The company has been prohibited from accepting public deposits with effect from 19th October, 2012 from outside the state of its registration.



iv	PKF Finance Ltd.	NA (30.09.2013)	The company has been prohibited from accepting deposits with effect from 19.10.2012 from outside the state of its registration
v	Thakar Investment Ltd., Shimla	0.00 (30.09.2013)	The company has been advised not to accept public deposits with effect from 09.03.2012
vi	Mitter Finance Ltd. Ludhiana	0.00 (30.09.2013)	The company has been advised not to accept Public Deposits with effect from 28.11.2011
vii	Nau- Nidh Finance Ltd. Moga	NA (30.09.2013)	The company has been advised not to accept Public Deposits with effect from 07.02.2012
viii	Amrit Hire Purchase Ltd.	623.44 (30.09.2013)	The company has been advised not to accept public deposits with effect from 12.09.2013
ix	Fullerton India Credit Co. Ltd.	Nil (30.09.2013)	The company has been advised not to accept Public Deposits.
x	Brijendra Hire Purchase & Finance Ltd.	0.00 (30.09.2013)	The company has been advised not to accept public deposits from 30.04.2008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xi	Achal Finance Ltd.				40 (31.12.2013)	The Company has been advised not to accept Public deposits with effect from 09.08.2012
<b>(d) Non-Deposit taking NBFCs registered with RBI</b>						
i	Credible Securities & Finance (P) Limited				522.37 (31.03.2012)	The Prohibitory Order was issued to the company on 16.12.2013
ii	Rhine and Raavi Credits & Holdings Ltd.				627.00 (01.05.2013)	The Prohibitory Order was issued to the company on 30.10.2013

**Restructuring of balance sheets by banks**

2519. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that current slow down in the Indian economy is a wake up call for banks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the banks should utilize the opportunity to restructure their balance sheets or recast their business mix; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The overall economic situation affects the banking sector since it is the credit provider to the productive sectors of economy. As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) of the Banking System in the country stood at 13.88% as on March, 2013 and is well above regulatory norms of 9%. Banks have been advised by RBI from time to time, to take effective measures to strengthen the credit appraisal and monitoring of advances. Further, RBI has issued a Framework for Revitalising the Distressed Assets in the Economy on 30th January, 2014 to be effective from April 1, 2014 in terms of which banks will be required to take suitable steps to recognise the stressed assets in their balance sheets at an early date and take corrective actions as per the Framework.

**Reforms in bank licensing process**

2520. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is considering to make bank licensing process more frequent and allow free entry of banks as and when necessary;
- (b) whether the RBI proposes to carry forward these ideas and come up with a detailed road map of a necessary reform and regulations for free entry and making the licensing process more frequent;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the RBI was likely to issue the new bank licenses by January, 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As announced in the Monetary Policy Statement 2013-14 of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 3.05.2013, a Discussion Paper on 'Banking Structure in India – The Way Forward', was released on its website on 27.08.2013 for comments. The Discussion Paper has, *Inter alia*, covered various issues such as small banks vs. large banks, universal banks, continuous authorization, conversion of urban commercial banks, consolidation in the banking sector, presence of foreign banks etc. RBI's examination of the public comments received on the discussion paper is not complete.

(d) RBI has constituted a High Level Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Bimal Jalan, former Governor, RBI for screening of applications for new banks in the private sector. The Committee is expected to complete its work by the first quarter of the year 2014 and submit its report along with recommendations to RBI. Thereafter, RBI will take a decision to issue in-principle approval for setting up of banks by the eligible applicants.

#### **Disbursement of educational loans in Tamil Nadu**

2521. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of students who have received educational loans in Tamil Nadu during the last three years;
- (b) the details of the criteria followed to sanction such loans;
- (c) whether applications of a number of students have been rejected; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) the number of students who have received educational loans in Tamil Nadu during the last three years:

Year	No. of Students availed Education Loans in TN
2010-11	1,57,024
2011-12	1,38,869
2012-13	88,313

(b) The loans are sanctioned as per the guidelines laid down by Indian Bank's Association from time to time. Presently, as per revised IBA Scheme, the eligibility criteria is as under:

- The student should be an Indian National.
- Should have secured admission to a higher education course in recognized institutions in India or Abroad through Entrance Test/Merit Based Selection process after completion of HSC (10 plus 2 or equivalent). However, entrance test or selection purely based on marks obtained in qualifying examination may not be the criterion for admission to some of the post graduate courses or research programmes. In such cases, banks will have to adopt appropriate criteria based on employability and reputation of the institution concerned

Note: It would be in order for banks to consider a meritorious student (who qualifies for a seat under merit quota) eligible for loan under this scheme even if the student chooses to pursue a course under Management Quota.

(c) Applications for courses which are ineligible for sanction of educational loans are rejected by banks.

However, Rejection of loan application, if any, is done with the concurrence of the controlling authority of the branch concerned and conveyed to the student stating reason for rejection.

(d) The details of applications rejected by Banks in Tamil Nadu:

Year	No. of application rejected by banks in TN
2010-11	3952
2011-12	4767
2012-13	2143

#### **Regulatory powers of SEBI**

2522. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capital market regulator's crack down against Ponzi investment schemes will suffer a set back because of the procedural steps on the ordinance issued to empower the SEBI to curb the Ponzi menace;

(b) whether the regulator stand to lose all the powers it had gained through the ordinance earlier and whether SEBI's position will weaken with the ordinance lapsing; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) SEBI regulates Collective Investment schemes (CIS) as defined under section 11AA of the SEBI Act, 1992.

Ponzi schemes are banned under Prize Chit and Money Circulation (Banning) Act (PCMCA), 1978. The State Governments are empowered to enforce the Prize Chits and Money Circulations Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978.

The Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 was promulgated on July 18, 2013. The Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2013 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on August 12, 2013, during the Monsoon Session to replace the aforesaid Ordinance. The Bill has been referred to the Hon'ble Standing Committee on Finance by the Speaker, Lok Sabha.

The Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, was promulgated on September 16, 2013 which has lapsed on January 16, 2014.

SEBI has issued the following regulations under the Ordinance:

- i. Securities and Exchange Board of India (collective Investment Scheme) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
- ii. Securities and Exchange Board of India (Investor Protection and Education Fund) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
- iii. Securities and Exchange Board of India (Settlement of Administrative and Civil Proceedings) Regulations, 2014.
- iv. Securities and Exchange Board of India (Procedure for Search and Seizure) Regulations, 2014.

An Ordinance promulgated by the President is of the same force and effect as an Act made by the Parliament (A.K. Roy V Union of India AIR 1982 SC 710). Therefore, any action initiated as per the Ordinance issued remains valid and the consequent effects of the same will continue.

**Vacant posts in Public Sector Banks**

2523. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of non-Government Director level posts are lying vacant in several Governing Boards of the public sector banks and Regional Rural Banks, in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to fill these vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) There are no Non-Government Directors (Shareholder Directors) on the Boards of Regional Rural Banks. There are six vacancies of Non-Government Directors (Shareholder Directors) on the Boards of various Public Sector Banks. Steps are being taken by the respective Banks to fill these vacant posts of Non-Government Directors.

**Custom duty on import of ships for recycling**

2524. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has received any representation to reduce the Custom Duty from 5 per cent to nil on import of ships for recycling;
- (b) whether Government is considering to boost production of secondary steel from ship recycling in view of the price rise in steel; and
- (c) whether Government is aware that high custom duty in Alang ship recycling in comparison to duty on melting scrap is crippling the local industry?

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

(b) At present, there is no proposal under consideration to boost production of secondary steel from ship recycling.

(c) The cumulative import duty on melting scrap works out to 19.85%. The cumulative import duty on ships imported for breaking up is 18.13%. The import duty on ships for breaking up is thus lower than that on melting scrap.

**Villages in Andhra Pradesh without banking facilities**

2525. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to identify villages with population exceeding 2000 in Andhra Pradesh without banking facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps Government proposes to provide banking facilities in such villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In February 2011, Government of India had launched "Swabhimaan" – the Financial Inclusion Campaign. Under this campaign, Banks have provided banking facilities to over 74,000 habitations having population in excess of 2000 through bank branches, Business Correspondents Agents (BCAs) and mobile banking across the country. In the State of Andhra Pradesh 6651 such villages were identified and provided with banking facilities.

**Investigation of NSEL scam**

2526. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a serious scam in National Spot Exchange Limited (NSEL);
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating genesis of the investigation and the present status thereof;
- (c) whether Government has also initiated internal inquiry into the matter;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the rationale therefor; and
- (f) the measures taken, if any, to safeguard interests of retail investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The National Spot Exchange Limited (NSEL) vide their circular dated 31st July, 2013 suspended trading in all one day forward contracts (except e-series contracts which were suspended on 6th August, 2013) and merged/deferred the settlement of all outstanding contracts for 15 days. Subsequent to such



suspension of trading and merger/deferment of settlement of outstanding contracts at NSEL, a payment/settlement crisis of approx. Rs. 5600/- crores had arisen.

A Special Team of Secretaries under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs was constituted by the Government to examine the violation of the Laws and Regulations by NSEL/any associated companies/any of the participants and to suggest measures that could be taken to insure that there is no systematic impact on account of the NSEL developments. The Special Team submitted its Report to the Government on 23.09.2013. The Team concluded that the NSEL episode may not have any major systemic impact. However, there are certain recommendations in the Report on which follow up actions are required to be taken by the offices/ Departments/Ministry concerned. Therefore, recommendations of the Special Team on which action needs to be taken were sent on 27.09.2013 to seven offices/ Departments/Ministry concerned for action thereon. The progress on the actions is being monitored through their Action Taken Notes and meeting at the higher level.

(f) In order to protect the interest of the commodity market participants, the Government vide its notification dated 6th August, 2013, amended its notification dated 5th June, 2007 granting exemption u/s 27 of Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 to NSEL and in terms of condition (v) of the said notification, imposed additional conditions on NSEL which inter-alia included that settlement of all outstanding one day forward contracts at NSEL shall be done under the supervision of Forward Markets Commission (FMC).

Various steps have been taken by the FMC to facilitate settlement of all the outstanding contracts at NSEL.

With a view to making the supervision of NSEL matters more result-oriented and also to ensure better monitoring of NSEL's compliance, the FMC has constituted a Monitoring-cum-Auction Committee comprising the representatives of various investors and brokers bodies to assist and advise the FMC on all matters pertaining to its supervisory role.

FMC also appointed a forensic auditor on 19.11.2013 to carry out the forensic audit of e-series contracts traded at NSEL.

#### **Bank accounts for all**

2527. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set target of bank accounts for all in the country within a time frame;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what will be the road map to achieve this target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) In terms of Budget Speech 2010-11, it was announced that the Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), had decided to provide appropriate Banking facilities to habitations having population in excess of 2000, by March, 2012. Banking facilities have been provided to about 74,000 such habitations, under the campaign. Further, in order to effect electronic transfer of Government subsidies, Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have also been advised to ensure at least one bank account for each family. As per RBI, during March, 2010 to March, 2013, nearly 10.9 crore Basic Savings Bank Deposit Accounts (BSBDAs) have been added taking the total number of BSBDAs to 18.2 crore.

#### **Kisan Credit Cards in Tamil Nadu**

2528. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) issued in the last three years;

(b) the number of KCCs issued in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the total amount of financial credit disbursed through these credit cards in Tamil Nadu over the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The total no. of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) issued by banks during the last three years are given below:

Year	No. of KCCs issued
2010-11	1,01,68,577
2011-12	1,17,57,659
2012-13	1,29,82,099

(Source: NABARD).

(b) and (c) The no. of KCCs issued and amount of loan sanctioned against KCCs in Tamil Nadu during the last three years is given below:

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	No. of KCCs issued	Loan sanctioned
2010-11	6,13,566	5775.84
2011-12	6,61,964	8619.26
2012-13	7,72,733	9842.39

(Source: NABARD).

#### Waiving off of bank loans

2529. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Non-Performing Assets (NPA) of the banks have been gradually increasing in the last three years;

(b) if so, the percentage of big industrial loans and small loans respectively; and

(c) the total amount of loans which have been waived off for the industrialist and industrial houses by way of one time settlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Non-Performing Assets of the Scheduled Commercial Banks during the last three years is 2.36% (March, 2011), 2.94% (March, 2012), 3.42% (March, 2013) and 4.22% (September, 2013).

(b) The sectoral NPAs for Scheduled Commercial Banks during the last three years is as under:

(in percent)				
Sector	March 11	March 12	March 13	September 13
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture	3.30	4.32	4.67	5.48
SSI/MSE	3.58	4.05	5.08	5.88

1	2	3	4	5
Other Priority	3.99	4.36	2.97	3.35
Total Priority	3.58	4.24	4.39	5.08
Other than Priority Sector	1.76	2.34	2.99	3.83
Total Gross NPA	2.36	2.94	3.42	4.22
Retail Sector	3.25	2.83	2.25	2.40
Real Estate	1.54	1.65	1.42	1.46
Corporate	1.63	2.49	3.23	4.23

(c) The total write off (including write-offs in compromise accounts) for Scheduled Commercial Banks during the last three years is Rs.23,896 crore (March, 2011), Rs.20,753 crore (March, 2012) and Rs.32,992 crore (March, 2013). RBI data reporting system does not collate above information for industrialist/ industrial houses.

#### **Bad Investment by LIC**

2530. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) has been investing its funds in the worst performing sectors and companies;

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

(c) the total losses incurred by LIC for investment in the stake of Gitanjali Gems as on date; and

(d) the action taken by Government against the LIC officials responsible for such erroneous investment and also to protect the public wealth invested in LIC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has informed that LIC is a long term investor in the financial market and has a balanced portfolio. LIC invests its funds after doing due diligence by considering various factors like financials, valuation, sector outlook etc. and in-house research report. LIC's investment approach is to create balanced and profitable portfolio along with safety of funds.

LIC is having the appreciation (mark to market) of Rs. 93,927 crore i.e. 59% on its equity portfolio (life) as at 31.12.2013. Further, LIC has realized record profit of Rs. 21,000 crore from the sale of equity shares in FY 2012-13 and during the current financial year, it has booked a profit of Rs. 17,300 crore from the sale of equity shares up to December 2013.

(c) LIC has informed that there is no loss booked in case of Gitanjali Gems. However, total mark to market depreciation in Gitanjali Gems equity holding by the Corporation is Rs. 171.86 crore as on date.

(d) In view of the above, the question has not arisen. To protect the public wealth invested in LIC, the Corporation follows proper due diligence by taking investment decisions based inter alia on internal equity research reports following a two level screening system for selection of the stock for purchase.

#### **Illegal buying of land by Foreigners in Goa**

2531. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards media reports regarding widespread instances of foreigners illegally buying land in Goa and several other coastal towns, in violation of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government has taken to prevent indirect foreign ownership of land in Goa and other coastal areas in the country, especially given its implications on national security and money laundering?

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

(b) and (c) The provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) read with the Foreign Exchange Management (Acquisition and Transfer of Immovable Property in India) Regulations, 2000 impose certain restrictions/conditions on purchase of immovable property, including land, in India.

Directorate of Enforcement has registered cases against foreign nationals/companies for purchase of land in Goa and other coastal areas of the country in violation of provisions of FEMA. During last three Financial Years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and

the current Financial Year 2013-14 (upto 31.01.2014), the Directorate has issued 64 Show Cause Notices (SCNs) involving total amount of Rs. 2495.76 lacs under FEMA in this regard. Out of these, 17 SCNs have been adjudicated and penalty amounting to Rs. 285.65 lacs imposed. In addition, 22 properties have been ordered for confiscation.

Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued directive to State/UT Governments to take adequate measures before allowing registration for acquisitions of land in India.

Besides, Reserve Bank of India has started conducting workshops in Goa to sensitize the State Government officials on the FEMA regulations.

#### **Decrease in profits of public sector banks**

2532. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the deposits, advances, profits, net and gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of public sector banks, bank-wise as on 31 March, 2013 and 30th September, 2013;

(b) whether it is a fact that the profitability of public sector banks as on 31 March, 2013 has decreased and percentage of net and gross NPAs have increased; and

(c) if so, what actions have been taken by RBI who is the controller of the banks particularly regarding weak banks like Punjab & Sind Bank, Dena Bank, Vijaya Bank, Bank of Maharashtra, Syndicate Bank, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The bank-wise details of deposits, advances, net profits, Gross and Net Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks, (PSBs) as on March 2013 and September 2013 are given in the Statement (*See below*). The Profit after Tax (PAT) of PSBs for the financial year 2012-13 was Rs. 45,850 crore which was higher than the PAT of Rs. 44,713 for the financial year 2011-12. The Gross NPAs and Net NPAs of PSBs for the financial year 2012-13 were Rs. 1,55,890 crore and Rs. 80,314 crore respectively which were higher than GNPA and NNPA of Rs. 1,12,489 crore and Rs. 51,325 crore for the financial year 2011-12.

(c) Being the regulator, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) conducts Annual Financial Inspection of banks every year and actionable observations are flagged to the banks for time bound compliance. RBI also recommends to banks a Monitorable Action Plan for time bound compliance. RBI reflects the relative deterioration in financial parameters of the banks in the supervisory ratings.

**Statement***Bank-wise data on deposits, advances, Gross and Net NPAs of Public Sector Banks*

Bank Name	Profit after Tax-During FY/ Period ended (Rs. crore)		Gross Advances- At End (Rs. crore)		Gross NPAs-at End (Rs. crore)		Net NPAs-at End (Rs. crore)		Total Deposits- At End (Rs. crore)	
	Mar.-13	Sep.-13	Mar.-13	Sep.-13	Mar.-13	Sep.-13	Mar.-13	Sep.-13	Mar.-13	Sep.-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Allahabad Bank	1157	659	124653	126909	4962	6509	3625	4584	177671	178623
Andhra Bank	1289	302	100138	100714	3714	5187	2409	3477	123796	129344
Bank of Baroda	3536	1681	228557	235814	6551	8946	3108	5018	341706	329550
Bank of India	2368	1270	204036	232815	7152	8774	5264	5728	294067	322192
Bank of Maharashtra	760	313	76397	88419	1138	2450	393	1272	94337	117293
Canara Bank	2737	1366	228719	263357	5786	7353	4979	6347	342107	370747
Central Bank of India	1015	-1487	175872	178628	8456	11563	4988	6512	226038	233023
Corporation Bank	1435	393	119354	122279	2048	3880	1411	2668	166005	173410
Dena Bank	810	297	66457	65664	1452	1968	930	1089	97207	93669
IDBI Bank Limited	1690	319	188095	171381	6450	9007	3100	4865	225807	201859
Indian Bank	1485	576	101130	104228	3255	3765	2148	2524	134804	144189
Indian Overseas Bank	442	164	144894	153495	5621	7064	3450	4241	195457	205456

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1328	605	130186	129766	4184	4887	2454	2925	175898	175153
Punjab & Sind Bank	339	165	51843	54328	1537	2240	1110	1599	70642	75417
Punjab National Bank	4545	1696	283123	289195	13255	16088	6971	9324	375327	383909
Syndicate Bank	1919	928	124282	122673	2816	4170	1003	2324	167055	165710
UCO Bank	569	854	119205	124085	6905	7114	3715	3755	158386	169346
Union Bank of India	2070	753	198894	206690	6143	7802	3272	4536	260998	278674
United Bank of India	392	-475	69708	83636	2964	6286	1992	4461	100652	117728
Vijaya Bank	586	269	70514	71434	1533	1981	911	1233	97017	107936
<b>Nationalised Banks</b>	30473	10648	2806057	2925511	95922	127034	57234	78482	3824977	3973228
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	730	342	58474	59719	2119	2271	1181	1291	72116	69293
State Bank of Hyderabad	1250	457	92023	96534	3186	4621	1449	1803	113324	118505
State Bank of India	11699	4768	909492	950154	48378	60287	17060	30283	1130137	1207635
State Bank of Mysore	416	82	45981	46176	2081	2753	1209	1576	56969	57320
State Bank of Patiala	667	132	75460	74586	2453	4159	1194	2473	88672	91104
State Bank of Travancore	615	241	68389	68552	1750	2402	989	1177	84624	91505
<b>SBI Group</b>	15377	6021	1249817	1295721	59967	76493	23081	38603	1545842	1635361
Public Sector Bank	45850	16669	405687	4221282	155890	203527	80314	117085	5370819	5608589

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



**Involvement of private banks in money laundering**

†2533. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that serious allegations of money laundering by private banks of the country have come to light;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the alleged banks have sacked some employees after the allegations; and
- (d) if so, the details of such banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has informed that media allegation of money laundering and violations of KYC/AML norms by 26 banks, including 10 private banks, had come to notice during March-May, 2013. RBI had conducted a scrutiny in these banks to look into the allegations.

(c) and (d) Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) has informed that twenty one banks have informed that they have taken administrative action, including transfer and suspension against some of their employees. Further FIU-IND can also, under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA), initiate action for non-compliance by banks of their obligations under the PMLA, including submission of statutory reports to FIU-IND. On the basis of information in the public domain and reports received from the Reserve Bank of India, FIU-IND had issued show-cause notices to 16 banks for possible violation of their reporting obligations under the PMLA.

**Financial assistance by NABARD to Madhya Pradesh**

†2534. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has provided financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh (MP) for the rural road projects;
- (b) if so, the details of the assistance provided during each of the last three years and current year, year-wise and district-wise;
- (c) the amount spent on these projects so far; and
- (d) whether norms and time limit for completion of these projects was also fixed and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The district-wise details of financial assistance provided by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to Madhya Pradesh for rural road projects during the last three years and current year upto 10th February, 2014, are given in Statement (*See* below). The NABARD has informed that all the road projects are sanctioned by them as per Indian Road Congress (IRC) norms. The road projects sanctioned to Government of Madhya Pradesh have a time-frame of two to three years.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*District-wise details of Road Projects sanctioned under RIDF during the last three years and current year in the State of Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of District	2010-11				2011-12			
		No. of Projects	Amt sanctioned	Cum Exp. As reported by State Govt.	Total Disbs till date (10/02/14)	No. of Projects	Amt sanctioned	Cum Exp. As reported by State Govt.	Total Disbs till date (10/02/14)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Alirajpur								
2	Anuppur	6	869.42	594.67	547.59		•		
3	Ashok Nagar	10	2587.21	2578.33	1896.39		*		
4	Balaghat	4	528.77	468.83	429.41		*		
5	Barwani					3	1624.59	1365.33	1138.94
6	Betul	3	582.83	336.23	315.61	1	173.55	117.11	103.81
7	Bhind	3	418.87	465.28	378.17		•		
8	Bhopal	2	1161.57	1236.68	1106.50	2	425.78	319.23	275.87
9	Burhanpur					3	577.09	551.20	445.88
10	Chhatarpur	4	423.86	508.77	395.10	3	265.00	80.38	101.20
11	Chhindwara	39	4996.60	4219.29	3587.99		*		
12	Damon	12	2738.26	2465.61	2116.64	3	2155.80	1894.03	1474.92
13	Datia	6	698.09	764.27	619.43		*		
14	Dewas	8	1497.18	1058.14	923.44		*		
15	Dhar	3	1663.54	1441.00	1155.73	4	1291.83	438.65	521.84
16	Dindori						*		
17	Guna					3	811.46	553.36	494.31
18	Gwalior	2	772.81	105.66	213.73		*		
19	Harda	1	227.83	212.59	199.70		*		

**Statement**

*District-wise details of Road Projects sanctioned under RIDF during the last three years and current year in the State of Madhya Pradesh*

(Rs. lakh)

2012-13				2013-14				Remarks
No. of Projects	Amt sanctioned	Cum Exp. As reported by State Govt.	Total Disbs till date (10/02/14)	No. of Projects	Amt sanctioned	Cum Exp. As reported by State Govt.	Total Disbs till date (10/02/14)	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	554.93	0.00	110.99		*			
	.				*			
3	1585.08	120.65	384.58		*			
11	2360.51	1794.58	1584.07		*			
1	203.55	195.53	156.42	1	304.06	381.47	304.06	
3	425.21	310.13	270.02	5	1274.58	1441.59	1266.58	
3	409.11	198.68	207.87		*			
3	853.33	286.53	341.66		*			
	*			1	274.03	60.31	93.41	
	*			3	3447.45	94.70	752.94	
4	856.72	0.00	171.34	3	937.07	405.71	481.89	
1	735.75	657.52	562.70	1	117.52			
	*				*			Expn. not reported, only mobilisation advance given
	*			1	62.82		12.56	
	*				*			
2	1227.85	419.25	510.54		*			
	*				*			
	*				*			
1	196.42	100.26	102.65	4	2145.26		429.05	-do-

100 *Written Answers to* [RAJYA SABHA] *Unstarred Questions*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20	Hoshangabad	7	1740.11	1312.75	1241.94		*		
21	Indore	8	1961.83	1469.64	1268.89	1	220.14	217.03	173.63
22	Jabalpur	1	121.86	125.44	100.36	6	1752.55	640.18	731.16
23	Jhabua						*		
24	Katni	10	1925.77	1266.01	1166.59	1	283.26	271.42	228.19
25	Khandwa					2	171.51	162.00	132.45
26	Khargone	3	645.66	623.86	499.08	5	1109.68	939.78	796.62
27	Mandla	5	1332.66	1363.85	1107.82		*		
28	Mandsaur					5	905.80	538.23	504.09
29	Morena	4	569.77	384.56	330.68	1	282.70	289.54	231.64
30	Narsinghpur	1	286.11	324.31	262.19	4	1057.79	381.15	435.06
31	Neemuch	2	991.25	1222.26	927.22		*		
32	Raisen	4	604.83	272.21	284.29	1	275.70	95.41	112.39
33	Rajgarh	3	713.55	841.90	701.75		*		
34	Ratlam	1	137.30	52.42	57.88		*		
35	Rewa	1	103.90	103.51	86.20		*		
36	Sagar	17	3373.14	3424.08	2859.61		*		
37	Satna	2	199.51	136.05	117.98		*		
38	Sehore	14	1836.35	1888.28	1469.31	27	4448.87	3430.81	2879.78
39	Seoni	6	995.29	903.41	758.57		*		
40	Shahdol					2	304.47	170.15	161.29
41	Shajapur	7	1225.21	1119.93	995.04		*		
42	Shivpuri	3	405.32	260.01	245.40		*		
43	Sidhi						*		
44	Singrauli	3	993.04	774.87	655.39		*		
45	Tikamgarh	2	258.14	280.10	222.13		*		
46	Ujjain	3	1004.29	1021.24	866.54		*		
47	Umari						*		
48	Vidisha	15	5605.31	3888.78	3497.01	14	2962.41	2547.55	2064.37
TOTAL		225	46197.04	39514.82	33607.32	91	21099.98	15002.74	13007.43

\* The disbursement pertains to previous sanctions

Source: NABARD

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
5	987.57	405.68	449.66	3	278.50		55.70	-do-
	*			2	254.97	133.09	13761	
6	1580.16	0.00	316.03		*			
1	78.29	82.19	68.26		*			
	*			1	356.05		71.21	-do-
6	1267.56	593.16	630.41	3	787.87		157.57	-do-
2	454.71	579.50	454.70	7	1803.32	306.48	519.52	
1	449.92	0.00	90.35	1	1345.35		269.07	-do-
4	930.71	131.73	270.44	2	377.83		75.57	-do-
4	1039.39	755.93	691.67	1	179.87	111.65	107.43	
3	406.13	178.98	194.34	3	1597.86		319.57	-do-
	*			3	866.89	293.85	365.35	
11	2624.72	334.57	739.07	18	5525.70	923.11	1218.38	
12	7562.10	3832.54	3722.90	12	2289.72			
2	564.35	290.27	296.32	4	412.10		16.14	-do-
	*			3	772.60	748.45	503.74	
11	2982.91	2377.27	2180.46	14	2952.68	255.40	446.87	
	*				*			
5	900.11	510.75	502.80	5	749.91			
1	483.15	239.96	248.29	2	41436	72.64	95.99	
	*				*			
1	359.65	0.00	71.93	1	402.02			
	*				*			
1	380.58	110.78	146.13	1	129.44			
	*				*			
	*				*			
5	1382.28	272.02	439.22		*			
1	647.13	0.00	129.43		*			
9	2799.67	940.96	1125.54	2	834.23		166.85	-do-
124	37289.55	15719.42	17170.80	107	30894.06	5228.45	7867.07	

**Sharing of black money data with Switzerland**

†2535. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Switzerland has agreed to exchange information with India regarding black money;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is contemplating to have any mechanism with Switzerland in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) by when double taxation treaty with Switzerland would likely be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): (a) and (b) Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement between Government of India and the Swiss Confederation (DTAA) is in force since 29th December, 1994. Switzerland agreed, on India's request, to amend the DTAA through an Amending Protocol, which entered into force on 7th November, 2011. The Amending Protocol has amended the existing Article on Exchange of Information to specifically provide for exchange of banking information, information held in fiduciary capacity and exchange of information regardless of domestic interest by Switzerland, in specific cases relating to period after 1st April, 2011.

(c) and (d) The mechanism for exchange of information in specific cases with Switzerland is through the DTAA as amended by the Amending Protocol stated above. Government has also signed a Mutual Agreement with Government of Swiss Confederation for liberal interpretation of the identity requirements for providing information under Article 26 of the DTAA to facilitate effective exchange of information.

(e) Amended DTAA with Switzerland has already entered into force on 7th November, 2011.

**Steps taken for reduction of fiscal deficit**

2536. Dr. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether Government has failed to meet the fiscal deficit target till date;
- (b) whether various Ministries and departments have failed to adhere to financial pruning and cuts imposed by Government;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;
- (d) the details of the country's fiscal deficit of during the last three years and the current year till date;
- (e) whether Government is resorting to transfer of money from one head to the other so as to mask deficit figures; and
- (f) the effective steps taken/being taken by Government to reduce the fiscal deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The performance of Government in compliance with Fiscal Deficit targets over the last ten years is as below:

Year	Fiscal Deficit (% of GDP)	
	BE	Actual
2003-04	5.6	4.5
2004-05	4.4	3.9
2005-06	4.3	4.0
2006-07	3.8	3.3
2007-08	3.3	2.7
2008-09	2.5	6.0
2009-10	6.8	6.5
2010-11	5.5	4.8
2011-12	4.6	5.7
2012-13#	5.2	4.9

# provisional

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

Various Ministries and Departments under the Government of India spend funds allocated to them within the expenditure ceilings as decided by Government from

time to time. The ceilings for both Plan and Non Plan expenditure in any given financial year are finalized after mutual consultation with line Ministries/Departments. Government does the Mid-year review to re-allocate the resources. During the mid-year review, the expenditure ceilings for Plan and Non Plan are decided keeping in view the pace of expenditure, absorptive capacity, committed and contractual liabilities and other items which are obligatory in nature and various Ministries and Departments spend accordingly. Further, various Ministries and Departments requires to comply with various economy measures, financial pruning and cuts imposed by the Government from time to time, so that overall expenditure could be contained to achieve the set fiscal targets.

(d) The details of the country's Fiscal Deficit during last three years and the current year till date are as below:

Year	Fiscal Deficit (Rs. in crore)	Fiscal Deficit (% of GDP)
2010-11	373591	4.9
2011-12	515990	5.7
2012-13 #	489890	4.9

# provisional.

The level of Fiscal Deficit during current year *i.e.* 2013-14, up to December, 2013 is Rs. 5,16,390 crore which is 95.2 % of BE 2013-14.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Government has imposed economy measures like rationalization of expenditure and optimization of available resources with a view to reduce Fiscal Deficit and to improve macroeconomic environment. This include 10% mandatory cut on Non Plan expenditure in the current financial year, ban on holding of meetings and conferences at five star hotels, ban on creation of Plan and Non Plan posts, purchase of new vehicles, restrictions on foreign travel, observance of discipline in fiscal transfers to States, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies such as releases to any entity shall be based on furnishing of Utilization Certificates etc.

Government has also imposed expenditure restriction up to (i) 33% of the Budget Estimates in the last quarter of the financial year and (ii) 15% of the Budget



Estimates in the month of March. Financial Advisors of Ministries/Departments have been advised to ensure compliance with these measures and also to submit an overall report to the Minister-in-Charge/the Ministry of Finance on a quarterly basis regarding various actions taken on these measures/guidelines. Government also endeavours to contain the expenditure on Central subsidies.

Apart from the measures indicated above, the Government has taken following steps to reduce Fiscal Deficit:

- (i) Government has reverted back to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary measures in calibrated manner. In the Medium Term Framework, the reduction in fiscal deficit is designed with a mix of reduction in total expenditure as percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP.
- (ii) Government has also introduced "Medium-term Expenditure Framework Expenditure Statement", setting forth a three-year rolling target for expenditure indicators with a view to undertaking a *de-novo* exercise for allocating resources for prioritized schemes and weeding out other that have outlived their utility. It would also encourage efficiencies in expenditure management.

#### **Request of excise duty exemption on Ayurvedic medicines**

2537. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a representation from Ayurvedic Medicine Manufacturer Organisation of India, Thrissur, requesting to withdraw the two per cent excise duty on classical/generic Ayurvedic medicines; and

(b) if so, the response of the Ministry thereto?

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

(b) The request has not been acceded to.

#### **Applications for banking license**

2538. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of companies and organisations which have applied for the banking license so far;
- (b) how many organizations/companies out of these would get the banking license;
- (c) the criteria fixed to provide the license; and
- (d) the reasons for delay in selection of the companies which would get the license?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines for setting up new banks in the private sector *vide* its Press Release dated 22.02.2013. The last date for receipt of applications was 1.07.2013. In all, RBI has received 27 applications, out of which 2 applications (*i.e.* TATA Sons Limited, Mumbai and Value Industries Limited, Aurangabad) have since been withdrawn. The names of remaining applicants are as under:

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

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

(b) RBI has indicated that it has not fixed any number in this regard.

(c) The guidelines issued by RBI *vide* its press release dated 22.02.2013, *inter-alia*, indicate the requirements that need to be met by the applicants which include eligibility, 'fit and proper' criteria, norms on corporate structure, minimum capital and voting rights, applicable regulatory framework, compliance with corporate governance, prudential norms, orientation of business plan toward objective of financial inclusion, etc.

(d) RBI has constituted a High Level Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Bimal Jalan, former Governor, RBI for screening of applications for new banks in the private sector. As per guidelines, the RBI has sought reports from various regulators and Government agencies for due-diligence process, which takes time.

#### **Impact of rising current account deficit**

2539. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rising current account deficit and inflation has become a matter of grave concern though inflation has declined from its peak level; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to attain the comfort level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Details of the current account deficit (CAD) and wholesale price index (WPI) during last three years and in the current year are given below:

Year	CAD (US\$ billion)	CAD (as per cent of GDP)	WPI Inflation (Yearly average in per cent)
2010-11	48.1	2.8	9.6
2011-12	78.2	4.2	8.9
2012-13	88.2	4.7	7.4
2013-14	27.0	3.1	6.2
	(April-September 2013)	(April-September 2013)	(April-December 2013)

The Government is continuously monitoring the emerging external sector developments leading to higher CAD and inflation situation in the country. The Government has taken a slew of initiatives to boost exports through broadening the market and product diversification schemes, raising the rate of interest subvention from 2 to 3 per cent to benefit exporters of small and medium enterprises etc. raised duties to reduce imports of gold and silver and other non essential products and encourage capital flows through liberalisation of FDI and external commercial borrowing norms etc. to facilitate the financing of the CAD.

Government has taken a number of fiscal and administrative measures to check inflation, which *inter-alia*, include:

- Reduced import duties to zero - for wheat, onion and pulses.
- Banned export of edible oils (except coconut oil, forest based oil and edible oils in blended consumer packs up to 5 kg with a Minimum Export Price of USD 1500 per MT) and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses and lentils up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum)
- Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, and edible oilseeds for a period up to 30.9.2014 and in respect of paddy and rice up to 30.11.2013.

- Maintained without change the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs. 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs.3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.
- Suspended futures trading in rice, urad and tur as a measure of abundant precaution.
- Export of onion is calibrated through changes in Minimum Export Price (MEP).
- Government allocated 1,95,000 tonnes of rice and 3,27,000 tonnes of wheat for distribution to retail consumer under Open Market Sales Scheme (Domestic) for the period upto March, 2014.
- The Government is also implementing "the Essential Commodities Act 1955" and "the Prevention of Black marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980" with the objective of preventing hoarding and black marketing of essential commodities. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been repeatedly requested to strictly enforce both the Acts and also monitor enforcement of these Acts.

Controlling inflation has been the mainstay of the monetary policy implemented by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time. As a part of demand management, the RBI had earlier raised the policy rates by 375 basis points (bps) from March, 2010 to October, 2011. With some moderation in inflation, particularly core inflation, RBI had started reducing the policy rates. But on account of the persistent food inflation, accompanied by high current account deficit and depreciation of rupee against US dollar, RBI had taken a pause waiting for conducive conditions for further monetary easing. Notwithstanding the moderation in fruits and vegetable prices and consequent unequivocal fall in all the price-indices, RBI has increased the repo rate by 25 basis points to 8.0 per cent in its Third Quarter Review (January 28, 2014) which shows its commitment to fight inflation.

#### **Rise in bad loans with banks**

2540. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the bad loans would hit a record high of around Rs. 2.9 lakh crore by the end of this fiscal;

(b) whether these bad loans would work out to a whopping 4.5 per cent of the total bank assets;

(c) whether the banks, particularly the State-run lenders, are reeling under deteriorating asset quality and falling profits; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Total amount of Gross NPAs (GNPAs) of Scheduled Commercial Banks as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for the quarter ended December 2013 (provisional) is Rs.2.6 lakh crore. Ratio of Gross NPAs to Gross Advances for the quarter ended December 2013 (provisional) is 4.45 per cent.

(c) and d) The Gross Non-Performing Assets of the Public Sector Banks during the last three years is 2.32% (March, 2011), 3.17% (March, 2012), 3.84% (March, 2013) and 4.82% (Sept, 2013) and Profit After Tax during the last three years is Rs. 41,492 crore (March, 2011), Rs. 44,713 crore (March, 2012), Rs. 45,850 crore (March, 2013) and Rs. 18,505 crore (Sept, 2013, provisional).

#### **Rise in NPAs of UBI**

2541. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Bank of India (UBI) has reported a loss of Rs. 489.47 crore for the July-September quarter of 2013-14 on account of rise in non-performing assets (NPAs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons behind the Bank reporting such a huge loss against a net profit of Rs.14463 crore for the same period in 2012-2013;

(d) whether the Ministry had analyzed the same;

(e) if so, the reaction of the Ministry and what remedial measures the Ministry has taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The United Bank of India (UBI) reported a loss of Rs.489.47cr for the quarter July-Sept. 2013. However, the Bank has shown operating

profit during this period and the loss is on account of the higher provisioning on Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) which have increased to a large extent during the current financial year. The net profit during the same period was Rs. 144.63 crore and not Rs. 14,463 crore.

(d) and (e) Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in the banking sector is gradually showing an increasing trend mainly on account of sluggishness in domestic growth slowdown in global recovery, delay in clearances and aggressive lending by banks in the past during good time. The UBI as part of the banking sector has also suffered on account of the above reasons.

The Government has issued a circular dated 20th January, 2014 to all Public Sector Banks on Rising NPAs. Reserve Bank of India issued a 'Framework for Revitalising Distressed Assets in the Economy' on January 30, 2014.

Further, on account of marked increase in NPAs as reflected in the financial results of the UBI for the half year ended 30 Sept., 2013, Reserve Bank of India initiated an independent and objective audit by Deloitte Haskins & Sells ('DHS') of certain balance sheet assets of the Bank. The special audit report has been submitted to RBI on 30.01.2014.

#### **Implementation of Dr. Khandelwal committee report**

2542. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of the recommendations given by Dr. Khandelwal Committee which was constituted to oversee the functions of Banks Bank-wise;

(b) how many recommendations have been accepted for implementation by Banks and how many are still lying into the Ministry; and

(c) how much time would be taken to take decision on all the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Khandelwal Committee has submitted its report to the Government on Human Resources (HR) issues of Public Sector Banks (PSBs). Fifty six recommendations have been forwarded to PSBs for implementation. Bank-wise status is given in Statement (*See below*). Other recommendations require further deliberations.

**Statement**

*Recommendations of the Khandelwal Committee forwarded  
to PSB for implementation*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Recommendations Forwarded	Implemented
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad Bank	56	52
2.	Andhra Bank	56	56
3.	Bank of Baroda	56	49
4.	Bank of India	56	45
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	56	41
6.	Canara Bank	56	49
7.	Central Bank of India	56	48
8.	Corporation Bank	56	40
9.	Dena Bank	56	42
10.	Indian Bank	56	48
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	56	42
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	56	51
13.	Punjab National Bank	56	37
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	56	46
15.	Syndicate Bank	56	42
16.	UCO Bank	56	33
17.	Union Bank of India	56	47
18.	United Bank of India	56	50
19.	Vijaya Bank	56	34



1	2	3	4
20.	State Bank of India	56	42
21.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	56	19
22.	State Bank of Patiala	56	NIL
23.	State Bank of Travancore	56	47
24.	State Bank of Mysore	56	40
25.	State Bank of Hyderabad	56	45

**Curbs on unauthorised deposit and collective investment schemes**

2543. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the unauthorised deposit/collective investment schemes running across the country;

(b) if so, the details of the measures taken by Government to curb these schemes;

(c) whether there are proposals to constitute an expert committee comprising various Government departments/agencies to devise a long-term plan to end all the unauthorised and illegal deposit/collective investment schemes by financial institutions across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

As and when any complaint/reference is received by SEBI regarding collection of money, SEBI examines whether such activity falls under the purview of SEBI (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations, 1999. After examining the matter, SEBI takes appropriate action under SEBI Act, 1992 read with SEBI (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations, 1999. In this regard, during the last three years, SEBI has passed orders against the entities for carrying on unauthorized collective investment scheme. The name of these entities are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Further, during *prima-facie* examination if the activity of the entity is found to be falling within the purview of other regulator/authority, SEBI refers the matter to the concerned regulator/authority. The detail given in Statement-II (*See* below) depicts the activity regulated/banned under the existing laws along with the concerned regulator/authority.

That apart, many State Governments have set up a State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC), where various regulators are members *i.e.* MCA, RBI, SEBI, State authorities etc. for information sharing regarding enhancing coordination among themselves and RBI is coordinating such committee.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs has issued two departmental circular(s) dated 19.03.2013 on:

- (i) Acceptance of deposits by certain companies-coordination and action with regard to need for registration as NBFCs with RBI.
- (ii) Acceptance of deposits by companies:-penal u/s 58A/58AA/58AAA read with companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rule, 1975.

Further, Hon'ble Minister of Corporate Affairs has also written D.O. Letter dated 22.02.2013 to State Governments informing that large section of general public is cheated by finance companies often using Multi- Level Marketing (MLM) strategy and has requested all the Chief Minister(s) to review the situation in their respective States with regard to cheating of investors in the grab of MLM along with police, local RBI authorities and Regional Officers.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir.

Government had constituted a High-Level Inter-Ministerial Group for proper enforcement of regulatory/legal framework for Multi-Level Marketing Companies, Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) and Companies running Collective Investment schemes (CIS) under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Financial Services). The Group also has representatives of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The task of the Group is to address issues for evaluating the regulatory framework for MLM, NBFCs and CIS and for safeguarding against non-recurrence of events where unregistered/unregulated entities defalcate the monies collected by these entities.

***Statement-I***

Sl. No.	Name of the Entity
1	2
1	Rose Valley Real Estate and Constructions Ltd.
2	Sunplant Agro Ltd.
3	MPS Greenery Developers Ltd.

1	2
4	NGHI Developers Ltd.
5	Nicer Green Forest Ltd.
6	Maitreya Services Pvt. Ltd.
7	Sumangal Industries Ltd.
8	Osian's Connoisseurs of Art Ltd.
9	Saradha Realty India Ltd.
10	Ken Infratech Ltd.
11	Alchemist Infra Realty Ltd.
12	Rose Valley Hotels & Entertainment Ltd.
13	HBN Dairies & Allied Ltd.
14	Sai Prasad Foods Ltd.
15	Sai Prasad Properties Ltd.
16	Maitreya Plotters & Structures Pvt. Ltd.
17	M/s. KBCL India Ltd.
18	MVL Limited
19	Samruddha Jeevan Foods India Ltd.
20	Orient Resorts (India) Pvt. Ltd.
21	Kim Infrastructure & Developers Ltd.
22	Shree Sai Space Creation Ltd.
23	Green Ray International Limited

*The activity banned/regulated under existing law along  
with concerned Regulator/Authority*

Sl. No.	Registered/ unregistered activity	Concerned Regulator/ Authority
1	2	3
1	Schemes offered by Registered Cooperative Society	Concerned State Government/s

1	2	3
2	Deposits accepted by NBFCs	Reserve Bank of India
3	Contract of Insurance or Insurance Scheme	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority
4	Pension Scheme	Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority
5	Deposits accepted under 58A of companies Act	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
6	Nidhi or mutual benefit society	Respective State Governments
7	Chit Business	Respective State Governments
8	Mutual fund/Collective Investment Schemes	Securities and Exchange Board of India
9	Multi Level Marketing/Pyramid Schemes	Respective State Governments

#### **Overall development of healthcare infrastructure**

2544. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an international survey, India's healthcare system fails miserably in almost all parameters in comparison to many developed or developing nations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that the healthcare system in rural areas in the country is pathetic and needs improvement; and

(d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to develop the overall healthcare infrastructure in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The public health spending per capita as percentage of GDP is quite low in comparison to many developed and developing nations. However, life expectancy and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of India is not adverse in comparison to most of countries with similar per capita public health spending as percentage of GDP.

(c) and (d) Access to affordable and quality healthcare in rural areas is poor as compared to urban areas. Public Health is a State subject. Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), financial support is being provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare system including for creating/strengthening of rural health infrastructure based on the requirements posed by them in their Programme Implementation Plans.

#### **Opening of new CGHS hospitals**

†2545. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to open new CGHS hospitals in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether opening of a new CGHS hospital at Indore in Madhya Pradesh has been approved; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for not opening the hospital there so far, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) CGHS is basically a dispensary oriented Scheme. It has a large network of dispensaries in 25 cities in the country. In addition, it has four small hospitals in operation at Delhi. There is no proposal to open any new hospital under CGHS.

- (c) No.
- (d) In view of (c), question does not arise.

#### **Diseases due to air pollution**

†2546. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether respiratory and other diseases are widely prevalent in the entire country due to air pollution;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the estimated number of people suffering from these diseases due to polluted air during the current year and each of the last three years and the number of persons died from it, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the corrective measures taken or to be taken by Government to ensure sufficient medical facilities to the patients suffering from diseases caused by air pollution?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) As reported by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), no conclusive information is available regarding high prevalence of respiratory and other diseases due to air pollution. As reported by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), there is no specific information available on the number of cases and deaths due to air pollution in the country.

(d) Air Quality is monitored under integrated Ambient Air Quality Management System called National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The Government of India notified the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in 2009, which are applicable uniformly in the country. The National NAAQS cover twelve parameters.

Government of India is implementing National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for prevention and control of various diseases. Under NRHM, the State/UT Governments project their requirements in annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) for improvement of health infrastructure and for providing adequate medical facilities.

#### **National Institute status for NEIGRIMS, Shillong**

2547. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of full functional status of the North-Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (NEIGRIMS), Shillong;

(b) the details of the strength of doctors, faculty, medical fraternities, technical staff and nurses at NEIGRIMS, department-wise, as well as the steps taken to give additional incentives to attract qualified and experienced faculty;

(c) whether the proposal for declaring NEIGRIMS as a National Institute is under consideration of Government;

- (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) to (e) North-Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS) was set up in Shillong on the lines of AIIMS, New Delhi and PGIMER, Chandigarh to provide advanced and specialized medical facilities in selected specialties and to serve as a regional referral service centre for comprehensive health care for the entire north-east region and to provide post graduate medical education and training.

It is functioning as an autonomous body registered under the Meghalaya Registration of Societies Act 1983. In order to attract talent in NEIGRIHMS incentives in the form of Pay scales at par with pay scales of faculty in AIIMS, Delhi; furnished accommodation up to a limit of rupees one lakh, special duty allowance @ 12½% are being provided. In addition, two MBBS seats have been reserved for the wards of the medical faculty etc. The details of doctors, faculty and technical staff etc. are given in the Statement-I and II (*See* below).

Though the character of NEIGRIHMS is Regional but infrastructure and facilities available in the Institute are comparable to any National Institute.

***Statement-I***

*The details of strength of faculty at NEIGRIHMS*

Sl. No	Department(s)	Name of the Post (s)	No. of Sanctioned Post(s)	Filled up	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Anaesthesiology	Professor	1	1	-
		Associate Professor	2	2	-
		Assistant Professor	3	2	1
2	Anatomy	Professor	1	1	-
		Associate Professor	1	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Assistant Professor	2	1	1
3	Biochemistry	Professor	1	-	1
		Associate Professor	1	1	-
		Assistant Professor	2	2	-
4	Cardiology	Professor	1	1	-
		Associate Professor	1	1	-
		Assistant Professor	2	1	1
6	Clinical Pharmacology	Professor	1	-	1
		Associate Professor	1	-	1
		Assistant Professor	2	-	2
7	Community Medicine	Professor	1	1	-
		Associate Professor	1	1	-
		Assistant Professor	1	1	-
8	CTVS	Professor	1	-	1
		Associate Professor	1	1	-
		Assistant Professor	2	-	2
9	Dentistry	Professor	1	-	1
		Assistant Professor	1	1	-
10	Dermatology & STD	Professor	1	-	1
		Associate Professor	1	-	1
		Assistant Professor	2	2	-
12	ENT	Professor	1	-	1
		Associate Professor	1	1	-
		Assistant Professor	2	-	2



1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Forensic Medicine	Professor	1	-	1
		Associate Professor	1	1	-
		Assistant Professor	1	1	-
14	Gastroenterology	Professor	1	-	1
		Associate Professor	1	-	1
		Assistant Professor	2	-	2
15	General Medicine	Professor	1	-	1
		Associate Professor	2	1	1
		Assistant Professor	3	1	2
16	General Surgery	Professor	1	1	-
		Associate Professor	2	1	1
		Assistant Professor	3	1	2
17	GI Surgery	Professor	1	-	1
		Associate Professor	1	-	1
		Assistant Professor	2	-	2
18	Hospital Administration	Professor	1	-	1
		Associate Professor	1	-	1
		Assistant Professor	2	-	2
20	Medical Oncology	Professor	1	-	1
		Associate Professor	1	-	1
		Assistant Professor	2	-	2
21	Microbiology	Professor	1	1	-
		Associate Professor	1	1	-

122		Written Answers to		[RAJYA SABHA]	Unstarred Questions	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
		Assistant Professor	2	2	-	
22	Nephrology	Professor	1	-	1	
		Associate Professor	1	-	1	
		Assistant Professor	2	-	2	
23	Neuro- Surgery	Professor	1	-	1	
		Associate Professor	1	-	1	
		Assistant Professor	1	2	1	
24	Neurology	Professor	1	-	1	
		Associate Professor	1	1	-	
		Assistant Professor	2	1	1	
25	Obstetrics & Gynecology	Professor	1	1	-	
		Associate Professor	1	1	-	
		Assistant Professor	4	3	1	
26	Ophthalmology	Professor	1	-	1	
		Associate Professor	1	1	-	
		Assistant Professor	2	1	1	
27	Orthopeadics & Trauma	Professor	1	-	1	
		Associate Professor	1	1	-	
		Assistant Professor	2	1	1	
28	Paediatrics	Professor	1	-	1	
		Associate Professor	1	-	1	
		Assistant Professor	2	2	-	
29	Pathology	Professor	1	1	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Assoc. Prof.	2	2	-
		Assistant Professor	2	1	1
30	Pharmacology	Professor	1	-	1
		Associate Professor	1	1	-
		Assistant Professor	1	1	-
31	Physiology	Professor	1	-	1
		Associate Professor	1	1	-
		Assistant Professor	1	1	-
32	Psychiatry	Professor	1	-	1
		Assistant Professor	1	1	-
33	Radiodiagnosis	Professor	1	1	-
		Associate Professor	2	-	2
		Assistant Professor	3	2	1
34	Radiotherapy	Professor	1	-	1
		Associate Professor	1	-	1
		Assistant Professor	2	2	0
36	Surgical Oncology	Professor	1	-	1
		Associate Professor	1	-	1
		Assistant Professor	2	-	2
38	TB & Resp. Disease	Professor	1	-	1
		Assistant Professor	1	-	1
39	Urology	Professor	1	-	1
		Associate Professor	1	1	-
		Assistant Professor	2	1	1

***Statement-II***

*The details of strength of doctors, medical fraternities, technical staff and nurse at NEIGRIHMS*

Sl. No.	Name of the posts	No. of Sanctioned Post(s)	Filled up	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5
1	Medical Officer Health cum Lecturer	2	-	2
2	Epidemiologist cum Lecturer	1	-	1
3	Dy. Medical Superintendent	1	-	1
4	Medical Officer I/c Blood Bank	1	1	-
5	Nursing Superintendent	1	1	-
6	Jr. Medical Officer Blood Bank	1	-	1
7	Casualty Medical Officer	4	3	1
8	Lady Medical Officer	2	2	-
9	Medical Physicist	3	2	1
10	Deputy Nursing Superintendent	9	8	1
11	Ward Sister	62	37	25
12	Public Health Nurse	2	1	1
13	CSSD Officer	1	-	1
14	Superintendent Pharmacist	2	1	1
15	Clinical Psychologist	1	-	1
16	Staff Nurse	350	313	37
17	Sr. Perfusionist	1	1	-
18	Technical Supervisor	1	1	-

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1	2	3	4	5
19	Sr. Technical Officer (Ophthalmic)	1	-	1
20	Radiology Supervisor	3	-	3
21	Radiation Supervisor	2	-	2
22	Curator of Museum	2	-	2
23	Sr. Lab Technician	11	1	10
24	Prosthetic & Orthotic Technician	1	1	-
25	Occupational Therapist	1	1	-
26	Physiotherapist	6	6	-
27	Optometrist/Refractionist	2	2	-
28	Sr. X-ray Technician	6	6	-
29	CSSD Supervisor	2	-	2
30	Health Inspector	4	-	4
31	Health Educator	3	-	3
32	Jr. Perfusionist	2	-	2
33	Pharmacist	7	6	1
34	ECG Technician	3	2	1
35	Technical Assistant	52	8	44
36	Radiographer	12	7	5
37	Jr. Lab Technician	30	30	-
38	Ophthalmic Technician	4	2	2
39	Speech Therapist	1	1	-
40	Audio Metric Techno	3	2	1
41	Radiotherapy Technician	6	-	6

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1	2	3	4	5
42	Technical Assistant (Cath Lab)	2	-	2
43	CSSD Asstt. Gr.-I	3	2	1
44	Plaster Cutting Technician	1	1	-
45	BCG Technician	6	-	6
46	Senior Resident Doctors	105	56	49
47	Junior Resident Doctors	84	57	27

**Free treatment at private hospitals**

2548. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that guidelines have been issued to private hospitals for treatment of poor people at free/concessional rates;

(b) if so, the number of poor patients treated in private hospitals free of cost during the last three years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is misrepresentation of facts by the private hospitals; and

(d) if so, who is responsible for their monitoring?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Health is a State Subject, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure that proper treatment is provided to the poor in their States. No such information is maintained centrally.

However as far as NCT of Delhi is concerned, in pursuance of the judgment passed Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on 22.3.2007 in WP (C) No. 2866/2002, guidelines were issued by Government of NCT of Delhi on 4.4.2007 to all the identified private hospitals, which were allotted land at concessional rates by the land allotting agencies namely DDA, L&DO and MCD, to provide treatment to the eligible patients of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) category to the extent of 10% IPD and 25% of total OPD, completely free of any charge. Government of NCT of Delhi has issued fresh guidelines on 26.9.2011 in pursuance of Hon'ble Supreme Court's order passed

on 1.9.2011 and circulated to all such identified private hospitals, to provide treatment to the eligible patients of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) category, to the extent of 10% IPD and 25% of total OPD, completely free of any charges.

The details of number of poor patients treated in identified private hospitals free of cost during the last year is given below:

Year	Number of patients treated hospitals free in the OPD	Number of patients treated free in the IPD
2011	1024111	25577
2012	940492	23175
2013	106085	33296

(c) and (d) No. The webpage created by the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of NCT Delhi displays the real time availability of free Critical and Non-Critical beds along with specialities in identified private hospitals for public display and for facilitating the referral of EWS patients from Government hospitals to these hospitals. The details like name of the admitted patients, name and contact number of attendant, contact number of Nodal Officers, diagnosis, referral details, admission date, discharge date, etc. are also displayed by the identified private hospitals and the same can only be viewed by the monitoring Department for monitoring purposes.

#### **Eradication of Malaria**

2549. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of Indians are prone to malaria while certain tribal groups in the country have resistance to the disease;

(b) whether the mortality on account of malaria has been going on unabated for the last several years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is an urgent need to eradicate malaria the way we were able to eradicate polio; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The population residing in areas below 5000 ft. of sea level is prone to malaria as these areas have potential for malaria vector breeding. It is a fact that certain tribal groups are less prone to malaria infection.

(b) The Deaths due to malaria have been brought down to 359 (Provisional) in 2013 from 1707 deaths in 2006. The total reported deaths due to malaria in the country from 2006 to 2013 are as below:

Year	Number of Malaria Deaths
2006	1707
2007	1313
2008	1055
2009	1144
2010	1018
2011	754
2012	519
2013	359

(c) and (d) Under Twelfth five year plan, it is envisaged to achieve pre-elimination status of malaria by 2017 for which following steps are taken:

- i. Disease Management:
  - Early case detection and completed treatment.
  - By using Rapid Diagnosis Test at peripheral institutions and by volunteers like ASHA's and complete treatment with Artesunate Combination Therapy (ACT) for Pf cases.
  - Strengthening of referral services.
    - Epidemic preparedness and rapid response.
- ii. Integrated Vector Management:
  - Indoor Residual Spraying in selected high risk areas
  - Use of Insecticide treated bed nets and Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets in highly endemic areas.



- Larviciding by using anti-larvals, larvivorous fishes and environmental management means.
- iii. Supportive Interventions:
- Behavior Change Communication
  - Public Private Partnership and Inter-sectoral convergence
  - Human Resource Development through capacity building
  - Operational research including studies on drug resistance and insecticide

The Government of India provides technical assistance and logistics support including anti malaria drugs, DDT, larvicides etc. under the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP). The State Governments have to meet the other requirements of the programme including operational costs and to ensure the implementation of the programme.

#### **Third line treatment of HIV/AIDS**

2550. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the third line treatment for HIV/AIDS patients is not available through Government-run programme;
- (b) whether it is a fact that important diagnostics like viral load tests are not provided free of cost to everyone;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that the HIV/AIDS Bill will provide complete HIV treatment by the State; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.H. KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) At present, first line and second line Anti-Retroviral therapy (ART) is given to HIV/AIDS patients free of cost in all ART Centres across the country. The Technical Resource Group on ART on 27th December, 2013 recommended providing third line Anti-Retroviral Therapy for HIV/AIDS patients through 10 Centres of Excellence across the country. The process for the same has been initiated at Department of AIDS Control.

(b) and (c) No. Viral load testing is provided free of cost to all those eligible for ART as per guidelines across the country.

(d) and (e) As per the HIV/AIDS Bill, the Central Government or the State Government shall take measures for providing, as far as possible, Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) and Opportunistic Infection (OI) management to people living with HIV/AIDS .

#### **People affected by diseases**

2551. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons afflicted by cancer, HIV, TB and Heart ailments, respectively in the country during the last three years;

(b) what are the percentages of recovery among them;

(c) whether there are sufficient hospital facilities and qualified people to treat and nurse them; and

(d) what are the number of women and persons belonging to the scheduled sections affected by these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the latest information by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) the number (estimated) of Cancer patients (prevalence) during 2011, 2012 and 2013 are 2819457, 2820179 and 2934314.

Total number of TB patients registered under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) during 2010, 2011 and 2012 are 1522147, 1515872, and 1467585 respectively.

The number of HIV infected cases in the country, as reported by Department of AIDS Control, during 2010-11, 2011-12, and 2012-13 are 317336, 285152 and 245859 respectively.

As per the information by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), the estimated number of cases of Coronary Heart Diseases in India in years 2005 and 2010 was 35886789 and 46968695 respectively.

Data regarding percentage of recovery from Cancer and Heart Disease are not maintained centrally. Under RNTCP, in these years, the treatment success rate in TB patients is about 88% for New smear positive patients.

HIV/AIDS is a chronic manageable disease for which Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) is taken.

(c) While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments and provides health care facilities through various institutions like All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjang Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi, PGIMER, Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, National Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases, Delhi etc.

Sufficient health care personnel have also been designated for providing services to manage the TB patients under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme.

There are 410 ART centres across the country to treat and nurse people living with HIV/AIDS.

(d) The data in this regard is not maintained centrally.

#### **Upgradation of medical colleges in Tamil Nadu**

2552. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government has strengthened the Government Medical College at Salem in Tamil Nadu in terms of infrastructure and equipments under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal is pending with Government to strengthen any other Government Medical College in Tamil Nadu under PMSSY;

(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) Government Mohan Kumaramangalam Government Medical

College, Salem has been upgraded in the first phase of PMSSY. 139 bedded Super Speciality Block and 122 bedded Trauma Centre have been built under the Upgradation Programme. Procurement of medical equipment for the Institute is undertaken by the Institute/State Government.

(c) to (e) Government of India has decided to upgrade Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur and Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli in the third phase of PMSSY at an approved cost of Rs.150 Crore (Central contribution-Rs. 120 Crore and State share - Rs. 30 Crore) for each institution.

In addition, work for upgradation of Government Rajaji Medical College, Madurai has been awarded under second phase of PMSSY.

#### **Infrastructure under NRHM**

2553. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities created under NRHM, including infrastructure and human resource, in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) the ratio of availability of doctors to patients in different States by the end of the financial year 2012-13; and

(c) the criteria adopted for new health centres at different places?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) No doctor to patient ratio is maintained in the Ministry. However, the ratio of doctor to population in the State of J&K is 1:1983

(c) The criteria for setting up public health facilities *viz.* SHCs, PHCs, and CHCs have been as follows:

Health Centre	Population Norms	
	Plain Area	Hilly/Tribal/ Difficult Area
Sub-Centre	5000	3000
Primary Health Centre	30,000	20,000
Community Health Centre	1,20,000	80,000

Recently, approval has been accorded to support setting up of Sub-centres on time to care basis within 30 minute's reach of a habitation.

**Statement**

*Details of facilities created under NRHM as provided by the State*

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- The following facilities have been provided under NRHM in the State:

**1. Establishment of Neonatal Care Units at different levels**

- (a) Sick Neonatal Care Units (SNCUs) have been sanctioned for 15 district hospitals and 2 other hospitals of the level of district hospitals against which 15 SNCUs have been established so far.
- (b) Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) have been sanctioned for 83 CHCs/SDHs against which NBSUs have been set up in 75 CHCs/SDHs.
- (c) Newborn Care Corners have been established in 273 CHCs/SDHs/PHCs.

**2. Infrastructure Development**

- Funds to the tune of Rs.350.65 crores have been provided under NRHM for infrastructure development of the health facilities including two maternity hospitals against which Rs.321.94 Crores have been spent. The details of hospital buildings are as under:
    - (a) 70 CHCs have been provided funds for strengthening Labour room, maternity wards, providing Blood Bank Links etc.
    - (b) 20 District hospitals have been provided funds for construction/upgradation including 8 district hospitals in newly created districts.
    - (c) 78 CHCs/SDHs have been provided funds for construction/upgradation.
    - (d) 106 PHCs have also been provided financial support under NRHM for construction/upgradation hospital buildings.
    - (e) 224 Sub Centres have been provided funds for construction of buildings.
    - (f) In addition, two Maternity hospitals are under construction with financial support under NRHM.
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**3. Human Resources**

- 57 Specialists, 466 MBBS doctors, 471 ISM doctors have been engaged on contract basis under NRHM.

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**Free testing facilities for diabetic patients**

2554. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that the number of diabetic patients is about 65 million in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government is also aware of the fact that people in rural areas and those belonging to BPL category are facing difficulties to get treatment and control the problem due to lack of testing facilities for diabetes;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government proposes to provide free testing facilities for diabetic Patients; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) According to report published by International Diabetes Federation (IDF) (the 6th edition of IDF Atlas published in November, 2013) the number of diabetic patients is about 65 million in the country. The data available from the Indian Council of Medical Research, India Diabetes (INDIAB) Study estimates the number to be 62.4 million approximately.

(b) to (e) Government of India launched National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in July, 2010 with the aim to prevent and control these diseases through awareness generation, behaviour and life-style changes, early diagnosis of persons with high levels of risk factors. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the focus was on 100 districts in 21 States for prevention and control of Cancer, Cardiovascular Diseases, Diabetes and Stroke. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the programme has been expanded to all the States in the country. As on 31st January, 2014, a total number

of 5.52 crore persons have been screened for Diabetes out of which 6.11% are found suspected for Diabetes.

While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare. Facilities including those for testing and treatment for Diabetes are provided in various Government Institutions. In addition, under NPCDCS, diagnosis and treatment facilities are provided through different levels of healthcare including NCD Clinics located in District Hospitals and Community Health Centres (CHCs).

#### **National Paramedical Institute of Excellence**

2555. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of the proposed National Paramedical Institute of Excellence;
- (b) whether it is a fact that 8 regional institutes are also proposed to meet the demand for human resources;
- (c) if so, whether there are any plans to set up a regional institute in Andhra Pradesh;
- (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) to (e) There is no proposal for establishing National Paramedical Institute of Excellence. However, Central Government has decided to establish a National Institute of Paramedical Sciences at Delhi and eight Regional Institutes of Paramedical Sciences, including one at Rangapur in Hyderabad to promote qualitative services in Paramedical Sciences and augment supply of skilled paramedics.

#### **Free medicines scheme in PHCs**

†2556. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has started any scheme to provide essential and life

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

saving medicines free of cost to the patients getting treatment under the Public Health Centres (PHCs);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated for this purpose during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, year-wise and State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government for proper monitoring of the amount and for availability of quality medicines free of cost in these public health centres/hospitals for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Public Health being a State subject, under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial support is provided to the States/UTs to strengthen their health care system including for providing free essential drugs in public health facilities including Primary Health Centres. From the current year, substantial funding is available to States to implement the NHM Free Drugs Service Initiative subject to stipulated conditions within the State's resource envelope of NHM.

(c) States/UTs have been requested to put in place a robust procurement and IT enabled logistic systems, quality assurance mechanism, facility-wise Essential Drug List (EDL) and Standard Treatment Guidelines and provision for prescription audits. Funds for strengthening these systems are also being provided to States/UTs under the NHM. Functioning of the drug procurement and distribution system is being monitored and wherever, gaps are noticed, the States are asked to address those gaps.

#### **Blacklisting of Indian drugs in foreign countries**

2557. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn towards the recent decision of US drug regulator USFDA, and U.K.'s drug regulator regarding blacklisting and issuing of warnings against some Indian drug manufacturers involved in manufacturing of generic drugs and other products; and

(b) if so, what is Government's response and reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. USFDA has taken action against an Indian drugs manufacturer for alleged violation of US laws.



These manufacturing units are inspected by Indian regulatory authorities as per the provisions of Indian laws.

#### **Monitoring of spurious drugs in the country**

2558. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evolved any mechanism to monitor and check manufacturing and marketing of spurious, sub-standard and expired drugs in the country;

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

(c) the number of cases of manufacturing and marketing of spurious, sub-standard and expired drugs reported/detected during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the action taken against the erring persons/drug manufacturers during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder have adequate provisions to monitor and check manufacturing and marketing of spurious, sub-standard and expired drugs in the country. The provisions relating to manufacture and sale of drugs are regulated by the State Drugs Control Authorities appointed by the State Governments which monitor the quality of drugs manufactured and marketed in the country through the system of licensing, inspection and drawing of samples for testing. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act provides stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs to make it a deterrent for the anti-social elements who indulge in manufacture of spurious drugs. Besides, the Government has taken the following measures to check the problem of Spurious / Sub-standard Drugs.

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended under Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008. Stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs have been provided. Certain offences have also been made cognizable and non-bailable.
2. The States / UTs were requested to set up special Courts for trial of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for speedy disposal. So far,

16 States have already set up designated special Courts for trial of cases related to spurious and sub-standard drugs.

3. A Whistle Blower Scheme has been announced by the Government of India to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. The scheme provides for suitably rewarding the informers for providing concrete information to the regulatory authorities in respect of movement of spurious drugs. The details of policy are available at the website of CDSCO ([www.cdsc.nic.in](http://www.cdsc.nic.in)).
4. Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not of standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 were forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for uniform implementation.
5. The inspectorate staff have been instructed to keep a vigil and draw samples of drugs for test and analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country.
6. The Government has decided to strengthen both the Central and States' drug regulatory system during the Twelfth Five Year Plan enabling them to keep more effective watch on these unscrupulous elements indulging in unlawful activities.

(c) and (d) The State/UT-wise information for the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 about the number of cases of spurious/sub-standard drugs and the number of cases of expired drugs and the action taken thereon are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II.

**Statement-I***A. Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by State Drugs Controller during 2010-11*

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	4052	52	1	1	Nil	Nil
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	760	63	1	1	Nil	Nil
4	Bihar	2359	58	8	39	Nil	24
5	Goa	642	26	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
6	Gujarat	5037	317	6	17	6	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Haryana	2348	67	1	4	Nil	Nil
8	Himachal Pradesh	1125	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1480	27	4	3	Nil	Nil
10	Karnataka	3740	136	5	2	Nil	4
11	Kerala	3485	128	Nil	36	Nil	Nil
12	Madhya Pradesh	1936	82	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Maharashtra	6494	449	31	3	Nil	2
14	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Meghalaya	157	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
16	Mizoram	86	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Nagaland	63	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Odisha	3166	111	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
19	Punjab	2864	60	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20	Rajasthan	2315	133	4	4	Nil	2
21	Sikkim	24	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

140 *Written Answers to*

[RAJYA SABHA]

*Unstarred Questions*

22	Tamil Nadu	3632	284	3	6	Nil	38
23	Tripura	518	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Uttar Pradesh	1247	179	30	38	2	1
25	West Bengal	917	39	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26	Puducherry	Nil	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Andaman and Nicobar Island	11	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28	Chandigarh	33	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29	Delhi	651	24	Nil	1	Nil	1
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil
31	Daman and Diu	49	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32	Lakshadweep	Nil	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33	Chhattisgarh	182	67	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34	Jharkhand	195	16	Nil	7	Nil	Nil
35	Uttarakhand	102	1	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
TOTAL		49682	2372	95	167	9	72

Written Answers to

[18 February, 2014]

Unstarred Questions

141

*(B) Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by  
State Drugs Controller during 2011-12*

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	4758	22	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Arunachal Pradesh	95	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	315	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Bihar	711	8	Nil	24	Nil	32
5	Goa	765	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Gujarat	2874	186	64	6	Nil	Nil
7	Haryana	1669	32	12	3	Nil	2

8	Himachal Pradesh	1470	32	0	1	6	0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1940	133	5	1	Nil	Nil
10	Karnataka	5268	159	2	3	Nil	Nil
11	Kerala	3904	202	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Madhya Pradesh	2617	104	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Maharashtra	6928	521	19	7	6	Nil
14	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Meghalaya	68	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16	Mizoram	71	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Nagaland	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Odisha	2910	54	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Punjab	3031	41	1	2	2	Nil
20	Rajasthan	1605	128	Nil	13	Nil	Nil
21	Sikkim	26	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22	Tamil Nadu	4110	298	4	4	Nil	Nil
23	Tripura	185	8	4	Nil	Nil	Nil

Written Answers to

[18 February, 2014]

Unstarred Questions

143

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

144  
Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions



*(C) Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by  
State Drugs Controller during 2012-2013*

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	6127	78	10	2	4	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	103	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	665	50	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Bihar				Results Awaited		
5	Goa	637	36	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Gujarat	6907	551	4	1	1	Nil
7	Haryana	3713	52	25	1	Nil	Nil

Written Answers to

[18 February, 2014]

Unstarred Questions

145

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Himachal Pradesh	1318	27	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
9	Jammu and Kashmir	2410	86	3	3	-	-
10	Karnataka	6336	229	2	2	Nil	3
11	Kerala	4569	189	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Madhya Pradesh	2049	74	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
13	Maharashtra	7538	360	3	Nil	Nil	26
14	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Meghalaya	1	4	Nil	initiated	Nil	Nil
16	Mizoram	64	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Nagaland	84	4	-	Nil	Nil	-
18	Orissa	4005	37	1	Instructed to file prosecution in spurious drugs cases	Nil	Nil
19	Punjab	3087	37	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
20	Rajasthan	1625	81	15	36	Nil	2
21	Sikkim	47	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

146  
Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

22	Tamil Nadu	3906	210	4	9	1	Nil
23	Tripura	236	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Uttar Pradesh	1016	161	3	156	Nil	76
25	West Bengal	1186	35	Nil	2	Nil	3
26	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28	Chandigarh	109	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29	Delhi	475	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				Results Awaited		
31	Daman and Diu	58	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32	Lakshadweep				Results Awaited		
33	Chhattisgarh	15	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34	Jharkhand	38	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35	Uttaranchal	212	13	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		58537	2362	70	214	6	110

*Written Answers to*

[18 February, 2014]

*Unstarred Questions*

147

(D) Number of samples tested and enforcement actions taken by  
State Drugs Controller during 2013-2014

Sl. No.	States	No. of drugs samples tested	No. of drugs samples declared not of standard quality	No. of drugs samples declared spurious/ adulterated	No. of prosecution launched for manufacturing, sale and distribution of spurious/ adulterated drugs	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided	No. of persons arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	3510	24	5	2	0	*
2	Arunachal Pradesh	32	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	228	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Bihar	1919	8	5	1	Nil	2
5	Goa	279	17 NSQ	Nil	Nil	Nil	*
6	Gujarat	3469	179	3	Nil	Nil	1
7	Haryana	1345	29	1	1	Nil	Nil

8	Himachal Pradesh	170	4	0	0	0	0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1821	90	3 (adulterated) Ayurvedic Samples	Under Investigation	N.A.	2
10	Karnataka	4321	141	2	Nil	Nil	0
11	Kerala	1828	78	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Madhya Pradesh	617	29	Nil	Nil	Nil	*
13	Maharashtra	3074	219	4	Prosecutions ordered in 4 cases	Nil	*
14	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Meghalaya	8	Nil	Nil	Does not arise	Nil	Nil
16	Mizoram	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Nagaland	264	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Odisha	1749	26	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Punjab	1186	31	1	1	3 (Previous cases decided)	Nil
20	Rajasthan	807	30	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
21	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Written Answers to

[18 February, 2014]

Unstarred Questions

149

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22	Tamil Nadu	1858	43	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
23	Tripura	300	5	Spurious-1 Aulterated -Nil	on process.	Nil	Nil
24	Uttar Pradesh	817	128	2	83	Nil	29
25	West Bangal	428	13	Nil	2	Nil	12
26	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28	Chandigarh	47	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29	Delhi	191	14	5	Nil	NA	1
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	Daman and Diu	23	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	N.A.
32	Lakshadweep			Data Awaited			
33	Chhattisgarh	4	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	*
34	Jharkhand	145	39	Nil	2	Nil	Nil
35	Uttaranchal	127	12	6	1	1	Nil
	TOTAL	30592	1167	40	97	4	47

\* Data not submitted.

**Statement-II**

The cases of expired drugs, Quantity expired drugs seized. No. of person arrested, approximate value of drugs seized, Action taken against offenders, No. of Prosecution launched for expired drug and No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided during 2010-11 as per the feed back available from the States.

Sl. No.	States	Cases of expired drugs	Quantity expired drugs seized	No. of person arrested	Approximate value of drugs seized (In Rs)	Action taken against offenders	No. of Prosecution launched for expired drug	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Bihar	1	Nil	1	22000	1 FIR	Nil	Pending in court
5	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Gujarat	1	421	2	5809925	action taken against Dr. Hemal C.Mehta, Bhavnagar and Mr.Sanjay Dholakiya	1	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1	variable	Nil	334981	license of the dealer suspended for 1 month (shop closed)	Nil	Nil
10	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Kerala	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Orissa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Punjab	7	12 types of drugs	Nil	20673	Licenced cancelled -2	Nil	2
20	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



21	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22	Tamil Nadu	13	268	24	Nil	Nil	12	4
23	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Uttar Pradesh	7	Nil	1	350000	7	Nil	Nil
						FIR lodged		
25	West Bangal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
33	Chhattisgarh	1	66674 tablet	Nil	16000	License suspended and prosecution permission sanctioned	Nil	Nil
34	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35	Uttaranchal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



9	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Nil	NA	32833	Administrative action taken in 01 case and prosecution launched in 01 case	1	Nil
10	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Kerala	1	Nil	Nil	Retail sale of expiry drug. No of seized	Registered case before the Hon. Court	1	Nil
12	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Does not arise	Does not arise	Nil
16	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Orissa	1	10	Nil	1000	Seizure made & Prosecution launched	1	Nil
19	Punjab	5	15160 tabs, 08 syrups, 155 caps, 19 injection	Nil	76,500	license of 5 firms suspended	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22	Tamil Nadu	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Complaint under section 18 (c) read with rule 65(17) of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules 1940 has been filed before the concerned court	7	5
23	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Uttar Pradesh	1	Nil	2	2000000	FIR lodged	Nil	Nil
25	West Bengal	Nil	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Licenses suspended	Nil	1



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Does not arise	Does not arise	Does not arise
6	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Haryana	2	44 type of drugs	Nil	1960	license suspended	Nil	Nil
8	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Karnataka	1	01 Bottle	Nil	Rs 89.00		1	The case was filed in the Hon'ble Judicial Magistrate First Class, Mangalore against Sri.N.K. Gopalkrishna proprietor of M/s. Vasundhra Medical Stores,

158

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

								Mangalore and the accused is convicted undergo simple imprisonment till raising of the court and to pay fine of Rs 15000/-
11	Kerala	1	Nil	Nil	Retail sale of expiry drug.	Registered case before the Hon. Court	1	Nil
12	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	No of seized Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Maharashtra	1	RCV-625 tablets 47 × 10 tablets	4	14500	FIR Launched in Malad Kurar police station having 123/2012 dt. 10/5/2012	1 (CC No. 71/SW/2013 dt. 30/1/2013	Nil
14	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Does not arise	Does not arise	Nil
16	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Written Answers to

[18 February, 2014]

Unstarred Questions

159

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18	Orissa	2	23 items	Nil	NA	Under investigation to launch prosecution and Seizure made and Prosecution launced	1	Nil
19	Punjab	6	2500 Tabs, 287 Syrups, 100 caps, 66 injection	Nil	55000	Licenses of 2 firms suspended 4 under process	Nil	Nil
20	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22	Tamil Nadu	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Complaint under section 18 (c) read with rule 65(17) of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules 1940 has been filed before the concerd court	4	under trial
23	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Uttar Pradesh	5	Nil	5	241000	FIR lodged in all cases	Nil	Nil

160

*Written Answers to*

[RAJYA SABHA]

*Unstarred Questions*



25	West Bangal	Nil	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					Data Awaited		
31	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32	Lakshadweep					Data Awaited		
33	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35	Uttaranchal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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(D) Cases of expired drugs, Quantity expired drugs seized, No. of person arrested, approximate value of drugs seized, Action taken against offenders, No. of Prosecution launched for expired drug and No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column) decided during 2013-14 as per the feed back available from the States.

Sl. No.	States	Cases of expired drugs	Quantity expired drugs seized	No. of person arrested	Approximate value of drugs seized (In Rs.)	Action taken against offenders	No. of Prosecution launched for expired drug	No. of cases (as mentioned in the earlier column)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Does not arise	Does not arise	Does not arise
6	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

10	Karnataka	1	Nil	Nil	24	The licensing Authority, Hassan Circle cancelled the license in Forms 20 & 21 of M/s Mallikarjun Medicals, Belur Hassan District	Nil	M/s Mallikarjun Medicals, Belur, Hassan District preferred appeal before the Principal Secretary, Health and Family Welfare Department, Government of Karnataka the Appellate Authority under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules 194. the Appellate Authority upheld the order passed by the licensing Authority
11	Kerala	2	Nil	Nil	Retail sale of expiry drug. No of seized Rs. 59	Registered case before the Hon. Court	2	Nil

*Written Answers to*

[18 February, 2014]

*Unstarred Questions*

163

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Maharashtra	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Does not arise	Does not arise	Nil
16	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Orissa	3	37	Nil	4011	Seizure made & Prosecution launched	3	Nil
19	Punjab	6	9612 tabs, 03 syrups, 290 caps, 42 ORS Pouch	Nil	38,000	License of 2 firms suspended and 1 courtcase launched, 3 under process	1	Nil
20	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22	Tamil Nadu	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Complaint under section 18(c) read with rule 65(17) of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules 1940 has been filed before the concerd court	3	Under trial

23	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
24	Uttar Pradesh	3	Nil	3	175000	FIR lodged in all cases	Nil	Nil
25	West Bangal	Nil	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
28	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
29	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				Result Awaited			
31	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32	Lakshadweep				Result Awaited			
33	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35	Uttaranchal	1 (sale of 5 tabets of expired Voveron)	On raid further stock of expired drugs not dound hence no seizure	Nil	Nil	On the basis of complaint with cash memo and the licensee accepted as unintentional mistake, hence license suspended for 15 days	Nil	Nil

**Banned pesticides in fruits and vegetables**

2559. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rampant use of banned pesticides in fruits and vegetables is endangering life;

(b) whether oxytocin is injected in vegetables to ensure rapid growth, harmful dyes are used to add colour and acid is used to add shine to vegetables/fruits;

(c) whether pesticides level is more than permitted norms in consumables like fruits, vegetables, pulses, Milk etc; and

(d) how do these levels/norms compared with those of European Union, USA and UK?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No. A Scientific Panel on Pesticides and Antibiotics Residues has been constituted under the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to fix the maximum residues levels of pesticides and antibiotics residues in food commodity. The Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011 prescribe maximum limits of pesticides for all food products including fruits and vegetables. Presence of pesticide residues beyond the prescribed levels in fruit and vegetables is to be treated as a violation of conditions laid out under the said Regulations, attracting penal action under the Act. Enforcement of the provisions of the Act and Regulations is primarily the responsibility of States/UTs. Random samples of food items are drawn by the State Food Safety Officers for testing. These are analysed by the designated food testing laboratories. Penal action is taken against offenders in case the samples are found to be not conforming to the provisions of the above Regulations.

(d) The maximum residue level for pesticides are laid down under the Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011 by following a due process. The Central Insecticide Board and Registration Committee (CIB&RC) under the Ministry of Agriculture forwards the application for the Pesticide on which the MRL needs to be fixed to FSSAI. The Scientific Panel on Pesticides and Antibiotic Residues constituted under FSSAI examines the proposal of CIB &RC and fixes Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) after taking into consideration the climatic and geographical conditions in India. These are then approved by Scientific

Committee and the Food Authority before these are notified. The levels/norms fixed by the European Union, USA and UK as per their climatic and geographical conditions, are different from the levels/norms, fixed by India.

#### **Presence of heavy metals in cosmetic products**

2560. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules ban the use of heavy metals in cosmetic products;
- (b) whether Government has set any limits for presence of toxic and heavy metals in cosmetic products;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the fresh steps taken by Government to check and regulate sale of large number of cosmetic products in the Indian market having presence of heavy metals including mercury, chromium and nickel?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 prohibit cosmetics containing Mercury compounds and also the use of Lead and Arsenic compounds for the purpose of colouring cosmetics. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) provides for 30 Indian Standards on finished cosmetics. Out of these, 24 standards have specified the limits for Heavy Metals, namely, lead (Pb) and Arsenic (as AS2O3). The prescribed maximum limits are 20 ppm for lead and 2 ppm for Arsenic.

The State/UT Drugs Control Authorities, who grant licences for manufacture of cosmetics draw samples for testing of cosmetics and take action in the manner as prescribed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

#### **Growing menace of fake medicines**

2561. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the business of fake medicines In the country is growing;
- (b) if so, the details of culprits booked and the action taken against them; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to stop the dangerous trends of playing with the patient's life?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There are no reports to indicate that availability of spurious medicines is on the rise in the country. The Government has taken the following measures to check the problem of Spurious/Sub-standard Drugs.

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 was amended under Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act 2008. Stringent penalties for manufacture of spurious and adulterated drugs have been provided for certain offences have also been made cognizable and non-bailable.
2. The States/UTs were requested to set up special Courts for trial of offences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for speedy disposal. So far 16 States have already set up designated special Courts for trial of cases related to spurious and sub-standard drugs.
3. A Whistle Blower Scheme has been announced by the Government of India to encourage vigilant public participation in the detection of movement of spurious drugs in the country. The scheme provides for suitably rewarding the informers for providing concrete information to the regulatory authorities in respect of movement of spurious drugs. The details of the policy are available at the website of CDSCO ([www.cdsc.nic.in](http://www.cdsc.nic.in)).
4. Guidelines for taking action on samples of drugs declared spurious or not-of-standard quality in the light of enhanced penalties under the Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 2008 were forwarded to the State Drugs Controllers for uniform implementation.
5. The inspectorate staff have been instructed to keep vigil and draw samples of drugs for test and analysis to monitor the quality of drugs moving in the country.
6. The Government has decided to strengthen both the Central and States' drug regulatory system during the Twelfth Five Year Plan enabling them to keep more effective watch on the unscrupulous elements indulging in unlawful activities.



**Free treatment for cancer patients**

2562. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cancer patients in India, State-wise details thereof;
- (b) the details of steps Government is taking for early detection of cancer and to make the cancer treatment/test/medicine etc. free of cost; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per data provided by National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the latest estimated prevalent cases of all cancers in the country, State/UT wise is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) While Health is a State subject, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

At present, the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under NRHM for interventions upto the district level includes Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level Institution for treatment. The focus is on three sites namely breast, cervical and oral cancer.

In addition, the Government has recently approved a scheme for enhancing the Tertiary Care Cancer facilities in the country under NPCDCS.

Under the scheme for eligible institutions upto Rs. 45 crores per Tertiary Care Cancer Centre and upto Rs. 120 crores for State Cancer Institute is available to assist 20 State Cancer Institutes and 50 Tertiary Cancer Care Centres in different parts of the country. The Central and State share for the said amount will be in the ratio 75:25 and for North East and Hill States the share would be 90:10. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, Rs. 6000 crores has been allocated under NPCDCS for interventions upto the district level under National Rural Health Mission and an allocation of Rs. 3200 crores for the tertiary care component. Government of India also supports treatment of cancer through Central Government Hospitals/Institutions in different

parts of the country. Financial assistance to patients is also provided under the Health Minister's Discretionary Grant and Health Minister's Cancer Fund under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi. The treatment in Government institutions is either free or subsidized.

***Statement***

*Estimated Prevalent Cancer cases - State-wise - India - 2013 - both sexes*

States	Prevalent
1	2
Jammu and Kashmir	30855
Himachal Pradesh	16462
Punjab	66182
Chandigarh	2530
Uttaranchal	24767
Haryana	61346
Delhi	40055
Rajasthan	166706
Uttar Pradesh	488554
Bihar	256449
Sikkim	1456
Arunachal Pradesh	3132
Nagaland	4353
Manipur	5649
Mizoram	2430
Tripura	8480
Meghalaya	6639
Assam	68556
West Bengal	221635

1	2
Jharkhand	81070
Orissa	101190
Chhattisgarh	62980
Madhya Pradesh	177649
Gujarat	147064
Daman and Diu	700
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	886
Maharashtra	269652
Andhra Pradesh	209366
Karnataka	148192
Goa	3494
Lakshadweep	164
Kerala	82004
Tamil Nadu	169641
Pondicherry	3132
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	894
TOTAL	2934314

**Funds allocated to Bihar under NHM**

2563. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount have been allocated and released to Bihar under National Health Mission (NHM) during last three financial years, year-wise details thereof; and

(b) whether the State Government has spent the total amount released to them or there is unspent amount, and the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) National Health Mission, encompassing sub-missions of NRHM and NUHM got set-up with the approval of NUHM in 2013-14. It was only National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which had existed prior to 2013-14. Amount allocated and released to Bihar under the NRHM in last three financial years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) There was an unspent balance at the end of the Financial Year 2012-13. Details are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Allocation, Release and Unspent balance under NRHM for the State of Bihar for the period from Financial year 2010-11 to 2012-13.*

*Rs. (in crore)*

Year	Opening balance at beginning of financial year	Allocation (at BE stage)	Central Releases	State Share credited	Expenditure	Unspent Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6=(1+3+4)-5	
2010-11	477.08	977.40	1035.18	95.72	1454.98	153.00
2011-12	153.00	1122.10	787.28	188.29	1147.74	-19.17
2012-13	-19.17	1421.32	1104.42	398.87	1271.79	212.32

Note: During the Financial Year 2010-2011, 2011-12, the expenditure reported under Infrastructure Maintenance (Routed through Treasury) is more than the releases. Releases are made to reimburse the audited expenditure and arrear payments of salary of ANMs, LHVs etc upto last year while expenditure reported by the State relates to expenditure on salary of ANMs, LHVs etc. of the current year.

**Fund allocated under JSY to Madhya Pradesh**

†2564. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh under the Janani Surksha Yojana (JSY) during past five years, the amount spent along with the share of the State in it; and

(b) the number of women benefited from this scheme in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) During last five years, Rs. 988.81 crores has been approved for Madhya Pradesh State under Janani Suraksha Yojana. The expenditure of Rs. 972.83 crores has been reported by the Government of Madhya Pradesh including share of the state. Year-wise details of allocation and expenditure for the state of Madhya Pradesh the past five years are as follows:

Year	Amount Approved	Expenditure
2008-09	160.00	203.62
2009-10	248.30	208.75
2010-11	201.00	202.49
2011-12	188.10	181.40
2012-13	191.41	176.57
TOTAL	988.81	972.83

(b) 54,97,310 number of women benefitted in Madhya Pradesh under JSY during the last five years.

**Cancer treatment institutes in the  
North Eastern States**

2565. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cancer patients is increasing alarmingly in the North East region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government contemplated, any plan to modernize NEIGRIMS, Shillong as well as B. Baruah Cancer Institute, Guwahati with latest technologies as well as expert physicians like AIIMS;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of facilities being available with NEIGRIMS, Shillong, B. Baruah Cancer Institute, Guwahati and private sector hospitals in the North East region to deal with cancer patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (b) According to estimates of Cancer cases, based on Cancer Registries under the aegis of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the estimated number of new cancer patients (incidence cases) in all the eight North East States put together for the years 2011, 2012 and 2013 are 36354, 36814 and 37294 respectively.

(c) to (e) NEIGRIMS has a separate Oncology OPD, a separate Oncology ward with 16 indoor beds with provision for further expansion upto 30 beds.

Patients are administered chemotherapy as indoor patients as well in day care. Pain management and palliative care facilities are also available. Regular screening programmes are conducted in the hospital itself as well as in collaboration with other private societies.

Dr B. Borooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati with 209 beds strength is having major equipments for Radiotherapy like Linear Accelerator machines with IMRT, IGRT, SRS/SRT and major equipments for Radio diagnosis like CT Scan, MRI etc., 5 fully equipped major operation theatres, 20 day care chemotherapy beds, 12 general chemotherapy beds etc.

Modernization of these Institutes and introduction of new technology is an ongoing process which is taken up subject to availability of resources and inter-se priorities.

As per the information provided by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), Mumbai, there are four institutions having Radiotherapy facilities in the Government sector in the NE region. A total of 14 Radiotherapy machines are available including both private and public sectors.

Health being a state subject, it is for the State Governments to provide health care services to the people. However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments through, *inter alia*, the Central Government Health Institutions and National Programmes. The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD and Stroke [NPCDCS] was started in 2010 for

providing assistance to State Governments for activities including health promotion, early detection and treatment of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD and Stroke. NPCDCS activities upto the District level are now under the umbrella of the National Health Mission. Government has recently approved a scheme for enhancing the Tertiary Care Cancer facilities in the country under NPCDCS. Under the approved scheme, for eligible institutions upto Rs. 45 crores per Tertiary Care Cancer Centre and upto Rs. 120 crores for State Cancer Institute is available to assist 20 State Cancer Institutes and 50 Tertiary Cancer Care Centres in different parts of the country.

In so far as private hospitals are concerned, the data on all facilities for cancer diagnosis/treatment is not maintained centrally.

#### **New medical colleges in the North-Eastern States**

2566. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up new medical colleges, particularly in the unserved remote, tribal and backward areas in the North-Eastern region;

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

(c) whether Government and the Medical Council of India (MCI) have received any proposals for increase of MBBS and PG seats and also for commencement of new post-graduate courses in the existing medical colleges in the North-Eastern-States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year indicating action taken/proposed by Government and MCI thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Central Government has approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for upgradation of existing district medical hospitals with a bed strength of 200 or more in underserved areas of the country with a Central Outlay of Rs.8457.4 crore out of total cost of Rs. 10971.1 crore with a fund sharing ration between the Central Government and State Government/UT Administration to the tune of 90:10 for North Eastern and Special Category States and 75:25 for other States.

(c) and (d) As per the available information, Medical Council of India (MCI) has received application for increase of MBBS seats from 100 to 150 at Tripura Medical College and Dr. B.R.A.M. Teaching Hospital, Agartala, but later on the applicant institute has withdrawn their application in December, 2013.

For PG courses the details of proposals received by MGI during the last three academic years are as follows:

Academic Year	Total proposal received	Accepted for assessment	Rejected for non - fulfilment of the eligibility criteria	No. of seats permitted/ increased
2012-13	5	5	0	14
2013-14	50	10	40	13
2014-15	58	40	18	0

Further, this Ministry has also received proposal from North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong, an autonomous body under this Ministry, for starting of Post Graduate and Super specialty courses in some disciplines but the proposal, when examined with reference to Medical Council of India's norms, has been found to be inadequate.

#### **Stringent checks for pesticides in fruits and vegetables**

2567. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Government Panel constituted by Government has recommended stringent checks for preventing use of pesticides in fruits and vegetables including those imported from abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the panel has asked the Health Ministry for strict monitoring on use of pesticides in fruits and vegetables etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has already started the monitoring process; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) In pursuance to the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in Writ Petition (C) No. 7495/2010-Court on its own motion *V.S.* Union of India, the



Central Government constituted a Committee of technical experts for framing a policy for periodic checks to detect pesticide residues in fruits and vegetables. The Committee has submitted its report to the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on 28.5.2013.

(e) and (f) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has issued a circular to all the Principal Secretary (Health) and Food Safety Commissioners of all States and UTs on the need of periodic inspections and monitoring of major fruits and vegetable markets, soft drink and ready-to-serve beverages w.r.t. directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter-Writ Petition No. 681 of 2004-Centre for Public Interest Litigation vs. Union of India dated 22nd October, 2013.

Presence of pesticide residues beyond the prescribed levels in fruits and vegetable is to be treated as a violation of condition laid out under the Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations, 2011, attracting penal action under the Act. Enforcement of the provision of the Act and Regulations, is primarily the responsibility of States/UTs. Random samples of food items are drawn by the State Food Safety Officers for testing. These are analysed by the designated food testing laboratories. Penal action is taken against offenders in case the samples are found to be not conforming to the provisions of the above Regulations.

#### **PHCs in Uttar Pradesh**

2568. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) functioning in Uttar Pradesh (U.P.), block-wise;

(b) whether Government has proposed to enhance the facilities of these PHCs in the current five-year plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Public Health is a State subject. However, Under National Health Mission (NHM), financial support is provided to State/UTs to strengthen their health care system including for strengthening of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), based on the proposals of the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

The detailed PIPs are prepared by the States annually and not for the plan period. Similarly, under the newly launched National Urban Health Mission support is provided to establish Urban PHC for a population of 50000-60000 which should preferably include 25000 -30000 slum population in its proximity and also for improving facilities in existing urban health posts/dispensaries to level of urban PHCs. The services envisaged for such facilities include OPD (consultation), basic lab diagnosis, drug/contraceptives dispensing, apart from distribution of health education material and counseling on all communicable and non-communicable diseases.

#### **Curbs on prescribing non-formulary Unani medicines**

2569. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

SHRI AHMAD SAEED MALIHABADI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Addl. Director, CGHS HQ has threatened the CGHS Unani doctors to deduct from their salary the amount of medicines which are prescribed beyond Formulary;

(b) whether the doctors Incharge of CGHS Unani dispensaries have been authorised by a previous Circular to prescribe medicines not available in the Formulary and procure the same through Local Purchase; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to set the things right?

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

(b) and (c) Patients are generally prescribed medicines from the CGHS formulary. However, in case of emergency, the Medical Officer can also prescribe medicines from outside the formulary in deserving cases, which can be procured through Authorised Local Chemist (ALC).

#### **Healthcare for women and children**

2570. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the special schemes on anvil to provide holistic healthcare facilities for women and children in the country and the details of funds allocated in the last three years for each of these special schemes, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is getting any financial and techno-sociological support from the World Health Organisation (WHO), UNESCO and other International Agencies in the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the current status of their support and assistance to provide the healthcare development for women and children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The details of current schemes being implemented for Maternal Health, Adolescent Health and Child Health (including immunization) are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The details of fund allocation for last three years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) Yes. World Health Organization (WHO) provides only technical support for various activities connected with the health programmes like research, workshop, meetings and dissemination of information as well as offering fellowships through the Government of India which is aimed at strengthening the infrastructure and improving the quality of public health programmes. Also the financial and technical support is received from the various International agencies such as World Bank, Department for International Development (DFID), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), European Union (EU), United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and ENTWICKLUNGSBANK (KFW) for implementation of Reproductive and Child Health Programme II and for Pulse Polio Immunization Programme.

(c) Details of financial assistance received in the last three years are given in Statement-III.

#### ***Statement-I***

*The details of current schemes being implemented for Maternal Health,  
Adolescent and Child Health (including immunization)*

#### **Maternal Health**

Under the National Health Mission (NHM), the key steps taken by the Government of India to accelerate the pace of decline in maternal and infant mortality are:

- Demand promotion through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a conditional cash transfer scheme to promote institutional deliveries. The details of funds allocated for the last three years is as under:

**Janani Suraksha Yojana**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Budget Allocation		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
<b>High Focus States</b>				
1	Bihar	249.97	250.85	244.29
2	Chhattisgarh	74.67	68.85	61.32
3	Himachal Pradesh	2.18	1.9	2.33
4	Jammu and Kashmir	26.25	21.93	20.57
5	Jharkhand	70.22	69.7	89.25
6	Madhya Pradesh	200.78	188.08	191.41
7	Odisha	121.17	108.31	110.24
8	Rajasthan	143	184.06	181.41
9	Uttar Pradesh	399.38	475.33	521.9
10	Uttarakhand	20.31	15.12	13.51
<b>North East States</b>				
11	Arunachal Pradesh	1.64	1.41	1.42
12	Assam	101.5	93.39	81.07
13	Manipur	1.32	2.2	1.68
14	Meghalaya	2.28	1.28	2.14
15	Mizoram	1.66	1.78	1.39
16	Nagaland	3.66	2.73	1.82
17	Sikkim	0.53	0.59	0.44
18	Tripura	3.17	3.36	2.82

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Non-High Focus States</b>				
19	Andhra Pradesh	50.36	32.88	31.79
20	Goa	0.1	0.1	0.12
21	Gujarat	22.38	21	25.81
22	Haryana	6.99	6.6	6.3
23	Karnataka	46.03	38.54	42.45
24	Kerala	9.66	13.55	12.13
25	Maharashtra	22.59	35.28	30.23
26	Punjab	6.12	6.46	8.07
27	Tamil Nadu	35.3	34.52	35.72
28	West Bengal	43.3	58.37	60.16
<b>Small States/UTs</b>				
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.12	0.06	0.11
30	Chandigarh	0.08	0.08	0.08
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.14	0.15	0.13
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.06
33	Delhi	3.18	2.18	1.85
34	Lakshadweep	0.05	0.07	0.06
35	Puducherry	0.33	0.34	0.35
TOTAL		1670.39	1741.05	1784.45

- Providing resources for operationalization of sub-centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and District Hospitals for providing 24×7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care, neonatal, infant and child care services.

- Strengthening of Facility based newborn care by setting up Newborn Care Corners (NBCC) in all health facilities where deliveries take place; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) at District Hospitals and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at First Referral Units for the care of sick newborn.
- Capacity building of health care providers through training programmes in basic and comprehensive obstetric care, skilled attendance at birth, Integrated Management of Neo-natal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (NSSK), facility & home based newborn care, etc.
- Name Based web enabled tracking of pregnant women & children to ensure optimal antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care to pregnant women and care to new-borns, infants and children.
- Under the National Iron+ Initiative, Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant, lactating women and to children and adolescents for prevention and treatment of anaemia.
- Identifying the severely anaemic cases in pregnant women and children at sub centres and PHCs for their timely management
- To tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.
- Exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices.
- Engagement of more than 8.8 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) has been initiated through ASHA to improve new born care practices at the community level and for early detection and referral of sick new born babies.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education.
- Universal Immunization Program (UIP) against seven diseases for all children.

- Vitamin A supplementation for children aged 6 months to 5 years.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched in 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements are available for sick newborns and infants accessing public health institutions for treatment.
- To sharpen the focus on vulnerable and marginalized populations in underserved areas, 184 High Priority Districts have been identified for implementation of Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health+ Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

### **Child Health**

The following interventions under Reproductive and Child Health programme of National Rural Health Mission are being implemented to reducing Infant and child mortality:

- Operationalizing Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centers (24X7) for round the clock maternal care services.)
- Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance for reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality.
- Strengthening Facility based newborn care: Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all delivery points. Special Newborn Care Units (SNCUs) and Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSUs) are also being set up at district hospitals and CHCs respectively for the care of sick newborn including preterm babies.
- Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHAs has been initiated to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick newborn babies
- Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade

the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care.

- Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- Adolescent Reproductive Sexual Health Programme (ARSH) - for adolescents to have better access to family planning, prevention of sexually transmitted Infections, counselling and peer education.
- A new initiative Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) has been launched on 6th February, 2013 for Child health screening and early intervention services to provide comprehensive care to all the children in the community. The purpose of these services is to improve the overall quality of life of children through early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability.
- Promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices that include early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding till 6 months of age.
- Treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition at special units called the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs), set up at public health facilities. Presently 763 such centres are functional all over the country.
- National Iron Plus Initiative has been launched for improved thrust on anemia prevention in various age groups including children aged 6 month to 5 years, school going & out of school children, Adolescents, Pregnant and lactating women and women in reproductive age groups.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days and Mother and Child Protection Card are the joint initiative of the Ministries of Health & Family welfare and the Ministry of Woman and Child for addressing the nutrition concerns in children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- Ensuring complete immunization of Children.

Funds for Child health programme are components of RCH and NRHM flexipools.



**Adolescent Health**

**Programme and schemes under Adolescent Health are summarised below:**

**1. Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) Programme**

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has rolled out the Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) Programme in 2012-13 to meet the challenge of high prevalence and incidence of anaemia amongst adolescent girls and boys. The long term goal is to break the intergenerational cycle of anaemia, the short term benefit is of a nutritionally improved human capital.

**Salient features of WIFS programme:**

- Administration of supervised Weekly Iron-folic Acid Supplements
- Screening of target groups for moderate/severe anaemia and referring these cases to an appropriate health facility.
- Biannual de-worming (Albendazole 400mg), six months apart, for control of helminthes infestation.
- Information and counselling for improving dietary intake and for taking actions for prevention of intestinal worm infestation.

The State-wise budgetary allocation for WIFS programme are detailed in Annexure 1

**2. Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene**

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has launched a new Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene in rural adolescent girls. This programme aims at providing adequate knowledge and information about menstrual hygiene to rural girls and improving access to high quality sanitary napkins along with ensuring safe disposal mechanisms.

The scheme aims to cover 1.5 crore girls in the age group of 10-19 years in 152 districts of 20 states. The scheme includes providing a pack of 6 sanitary napkins under the NRHM's brand 'Freedays'

**3. Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram**

The Ministry of Health and Family welfare has recently launched Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) on 7th January 2014 to respond to health and

development needs of adolescents in India. This programme envisions that all adolescents in India are able to realise their full potential by making informed and responsible decisions relating to their health and well-being. Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram, as a programme, is underpinned by evidence that adolescence is the most important stage of the life cycle for health interventions. Addressing adolescent health needs would obviate several reproductive, maternal and child health challenges. For example, age at marriage, birth preparedness, appropriate spacing, teenage pregnancy and mortality and morbidity associated with it can be addressed. Only when we start to work with adolescents, both boys and girls, and their caregivers. To address these health challenges, and based on a national analysis, Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram focuses on six areas of health; sexual and reproductive health, nutrition, injuries and violence (including gender based violence), non-communicable diseases, mental health and substance misuse.

The key strength of the program is its health promotion approach. It is a paradigm shift from the existing clinic-based services to promotion and prevention and reaching adolescents in their own environment, such as in schools and communities. Key drivers of the program are peer educators, counsellors, parents and the community; communication for social and behaviour change communication; and Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics across levels of care.

Budgetary details- The funds for roll out of RKSK will be provided to States as a part of National Health Mission Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) 2014-15 and implementation will begin in the states after April 2014-15.

Sl.No.	States	Total financial Approval 2012-13	Total Financial Approval 2013-14
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18.29	19.11
2	Andhra Pradesh	521.32	1001.95
3	Arunachal Pradesh	113.65	596.54
4	Assam	1709.56	760.719
5	Bihar	1762.21	369.26

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1	2	3	4
6	Chandigarh	4.00	0
7	Chhattisgarh	44.98	1508.55
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28.83	17.19
9	Daman	7.40	0
10	Delhi	0.00	22
11	Goa	16.00	7.11
12	Gujarat	389.90	562.7
13	Haryana	88.71	239.44
14	Himachal Pradesh	28.00	236.77
15	Jammu and Kashmir	12.39	142.4
16	Jharkhand	1871.70	1121.04
17	Karnataka	302.44	1064.17
18	Kerala	365.44	251.9
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	10
20	Maharashtra	520.99	948.17
21	Manipur	669.19	983.17
22	Meghalaya	80.41	57.65
23	Mizoram	112.50	277.17
24	Madhya Pradesh	153.04	216.05
25	Nagaland	150.49	96.19
26	Odisha	376.20	493.85
27	Puducherry	45.70	31.1
28	Punjab	139.00	479.56

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1	2	3	4
29	Rajasthan	774.00	2082.34
30	Sikkim	6.90	11.64
31	Tamil Nadu	478.57	1526.29
32	Tripura	6.98	5.87
33	Uttar Pradesh	357.04	1117.72
34	Uttarakhand	586.11	408.65
35	West Bengal	1400.75	3741.31
TOTAL		13142.69	20407.58

**Statement-II***Allocation under RCH Flexible Pool (Including RI) for 2010-11 to 2013-14*

Sl. No.	States	Rs. In crore			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.06	1.24	1.22	1.32
2	Andhra Pradesh	224.46	247.70	271.42	294.46
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12.70	13.49	17.98	19.29
4	Assam	309.28	330.48	405.44	434.77
5	Bihar	319.35	350.85	432.60	469.33
6	Chandigarh	2.67	2.90	3.38	3.67
7	Chhattisgarh	92.46	101.48	122.82	133.24
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.65	0.83	1.10	1.19
9	Daman and Diu	0.47	0.42	0.78	0.84
10	Delhi	40.86	44.32	53.70	58.27

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Goa	3.98	4.56	4.68	5.07
12	Gujarat	149.97	164.86	193.58	210.01
13	Haryana	62.49	68.76	81.28	88.18
14	Himachal Pradesh	27.02	29.82	32.97	35.77
15	Jammu and Kashmir	44.77	49.29	60.34	65.47
16	Jharkhand	119.64	131.31	158.52	171.98
17	Karnataka	156.30	171.90	195.97	212.61
18	Kerala	94.37	103.56	107.03	116.12
19	Lakshadweep	0.19	0.42	0.24	0.22
20	Madhya Pradesh	232.68	255.16	302.55	328.23
21	Maharashtra	286.77	314.81	360.24	390.82
22	Manipur	27.66	26.98	35.40	37.96
23	Meghalaya	26.76	28.91	38.55	41.34
24	Mizoram	10.43	11.08	14.20	15.22
25	Nagaland	23.13	24.57	25.77	27.63
26	Odisha	141.44	155.33	174.81	189.66
27	Puducherry	2.88	3.31	3.98	4.33
28	Punjab	72.00	79.12	88.81	96.35
29	Rajasthan	217.60	238.59	285.98	310.25
30	Sikkim	6.35	6.74	7.91	8.48
31	Tamil Nadu	184.10	202.97	231.26	250.89
32	Tripura	37.19	39.50	47.75	51.21
33	Uttar Pradesh	639.84	702.52	831.76	902.36
34	Uttarakhand	37.70	41.42	48.65	52.78
35	West Bengal	237.78	260.55	292.84	317.70
GRAND TOTAL		3847.00	4209.75	4935.51	5347.01

**Statement-III***Details of the financial assistance received in last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of the International Agencies	Funds received in last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13)
1	World Bank (IDA) Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II	1046.82
2	Department for International Development (DFID) Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II	518.24
3	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II	42.89
4	European Union (EU), Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II	352.11
5	United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Innovations in Family Planning Services Project	52.17
6	ENTWICKLUNGSBANK (KFW) Pulse Polio Immunization Programme	111.26

**Database on medical errors**

2571. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether data on medical errors is not maintained centrally or at the State level;
- (b) whether there is no authority to track medical negligence by doctors;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the reasons for the Ministry not directing either the States or putting the onus on itself to maintain such data for providing professional and quality medical treatment for people of the country; and
- (e) the problems MCI faced in having or maintaining register of all complaints against doctors?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) No such data is maintained in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. However, the professional conduct of doctors in India is regulated by the Medical Council of India (MCI) and the respective State Medical Councils. The Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002 empowers the MCI and respective State Medical Councils to punish an erring doctor against any act in violation of Code of Ethics and illegal trade practices.

(e) Cases with regard to complaints against medical negligence by medical professionals are adjudicated by the Ethics Committee of MCI and accordingly, information in this regard is maintained by MCI.

#### **Vacant posts in CGHS Unani units**

†2572. CHAUDHARY MUNAVVER SALEEM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that four pharmacists working in the Unani dispensaries in Delhi under CGHS has retired long back but the posts have not been filled even after the passage of so many years;
- (b) if so, the persons who are working in place of them; and
- (c) by when the vacant posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Four Pharmacists have retired from CGHS Delhi in last five years. All Unani units under CGHS in Delhi have pharmacists in position except Naraina Vihar. Doctors take responsibilities to issue medicines whenever pharmacists are not available.

(c) Advertisement to fill up the 03 posts of Pharmacists (Unani) under CGHS, Delhi has been published by Central Employment Exchange on 25.01.2014.

#### **Exchange facilities in minority concentration areas**

2573. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the health and family welfare facilities are insufficient in minority dominated areas in the country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) the action being taken to provide adequate health and family welfare facilities in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There is no evidence to suggest that health and welfare facilities are less in minority dominated areas in comparison to other areas.

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

(c) National Health Mission (NHM) aims to provide universal access to equitable, affordable and quality health care services. Funding support under NHM is provided to the States/UTs to strengthen their health systems including for creating infrastructure, enhancing human resource for health and strengthening logistics in order to reduce Maternal and Infant Mortality and control of Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases.

Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) special focus has been on 18 High Focus States including 8 Empowered Action Group States.

Further, to ensure equitable health care and to bring about sharper improvements in health outcomes, at least 25% of all districts in each state have been identified as High Priority Districts (HPDs) based on a composite health index. These districts would receive higher per capita funding, enhanced monitoring, focused supportive supervision and have differential planning norms.

If any minority dominated district also has poor health indicators, it would also be included as an HPD and receive higher per capita funding and focused supportive supervision.

#### **Healthcare as a fundamental right**

2574. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after Right to Work and Right to Food, the time has come to make Healthcare a fundamental right given the poor state of public healthcare infrastructure in the country;

(b) whether any thought has been given to this by Government;



- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) what efforts the Ministry is making to make healthcare a fundamental right?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Any enforcement of health care as a Fundamental Right needs to be seeded in an enabling environment defined *inter-alia* by standard treatment protocols, adequate infrastructure, availability of drugs and standards for diagnostics, so as to provide affordable, accessible, quality health care services to the citizens of the country.

The Government seeks to address the inadequacies in health care infrastructure in the country through its various initiatives under the Twelfth Five Year Plan. To address critical gaps in human resource availability in public health delivery system, the Twelfth Five Year Plan road map focuses *inter-alia* on expansion of medical colleges, nursing colleges and paramedical institutions. The strategic interventions for augmenting human resources during the Twelfth Plan include establishment of new Government medical colleges in underserved areas, scheme to augment doctors and specialists and also provide specialized health care services by strengthening Government medical colleges and Central Government health institutions, establishment of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife and General Nurse Midwife schools in unserved and underserved areas, strengthening and upgradation of nursing institutions and strengthening the cadre of paramedics. The National Health Mission focuses on *inter-alia* improvement in health infrastructure, availability of adequate human resources to man health facilities, to improve availability and accessibility to quality health care especially for the underserved population and marginalized groups in rural areas.

In keeping with the roadmap provided in the Twelfth Five Year Plan strategy, Universal Health Coverage (UHC) pilots are planned by the States. The UHC pilots are a process for understanding the direction towards an enabling environment for the Right to Health Care. At present there is no Act on Right to Health Care under consideration of the Government.

#### **Spending on healthcare sector**

2575. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total percentage of GDP spent annually on healthcare in the country;

- (b) how much per cent is spent on primary healthcare and the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any new proposal to strengthen rural healthcare system and primary healthcare in the country;
- (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) As per Economic Survey 2012-13, the expenditure by Government (Central and State Governments combined) on health as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product ( GDP) during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 stand at 1.29%, 1.29% and 1.36% respectively.

(b) Consolidated data in respect of primary healthcare expenditure in India for the current period is not centrally maintained, however, as per the National Health Accounts 2004-05 (with Provisional Estimates from 2005-06 to 2008-09), 41.2 per cent of the total public health spending was on primary healthcare in 2004-05.

(c) to (e) There is no new proposal to strengthen rural healthcare system and primary healthcare in the country. Health is a State subject. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM) which encompasses the existing National Rural Health Mission and the newly launched National Urban Health Mission, financial support is being provided to States to strengthen their health care systems based on the requirements projected by them in their Programme Implementation Plans. Under the Central Government, NHM is the main vehicle for primary health care.

#### **Sustainable population control measures**

2576. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether by 2030, India's population will be the largest in the world and will cross 170 crore in 2060;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government has not put war level efforts in fighting population growth;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is now trying to frame a credible and self sustainable population control measures; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per World Population Prospects - The 2012 Revision, the population of India will cross the population of China by 2028. The projected population for India in 2028 will be 1.454 billion, while that of China will be 1.452 billion. The projection of population of India by the year 2060 is not available.

(b) to (d) The Government has been focussing on family planning activities as one of the many measures for achieving population stabilization. As a result of the efforts of Government the decadal growth rate of the country has declined significantly from 21.54% for the period 1991-2000 to 17.64% during 2001-11. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) also declined from 3.6 in 1991 to 2.4 in 2012 as per Sample Registration System (SRS). 23 States/UTs have achieved the replacement TFR of 2.1 or less. Various measures taken by Government of India under Family Planning is given in Statement.

#### *Statement*

##### *Strategies for attaining population stabilization*

#### **Interventions under family planning program:**

1. **Scheme for Home delivery of contraceptives by ASHAs at doorstep of beneficiaries:** The govt. has launched a scheme to utilize the services of ASHA to deliver contraceptives at the doorstep of beneficiaries. 8.85 ASHAs are now distributing contraceptives at the door step.
2. **Scheme for ASHAs to ensure spacing in births :** The scheme is operational from 16th May, 2012. Under this scheme, services of ASHAs are being utilised for counselling of newly married couples to ensure delay of 2 years in birth after marriage and couples with 1 child to have spacing of 3 years after the birth of 1st child.
3. **Pregnancy testing kits** have been made an integral part of ASHA kit and are being used to diagnose pregnancy early, so as to ensure early registration of pregnancy/safe abortion services.
4. A new family planning method, *i.e.* post-partum IUCD (PPIUCD) has been introduced in the program. PPIUCD services are being provided by trained health providers in Government hospitals, within 48 hours after the delivery.

5. Basket of choice has been expanded with introduction of a new IUCD-37S of 5 years effectivity, in addition to the already existing IUCD-380A of 10 years effectivity.
6. Dedicated counsellors (RMNCH counsellors) are placed at high case load facilities for providing family planning counseling to clients.
7. Celebration of World Population Day 11th July & Fortnight: The event is observed over a month long period, split into fortnight of mobilization/ sensitization followed by a fortnight of assured family planning service delivery and has been made a mandatory activity from 2012-13 and starts from 27th June each year.
8. **Other On-going interventions:**
  - Assured delivery of family planning services for both IUCD and sterilisation.
  - National Family Planning Indemnity Scheme (NFPIS) under which clients are insured in the eventualities of deaths, complications and failures following sterilization and the providers/ accredited institutions are indemnified against litigations in those eventualities.
  - **Compensation scheme** for sterilization acceptors - under the scheme MoHFW provides compensation for loss of wages to the beneficiary and also to the service provider (& team) for conducting sterilisations.
  - More emphasis on Spacing methods like IUCD.
  - Availability of Fixed Day Static Services at all facilities.
  - **Quality care in Family Planning** services by establishing Quality Assurance Committees at State and district levels.
  - Contraceptives supply management up to peripheral facilities.
  - **Demand generation activities** in the form of display of posters, billboards and other audio and video materials in the various facilities.

Following strategies have been taken by Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh/National Population Stabilization fund as population control measures:

**Advocacy & IEC activities:-** JSK as a part of its awareness and advocacy efforts on population stabilization, has established networks and partnerships with other

ministries, development partners, private sectors, corporate and professional bodies for spreading its activities at the national, state, district and block level.

**Prerna Strategy:-** JSK has launched this strategy for helping to push up the age of marriage of girls and delay in first child and spacing in second child the birth of children in the interest of health of young mothers and infants. The couple who adopt this strategy awarded suitably. This helps to change the mindsets of the community.

**Santushti Strategy:-** Under this strategy, Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh, invites private sector gynaecologists and vasectomy surgeons to conduct sterilization operations in Public Private Partnership mode. The private hospitals/nursing home who achieved target to 10 or more are suitably awarded as per strategy.

#### Cases of female foeticide

†2577. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of illegal female foeticide being carried out in many clinics have declined after formulation of stringent law in this regard;

(b) if so, the percentage decline in such cases after the formulation of stringent law during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the telecasting of programmes through effective means of communication and Doordarshan in order to arouse human feeling and efforts of awakening public awareness would be more effective in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps Government has taken in this direction and to what extent these steps have been effective?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government does not maintain gender-wise data of foeticide. However, State/UT-wise cases of foeticide reported during 2010, 2011 and 2012 along with percentage change, as maintained by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) is given in the Statement (*See* below). The Government is implementing a comprehensive legislation; the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 and the Rules framed thereunder, for prohibition of sex selection before or after conception, regulation of Pre-natal

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Diagnostic Techniques and prevention of their misuse for sex determination leading to female foeticide.

(c) Yes. Telecasting of the programme through Doordarshan, All India Radio (Prasar Bharti) and also through satellite channel, digital cinema and FM Stations is an effective communication and playing an important role in creating public awareness in this regard.

(d) At National level, annual mass media campaign involving Doordarshan and All India Radio is launched consistently every year for telecasting the programmes throughout the country including North-Eastern region. An amount of Rs. 455.5 lakh has been released to Doordarshan and All India Radio for telecasting of PNDT related programmes during the current financial year. Besides that, States are also being provided financial support through State Programme Implementation Plans under NRHM separately for PNDT related IEC activities.

***Statement***

*Cases Registered (CR) and percentage change under foeticide during 2010-2012*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010	2011	% Change in 2011 over 2010	2012	% change in 2012 over 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	7	600.0	1	-85.7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	-	0	-
3	Assam	0	0	-	0	-
4	Bihar	0	1	@	1	0.0
5	Chhattisgarh	9	21	133.3	5	-76.2
6	Goa	0	0	-	0	-
7	Gujarat	10	0	-100.0	7	@
8	Haryana	2	5	150.0	28	460.0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	-	0	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0.0	0	-100.0
11	Jharkhand	0	1	@	0	-100.0
12	Karnataka	4	1	-75.0	3	200.0
13	Kerala	0	0	-	1	@
14	Madhya Pradesh	18	38	111.1	64	68.4
15	Maharashtra	5	12	140.0	22	83.3
16	Manipur	0	0	-	0	-
17	Meghalaya	0	0	-	0	-
18	Mizoram	0	0	-	0	-
19	Nagaland	0	0	-	0	-
20	Odisha	0	0	-	0	
21	Punjab	15	15	0.0	25	66.7
22	Rajasthan	18	13	-27.8	37	184.6
23	Sikkim	0	0	-	2	@
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	-	0	
25	Tripura	0	0	-	0	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	18	12	-33.3	11	-8.3
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	-	0	-
28	West Bengal	0	0	-	0	-
	TOTAL STATE	101	127	25.7	207	63.0
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0	-100.0	1	@
30	Chandigarh	0	0	-	0	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	-	0	-
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	-	0	-
33	Delhi UT	7	5	-28.6	2	-60.0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	-
35	Puducherry	0	0	-	0	-
TOTAL UT		10	5	-50.0	3	-40.0
TOTAL All India		111	132	18.9	210	59.1

*Note:* @ indicates nil figures in previous year.

#### **Revival of Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd.**

2578. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) has recommended for revival of Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd., Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when BRPSE has recommended for HFL's revival;

(d) the steps the Ministry has taken periodically to revive the company;

(e) the details of funds released during the last three years, year-wise; and

(f) by when the revival process would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprise's (BRPSE) recommended on 13.6.2008 for revival of Hindustan Fluorocarbons Ltd. (HFL) that the fresh funds required for the revival of the Company may be arranged by its holding company *i.e.* Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOCL) from its own resources and/or through banks/ financial institutions.



(d) and (e) HOCL had arranged funds to the extent of Rs. 12.53 crores from State Bank of Hyderabad as working capital/term loan as a process of revival of HFL. In addition to this, HOCL was sanctioned a non-plan loan of Rs.3.15 crores for the implementation of the project on Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in its subsidiary (HFL), Hyderabad in 2008-09.

(f) The Company earned profits from 2008-09 to 2012-13. The revival process will continue until the Company's net-worth becomes positive.

#### **Maharatna status to BHEL**

2579. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has granted Maharatna status to BHEL;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has been granted Maharatna status *vide* Department of Public Enterprises (DPE)'s Office Memorandum No. 22(1)/2009-GM dated 1st February, 2013.

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

#### **Employment opportunities in PSUs**

2580. SHRI ANIL DESAI:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether employment opportunities in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have decreased during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of PSUs functioning in Maharashtra and their present employment situation; and
- (d) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for increasing the job opportunities in PSUs in the country, particularly in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Recruitment to all posts below the Board level in the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) is done by the Management of respective CPSEs as per the Policy approved by their Boards. Data on recruitment to various posts in CPSEs, including the CPSEs functioning in Maharashtra is not centrally maintained in the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE).

(c) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2011-12 laid in the Parliament, the details of CPSEs functioning in the State of Maharashtra and the number of employees working in these CPSEs during 2011-12 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Action on creation of posts in the respective CPSEs is taken by the respective Management as per their requirements. Details in this regard are not centrally maintained in DPE.

***Statement***

*The details of CPSE's functioning in Maharashtra along  
with number of employees*

Sl. No.	CPSEs in Maharashtra in 2011-12	No. of Employees
1	2	3
1.	Air India Charters Ltd.	277
2.	BEL Optronics Devices Ltd.	114
3.	Bharat Petro Resources JPDA	0
4.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	28
5.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	13343
6.	Cotton Corpn. of India Ltd.	1113
7.	Export Credit Guarantee Corpn. of India Ltd.	575
8.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	1147
9.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	1277
10.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	11226
11.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	1279

1	2	3
12.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	34233
13.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	2257
14.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd.	4703
15.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.	12230
16.	Millennium Telecom Ltd.	0
17.	Mineral Exploration Corpn. Ltd.	1723
18.	MOIL Ltd.	6557
19.	Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd.	172
20.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	102
21.	Rashtriya Chemicals And Fertilizers Ltd.	4109
22.	Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	50
23.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	901
24.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	56989
TOTAL		154405

#### **Encroachment of BHEL land in Hyderabad**

†2581. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that about 250 acres of land of BHEL situated in Bhopal is under encroachment and it houses 12,000 slum dwellings;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has assured the slum dwellers that no slum dwellings would be removed;

(c) since when these slum dwellings came into being in the said area and the reasons for not stopping them then and there; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to free the BHEL land from encroachment?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) At present, approximately 150 acres of land of BHEL unit located in Bhopal is under encroachment by slum dwellers.

(b) No official communication has been received by BHEL from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in this regard.

(c) The encroachment on the land at Bhopal by the slum dwellers started in 1960s. As such, BHEL has taken measures for safeguarding its land, not under encroachment, by regular surveillance and eviction actions. Since the encroachment of the land by slum dwellers, *inter-alia*, involves law and order issues, BHEL has been seeking assistance of the local administration for removal/ relocation of the slum dwellers.

(d) BHEL is regularly taking up the matter with the State Government for providing adequate support of law enforcing agencies to get the encroachments of slum dwellers removed from their land.

#### **Stress in automobile industry**

2582. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the automobile industry of the country is under stress due to non sale of products particularly trucks and other heavy vehicles and cars etc., and also for other reasons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of remedial measures Government proposes to take to protect the automobile industry?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. At present, the automobile sector is under stress due to low sale of products particularly trucks and other heavy vehicles and cars etc., and also for other reasons *i.e* high rate of duties on various kind of vehicles, high interest rates, low growth of export markets, high and varied rate of road taxes, embedded tax structure.

The details of domestic sales of various vehicles in the period April, 2013 to January, 2014 are as follows:-

Category Segment/Sub segment	Domestic Sale		
	2012-13	2013-14	% Change
<b>I Passenger Vehicles (PVs)</b>			
Passenger Cars	15,34,868	14,54,692	-5.22
Utility Vehicles (UVs)	4,51,937	4,31,192	-4.59
Vans	1,94,748	1,62,011	-16.81
Total Passenger Vehicles (PVs)	21,81,553	20,47,895	-6.13
<b>II Commercial Vehicles (CVs)</b>			
M&HCVs			
Passenger Carriers	36,937	31,561	-14.55
Goods Carriers	1,80,631	1,29,259	-28.44
Total M&HCVs	2,17,568	1,60,820	-26.08
LCVs			
Passenger Carriers	38,784	34,882	-10.06
Goods Carriers	3,83,515	3,24,953	-15.27
Total LCVs	4,22,299	3,59,835	-14.79
Total Commercial Vehicles	6,39,867	5,20,655	-18.63
<b>III Three Wheelers</b>			
Passenger Carriers	3,70,873	3,23,985	-12.64
Goods Carriers	79,768	76,781	-3.74
Total Three Wheelers	4,50,641	4,00,766	-11.07

(c) The Government after extensive consultation with all stakeholders, including the industry, launched the Auto Mission Plan 2006-16. The Mission Plan is the cornerstone of the government policy for the automobile sector. Various steps have been taken by Government in pursuance of Automotive Mission Plan 2006-16 to promote investment and capacity creations in the auto manufacturing sector. Further, initiatives have also been taken in various other areas in order to strengthen the sector in the country; such as setting up of Auto Sector Skill Development Council (ASDC), support to R&D projects through automotive cess funding, starting

a Rs.2288 crore project, namely National Automotive R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP) for setting up of world class infrastructure for homologation and testing, setting up of the National Automotive Board (NAB) as a repository of auto R&D expertise and an apex coordination body to address the need of collaborative R&D and for synergizing the activities of NATRIP centres; ensuring future fuel security along with mitigation of fuel-emission impact on environment through the newly approved National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020. The Auto Mission Plan 2006-16 is being reviewed in order to see that the objectives of making India an auto export hub and a centre for auto designing and quality assurance, are in conformity with the Mission Plan. The Department has reviewed the implementation, of all the above initiatives regularly and has given a number of suggestions on policy formulation and implementation to the concerned stakeholders, including Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission for lowering of excise duty on vehicles, particularly on heavy vehicles and for duty drawback on export and adequate allocation of funds in the budget each year. The Government also decided to purchase 10,000 buses under the JNNURM-II scheme.

#### **Import of Chinese products in Heavy Industries segments**

2583. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantum of imports from China in Heavy Industries segment in India, product-wise and regions where they are received and used in India;
- (b) the impact of such imports on indigenous industrial output; and
- (c) the heavy industrial products exported from India and whether it has been influenced by the growing Chinese imports?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) Quantum of product-wise import from China in tabular form in major Heavy Industries segments is given in Statement (*See below*). The products are received at different entry points/ ports and are used in industries located all over the country.

- (b) Import of Chinese products in heavy industries segments has resulted in under utilization of domestic capacity in Capital Goods Sector.

(c) Heavy Industries products like Machine Tools, Textile Machinery, Heavy Electrical Equipments, Construction & Mining Machinery and Metallurgical Machinery are exported from India.

There is an increasing trend in export during last 3 years. There is no influence of Chinese imports.

**Statement**

*Item-wise quantum of imports from China in Heavy Industries segment*

(Rs. in crore)			
HS Code	Product	2012-13	2013-14 (April-Sept.)
1	2	3	4
<b>Machine Tools</b>			
8456	EDM/ECM metal removing machine	62.39	62.36
8457	Machining Centres	22.80	6.86
8458	Lathes	100.87	25.27
8459	Machine Tools other than lathes	87.78	45.02
8460	Grinding Machines	102.52	111.23
8461	Gear cutting machines	103.68	23.99
8462	Presses including forging presses	640.35	188.03
8463	Drawing machines	96.74	38.76
8464	Machine tools for working on stones	146.34	107.10
8465	Wood working machines	90.51	43.23
8466	Machine Tools accessories	332.96	177.64
TOTAL		1786.94	829.49
<b>Textile Machinery</b>			
8444	Extruding & Drawing machine	371.34	157.45
8445	Spinning machinery	581.27	204.38

1	2	3	4
8446	Weaving machinery	517.12	236.18
8447	Knitting machinery	634.64	676.35
8448	Textile Machinery accessories	302.19	132.32
8449	Felt making machines	140.86	43.06
TOTAL		2547.41	1449.73
<b>Heavy Electrical Equipment</b>			
8402	Boilers	407.34	208.24
8403	Boilers (central heating)	4.78	1.80
8404	Boiler accessories	208.44	37.95
8406	Steam turbines	386.18	205.85
8501	Electric motors & generators	1151.50	613.42
8502	Electric Generating set	95.68	17.25
8503	Parts of Generator	1019.55	513.68
8504	Transformers	2767.96	1619.81
TOTAL		6041.42	3218.00
<b>Construction and Mining Machinery</b>			
8426	Cranes	1169.72	195.01
8427	Fork lift trucks	125.06	54.29
8428	Hoist & escalators	799.26	419.44
8429	Bulldozers	286.31	124.29
8430	Compacting & Drilling machinery		
8431	Parts of material handling equipment	1394.91	754.82
8474	Concrete mixers etc.	836.89	341.96
8479	General Machines and appliances not specified elsewhere	1797.25	952.84



1	2	3	4
8705	Special purpose lorries	10.00	0
	TOTAL	7043.28	3218.91
<b>Metallurgical Machinery</b>			
8454	Casting machines	316.49	103.24
8455	Metal rolling mills	649.79	388.196
	TOTAL	966.28	491.43

Source of Data (DGCI&S, Department of Commerce).

#### Investment made by PSEs

2584. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total reserves and surplus of profit making Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13; and

(b) the amount of investment made by these PSEs during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) and (b) As per information available in Public Enterprises Survey 2010-11 and 2011-12 laid in Parliament in February, 2012 and February, 2013 respectively, the details of total reserves and surplus and investment (Gross Block) of profit making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for the last three years *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12) are given below.

#### *Details of Reserves and Surplus and Investment of profit making CPSEs*

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Reserves and Surplus	Investment (in terms of Gross Block)
2009-10	512404	871227
2010-11	547871	74060
2011-12	621574	1086734

**Utilisation of Cash balances of PSUs**

2585. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Public Sector Undertakings like Coal India, Container Corporation of India, Bharat Electronics, etc. have been advised to increase investments, either in their field of activities or even in other areas, so that an aggregate high cash balance of lakhs of crores of Rupees of all PSUs, could be better utilized;

(b) if so, whether this investment will be limited within India or PSUs can make profitable investments abroad also; and

(c) the gross investments of PSUs in projects outside India as on 30 September, 2013, PSU-wise and amount-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): (a) The Government has advised 23 select Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) to strengthen their investment as the investment plans of the CPSEs can play an important role in providing impetus to growth in the economy.

(b) The CPSEs can make overseas investments as per their corporate/ investment plans duly following extant guidelines.

(c) According to information received from the 23 select CPSEs, the details of overseas investment during the financial year 2013-14 as on 30 September, 2013 is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*The details of the overseas investment during F.Y. 2013-14*

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Overseas Investment during FY 2013-14 as on 30.09.2013
1	2	3
1	Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.	Nil
2	Oil India Ltd.	408 Crore
3	GAIL India Ltd.	117.91 Crore

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1	2	3
4	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	284.95 Crore
5	Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.	Nil
6	Steel Authority of India Limited	Nil
7	National Mineral Development Corporation	Nil
8	Power Grid Corporation Limited	Nil
9	NHPC Ltd.	Nil
10	NTPC Ltd.	6.12 Crore
11	Coal India Limited	Nil
12	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	Nil
13	Container Corporation of India Limited	0.50 Crore
14	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	Nil
15	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	Nil
16	Bharat Electronics Limited	Nil
17	MOIL Limited	Nil
18	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Nil
19	SJVN Limited	99.94 crore
20	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	Nil
21	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited	Nil
22	Mazagaon Dock Ltd.	Nil
23	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited	Nil

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**Promotion of MSMEs in minority dominated areas**

2586. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a great scope of development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Minority dominated areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of steps being taken to promote such industries in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been taking important initiatives for the development of MSMEs across the country including minority dominated areas. The Ministry facilitates the promotion and development of MSMEs through various schemes/programmes which include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Cluster Development Programme, Marketing Development Assistance, Skill Development Programmes, International Cooperation Scheme etc.

Government has also provided marketing support to MSEs by notifying Public Procurement Policy, in March, 2012 whereby Central Government Ministries, Departments and Public Sector Undertakings are mandatorily required to procure a minimum of 20% of their total annual purchases from micro and small enterprises. Further, in December, 2013, a notification was issued to allow MSMEs to continue to avail of non-tax benefits for three years even after their graduation to a higher category.

#### **Blueprint for development of MSME sector**

2587. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the difficulties of the Ministry to prepare a special blueprint of the overall and foster development of MSM enterprises in view of their huge contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), employment and exports; and
- (b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has never faced difficulties in preparing strategies for fostering overall development of MSMEs.

The Ministry came into existence in its present form following the enactment of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED), Act 2006, which, was one of the first blueprints of the Government to develop the MSME sector.

The implementation of the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), with its ten components, which commenced in 2006, was a blueprint for increasing competitiveness in the MSME sector.

The report of the Prime Minister's Task Force on MSMEs in 2010, drafted by Ministry of MSME focussed on several areas to remove bottle necks for MSMEs. It addressed (a) credit (b) marketing (c) labour (d) rehabilitation and exit policy (e) infrastructure - technology - skill development and (f) taxation. This is the blueprint for development of MSMEs.

The Public Procurement Policy, notified in 2012 is a blueprint for providing marketing support to micro and small enterprises (MSEs) by making it obligatory on Central Ministries / Departments / Central Public Sector Undertakings to procure minimum 20% of their annual requirements from MSEs.

In 2013, the Ministry has submitted a report on the recommendations of the Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) on accelerating manufacturing in the MSME sector.

The inputs from the above reports and reports made by other Ministries together with the programme of plan outlays presently being implemented by the Ministry of MSME constitute the main blueprint for fostering development of the MSME sector.

#### **Closure of MSME units**

2588. Dr. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) units closed down/turned into sick units;
- (b) what are the factors contributing to the sickness;
- (c) the steps taken or being taken to revive them; and
- (d) the number of units revived during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Information on the number of closed Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country is collected by conducting All India Census of Registered Sector periodically. As per latest Census (Fourth Census) conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and result published in 2011-12, number of closed MSMEs in various States is given in Statement (*See* below). The main factors for sickness are inadequate and delayed credit, obsolete technology, marketing problems, infrastructural constraints, managerial deficiencies, etc. As per provisional data compiled by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the number of sick MSMEs in March, 2013 was 2,48,890.

(c) The revised guidelines for rehabilitation of sick Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) issued on 1st November, 2012 by RBI, *inter alia*, provide for:

- i. Early detection of sickness;
- ii. A viability study to form the basis of rehabilitation package to potentially viable sick MSEs; and
- iii. A non-discretionary one time settlement (OTS) scheme for the MSE sector.

Further, Small Industries Development Bank of India has also introduced "Management / Restructuring of Stressed Assets and Rehabilitation Scheme for MSMEs". The Scheme provides for relief and concessions (in the form of re-scheduling, reduction in rate of interest, funding of overdue / future interest and waiver etc.) as well as need based additional financial assistance for revival of MSME sick units.

(d) As per data provided by RBI, the number of viable sick MSEs under nursing for the last three years was as under:

As at the end of March	Number of viable sick MSEs under nursing
2011	4,698
2012	6,648
2013 (Provisional)	4,460

**Statement**

*State-wise distribution of Closed Enterprises in  
Registered sector as on 31.03.2007*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Closed
1	2	3
1	Jammu and Kashmir	1831
2	Himachal Pradesh	4034
3	Punjab	24553
4	Chandigarh	559
5	Uttarakhand	8219
6	Haryana	10973
7	Delhi	0
8	Rajasthan	17342
9	Uttar Pradesh	80616
10	Bihar	16344
11	Sikkim	86
12	Arunachal Pradesh	167
13	Nagaland	2395
14	Manipur	929
15	Mizoram	669
16	Tripura	424
17	Meghalaya	665
18	Assam	6266
19	West Bengal	10708
20	Jharkhand	3712
21	Odisha	5744
22	Chhattisgarh	15485

1	2	3
23	Madhya Pradesh	36502
24	Gujarat	34945
25	Daman and Diu	24
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
27	Maharashtra	41856
28	Andhra Pradesh	2250
29	Karnataka	47581
30	Goa	2754
31	Lakshadweep	0
32	Kerala	34903
33	Tamil Nadu	82966
34	Puducherry	711
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	142
ALL INDIA		4,96,355

#### **Devolution of fund/functions to Panchayati Raj Institutions**

2589. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is preparing Activity Maps for the devolution of Functions, funds and Finances to the Panchayati Raj Institutions;

(b) if so, the schemes and programmes of the Ministry which are being covered and which are not, and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the deadline(s) set by the Ministry for the completion of Activity Mapping for the first set of schemes and subsequent schemes and programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) As per the report of Expert Committee constituted by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, the preparation of model Activity maps for Centrally Sponsored Schemes is to ensure role clarity



between the central, state and local levels of Government in designing framework for the scientific, practical and effective devolution of powers and responsibilities to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The schemes implemented by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) are Central Sector Schemes and not Centrally Sponsored Schemes. However, some major Central Sector Schemes of this Ministry like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) have some interface with PRIs. Ministry has initiated activity mapping of PMEGP in the first phase, for which a draft activity map has been prepared and is being improved upon in consultation with expertise available with Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

- (c) No deadline(s) have been set.

**Impact of Chinese imports on Electrical Equipments manufacturing sector**

2590. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the growing concern in Indian Electrical Equipment Manufacturers segment regarding the rapidly increasing Chinese imports in this particular area;

(b) what is the Government's view on how these Chinese imports are affecting Indian Electrical Equipment manufacturing sector and the real impact of it on domestic industry;

(c) whether Government plans to strengthen and help the Indian Electrical Equipment manufacturing sector; and

(d) the details of this sector's total output and share in Indian exports, with names and quantum of exports, product-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir. As per information received from Engineering Export Promotion Council India (EEPC India), Electrical Equipment imports from China has increased by 61.53% during the period 2009-10 to 2012-13, which is about twice the growth rate of such imports from the rest of the world.

(b) Owing to their price competitiveness imports of electrical equipment in India, including imports from China and Korea, have captured a significant share of

the domestic Indian market. Industry sources report that there is significant underutilization of installed domestic capacity in the electrical equipment industry. Present capacity utilisation stands at 70%.

(c) For the rapid development of the domestic electrical equipment industry and to enhance its competitiveness, the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI), Government of India, has prepared the Indian Electrical Equipment Industry Mission Plan 2012-2022. The Vision 2022 articulated in the Mission Plan is 'to make India the country of choice for production of electrical equipment and reach an output of USD 100 billion'. Recommended interventions arising out of the Mission Plan primarily focus on the key areas of (1) industry competitiveness, (2) exports, (3) conversion of latent demand, (4) technology up gradation, and (5) skills development. In addition, the government also continuously reviews the import duty structures.

(d) The details of total output and product-wise exports of electrical equipments for the latest three years is given in Statement.

***Statement***

*The details of the total output and product-wise exports of electrical equipment for the latest three years.*

<b>Indian Electrical Equipment Industry Production (INR crores)</b>			
Product Sub-Sector	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4
Boilers	20,250	24,661	23,095
Turbines	6,988	7,729	7,810
Generators	3,733	3,927	5,693
<b>A. SUB-TOTAL (BTG)</b>	<b>30,971</b>	<b>36,317</b>	<b>36,598</b>
Cables	22,510	24,600	23,950
Transmission Lines and Conductors	14,070	15,000	16,750
Transformers	12,350	12,375	10,510
Switchgear and Controlgear	9,100	9,665	9,835
Rotating Machines	6,310	6,420	6,225
Energy Meters	2,250	2,514	2,705
Capacitors	515	540	400
<b>B. SUB-TOTAL (Major T&amp;D)</b>	<b>67,105</b>	<b>71,114</b>	<b>70,375</b>

1	2	3	4
C. Other Electrical Equipment	23,308	25,000	24,000
GRAND TOTAL (A+B+C)	121,384	132,431	130,973

Source: IEEMA.

**India's Exports of Electrical Equipment (INR lakhs)**

Product	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-13
Rotating Machines (Motors, AC Generators, Generating Sets) and Parts	339,140	385,611	474,418
Switchgears and Controlgears and Parts	234,902	279,789	338,695
Transformers and Parts	227,036	262,451	280,083
Industrial Electronics	216,246	257,229	258,085
Cables	135,301	203,578	248,230
Custom Built Products	91,057	109,266	157,218
Transmission Line Towers	66,538	119,861	151,527
Boilers and Parts	74,885	112,086	148,272
Conductors	63,169	89,050	129,195
Insulators and Fittings	76,428	89,999	101,688
Turbines and Parts	147,184	131,045	97,781
Measuring and Indicating Instruments	70,312	60,751	88,206
Winding Wires	47,056	63,917	62,134
Capacitors and Parts	40,037	54,599	54,272
Electric Lamps	34,552	37,955	39,496
Power Projects	10,404	5,646	29,873
TOTAL EXPORTS	1,874,247	2,262,833	2,659,173

Source: DGCIS.

**Use of modern technology in MSMEs**

2591. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) using modern technology in the country;
- (b) whether a large number of MSMEs have not been able to use modern technology due to the paucity of funds;
- (c) if so, the details of the financial assistance provided to MSMEs for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (d) whether the World Bank/Foreign funding agencies have approved any loans for MSMEs in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details of the funds granted and utilized by the States for this purpose during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Based on the Fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) with reference year 2006-07, it is estimated that around 12.31% of MSMEs were using 'Technical Know-how' obtained from abroad or through Domestic Collaborating companies/Domestic R&D institutions/specialized agencies/ organizations.

(b) and (c) Due to insufficient investment and lack of awareness about quality standards and modern technologies, a large percentage of MSMEs continue with outdated technologies and plant and machineries. In this regard, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is operating a scheme for technology upgradation of SMEs called "Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme" (CLCSS), which aims at facilitating technology upgradation by providing 15% upfront capital subsidy (maximum up to Rs. 15.00 lakh) on institutional finances availed by them. The State-wise details of financial assistance given to SMEs during each of the last three years and the current year are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) and (e) A World Bank line of credit of US\$400 million was availed by SIDBI for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) during the above mentioned period which has been fully disbursed. This financial assistance to MSMEs includes, *inter alia*, technological requirements. The State-wise utilization of the said World Bank loan is given in Statement-II.

**Statement**

*The State-wise details of financial assistance given to SME's during  
each of last three years and current year*

(Amt. Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 upto 31-12-2013		
		No. of Units	Subsidy	No. of Units	Subsidy	No. of Units	Subsidy	No. of Units	Subsidy	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	Andhra Pradesh	187	1577.8	202	1823.7	175	1652.56	141	1591.7	
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	
4	Assam	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	15	0	0	
5	Bihar	3	24.7	2	5.6	1	3.75	3	28.1075	
6	Chandigarh	23	145.0	14	79.5	18	87.5581	47	255.815	
7	Chhattisgarh	9	91.5	7	41.0	23	215.806	13	107.855	
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	51.4	2	30.6	3	33.11	1	3.43	

Written Answers to

[18 February, 2014]

Unstarred Questions

221

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	Daman and Diu	2	24.9	2	25.7	8	57.055	15	93.1162
10	Goa	7	25.5	4	7.7	3	21.79	3	29.34
11	Gujarat	730	4492.2	937	5321.6	2223	10909.2	1412	8824.4
12	Haryana	160	1287.8	190	1750.5	256	2020.37	252	1923.01
13	Himachal Pradesh	1	15.0	1	2.1	7	32.76	2	18.08
14	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
15	Jharkhand	27	200.7	7	59.6	22	167.283	18	103.058
16	Karnataka	593	3106.6	408	2145.9	460	2604.16	342	1810.33
17	Kerala	23	179.3	17	161.6	36	273.833	21	168.727
18	Lakshadweep	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	27	210.9	28	239.2	36	290.511	62	531.87
20	Maharashtra	370	2307.8	337	2280.2	665	4652.05	711	4871.82
21	Manipur	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
22	Meghalaya	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0

222

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

23	Mizoram	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
24	Nagaland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
25	New Delhi	60	461.6	43	344.3	59	493.892	47	419.802
26	Odisha	83	394.4	27	185.0	26	217.075	21	222.774
27	Puducherry	1	2.0	6	59.3	4	14.31	2	12.42
28	Punjab	448	2927.3	305	2048.9	618	4095.36	484	3231.34
29	Rajasthan	175	1109.7	221	1656.2	301	1795.46	260	1616.91
30	Sikkim	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	36	259.149
31	Tamil Nadu	934	4501.7	418	2333.7	655	3602.75	469	2553.86
32	Tripura	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	84	593.0	51	383.2	84	709.857	69	545.8
34	Uttarakhand	2	6.4	2	30.0	8	58.438	5	53.5
35	West Bengal	29	279.6	17	151.3	21	198.171	10	133.72
TOTAL		3984	24017.7	3248	21166.3	5713	34222.1	4446	29409.9

Written Answers to

[18 February, 2014]

Unstarred Questions

223

**Statement-II***State-wise utilization of the World Bank loan*

Name of the State	Total disbursement (Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	1524.42
Assam	252.50
Delhi	24772.78
Gujarat	18276.23
Haryana	22394.80
Jharkhand	1451.94
Karnataka	9137.36
Kerala	399.40
Madhya Pradesh	8629.91
Maharashtra	39954.79
Odisha	2435.37
Punjab	12003.42
Rajasthan	17259.56
Tamil Nadu	20521.05
Uttar Pradesh	5016.77
Uttarakhand	22547.64
West Bengal	322.44
TOTAL	206900.38

**Bilateral trade agreement between GCC and India**

2592. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government signed any bilateral trade agreement between Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and India to ensure fast growth of small and medium enterprises;



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the current status of bilateral trade of small and medium enterprises with GCC; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) For the development of MSME sector, this Ministry enters into long term Agreements/Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with several countries for promoting bilateral relations in the broad areas like capacity building, joint actions to improve investments, survey and feasibility studies, partnership projects, exhibitions and trade fairs, exchange of business missions and exchange of information, etc. Accordingly, this Ministry has so far signed Agreements/Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with 17 countries.

#### **India Inclusive Innovation Fund**

2593. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises has proposed to set up a dedicated fund in the name of 'India Inclusive Innovation Fund'.

(b) if so, the objectives of the fund;

(c) what is the present status of the fund; and

(d) by when it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The India Inclusive Innovation Fund (IIIF) will be guided by the following objectives:

i. **To focus on India's Poor:** IIIF would back enterprises developing innovative solutions primarily for citizens who lie in the lower half of

India's economic pyramid, with limited physical and institutional access to basic services.

- ii. **Balancing Social and Financial Returns:** The IIIF will invest in such ventures, where modest financial returns are promised, even while creating significant social impact. Lack of capital is one of the major reasons why grassroots innovations at the village level or by micro and small enterprises have failed to take off. The IIIF seeks to address such lack of capital for innovators seeking to cater to the lower half of India's economic pyramid.
- iii. **Employment Focus:** The IIIF will seek to create and support entrepreneurs and enterprises that have a relatively high potential for job creation and can continue to scale and sustain themselves.

(c) The cabinet has approved the setting up of the India Inclusive Innovation Fund.

(d) Setting up of Trust with IDBI Trusteeship Services Ltd. is under process.

#### **Rehabilitation package for MSME sector**

2594. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to power shortage, non-availability of funds, expensive credit and economic slowdown, several Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) units have closed down or turned into sick units;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of such MSME units which have been closed down/turned into sick during each of the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the amount of credit provided by the banks of MSME sector outstanding at present;

(d) the number of units in the MSME sector which have availed the non-discretionary one time settlement offered under the rehabilitation package; and

- (e) the details of the steps being taken to revive the closed/sick units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) As per provisional data compiled by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the number of sick micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in March, 2013 was 2,48,890. This increased from 88,635 units in March, 2012, mainly on account of revision of definition of sickness made by RBI in November, 2012. The State/Union Territory-wise position of sick micro and small enterprises (MSEs) and sick medium enterprises is given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(c) As per the provisional RBI data, the outstanding credit to MSME sector in respect of scheduled commercial banks was Rs.8,55,658.52 crore at the end of March, 2013.

(d) RBI in its circular issued on 1st November, 2012 has directed banks to provide non-discretionary one time settlement (OTS) to non-viable sick MSEs. As per RBI data, 2,03,186 sick MSEs have been identified as potentially non-viable as at the end of March, 2013.

(e) The revised guidelines for rehabilitation of sick MSEs issued on 1st November, 2012 by RBI, *inter alia*, provide for:

- (i) Early detection of sickness;
- (ii) A viability study to form the basis of rehabilitation package to potentially viable sick MSEs; and
- (iii) A non-discretionary one time settlement (OTS) scheme for the MSE sector.

Further, Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has also introduced "Management/Restructuring of Stressed Assets and Rehabilitation Scheme for MSMEs". The Scheme provides for relief and concessions (in the form of re-schedulement, reduction in rate of interest, funding of overdue/future interest and waiver etc.) as well as need based additional financial assistance for revival of MSME sick units.

As per provisional data provided by RBI, 8836 sick MSEs have been identified as potentially viable of which 4,460 are under nursing as at the end of March, 2013.

**Statement-I***State/Union Territory-wise number of sick MSEs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of sick MSEs at the end of March		
		2011	2012	2013 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	11305	3848	12044
2	Arunachal Pradesh	109	0	74
3	Assam	506	598	1710
4	Bihar	4872	5633	5502
5	Chhattisgarh	1052	594	2954
6	Goa	155	109	189
7	Gujarat	4321	6257	20220
8	Haryana	344	2976	3299
9	Himachal Pradesh	575	516	1901
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1631	1202	1283
11	Jharkhand	1476	2201	4624
12	Karnataka	7034	5655	15393
13	Kerala	5363	5425	8373
14	Madhya Pradesh	8124	3331	41854
15	Maharashtra	8815	10136	31322
16	Manipur	23	143	148
17	Meghalaya	276	18	64
18	Mizoram	7	38	159
19	Nagaland	23	8	147
20	Odisha	4967	5899	11488
21	Punjab	1478	1597	3584

1	2	3	4	5
22	Rajasthan	1743	5188	20253
23	Sikkim	21	38	63
24	Tamil Nadu	7106	8301	22886
25	Tripura	13	12	16
26	Uttarakhand	362	305	19046
27	Uttar Pradesh	4674	5366	3448
28	West Bengal	7904	8816	11737
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	8	68
30	Chandigarh	147	55	620
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	22
32	Daman and Diu	0	17	25
33	Delhi	4250	1150	2585
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	0
35	Puducherry	1457	150	188
	ALL INDIA	90141	85591	247289

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

**Statement-II**

*State/Union Territory-wise number of sick medium enterprises*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of sick medium enterprises at the end of March		
		2011	2012	2013 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	86	136	214
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1
3	Assam	1	6	26
4	Bihar	28	112	52

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1	2	3	4	5
5	Chhattisgarh	3	168	14
6	Goa	3	0	0
7	Gujarat	130	117	156
8	Haryana	123	41	24
9	Himachal Pradesh	231	27	20
10	Jammu and Kashmir	148	62	6
11	Jharkhand	7	15	14
12	Karnataka	154	116	211
13	Kerala	19	36	47
14	Madhya Pradesh	50	430	33
15	Maharashtra	168	144	152
16	Manipur	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	10	0	0
18	Mizoram	3	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0
20	Odisha	18	33	24
21	Punjab	230	186	32
22	Rajasthan	3	167	7
23	Sikkim	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	113	142	92
25	Tripura	19	0	0
26	Uttarakhand	6	9	55
27	Uttar Pradesh	19	122	3
28	West Bengal	459	297	265
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	4	17	35

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1	2	3	4	5
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	1	0
33	Delhi	82	660	116
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	2
	ALL-INDIA	2117	3044	1601

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

#### Complaints against LPG dealers

2595. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is aware that LPG dealers are not providing proper services to their customers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received any complaints against LPG dealers for not supplying adequate number of cylinders and most of the times underweight cylinders are supplied to the customers; and

(d) if so, the action being taken against such dealers for such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) 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 received some complaints of irregularities against some of their LPG distributors.

Details of the established cases of irregularities including supply of underweight cylinders for the year 2012-13 and the period from April-Dec' 2013 is as under:

Year	IOC	BPC	HPC
2012-13	1114	87	971
Apr-Dec'13	404	52	506

In all established cases of irregularities, action has been taken against the erring distributors as per provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

**Notification of new gas pricing norms**

2596. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Ministry has notified new gas pricing norms as per the recommendation of Rangarajan Committee;

(b) if so, whether all the recommendations of the Committee relating to gas pricing have been accepted;

(c) if not, the details of recommendations not accepted and the reasons therefor;

(d) the justification in increasing the prices of natural gas; and

(e) how the new pricing formula is different from the existing one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes Sir. The Government has issued the Notification regarding **Domestic Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2014** on 10.01.2014, based on recommendations of the Rangarajan Committee and after thorough consultation with all the stakeholders. The same has been published in the Gazette of India [(Extra-Ordinary) Part I, Section 1] on 17.01.2014. The said Notification is available on MoP&NG's website, i.e., <http://petroleum.nic.in> and it is also available on <http://www.egazette.nic.in>.

(b) and (c) All the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted except that the Rangarajan Committee Report recommends gas prices to be notified on a monthly basis. However, gas pricing data from all sources such as Indian importers and various industry sources, including international agencies, become available in open domain with different time lags of few days to 1/2 months. If the prices are to be notified every month, as recommended in the Report, the Government may have to rely only on limited sources for computation of gas prices. Thus, to accommodate and reconcile the Data from multiple sources and account for data time lags, it has been proposed in this Note to notify the gas prices on quarterly basis. This will also dampen volatility in gas prices.



These guidelines will be applicable to all natural gas produced domestically, irrespective of the source, whether conventional, shale, CBM etc.; the Guidelines will not be applicable on the pricing of natural gas from small/isolated fields in the nomination blocks of NOCs. Pricing of gas in respect of these small/isolated fields will be governed by the extant policy in respect of these blocks issued on 8th July, 2013.

Pricing of gas in respect of small/isolated fields had also not been recommended by Rangarajan Committee. A separate policy measure was conceived in respect of pricing of gas from these small/isolated fields and it was not incorporated in the CCEA Note for other domestically produced natural gas, which was approved by CCEA on 27th June, 2013. The extant pricing policy in respect of gas from small/isolated fields in nomination blocks was announced through separate policy on 8th July, 2013.

(d) The extant gas pricing policy under New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) was earlier approved by the Government for five years commencing from April, 2009 and is due for revision with effect from April, 2014.

(e) The pricing of natural gas produced domestically shall be based on the methodology, derived from the international gas market:

First, the netback price of all Indian imports at the wellhead of the exporting countries will be estimated. Since there may be several sources of gas imports, the weighted average of such netback of import prices at the wellheads would represent the average global price for Indian LNG imports.

Secondly, weighted average of prices prevailing at trading points of transactions - *i.e.*, the hubs or balancing points of the major global markets will be estimated. For this, (a) the hub price (at the Henry Hub) in the US (for North America), (b) the price at the National Balancing Point of the UK (for Europe), and (c) the netback wellhead price at the sources of supply for Japan will be taken as the average price for producers at their supply points across continents.

Finally, the simple average of the prices arrived at through the aforementioned two methods will be determined as the price for domestically produced natural gas in India.

Domestic Gas prices shall be notified in advance on a quarterly basis using the data for four quarters, with a lag of one quarter.

**Demand for kerosene in Uttarakhand**

†2597. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the kerosene oil being provided per unit to Uttarakhand through the Public Distribution System;

(b) whether the State has witnessed an increase in the demand of kerosene oil after the verification of gas connections;

(c) if so, whether in view of the increasing demand for kerosene oil in the State, Government would consider to reinstate the quota of kerosene oil which was fixed earlier; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas makes allocation of PDS Kerosene to all the States/Union Territories including State of Uttarakhand on quarterly basis. The State of Uttarakhand has been allocated 9048 KL, 9048 KL, 9036 KL and 9036 KL of PDS Kerosene during 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarter in 2013-14. Monthly allocation of PDS Kerosene and its per unit distribution to end consumers is, however, decided and controlled by the respective State/UT.

(b) to (d) The State Government of Uttarakhand was requested to undertake special drive to detect multiple/ghost LPG connections and submit progress report on weeding out multiple/ghost/bogus LPG connections to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. However, the requisite report has not been received so far from the Uttarakhand State.

Quota of PDS Kerosene in respect of States/UTs including Uttarakhand has been rationalized based on various factors, *inter alia*, increase in Domestic LPG/PNG connections, non-lifting of PDS Kerosene quota by the concerned States/UTs, cap on the per capita PDS Kerosene allocation for non-LPG and non-PNG population. The Government has, however, decided to allow the States/UTs to draw one month quota of PDS Kerosene at non-subsidized rates during each financial year *w.e.f.* 2012-13 for special needs.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Dr. Parikh Committee Report**

2598. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the formula suggested by Dr. Parikh Committee on pricing of petroleum products to calculate the under recoveries by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs);
- (b) whether the formula has been accepted by Government;
- (c) the views of Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on this formula; and
- (d) the reaction/stand of Government on the views of the OMCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The Expert Group headed by Dr. Kirit Parikh, in its report dated 30th October, 2013 has recommended to continue with the existing pricing methodology *i.e.* Trade Parity Price (TPP) for Diesel and Import Parity Price (IPP) for PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG.

**IPI Gas pipeline project**

2599. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is no concrete forward movement of the 2,135 km. long Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) gas pipeline project after initial round of discussions between the stakeholders;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to proceed further with the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. No progress has been made in case of IPI pipeline since 2008, as several critical issues like the project structure, delivery period of gas, safety and security, pricing etc. could not be addressed. Presently, the project is not under active consideration. Further, the success of a transnational pipeline project is dependent on various contractual issues among the participating countries, pipeline route etc. and the decision to sell the gas rests with the country having the gas reserves.

**LPG outlets in Jammu and Kashmir**

2600. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and locations of each LPG outlet in Jammu and Kashmir with its area of operations;
- (b) the number of consumers registered with each outlet;
- (c) the number of fresh connections and refills provided by each outlet during the last three years; and
- (d) whether Government intends to open more outlets and, if so, how many, where and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) have reported that there are 172 LPG distributors with 1968156 consumers in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Details of their area of operation and number of consumers registered with each outlet is available with the Director (Marketing) of concerned company.

(c) OMCs have reported that they have released 495231 of 14.2 Kg and 455 of 5 Kg domestic new connections and delivered 33412824 refills during last three years and the period from April-December, 2012-13. Details of number of fresh connections and refill provided by each outlet are available with the Director (Marketing) of the concerned company.

(d) As on 01.01.2014, OMCs have reported that they have advertised 191 locations for appointment of LPG distributorships in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Appointment of LPG distributorships involves the process of advertisement, scrutiny of applications, conducting draw among eligible applicants, field verification of the candidate selected in draw, placement of Letter of Intent (LoI) on the candidate successful in field verification.

The appointment of LPG distributorship is dependent on events such as complaints, court cases, nil applicants, applicants getting rejected during scrutiny,

redraw due to quorum not available, rejection of candidates during Field Verification of Credentials (FVC) etc. Once the candidate gets rejected during FVC then re-draw has to be conducted. This process goes on till all the eligible candidates for draw are exhausted.

### **5 KG. LPG Cylinder Scheme**

2601. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched 5 kg. LPG cylinder scheme; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response received, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Government has allowed the sale of 5 Kg LPG cylinder with/without Domestic Pressure Regulator (DPR) through Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) Retail Outlets, which are accessible to all and are open for longer hours. As on date the scheme is under operation in the cities of Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Raipur and Indore from 39 outlets.

The LPG sold under the scheme is called Free Trade LPG (FTL). At the time of first sale cost of equipment (DPR plus cylinder), cost of product at prevailing Non-domestic 5 Kg cylinders price and administrative charges is payable. At the time of subsequent refill only the cost of product is payable.

As on 11.02.2014, OMCs have enrolled 2101 new customers and refilled 800 cylinders and have received 4497 enquiries.

### **Introduction of B.Sc (Health Community) Course**

2602. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to introduce B.Sc (Health Community) Course;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Indian Medical Association (IMA), the

country's largest medical representative voluntary organization has seriously objected the introduction of the course;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to remove the apprehensions and misconceptions of the IMA in regard to introduction of this B.Sc course?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The Cabinet has approved for introduction of a course namely, Bachelor of Science (Community Health). The main objective of the proposed course is to create mid-level health professionals who would possess the necessary public health and ambulatory care competencies to serve the rural population and will primarily be deployed at Sub Centres.

The curriculum of the course has been prepared after taking into consideration the views of various stakeholders. The degree for the course will be awarded by the respective State Universities and it will be accredited by the National Board of Examinations (NBE) to ensure uniformity in the content and delivery of the course.

(c) to (e) Though the proposal for B. Sc. (CH) has been prepared in consultation with MCI, a few associations like IMA have not welcomed the proposal. The course is not mandatory and will be introduced only in States, who wish to adopt it. However, Government is committed to introduce the course in consultation with all the State Governments, with inbuilt safeguards, in order to address the serious concern of shortage of availability of human resources in health sector in rural areas.

### **Oil Import Bill**

2603. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has managed to balance its oil import bill with remittances from NRI and Income Tax (IT) amounting to around \$100 billion a year;

(b) whether the shale gas revolution in the US and lifting of embargo on Iran has further eased the oil crisis faced by India; and

(c) whether India is still keeping emergency options of availing a loan from International Monetary Fund to stave off a possible energy crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Oil Companies import crude oil from various countries including Iran as per their refinery requirements, and export various petroleum products. The quantum of crude oil imported by Indian refineries from various sources is decided by them on the basis of technical, commercial and other considerations. In order to reduce its dependence on any particular region of the world, India has been consciously trying to diversify its sources of crude oil imports to strengthen the country's energy security. The Oil Companies make payment for their crude requirement by purchasing dollars from (a) designated Banks of the Oil Companies or (b) Special Market Operations (SMO) by Reserve Bank of India. The details of India's crude oil imports, products imports, product exports and net imports for the year 2012-13 and April to December, 2013 is given below:

	2012-13 (P*)		2013-14 (April- December, 2013)(P)	
	Qty in MMT**	Value in Million US\$	Qty in MMT	Value in Million US\$
A. Crude oil imports	184.8	144293	142.16	107735
B. Product imports	15.95	12680	12.04	8357
C. Product exports	63.40	58838	52.39	46345
D. Net imports (A+B)-C	137.35	98135	101.81	69747

\*P: Provisional, \*\*MMT: Million Metric Tonne

(c) India has not sought assistance from the International Monetary Fund for tiding over macro economic difficulties including energy crisis after the onset of the current global economic slowdown.

#### **Deputations to Senior Posts in PNGRB**

2604. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several officials from public sector oil companies such as GAIL, HPCL etc. have been appointed or deputed to senior positions in Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how Government proposes to address the conflict of interest that is bound to arise, since this would compromise the independence of the regulator and its ability to take free and fair decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Central Government appoints the Chairperson, four Members and Secretary in the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (PNGRB). None of the Board members or Secretary are on deputation from public sector oil companies. However, few officers from public sector oil companies, possessing the requisite sectoral experience, are posted on deputation to assist the Board in discharge of its functions. Substantive decisions, including dispute resolutions are taken only by the Board of PNGRB. Since none of the officials taken on deputation from the public sector oil companies are part of the Board, the question of conflict of interest or compromise in the independence of PNGRB does not arise.

#### **Complaints against Indane LPG Distributors**

2605. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received against Indane LPG dealers regarding financial irregularities, black marketing of LPG, delivery of underweight cylinders and misbehavior with consumers during 2013 and 2014, so far, in Uttar Pradesh and Delhi, district-wise along with the details of action taken against them;

(b) whether Government has inquired into the alleged irregularities by M/s Sharma Gas Agency, Uttam Nagar, Delhi and Tushar Gas Agency, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh who are in connivance with local IOCL officials;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken against these Indane agencies; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The district-wise details



of established cases of complaints against LPG distributors of Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC) in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi during the year 2012-13 and the period from April-December, 2013 is given in Statement-I and II (*See* below).

In all established cases of irregularities, action has been taken against the erring distributors as per provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

(b) to (d) IOC has reported that during the year 2012-13 and the period from April-December, 2013, they have not received any major complaint/irregularity against M/s. Sharma Gas Agency, Uttam Nagar, Delhi and M/s. Tushar Gas Agency, Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh.

**Statement-I**

*Malpractice Details - 2012-2013 - IOCL*

District	Diversion	Over- charging	Underweight/ Pilferage	Un- authorised New Connection	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>State-Delhi</b>						
Delhi - North	4			1	0	5
Delhi-Central	6			3	0	9
Delhi-East	3			3	4	10
Delhi-New Delhi	1				1	2
Delhi-North East	1	1			6	8
Delhi-North West	4		1	1	5	11
Delhi-South	0		1		0	1
Delhi-South West	3		1	2	3	9
Delhi-West	1		1		3	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>60</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>State-UP</b>						
Agra	5	1		5	9	20
Aligarh	2	1			11	14
Allahabad	2			1	8	11
Amroha	1	2			9	12
Baghpat	2	3		1	8	14
Ballia			1		2	3
Barabanki					3	3
Bareilly					4	4
Bijnore	1	2			6	9
Etah	2				5	7
Etawah	1				0	1
Farrukhabad	1	3			17	21
Fatehpur					8	8
Ferozabad	1	1			4	6
Gautam Budh Nagar	1	1			8	10
Ghaziabad	2		1	1	3	7
Ghazipur		2			5	7
Gonda					2	2
Gorakhpur	4	2		3	6	15
Hardoi	3	1	1		14	19
Hathras	2	1			7	10
Kanpur Rural	1			1	8	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kanpur Urban	10	1	1	3	39	54
Kashiram Nagar	2	1			9	12
Kaushambi			1		0	1
Kushinagar	1			1	4	6
Lakhimpur					1	1
Lucknow	9	1	2	2	36	50
Maharajganj					1	1
Mahoba					2	2
Mainpuri	1				1	2
Mathura	2				0	2
Meerut	5	4	3		16	28
Moradabad	1				1	2
Muzaffarnagar	1	1			2	4
Pilibhit					2	2
Pratapgarh	1	1		1	4	7
Rae Bareli	1			1	0	2
Rampur	2				2	4
Saharanpur	2				2	4
Sant Ravi Nagar		1		1	5	7
Shahajahanpur					3	3
Shamli					9	9
Sitapur	1	1	1	1	6	10
Unnao	3	1		2	14	20
Varanasi	1	1			4	6
TOTAL	74	33	11	24	310	452

**Statement-II***Malpractice Details - April-December, 2013 IOCL*

District	Diversion	Over-charging	Under-weight/ Pilferage	Un- authorised New Connection	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>State-Delhi</b>						
Delhi-North	1	0	0	1	1	3
Delhi-Central	1	0	0	0	1	2
Delhi-East	1	0	0	1	0	2
Delhi-North East					3	3
Delhi-North West	1	0	0	0	0	1
Delhi-South	3	0	0	1	1	5
Delhi-West	3	0	0	0	5	8
TOTAL	10	0	0	3	11	24
<b>State-UP</b>						
Agra	2	0	0	0	0	2
Aligarh	2	0	0	0	9	11
Allahabad					3	3
Barabanki	1	0	0	1	4	6
Bareilly	1	0	0	1	1	3
Bijnore	0	2	0	0	6	8
Bulandshahr	1	0	0	0	3	4
Faizabad	1	1	0	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ghaziabad	0	0	1	0	0	1
Gorakhpur	1	0	0	0	2	3
Hardoi					1	1
Hathras	2	1	0	0	10	13
Kanpur Urban	5	0	0	0	13	18
Lucknow	0	1	2	0	4	7
Mainpuri	1	0	0	0	3	4
Meerut					2	2
Muzaffarnagar	1	0	0	0	4	5
Sant Ravi Nagar					3	3
Sitapur	0	1	0	0	2	3
Sultanpur	0	1	0	0	0	1
Unnao	1	2	0	0	7	10
Varanasi	2	0	0	0	1	3
TOTAL	21	9	3	2	78	113

#### Allocation of Kerosene

2606. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- the State-wise allocation of kerosene in the years 2011-12 and 2012-13;
- the State-wise per capita consumption of kerosene during 2011-12 and 2012-13; and
- the reasons for variation in per capita allocation of PDS kerosene among various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) State/UT-wise detail of allocation of PDS kerosene during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 is given in Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas does not maintain data of consumption of Public Distribution System Kerosene. The scale of PDS Kerosene distribution is decided by the State Governments.

Historical allocations of PDS Kerosene made in the past and other factors *inter alia*, LPG/PNG coverage adjustments and logistic constraints in certain states have a bearing on the overall allocation and may result variation in Per Capita PDS Kerosene allocation.

***Statement***

*PDS SKO Allocation to State/UTs in KL*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2012-13	2011-12
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7236	7248
2	Andhra Pradesh	465996	530808
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11556	11628
4	Assam	328152	330708
5	Bihar	817212	820320
6	Chandigarh	3960	7332
7	Chhattishgarh	186240	186600
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2280	2484
9	Daman and Diu	912	2016
10	Delhi	53904	61380
11	Goa	5460	19776
12	Gujarat	673584	673584
13	Haryana	95076	157260
14	Himachal Pradesh	25140	32472

1	2	3	4
15	Jammu and Kashmir*	94698	95082
16	Jharkhand	269988	270276
17	Karnataka	522888	539544
18	Kerala	125196	197124
19	Lakshadweep	1008	1020
20	Madhya Pradesh	625980	626412
21	Maharashtra	945720	1258812
22	Manipur	25344	25344
23	Meghalaya	25944	26064
24	Mizoram	7836	7836
25	Nagaland	17100	17100
26	Orissa	399768	400944
27	Puducherry	4668	10440
28	Punjab	103884	272556
29	Rajasthan	510960	511404
30	Sikkim	6348	6588
31	Tamil Nadu	482244	551352
32	Tripura	39180	39264
33	Uttar Pradesh	1592148	1592700
34	Uttaranchal	37932	107520
35	West Bengal	964464	964728
TOTAL ALLOCATION		9480006	10365726

\* including separate allocation of 4626 KL for Laddakh Region of Jammu and Kashmir.

**Irregularities with dealerships policy 2008**

2607. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representations from various Petroleum Dealers Associations and public representatives regarding the deviation/ irregularities made in issuing the reconstitution of dealerships policy 2008 by Government/oil corporations and the said policy is not in accordance to the approval given by Government *vide* file No. P19011/5/2005-IOC;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to conduct enquiry in the matter to find out the reasons for such deviations and manipulations to fix up the responsibility of the concerned officers and to rectify these deviations/manipulations and whether all the approvals of Government would be incorporated in the issued policy of 2008; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by what time the corrective action will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) A representation has been received from All Haryana Petroleum Dealers Association alleging deviations/irregularities in the Reconstitution policy and not being in accordance with the broad guidelines issued by Ministry in 2008. However, oil marketing companies (OMCs) have reported that there is no misinterpretation of the said policy by them.

**Supply of Crude oil by Venezuela**

2608. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been consultations between India and Venezuela for supply of four lakh barrels of crude oil to India.

(b) if so, the details of the agreement;

(c) the price at which India is going to get the crude oil;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Venezuela also expressed its willingness to transfer technology; and



(e) if so, the details thereof and how the Ministry is planning to go ahead in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Minister of Petroleum and Mining of Venezuela had a meeting with the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas of India on 24.09.2013 during which it was agreed to enhance and deepen bilateral cooperation in the energy and industrial sector.

Crude oil is imported by Public Sector Oil Companies (OMCs) by way of Term Contracts with National Oil Companies (NOCs) of oil producing countries which have exportable surplus of crude oil based on techno-economics and from energy security point of view.

OMCs are open to discussions with Petroleos de Venezuela S.A. (PdVSA) for procurement of Venezuelan crude.

(d) No such specific proposal was discussed in the meeting held on 24.09.2013 between the two Ministers.

(e) Does not arise, in view of (d) above.

#### **Price difference between ATF and Petrol**

2609. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) is less than that of petrol prices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether oil companies are not incurring losses due to low prices of ATF; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for the difference in the prices of these products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As informed by Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), the basic selling price of Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) prior to Duties, Taxes and Levies *i.e.* Assessable value, is higher than that of Petrol at all the four Metros as on 1.2.2014 as detailed in table given below:

Comparison of Assessable value of ATF *vis-a-vis* Petrol at Metros as on 1.2.2014

Product	Delhi	Kolkata	Mumbai	Chennai
ATF	57,027.74	62,332.82	56,559.00	57,693.92
Petrol	48,725.28	51,961.59	52,453.06	48,381.21

(c) and (d) The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) are not incurring losses on the sale of ATF.

#### **Requirement of Natural Gas in the country**

2610. SHRI K. C. TYAGI:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of natural gas available at present and the quantity likely to increase in the next two to three years in the country;

(b) the total requirement of natural gas at present in the power and fertilizer sectors and the likely increase in demand in the next two to three years in the country;

(c) the cost of production of natural gas and the rate at which it is being sold to these sectors;

(d) whether there is a gap between demand and supply of natural gas in the country; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the demand of natural gas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) In the year 2012-13 total gas available in the country was around 151.51 MMSCMD which included 40.07 MMSCMD of R-LNG. As per available information, the domestic gas production in the year 2013-14 (April to September, 2013), 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is likely to be 97.472 MMSCMD, 129.2 MMSCMD, 139.2 MMSCMD and 175 MMSCMD respectively.

(b) As per the report of Working group of Petroleum and Natural Gas for 12th five year plan, the requirement of natural gas by power and fertilizer sector in the current year and next three years is as follows:

Sector	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Power (MMSCMD)	153	171	189	207
Fertilizer (MMSCMD)	110	113	113	113

(c) During the year 2012-13, the average cost of gas production in major fields under Production Sharing Contract (PSC) regime varied from US\$ 2.47/mmbtu to US\$ 4.80/mmbtu respectively inclusive of statutory levies. Under the PSC and CBM contract regime, the gas sales price varied from US\$ 3.5/mmbtu to US\$ 6.79/mmbtu. The sale and pricing of natural gas under the PSU regime is governed by the relevant PSC provisions. The cost of production varies significantly depending on the location, geological complexity and vintage. Cost of production is much higher in offshore sedimentary basins compared to onland blocks.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. There is a gap between demand and supply of natural gas in the country. Government has taken following steps to bridge the gap between demand and supply of natural gas in the country:

- i. Intensification of domestic Exploration & Production (E&P) activities through New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) rounds;
- ii. Allowing exploitation of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) in lease areas of Coal India and its subsidiaries and other Central/State coal mining PSUs;
- iii. Announcement of Shale Gas Policy framework;
- iv. Research and development of Gas Hydrate resources in the country being pursued;
- v. Import of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) from various countries;
- vi. Bringing gas through Transnational pipelines is being pursued;
- vii. Clearance for exploration and development of 31 NELP blocks by Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) that were held up due to various reasons has been granted;
- viii. Exploration in the Mining Lease Area has been allowed with certain conditions.
- ix. Acquisition of Overseas Oil and Gas assets is being pursued in order to enhance energy security for the country.

**Security concern over IPI pipeline**

2611. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has joined Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) gas pipeline project;
- (b) if so, what is the time schedule and estimated expenditure of this project;
- (c) how much India will be benefited when this project is completed;
- (d) whether there is any threat perception since major part of the project is passing through Pakistan; and
- (e) whether the Government of Pakistan has guaranteed the security from sabotage of the pipeline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. However, no progress has been made in case of IPI pipeline since 2008, as several critical issues like the project structure, delivery period of gas, safety and security, pricing etc. could not be addressed. As the project has not moved forward since 2008, it is not possible to indicate any time schedule for the project. As per past estimates, investments required for the pipeline were about 7 billion USD. It was earlier envisaged that out of the total capacity of the pipeline to transport 60 MMSCMD of gas, India could get about 30 MMSCMD.

(d) and (e) As envisaged earlier, the Pakistan leg of the project was to be executed by a consortium of technically and financially competent international companies. Further, it was also contemplated to establish a trilateral mechanism for ensuring the secured delivery of gas at Pakistan-India border.

**Sources of procuring cheaper petroleum products**

†2612. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that prices of petrol and diesel in our neighbouring countries are far lesser than those in our country;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the constraints before India in procuring diesel and petrol from the countries from whom our neighbouring countries are procuring the same;

(c) whether Government will take steps to remove the constraints being faced in the procurement of oil;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (e) The prices of Petrol and Diesel (in retail) in Rs. per litre, as of 1st February, 2014 for neighbouring countries namely Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal and for India (Delhi) are given below:

	(Indian Rs./Litre)				
	India (Delhi)	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Sri Lanka	Nepal
Petrol	72.43	65.54	77.43	77.69	80.77
Diesel (in retail)	54.91	69.63	54.58	58.34	63.98

Source: Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL).

From the above table, it may be seen that Petrol is cheaper only in Pakistan as compared to India (Delhi). The price of Diesel (in retail) in Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Nepal is more than India (Delhi) and the price of Diesel (in retail) in Bangladesh is almost at par with price of Diesel in India (Delhi).

#### **Complaints against OMCs**

†2613. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL gas be pleased to state:

(a) the Oil Marketing Company (OMC)-wise number of cases of irregularities/malpractices that came to light during the investigation of complaints received with regard to the functioning of oil marketing companies during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of cases of irregularities/malpractices proved to be true during this period along with the oil marketing company-wise and case-wise and the number of people punished; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of the pending cases as on date, on which no action has been taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Public sector oil marketing companies (OMCs), viz., Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPC) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPC) have detected/noticed 17827 cases of irregularities/malpractices during the course of investigation and inquiries on complaints received in respect of working of the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) during each of the last three years and the current year (April-December, 2013) OMC-wise are given below:

Year	IOC	BPC	HPC
2010-11	1117	2237	1159
2011-12	1508	1799	1156
2012-13	1877	1486	1253
2013-14 (April-December)	1331	1715	1189
TOTAL	5833	7237	4757

(b) 103 number of irregularities/malpractices established by OMCs during above said period and action has been taken as per provision of marketing discipline guidelines. The case wise details are available with Director (Marketing) of OMCs.

(c) OMCs have reported that as on date 3 cases are pending on which action has not been taken so far.

#### **Increase in petroleum import bill**

2614. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of productions of crude oil and natural gas in the country during the past three years;

(b) how much of these were imported during the same period;

(c) the increase in import bill of the country due to these imports, during this period;

(d) the increase in subsidy on these count; and

(e) whether Government has any plan to limit production and import of automobiles to curb consumption of crude oil and subsidy given for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The details of crude oil and Natural gas production and its import along-with percentage increase in import bill due to crude oil and natural gas imports during the past three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) is as under:

*Details of Crude Oil production and Imports during 2010-11 to 2012-13(P)*

Year	Production (MMT)	Import	
		Quantity (Million Tonnes)	Value (Billion US \$)
2010-11	37.7	163.6	100.1
% Increase		2.7	25.8
2011-12	38.1	171.7	139.7
% Increase		5.0	39.6
2012-13(P)	37.9	184.8	144.3
% Increase		7.6	3.3

P: provisional data.

MMT-Million Metric Tonne.

*Details of Natural Gas production and Imports during 2010-11 to 2012-13 (P)*

Year	Production MMSCM	Import	
		Quantity (Million Tonnes)	Value (Billion US \$)
2010-11	51229.3	9.8	3.2
% Increase		9.6	38.5
2011-12	46326.9	13.5	6.8
% Increase		37.8	112.2
2012-13(P)	39705.7	13.1	7.6
% Increase		-2.5	10.6

P: provisional data

MMSCM -Million Metric Standard Cubic Metre

(d) Subsidy/under-recovery on petroleum products depends on prices of Petroleum products in the international market *vis-a-vis* domestic retail selling prices of regulated petroleum products namely Diesel (in retail), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG

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

**New LPG Distribution agencies under RGGLV Scheme in Rajasthan**

2615. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new L.P.G. distribution agencies opened under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin L.P.G. Vitaran (RGGLV) Scheme in Rajasthan;

(b) the details of grant to the BPL families in lumpsum in rural areas for new LPG connections under RGGLV; and

(c) the quantum of funds spent for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have reported that there are 243 LPG distributors under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana in the State of Rajasthan as on 01.01.2014.

(b) and (c) Government of India has formulated a scheme for providing one time grant to BPL families in the rural areas for release of new domestic LPG connection under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitaran Yojana (RGGLVY). As per the scheme, the security deposit for the domestic LPG cylinder and cost of pressure regulator, is Rs. 1600/- all over the country (including Rajasthan) except North East States and Delhi Kerosene Free Dilli Scheme and is paid from Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds of ONGC, OIL, GAIL, BPCL, HPCL and IOC.

As on 01.01.2014, OMCs have released 57827 no of LPG connections and Rs. 8.76 Crore has been spent for providing one time grant to BPL families under the above mentioned scheme in the State of Rajasthan.

**Delay in supply of gas cylinder**

2616. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:



(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of gas cylinder to the consumers is being interrupted for nearly last one year and the consumers are facing a lot of problems;

(b) whether there is also black-marketing of cylinders at lower level due to this shortage;

(c) how much time Government will take to streamline it; and

(d) how many days are normally required to deliver a gas cylinder after booking by consumer by the gas agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) The public sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have reported that there is no permanent shortage of LPG supply in the Country and they are meeting the genuine demand of the customers registered with their distributors and endeavor to supply refills normally within seven working days from the date of booking. However, sporadic instances of generation of backlog occur in some markets, due to reasons beyond control like strikes/bandhs/agitations by contract labours/transporters/trade unions etc.

If backlog gets generated due to uncontrollable/ unavoidable reasons, the same is met by augmenting supplies to the affected markets by operating the bottling plants on Sundays/ holidays.

The possibility of black-marketing of subsidized domestic LPG cylinders by some unscrupulous elements cannot be ruled out due to the wide gap between the retail price of LPG for domestic use and the market price for commercial LPG. In all established cases of black-marketing, action has been taken against the erring distributors as per provisions of Marketing Discipline Guidelines (MDG).

#### **Supply of subsidized HSD**

2617. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the oil corporations have allowed their respective dealers of the area to make supplies of subsidized High Speed Diesel (HSD) to the bulk consumers through their tankers in violation of Government's directions;

(b) if so, whether the dealers are allowed to make supplies of HSD upto 2500 litres per consumer in containers other than tankers; and

(c) if not, what is the prescribed mode/containers for making the HSD supplies for generators of consumers/agriculturists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Petroleum Rules, 2002 provides for filling High Speed Diesel (HSD) in approved container of capacity not exceeding 200 litres provided that no vehicles with its engine running be allowed within 4.5 metres of the container and the dispensing pump.

#### **Distortions in Pricing of Petroleum Products**

2618. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the petroleum sector suffers from serious distortions in pricing products which lead to huge under recoveries and discourage private investments;

(b) if so, the details of distortions in product prices and resultant under recoveries; and

(c) the details of measures taken by Government to remove these distortions without affecting the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) In order to insulate the common man from the impact of rise in international oil prices and the domestic inflationary conditions, the Government has been modulating the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of sensitive petroleum products *viz.* Diesel (in retail), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG, resulting in incidence of under-recovery to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs). The Government has evolved a Burden Sharing Mechanism to ensure that the burden of under-recoveries incurred by OMCs is shared by all the stakeholders in the following manner:

- (i) Government through oil bonds/cash assistance;
- (ii) Public Sector Upstream Oil Companies namely, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC), Oil India Limited (OIL) and GAIL (India) Limited (GAIL) by way of price discount on Crude oil products.

(iii) Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies, by absorbing a part of the under-recoveries.

(iv) Consumers, by minimal price increase.

The details of under-recovery incurred by the OMCs vis-a-vis the burden shared by the Government and upstream companies since 2010-11 are given below:

(Rs. crore)

Year	Total U/R	Government		Upstream Oil companies		OMCs	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
2010-11	78,190	41,000	52%	30,297	39%	6,893	9%
2011-12	1,38,541	83,500	60%	55,000	39.7%	41	0.3%
2012-13	1,61,029	1,00,000	62%	60,000	37%	1,029	1%
April- December, 2013-14	1,00,632	35,772	26%	47,971	48%	16,889*	27%

\*unmet gap

The pricing of all other petroleum products are market determined.

(c) The Government has taken various steps in the recent past to reduce the under-recovery of the OMCs, as given below:

(i) **Diesel:** In order to reduce under-recovery on sale of Diesel and in pursuance of the decision taken by the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs, the Government on 17.01.2013 authorized the OMCs to (a) increase the retail selling price of Diesel in the range of 40 paise to 50 paise per litre per month (excluding VAT as applicable in different State/Union Territories) until further orders; and (b) sell Diesel to all consumers taking bulk supplies directly from the installations of the OMCs at the non-subsidized market determined price.

(ii) **PDS Kerosene:** The quota of PDS Kerosene has been rationalized over the years resulting in reduction in subsidy. The Government has formulated the Direct Transfer of Cash Subsidy on Kerosene (DTCK) and 11 States/UTs have so far confirmed participation in the scheme.

- (iii) **Domestic LPG:** Effective 14th September, 2012, the Government decided to cap the supply of Subsidized Domestic LPG cylinders for each domestic LPG consumer to 6 cylinders (of 14.2 Kg) per annum, which was subsequently increased to 9 cylinders on 17th January, 2013. Recently, on 30th January, 2014, the cap on subsidized cylinders has been increased to 12 cylinders per annum to each household w.e.f. 1.4.2014 (11 cylinders for current year). Also, the Government has launched Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG (DBTL) scheme for direct transfer of subsidy to the customers in 291 districts of the country.

**Mandatory AADHAAR Number for subsidized LPG Cylinders**

†2619. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has made Aadhaar Number mandatory for getting subsidy on LPG cylinders; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of LPG consumers out of total consumers, who have linked their bank accounts with their Aadhaar Number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Government of India has launched Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG (DBTL) Scheme in 291 high Aadhaar coverage districts of the country covering 9.6 Crore LPG consumers. Under the scheme, all domestic LPG cylinders (up to and beyond the cap) will be sold to domestic LPG consumers who have linked their Aadhaar number to their LPG consumer number and to their bank account at market price. The difference between market price and subsidized retail selling price (excluding VAT) applicable on the date of delivery is automatically transferred to the consumer' Aadhaar linked bank account. In addition, One time Permanent Advance is also provided to each consumer at the time of joining the DBTL scheme for the purchase of first cylinder at market price. Consumers who have not linked their Aadhaar number to their LPG and bank database are allowed 3 months grace period from the date of launch of DBTL to seed their Aadhaar number in LPG and Bank database and join the scheme. They continue to receive their entitlement of LPG cylinders at Subsidized Retail Selling Price during the grace period.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

After the expiry of the grace period, all LPG consumers will receive cylinders at Market Price and become entitled to subsidy/Permanent advance on joining the scheme.

As on 13.02.2014, 32.73 million Consumers out of 96.43 million consumers in 291 districts have joined the DBTL scheme and have linked their Aadhaar number with LPG and bank.

### **Prices of Petro-products**

2620. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has given free hand to oil companies to raise the prices of petroleum products;

(b) if so, how much losses have been recovered by the oil companies after every hike in prices; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that revenues of Government will automatically rise due to increase in prices of petro-products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) 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 prices of three petroleum products namely Diesel (in retail), PDS Kerosene and Subsidized Domestic LPG. The pricing of all other petroleum products are market determined.

(b) The profits/losses are computed on quarterly basis as per statutory requirement and these cannot be calculated for the day of price revision. Even after taking into account the cash assistance from Government and the discount on sale of crude oil and products by upstream oil companies, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) have been able to report only meager profit. The profit/losses of OMCs namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) since 2010-11 are as under:-

	(Rs. crore)			
OMC	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (April- September, 2013)
IOCL	7,445	3,954	5,005	(-),409
BPCL	1,547	1,311	2,643	1,081
HPCL	1,539	911	904	(-),142
TOTAL	10,531	6,177	8,552	(-),1,469

(c) Since there is no Excise duty on PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG and the Excise Duty on Diesel is specific in nature, the revenue of Central Government does not increase with increase in the price of these products. However, since the rate of Sales Tax/VAT is either ad-valorem or ad-valorem plus specific, the revenue of State Governments goes up with price increase.

#### **Increase in Subsidy amount on LPG Cylinders**

2621. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to increase the amount of subsidy given to domestic LPG cylinders; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government provides fiscal subsidy of Rs. 22.58 per 14.2 kg cylinder on Subsidized Domestic LPG under the "PDS Kerosene and Domestic LPG Subsidy Scheme, 2002". In addition to this, the Government is modulating the price of Subsidized Domestic LPG, resulting in incidence of under-recovery to the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) on its sale. This under recovery, which varies from month to month, is being compensated by the Government and the upstream oil companies under the Burden Sharing Mechanism. The details of subsidy given by Government and under-recovery incurred by the OMCs on sale of Subsidized Domestic LPG, as per Refinery Gate Price effective 1st February, 2014, is given below:

Sl. No.		Subsidized Domestic LPG Rs./ Cylinder
1	Subsidy given by Government under the subsidy scheme	22.58
2	Under-recovery incurred by OMCs	655.96
3(1+2)	Total Subsidy (in effect) to consumers	678.54

Besides, the annual cap for the year 2013-14 has been raised from 9 to 11 Subsidized Domestic LPG cylinders effective 1st February, 2014. The annual cap for the year 2014-15 has been revised to 12 Subsidized Domestic LPG cylinders.

At present, there is no proposal before the Government to increase the amount of the subsidy on Domestic LPG cylinder.

#### **Domestic production of petroleum and gas**

2622. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of steps the Ministry is contemplating to increase the domestic production of petroleum and natural gas;
- (b) what difficulties the Ministry visualises on this front; and
- (c) the manner in which the Ministry is proposing to solve these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) In order to increase the crude oil/gas production in the country as well as reducing import dependency on energy, Government has taken the following steps:

1. Offering of more unexplored areas for exploration through International Competitive Bidding:

Government has already awarded 254 exploration blocks under NELP. In the recently launched NELP-X, 46 blocks are likely to be offered. The break-up of 46 blocks is 17 Onland, 15 shallow water and 14 deepwater blocks covering an area of about 166,053 Sq. Km.

2. Exploring alternate energy sources such as Coal Bed Methane (CBM), Shale Gas/Shale Oil, etc.:

The current status in the country in the areas of alternate energy sources are as under:

- The first commercial production of CBM in the country commenced in Raniganj (South) block in West Bengal in the year 2007.
- Another 7 CBM blocks are currently under development.
- The current average CBM production in India is to the tune of 0.44 MMSCMD and will increase to about 4 to 5 MMSCMD by 2016-17.
- The resource estimation of shale gas/oil has been carried out for selected sedimentary basins and sub-basins in India by several agencies. The Energy Information Administration (EIA) of USA, in its recent study done in 2013 for 4 sedimentary basins in India (Cambay, Cauvery, Krishna Godavari onland and Damodar), has indicated the presence of an In-place volume of 1,278 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF) of shale gas and about 87 Billion Barrels of shale oil.
- The Government has issued "Policy Guidelines for Exploration and Exploitation of Shale Gas and Oil by National Oil Companies under Nomination regime" on 14th October, 2013. Currently, there is no commercial production of shale gas in the country.

3. Policy initiatives by the Government in E & P Sector

- (i) Policies allowing the Contractors to carry out exploration activities in the Mining Lease (ML) areas after the expiry of exploration period and submission of Integrated Development Plans for a cluster of discoveries etc. have been introduced to facilitate early monetization of discoveries and exploring additional hydrocarbon potential in the ML areas.
- (ii) The Uniform Licensing Policy (ULP) proposed by Rangarajan Committee is under consideration by the Government. If approved, this policy will allow the contractors to explore and exploit all types of hydrocarbons in the awarded blocks.
- (iii) In order to acquire geophysical data in poorly explored and unexplored areas, the Government is formulating a revised model for speculative survey.



4. Implementation of improved oil recovery schemes by E&P companies to improve recovery from mature fields.
5. Monetization of marginal fields.
6. Acquiring oil/gas assets abroad by oil PSUs.
7. Sourcing gas through trans-national Turkmenistan -Afghanistan -Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline.
8. Research and development of gas hydrate.

The above mentioned measures taken by the Government and exploration and production companies are likely to increase crude oil and natural production in the country.

#### **Oil and gas exploration in the country**

†2623. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the States of the country where exploration of the reserves of petrol, diesel and gas is going on under public as well as private sectors;
- (b) the details of the places where gas and oil reserves have been found during the last three years;
- (c) the names of the private sector companies to whom the gas and oil reserves, found by public sector companies, have been awarded in the last five years;
- (d) whether the Ministry does not have the facility for exploiting the explored gas and oil reserves; and
- (e) if so, the reasons for the inability to gather the means till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Exploration of hydrocarbons is being carried out by ONGC, OIL and Private/JV companies in the sedimentary basins of the country. Exploratory efforts initiated by E&P companies are in the following States:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Puducherry, Andaman and Cauvery Offshore.

(b) During last 3 years, public and private sectors have established the reserves in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Eastern Offshore, Western Offshore and Andaman-Nicobar.

(c) Under PSC regime, in the last five years the gas and oil reserves, found by Public / Government sector companies have not been awarded to any private sector companies.

(d) and (e) Hydrocarbon exploration in the country is carried out by public sector and private companies at their sole risk based on the production sharing contract and Government policies. There is no direct involvement of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for exploitation of oil and gas reserves.

#### **Slow implementation of RGGVY**

2624. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) launched in 2005 is very slow;

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to stimulate this scheme to force the States like Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand who are far behind the target to provide electricity to every village and each people and also to all over the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The progress of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) works is generally satisfactory all over the country. Under Tenth and Eleventh Plan of RGGVY, against the . targets/sanctioned coverage for electrification of 1,12,027 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 3,81,942 partially electrified villages and release of free electricity connections to 2.76 crore BPL households, cumulatively, the electrification works in 1,08,099 (96%) un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 3,05,638 (80%) partially electrified villages have been completed and release of free electricity connection to 2.15 crore (78%) BPL households have been released in the country as on 31.01.2014. However, some States are comparatively lagging behind mainly on account of the following reasons.

- Delay in forest clearance for the land proposals required for execution of the Projects in few districts in Jharkhand and Odisha.

- Delay in execution of work in district Latehar, Palamu and Garwha of Jharkhand due to litigation.
- Delays in land acquisition in some States particularly in Bihar for 33/11 KV sub-stations by States.
- Very poor upstream rural electricity infrastructure in some of the States particularly in Jharkhand.
- Difficult terrain in some States, mostly the North Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir.
- Law and order problem including Left Wing Extremism in some of the districts in some States such as Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and part of Bihar.

(b) and (c) The target and achievement of RGGVY under Tenth and Eleventh Plan of the State of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh, as on 31.01.2014, are as under:

District	Un-electrified Villages		Partially Electrified Villages		BPL Households	
	Coverage	Ach.	Coverage	Ach.	Coverage	Ach.
Bihar	24297	22929	18622	5538	5455717	2453891
Jharkhand	18609	18121	6084	5782	1469866	1310103
Odisha	14533	14423	29097	26105	3085704	2849764
Uttar Pradesh	28018	27762	22973	2982	2006332	1062691

The details of target/sanctioned coverage for electrification of un-electrified villages, partially electrified villages and release of free electricity connections to BPL households for the States Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh under Twelfth Plan of RGGVY, are as under:

State	Un-electrified Villages	Partially Electrified Villages	BPL Households
Bihar (27 projects)	6,882	21,377	54,42,691
Odisha (30 projects)	3,113	38,298	15,14,598
Uttar Pradesh (64 projects)	541	66,638	31,20,460

The following steps have been taken to accelerate the electrification of villages in the country under RGGVY:

- (i) Government of India has set up an inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of implementation.
- (ii) District Committees have been set up in all the States to monitor the progress of rural electrification works.
- (iii) The States also hold monthly meeting under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to resolve the bottlenecks in implementation of RGGVY.
- (iv) The Government of India and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY, conduct frequent review meetings with all the stakeholders; the concerned State Governments, State Power Utilities and Implementing Agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme as per the agreed schedule.
- (v) Minister of Rural Development expanded the scope of District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee for "Review of RGGVY" as a regular agenda item in the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee Meetings.
- (vi) Minister of Power has written a letter to all Hon'ble Members of Parliament indicating the progress of their respective Parliamentary Constituencies where RGGVY works are in progress to review the progress of the projects in their Parliamentary Constituencies. They have also been requested to monitor the projects at their level and also discuss the same in the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meetings in presence of public representatives as well as district officials so that the issues affecting the progress are resolved expeditiously.
- (vii) A Task Force has been constituted in respect of focused states comprising officers from REC, states as well as from Ministry of Power to monitor the progress of RGGVY.

**Natural gas for power plants in Andhra Pradesh**

2625. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that an Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoMs) have decided to reduce the supply of natural gas to the power plants situated in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any appeal has been made by Government of Andhra Pradesh to review the decision of the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM); and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. EGoM has not taken any such decision.

- (b) to (d) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

**Power plants running below capacity**

2626. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names and details of power plants, which are running less than their capacity during the last one year; and

- (b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve their capacity utilization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The names and details of power plants, which are running less than their capacity (Thermal) during the last one year is given in the Statement-I (*See below*) and list of Hydro projects not running to its capacity is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) Following steps have been taken Wproposed to be, *inter alia*, taken to improve their capacity utilization:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) Review of Renovation and Modernization (R&M) and Life Extension of old units as per schedule.
- (iii) Vigorous efforts are being made at ministerial level to pursue adequate supply of coal and gas available for power sector with Ministry of coal and Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
- (iv) Required strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.

**Statement**

*Reasons of Low PLF for coal and lignite based station below  
National average PLF 65.18 during April to January, 2014*

Region	State	Sector	Fuel	Name of the Station	Monitored Capacity as on 31.01.2014 MW	Actual Gen (April-Jan., 2014)*	PLF (April-Jan., 2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NR.	Delhi	State	Coal	Rajghat TPS	135	353.69	35.67
NR	Haryana	Central	Coal	Indira Gandhi STPP	1500	4602.8	42.4
NR	Haryana	State	Coal	Panipat TPS	1360	4870.23	48.76
NR	Haryana	State	Coal	Rajiv Gandhi TPS	1200	4138.09	46.96
NR	Haryana	State	Coal	Yamuna Nagar TPS	600	2824.71	64.1
NR	Haryana	Pvt.	Coal	Mahatma Gandhi TPS	1320	5362.05	55.31
NR	Punjab	State	Coal	GND TPS (Bhatinda)	440	1509.36	46.71
NR	Punjab	Pvt.	Coal	Rajpur ATPP	700	0	0
NR	Rajasthan	Central	Lignite	Barsingsar Lignite	250	1161.47	63.26

NR	Rajasthan	State	Coal	Chhabra TPP	750	2430.7	63.99
NR	Rajasthan	State	Lignite	Giral TPS	250	315.25	17.17
NR	Rajasthan	Pvt.	Coal	Kawai TPS	1320	2624.09	58.27
NR	Rajasthan	Pvt.	Lignite	Jalipa Kapurdi TPP	1080	4076.17	51.39
NR	Uttar Pradesh	State	Coal	Harduaganj TPS	665	2646.74	57.28
NR	Uttar Pradesh	State	Coal	Obra TPS	1278	3352.32	35.72
NR	Uttar Pradesh	State	Coal	Panki TPS	210	630.94	40.91
NR	Uttar Pradesh	Pvt.	Coal	Anpara C TPS	1200	5717.12	64.87
NR	Uttar Pradesh	Pvt.	Coal	Kundarki TPS	90	407.62	61.67
WR	Chhattisgarh	State	Coal	DSPM TPS	500	1965.95	53.54
WR	Chhattisgarh	State	Coal	Korba-II	200	883.03	60.12
WR	Chhattisgarh	State	Coal	Korba-III	240	924.77	52.47
WR	Chhattisgarh	Pvt.	Coal	Akaltar ATPS	600	1323.09	54.05
WR	Chhattisgarh	Pvt.	Coal	SVPL TPP	63	0	0
WR	Chhattisgarh	Pvt.	Coal	Katghora TPP	35	0	0

*Written Answers to*

[18 February, 2014]

*Unstarred Questions*

271

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WR	Chhattisgarh	Pvt.	Coal	Pathadi TPP	600	1874.47	42.54
WR	Chhattisgarh	Pvt.	Coal	Ratija TPS	50	204.43	55.67
WR	Gujarat	State	Coal	Gandhi Nagar TPS	870	1642.07	25.7
WR	Gujarat	State	Coal	Sikka rep. TPS	240	528.96	30.01
WR	Gujarat	State	Coal	Ukai TPS	1350	4044.32	44.79
WR	Gujarat	State	Coal	Wanakbori TPS	1470	4178.07	38.7
WR	Gujarat	State	Lignite	Akrimota LIG TPS	250	750.31	40.87
WR	Gujarat	Pvt.	Coal	Salaya TPP	1200	4625.21	52.48
WR	Madhya Pradesh	State	Coal	Satpur ATPS	1580	4237.21	46.19
WR	Madhya Pradesh	State	Coal	Shree Singaji TPP	600	23.1	0
WR	Madhya Pradesh	Pvt.	Coal	Bina TPS	500	1333.78	36.77
WR	Madhya Pradesh	Pvt.	Coal	Mahan TPP	600	594.48	14.96
WR	Madhya Pradesh	Pvt.	Coal	Sasan UMTTP	1320	1595	0
WR	Madhya Pradesh	Pvt.	Coal	Niwari TPP	45	36.82	0

272  
Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions



WR	Maharashtra	Central	Coal	Mauda TPS	1000	473.43	12.89
WR	Maharashtra	State	Coal	Bhusawal TPS	1420	4306.33	50.79
WR	Maharashtra	State	Coal	Parli TPS	1130	2512.28	30.27
WR	Maharashtra	State	Coal	Chandrapur (Maharashtra)	2340	8858.3	51.55
WR	Maharashtra	State	Coal	Khaparkheda TPS	1340	5686.47	57.78
WR	Maharashtra	State	Coal	Koradi TPS	1040	2027.91	26.55
WR	Maharashtra	Pvt.	Coal	Emco Warora TPS	600	1690.9	51.16
WR	Maharashtra	Pvt.	Coal	Gepl TPP Ph-I	120	113.84	12.92
WR	Maharashtra	Pvt.	Coal	Tirora TPS	1980	8240.42	61.13
WR	Maharashtra	Pvt.	Coal	Wardha Warora TPP	540	2342.05	59.06
WR	Maharashtra	Pvt.	Coal	Bela TPS	270	25.15	0
WR	Maharashtra	Pvt.	Coal	Mihan TPS	246	276.22	15.29
WR	Maharashtra	Pvt.	Coal	Butibori TPP	300	385.45	0
WR	Maharashtra	Pvt.	Coal	Amaravati TPS	270	795.37	54.42
WR	Maharashtra	Pvt.	Coal	Dhariwal TPP	300	0	0

*Written Answers to*

[18 February, 2014]

*Unstarred Questions*

273

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WR	Maharashtra	Pvt.	Coal	Trombay TPS	1400	5195.67	50.53
SR	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Coal	Thamminapatnam TPS	300	1182.45	55.83
SR	Karnataka	State	Coal	Raichur TPS	1720	7747.66	61.34
SR	Karnataka	Pvt.	Coal	Udupi TPP	1200	5405.49	61.34
SR	Tamil Nadu	Central	Coal	Vallur TPP	1000	2995.63	52.38
SR	Tamil Nadu	Central	Lignite	Neyveli TPS-II Exp	250	0	0
SR	Tamil Nadu	State	Coal	Ennore TPS	450	1032.77	31.25
SR	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Coal	Tuticorin (P) TPP	300	493.03	63.7
ER	Bihar	Central	Coal	Muzaffarpur TPS	220	213.75	13.23
ER	Bihar	Central	Coal	BarhII	660	0	0
ER	Bihar	State	Coal	Barauni TPS	210	0	0
ER	DVC	Central	Coal	Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	890	4087.3	62.53
ER	DVC	Central	Coal	Bokaro B' TPS	630	1532.44	33.12
ER	DVC	Central	Coal	Durgapur TPS	340	1597.84	63.99

274

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

ER	DVC	Central	Coal	Mejia TPS	2340	11099.18	64.59
ER	DVC	Central	Coal	Kodarma TPP	1000	1636.14	52.93
ER	DVC	Central	Coal	Durgapur Steel TPS	1000	3572.97	48.65
ER	Jharkhand	State	Coal	Patratu TPS	770	645.01	11.41
ER	Jharkhand	State	Coal	Tenughat TPS	420	1758.62	57.02
ER	Jharkhand	Pvt.	Coal	Mahadev Prasad STPP	540	2175.71	60.87
ER	Odisha	Pvt.	Coal	Kamalanga TPS	350	743.62	15.94
ER	Odisha	Pvt.	Coal	Sterlite TPP	2400	7072.31	40.13
ER	West Bengal	State	Coal	D.P.L. TPS	630	1386.88	29.98
ER	West Bengal	State	Coal	Bandel TPS	450	1252.18	37.89
ER	West Bengal	State	Coal	Kolaghat TPS	1260	5183.96	56.02
ER	West Bengal	State	Coal	Sagardighi TPS	600	2793.21	63.39
ER	West Bengal	State	Coal	Santaldih TPS	980	2447.19	34
ER	West Bengal	Pvt.	Coal	Chinakuri TPS	30	0	0
ER	West Bengal	Pvt.	Coal	New Cossipore TPS	160	116.31	9.9

*Written Answers to*

[18 February, 2014]

*Unstarred Questions 275*

**Statement-II***The List of Hydro projects not running to its capacity*

Name of the Stations	Reason for the Closure
1	2
<b>NHPC</b>	
Dhauliganga (280 MW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unit I to IV of 70 MW each remained under shutdown since 16.06.2013 due to excessive damage to the barrage on account of unprecedented heavy flood.</li> </ul>
Teesta Low Dam III (132 MW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unit II of 33 MW remained under shutdown since 05.05.2013 due to Excessive Leakage from the Shaft Seal.</li> <li>Unit I, III and IV of 33 MW each remained under, shutdown from 04.07.2013 to 01.08.2013 due to Turbine Shaft Seal Leak/Broken and again remained under shutdown from 02.08.2013 to 31.08.2013 due to Accident/Strike/Others.</li> </ul>
Chutak (44 MW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unit III of 11 MW remained under shutdown from 01.05.2013 to 09.09.2013 due to Vibration in TGB Housing.</li> </ul>
<b>Punjab</b>	
Shanan (110 MW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unit No. V of 50 MW under shutdown from 18.07.2012 to 24.10.2013 due to Runner Repair/Replacement.</li> </ul>
<b>JPVL</b>	
Vishnu Prayag (400 MW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unit I, II, III &amp; IV of 100 MW each remained under shutdown since 16.06.2013 due to extensive damage to the barrage on account of unprecedented rain in the river Alaknanda.</li> </ul>
<b>UJVNL</b>	
ManeriBhali I (90 MW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unit I, II and III of 30 MW each remained under shutdown from 16.06.2013 to 03.08.2013 due to High Silt and Flood at Intake.</li> </ul>

ManeriBhali II (304 MW)

- Unit I, II and III of 30 MW each remained under shutdown from 16.06.2013 to 12.07.2013 due to High Silt and Flood at Intake.

Khatima (41.40 MW)

- Unit I of 13.80 MW remained under shutdown since 31.07.2012 due to Main Excitation Problem.

### **Karnataka**

Bhadra (39.20 MW)

- Unit- III of 12 MW under shutdown since 01.06.2011 due to Renovation, Modernization and Uprating works.
- Unit-IV of 12 MW under shutdown since 01.05.2011 due to Renovation, Modernization and Uprating works.

Mahatma Gandhi Jog (139.20 MW)

- Unit-II of 13.20 MW under shutdown since 26.01.2012 due to Generator Transformer Problem.
- Unit-VI of 21.60 MW under shutdown since 11.07.2013 due to Generator Bearing Problem.
- Unit-VII of 21.60 MW under shutdown since 11.07.2013 due to Generator Transformer Problem.

Kalinadi (855 MW)

- Unit IV of 150 MW under shutdown since 03.06.2013 due to Cooling Water System Problem.

### **Kerala**

Sabarigiri (300 MW)

- On 16.05.2008, Unit-IV exploded from the top, with severe fire damaging the whole unit. Rebuilding of Unit-IV awarded on 16.11.2009.

### **Tamil Nadu**

Sholayar I & II (95 MW)

- Unit-II of 35 MW under shutdown since 30.11.2013 due to Failure of Transformer Cooling Water Pump.

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**West Bengal**

Jaldhaka St-I (27 MW)

- Unit I of 9 MW under shutdown from 30.07.2013 to 01.09.2013 due to Generator Low Voltage/ Low Frequency.
- Unit II & III of 9 MW each under shutdown from 30.07.2013 and 31.07.2013 respectively to 01.09.2013 due to Heavy Down Pour/Flood in River.

**DVC**

Panchet (80 MW)

- Unit No. I of 40 MW under shutdown from the month of July, 2013 to September, 2013 due to Generator Stator Earth Fault.

**NEEPCO**

Khandong (50 MW)

- Unit- II of 25 MW under shutdown from 27.04.2013 to 28.05.2013 due to Draft Tube Repair Maintenance.
-

**Inter-State transmission projects**

2627. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had invited global bids for a dozen inter-State transmission projects worth over Rs. 20,000 crore to connect power generation projects in the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Global bids have been invited for an estimated cost of Rs. 19,449/- crore concerning the development of inter-State transmission schemes/projects. The details are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*The details of the inter-State transmission schemes for which bids have been awarded/invited are as under:*

Sl. No	Name of Project	Estimated Cost (In Rs. Crores)
1	2	3
1.	North Karanpura Transmission System	2700
2.	Talcher-II Augmentation System	1400
3.	Raichur-Sholapur Transmission Line	440
4.	Transmission System associated with IPPs of Vemagiri Area: Package-A	1300
5.	System Strengthening in Southern Region for import of power from Eastern region	1180
6.	Transmission System required for evacuation of power from Kudgi TPS (3×800 MW in Phase-I) of NTPC Limited	1240
7.	Transmission System for Connectivity for NCC Power Projects Ltd. (1320MW)	100

1	2	3
8.	ATS of UnchaharTPS	70
9.	Baira Siul HEP - Sarna 220 kV line	70
10.	Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme, NRSS-XXIX	950
11.	Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme, NRSS-XXXI (Part-A)	225
12.	Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme, NRSS-XXXI (Part-B)	370
13.	Transmission scheme for enabling import of NER/ER surplus power by NR	1700
14.	System Strengthening common for WR and NR	1720
15.	System Strengthening for WR	2900
16.	Transmission System associated with IPPs of Nagapattinam/Cuddalore Area - Package A	1025
17.	Eastern Region System Strengthening Scheme - VII	372
18.	Transmission System for Patran 400 kV S/S	200
19.	Eastern Region System Strengthening Scheme - VI	540
20.	Part ATS of RAPP U-7&8 In Rajasthan	310
21.	Transmission System associated with DGEN TPS (1200 MW) of Torrent Power Ltd.	132
22.	Northern Region System Strengthening Scheme - XXXIII	260
23.	ATS for Tanda Expansion TPS (2x660 MW)	245
Total Estimated cost (Rs. Crore)		19449

**Electrification under RGGVY in Maharashtra**

2628. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:



(a) the details of electrification of villages and release of free electricity connections to BPL households under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(b) by when the remaining villages and hamlets of Maharashtra would be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Government of India launched 'Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana - Programme for creation of Rural Electricity Infrastructure & Household Electrification, in April, 2005 envisaging providing access to electricity to rural households and providing free electricity connections to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households.

Under RGGVY, 35 projects (4 projects in Tenth Plan, 30 projects in Eleventh Plan and 1 project in Phase-II of Eleventh Plan) were sanctioned in Maharashtra. Cumulatively, the electrification works in 37,195 partially electrified (PE) villages have been completed and free electricity connections to 12,06,544 BPL households have been released under the scheme, as on 15.01.2014.

(b) Except one project sanctioned under Phase-II of Eleventh Plan of RGGVY, the projects have been completed and the State Government has submitted the closure proposals.

#### **Mega power project of Odisha**

2629. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mega Power Project of Odisha could not start in time for the non-cooperation of the State Government for the selection of the place and allotment of land; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Villages not covered under RGGVY in Andhra Pradesh**

2630. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of village/hamlet covered/un-covered till date under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), State-wise including the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to identify uncovered village/hamlets in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 648 projects have been sanctioned in the country during Tenth and Eleventh Plan, covering electrification of about 1,12,146 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 3,83,510 partially electrified villages and release of free electricity connection to 2.77 crore BPL households including electrification of 26,628 partially electrified villages and release of free electricity connections to 27,66,614 BPL households in Andhra Pradesh. Cumulatively, in the country as on 15.01.2014, the electrification works in 1,08,043 un/de-electrified villages, intensive electrification of 3,06,106 partially electrified villages have been completed and release of free electricity connection to 2.14 crore BPL households have been released.

(b) to (d) Government of India has approved the continuation of RGGVY in Twelfth Five Year Plan for covering all remaining census villages and habitations including the State of Andhra Pradesh having population more than 100. Under the scheme, in the country 171 projects have been sanctioned in Twelfth Plan covering electrification of 10,574 un-electrified villages and 1,61,367 partially electrified villages and release of free electricity connection to 1.11 crore BPL households.

#### **Alternative to fossil fuels for clean energy**

2631. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of coal and other fossil fuels consumed by power sector during the last three years;

(b) the amount of coal imported along with its quantity during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Power Ministry to replace fossil fuels with environment friendly options in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The amount of coal and other fossils fuels (gas) consumed by power sector during the last three years, *inter alia*, are as below:

Details	Years		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Coal (Million Tonne)	386.6	417.6	454.6
Gas (MMSCMD)	59.3	55.98	40.0

Amount of Lignite consumed in power generation during the last three years is given below:

Details	Years		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Lignite (Million Tonne)	23.14	24.59	25.46*

(\*): Provisional. *Source:* Ministry of Coal website.

(b) The details of coal imported during the last three years are given below:

Details	Years		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	30.5	45.2	63.2

(c) The planning of the power sector is being done in accordance with a low carbon growth strategy which stipulates emphasis on development of non-fossil fuel based power generation including hydro, nuclear and renewable energy sources to the extent possible. Generation capacity addition target during Twelfth Plan is 88,537 MW from conventional sources on an all-India basis. This comprises of 10,897 MW hydro, 72,340 MW thermal and 5,300 MW nuclear. During the Twelfth Plan, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has planned capacity addition of 30,000 MW from renewable sources. Besides a lot of emphasis is being laid on by the Power Ministry on energy efficiency and conservation measures.

**Hydro power projects in Arunachal Pradesh**

2632. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the hydro power projects in Arunachal Pradesh have been allocated to private players;

(b) if so, the details thereof, project-wise and company-wise;

(c) whether some of these hydro power projects allocated to private companies were earlier allocated to public sector companies; and

(d) if so, the reasons why Government re-allocated these projects to private companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per available information, 102 Hydro Electric (H.E) projects (above 25 MW) in Arunachal Pradesh aggregating to 35031.5 MW have been allocated to the private sector. Project-wise and company-wise details of these projects are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The project-wise and company-wise details of Hydro Power projects in Arunachal Pradesh which were earlier allotted to the Public Sector Companies and have now been allotted to the private sector are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	I.C. (MW) as per earlier DPR	Concerned Central Agency	Agency to whom allotted	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Siang Middle	1000	NHPC	Reliance Energy Ltd.	
2	Siang Lower	1600	NHPC	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	Present IC-2700 MW
3	Subansiri Upper	2000	NHPC	KSK Energy Ventures Ltd.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Subansiri Middle	1600	NHPC	Jindal Power Ltd.	Present IC- 1800 MW
5	Badao	60	NEEPCO	Coastal Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Present IC-70 MW
6	Londa	160	NEEPCO	GMR Energy Ltd.	Present IC- 225 MW
7	Dibbin	120	NEEPCO	KSK Electricity Financing India Pvt. Ltd.	
8	Kameng Dam	600	NEEPCO	KSK Electricity Financing India Pvt. Ltd.	
9	Kameng-II (Bhareli-II)	600	NEEPCO	Mountain Falls India Pvt. Ltd.	
10	Kapakleyak	160	NEEPCO	Energy Development Co. Ltd.	Allotted with project name Pachuk-I for 60 MW (Present IC-84 MW) and Pachuk-II for 60 MW.
11	Etalin	4000	NTPC	Jindal Power Ltd.	Present IC-3097 MW.
12	Attunli	500	NTPC	Jindal Power Ltd.	Present IC-680 MW

(d) Water and Water Power is a State subject, and allotment of these projects has been made by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh.

**Statement**

*Hydro Electric Projects (above 25 MW) in Arunachal Pradesh allotted to the Private sector*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Agency	I.C. (MW)
1	2	3	4
1	Nyukcharongchu	SEW Energy Ltd.	96
2	Mago Chu	SEW Energy Ltd.	96
3	Nyamjungchu	Bhilwara Energy Ltd.	780
4	Rho	SEW Energy Ltd.	93
5	New Melling	SEW Energy Ltd.	96
6	Tsa - Chu - II	Energy Development Co. Ltd.	90
7	Tsa - Chu -I Lower	Energy Development Co. Ltd.	50
8	Thingbuchu	Ar. Pr. Mega Power Projects Ltd.	60
9	Kameng Dam (Bana)	KSK Electricity Financing India Pvt. Ltd.	600
10	Badao	Coastal Projects Pvt. Ltd.	70
11	Rebby	Coastal Projects Pvt. Ltd.	31
12	Para	Coastal Projects Pvt. Ltd.	55

13	Talong (Londa)	GMR Energy Ltd.	225
14	Lachung	Coastal Projects Pvt. Ltd.	41
15	Phanchung (Pachi)	M/S CESC Ltd.(SPV-Pachi Hydro Power Projects Ltd.)	56
16	Dibbin	KSK Electricity Financing India Pvt. Ltd.	120
17	Tarang Warang	Indiabull Real Estate Ltd.	36
18	Papu	CESC Ltd. (Calcutta Electric Supply Company Ltd.)	90
19	Jameri	KSK Energy Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	50
20	Nafra	SEW Energy Ltd.	120
21	Pakke Bung-I	Energy Development Co. Ltd.	40
22	Pachuk-I	Energy Development Co. Ltd.	84
23	Pachuk-II Lower	Energy Development Co. Ltd.	45
24	Pachuk-II	Energy Development Co. Ltd.	60
25	Marjingla Lower	Energy Development Co. Ltd.	48
26	Marjingla	Energy Development Co. Ltd.	60
27	Papu Valley	Vensar Construction Co. Ltd.	48

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1	2	3	4
28	Kameng- II (Bhareli-II)	Mountain Fall India Pvt. Ltd.	600
29	Gongri	Patel Engineering Ltd.	144
30	Utung	KSK Energy Ventures Ltd.	100
31	Nazong	KSK Energy Ventures Ltd.	60
32	Khuitam	Adishankar Power Pvt. Ltd.	66
33	Dinchang	KSK Energy Ventures Ltd.	252
34	Dimijin	KSK Energy Ventures Ltd.	40
35	Digin	Patel Engineering Ltd.	46
36	Meyong	Patel Engineering Ltd.	38
37	Saskangrong	Patel Engineering Ltd.	45
38	Par	KVK Energy and Infrastructure Ltd. (M/s ECI)	65
39	Dardu	KVK Energy and Infrastructure Ltd. (M/s ECI)	60
40	Turn	KVK Energy and Infrastructure Ltd. (M/s ECI)	90
41	Panyor	Raajratna Energy Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	80



42	Naba	Abir Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	1000
43	Niare	Coastal Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	800
44	Dengser	Coastal Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	552
45	Nalo	Coastal Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	635
46	Oju	Navayuga Engg. Co. Ltd.	1800
47	Subansiri Middle (Kamala)	Kamala (HECL) Jindal Power Ltd.	1800
48	Subansiri Upper	KSK Energy Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	2000
49	Chomi	Adveta Power	80
50	Chela	Adveta Power	75
51	Jarong	CESC Ltd.	90
52	Simang-I	Adishankar Power Pvt. Ltd.	67
53	Simang-II	Adishankar Power Pvt. Ltd.	66
54	Barpu (Pemashelpu)	M/s Mechuka HPPL (Raajratna Energy Holdings Pvt. Ltd. )	90
55	Kangtangshiri	M/s Kangtangshiri HPPL (Raajratna Energy Holdings Pvt. Ltd.)	80
56	Rapum (Ropam)	Raajratna Energy Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	80
57	Rego	M/s Greenko Energies Pvt. Ltd.	70
58	Yamne Stage-I	SS Yamne Power Private Limited/Abir Construction Pvt. Ltd.	111

1	2	3	4
59	Yamne Stage-II	SS Yamne Power Private Limited/Abir Construction Pvt. Ltd.	90
60	Lower Yamne Stage-I	Yamne Power Private Limited	75
61	Lower Yamne Stage-II	Yamne Power Private Limited	87
62	Tagurshit	L&T Power Development Ltd.	74
63	Tato-II	Tato Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd. (Reliance Energy Ltd.)	700
64	Naying	D.S. Construction Ltd.	1000
65	Siang Lower	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	2700
66	Siyom (Siang Middle)	SIYOM Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd. (Reliance Energy Ltd.)	1000
67	Pauk	Velcan Energy Ltd.	145
68	Heo	Velcan Energy Ltd.	240
69	Hirong	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	500
70	Tato-I	Siyota HPPL (Velcan Energy Ltd.)	186
71	Tagurshit St. II	Chadalavada Const. (P) Ltd.	27.5
72	Pango	Meenakshi Power Ltd.	96
73	Hirit Korong	Saisudhir Energy Ltd.	30
74	Taiyong	Abhyudaya Power (P) Ltd.	56

75	Soying Korong	Saisudhir Energy Ltd.	68
76	Siri Korong	Saisudhir Energy Ltd.	58
77	Yem Sing	KVK Energy Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad	38
78	Sippi	Meenakshi Power Ltd., Hyderabad	96
79	Jidu/Yangsang	Meenakshi Power Ltd., Hyderabad	92
80	Sipit Upper	Srikar Energy, Hyderabad	45
81	Emini	Emini Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd. (Reliance Energy Ltd.)	500
82	Mihumdon	Mihumdon Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd. (Reliance Energy Ltd.)	400
83	Sissiri	Soma Sissiri Hydro Pvt. Ltd. (Soma Enterprise Ltd.)	100
84	Emra-II	Athena Energy Venture (P) Ltd.	390
85	Amulin	AMULIN Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd. (Reliance Energy Ltd.)	420
86	Emra-I	Athena Energy Venture (P) Ltd.	275
87	Etalin	Jindal Power Ltd. (JV with HPDCAPL) - Etalin H.E. Power Co. Ltd.	3097
88	Attunli	Jindal Power Ltd. (JV with HPDCAPL) - Attunli H.E. Power Co. Ltd.	680
89	Ashupani	M/s Arti Power and Venture Pvt. Ltd.	30
90	Ithun-I	JVKIL Consortium	84
91	Ithun-II	JVKIL Consortium	48
92	Gimliang	Sai Krishnodaya Industries (P) Ltd.	80

1	2	3	4
93	Raigam	Sai Krishnodaya Industries (P) Ltd.	141
94	Tidding-I	Sai Krishnodaya Industries (P) Ltd.	96
95	Kalai-II	Kalai Power Pvt. Ltd. (Reliance Power Ltd.)	1200
96	Hutong-II	Mountain Fall India Pvt. Ltd.	1200
97	Tidding-II	Sai Krishnodaya Ind. (P) Ltd.	68
98	Kalai-I	Mountain Fall India Pvt. Ltd.	1352
99	Demwe (Lower)	Athena Energy Venture (P) Ltd.	1750
100	Demwe (Upper)	Athena Energy Venture (P) Ltd.	1080
101	Anjaw	Athena Energy Venture (P) Ltd.	270
102	Tipang (Tirap)	IL&FS Renewable Energy Ltd.	45
		TOTAL	35031.5

**Purchase of power from Private Companies**

2633. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some State Governments have agreed to pay more to private companies for long-term power supply; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir. No such case has come to the notice of this Ministry where a State Government has agreed to pay more to private companies than what is required to be paid for cases where procurement is based on competitive bidding or through rates determined by appropriate regulatory commission.

- (b) Does not arise.

**Improvement of Power Supply in Bihar**

2634. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of steps taken by Government for improvement of power shortage in Bihar which is facing acute shortage of power;
- (b) the status of Barh Thermal Power Plant and how much will be the share of the State from total production from this power plant; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Steps taken by Central Government for improvement of power shortage in Bihar:

The Government of India has allocated power to Bihar from the Central Generating Stations (CGSs). As on 31st January, 2014, the allocation from CGSs during peak hours to Bihar is 1,934 MW, which includes both the firm and unallocated shares.

To augment power generation capacity in Bihar, Renovation and Modernization (R&M) works of Muzaffarpur TPS Unit 1 and 2 (2×110MW) and Barauni TPS Unit 6 and 7 (2×110 MW) are to be set up through grant to Bihar from Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF). Besides, in the 12th Plan, in the new capacity which is being set up in Central Sector and Joint Venture with the State, the share of Bihar will be 1,447 MW.

(b) and (c) As per present status, one unit of Barh STPP-II (2×660MW) has been commissioned on 30.11.2013.

The Share of Bihar is 26.42% in Barh STPP-I and 50% in Barh STPP-II.

#### **Status of various Ultra Mega Power Projects**

2635. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present implementation status of various Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in the country, project-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether financial institutions propose to fund UMPPs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor including the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The Present implementation status of various Ultra Mega Power Projects in the country, Project-wise and state-wise is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Under the Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) initiative, the responsibility for achieving financial closure and tying up of funds for meeting the requirement of the project rests with the identified developer. Out of four UMPPs awarded so far, three (Mundra, Sasan, Krishnapatnam) have achieved financial closure.

**Statement**

*The present implementation status of various Ultra Mega Power Projects*

**A. Awarded UMPPs.**

Sl. No.	UMPP	Proposed Capacity (MW)	Location	Status
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>				
1	Sasan(6×660MW)	6×660= 3960	Sasan in District Singrauli.	First two units (2x660 MW) have been commissioned in 2013.
<b>Gujarat</b>				
2	Mundra (5×800MW)	5×800= 4000	Mundra in village Tundawand in District Kutch.	All the 5 Units of Mundra UMPP have been commissioned.
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>				
3	Krishnapatnam (6×660MW)	6×660= 3960	Krishnapatnam in District Nellore.	The Project was awarded to M/s. Reliance Power Ltd.(RPL) on 29.1.2008. RPL has stopped work at site, citing new regulation of coal pricing in Indonesia. Procurers issued termination notice to Coastal Andhra Power Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5
				(CAPL), on 15.3.12. CAPL approached Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Court has dismissed CAPL's petition. CAPL has now approached the Division Bench, Delhi High Court and Indian Arbitration Council.
<b>Jharkhand</b>				
4	Tilaiya (6×660MW)	6x660= 3960	Near Tilaiya village in Hazaribagh and Koderma Districts.	Project awarded and transferred on 7.8.2009 to M/s. Reliance Power Ltd. Construction of the plant is held up as the land has not been handed over to the developer by Jharkhand Government.
<b>B. Other UMPPs</b>				
<b>Odisha</b>				
5.	Bedabahal		Near Bedabahal in Sundergarh District.	Request for Proposal has been issued on 27.12.2013.
6.	1st additional UMPP in Odisha		At Bijoypatna in Chandbali Tehsil of Bhadrak district for coastal location	Site identified.
7.	2nd additional UMPP in Odisha		At Narla and Kasinga sub division of kalahandi District for inland location	Site identified.
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>				
8.	Chhattisgarh		Near Salka and Khameria villages in District Surguja.	RfQ issued on March, 2010 and withdrawn on Oct., 2013 due to coal blocks falling in inviolate area.



**Tamil Nadu**

- |    |                     |   |   |
|----|---------------------|---|---|
| 9. | Tamil Nadu          | Village Cheyyur, District Kancheepuram. | Request for Proposal has been issued on 27.12.2013. |
| 10 | 2nd Tamil Nadu UMPP | Site Not finalized                      | —   |

**Jharkhand**

- |     |                    |                              |                  |
|-----|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| 11. | 2nd Jharkhand UMPP | At Husainabad, Deoghar Distt | Site identified. |
|-----|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------|

**Gujarat**

- |     |                  |               |   |
|-----|------------------|---------------|---|
| 12. | 2nd Gujarat UMPP | Not finalized | — |
|-----|------------------|---------------|---|

**Karnataka**

- |     |           |   |  |
|-----|-----------|---|--|
| 13. | Karnataka | State Govt., has identified a suitable site in Niddodi village of Mangalore taluka Dakshina Kannada District. | Site visit report sent by CEA to Govt., of Karnataka highlighting issues w.r.t the site. |
|-----|-----------|---|--|

**Maharashtra**

- |     |             |               |  |
|-----|-------------|---------------|--|
| 14. | Maharashtra | Not finalized | Site could not be firmed up due to resistance by local people. |
|-----|-------------|---------------|--|

**Bihar**

- |     |       |                           |                  |
|-----|-------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 15. | Bihar | At Kakwara in Banka Distt | Site identified. |
|-----|-------|---------------------------|------------------|

**Andhra Pradesh**

- |     |                         |  |   |
|-----|-------------------------|--|---|
| 16. | 2nd Andhra Pradesh UMPP | Village Nayunipalli, District Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh | This project has been closed as Govt., of Andhra Pradesh has decided not to proceed further with the project. |
|-----|-------------------------|--|---|
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**Surplus land with BBMB in Punjab**

2636. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) how much surplus land is lying vacant in Nangal, Talwara, Punjab with Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) and the details thereof;

(b) how much land is under illegal occupation of other in both the towns and the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning to hand over this surplus land to the State Government or the public from whom the land was acquired; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No surplus land pertaining to Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) is lying vacant in Nangal. However, an area of 277.91 acres of BBMB land is lying surplus in Talwara as per the following details:

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Area in acre
1.	Dohar	20.54
2.	Bhera	33.19
3.	Talwara	152.85
4.	Ram Nangal	32.37
5.	Fatehpur	8.79
6.	Changerwan	30.17
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>277.91</b>

(b) An area of 10.31 acres of BBMB land in Nangal and 220.28 acres in Talwara is under illegal occupation mainly on account of unauthorized cultivation, construction of unauthorized structures, etc.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal to hand over any land to the State Government.

**Spending by power companies under the CSR**

2637. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for spending by the power companies under the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Jharkhand;

(b) the nature of work and the details of the amount spent for the development of villages by National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and other power company during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(c) if so, the details of achievements made during the said period; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) CSR Policy issued by Department of Public Enterprises do not indicate any specific State-wise criteria for CSR and sustainability development expenditure. However, the criteria fixed for spending by CPSUs of the Ministry of Power on CSR is need based for economically weaker sections of society, preferably in the project affected areas/backward areas.

(b) to (d) The nature of work and the details of the amount spent for the development of villages by National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and other power companies including in the State of Jharkhand during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise are as follows:-

(Rs. in crore)								
Name of CPSEs Year	NTPC	POWERGRID	PFC	REC	NHPC	THDC	NEEPCO	SJVNL
2010-11	72.21	15.58	1.92	1.38	4.40	9.77	3.55	4.27
2011-12	49.44	24.93	14.99	12.99	5.82	15.05	3.08	7.84
2012-13	69.24	21.75	11.11	14.19	15.73	19.84	4.36	9.07
2013-14	59.25							
	unaudited expenditure till 31.01.2014	14.30 (as on Dec. 31, 2013)	19.27	9.68 upto 31.12.13	9.86 (upto Dec. 2013)	Funds allocated for the current year is Rs. 10.63 crore.	Sanctioned amount Rs. 2.85 Crores	9.70

The achievements concern, *inter-alia*, creation of education/training infrastructure including upgrading of existing educational institutions for promotion of education, adoption of ITIs and creation of sustainable livelihood generation opportunities, construction of houses for flood victims, infrastructure development, distribution of solar lanterns and project for solar lighting system, hostel facilities for children of project affected families, drinking water schemes, construction of pathways and Shamshan Ghats, furniture for schools, women empowerment programmes, skill development, improvement in Health and protection of environment/ plantation, promotion of sports/cultural activities, housing, waste management, water sanitation, disaster management, rural electrification delivery model, rural industry promotion, promotion of non conventional energy sources etc.

#### **Review of implementation of RGGVY in West Bengal**

2638. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages and households electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in West Bengal during the last three years;

(b) the details of funds allocated and spent in this scheme in West Bengal during the last three years, district-wise; and

(c) the agency executing this project in West Bengal and bottlenecks in the implementation of the scheme and steps to overcome them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), the number of villages electrified and release of free electricity connection to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in West Bengal during the last three years, are as under:

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Number of Un-electrified villages electrified	63	0	16
Free electricity connections to BPL households	9,25,309	5,59,476	2,20,661

(b) There is no upfront allocation of funds for any State/district under RGGVY. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in instalments based on the reported utilization of amount in the previous instalment(s) and fulfilment of other conditionalities. Funds disbursed by REC, the nodal agency for implementation of RGGVY scheme, during the last three years for the State of West Bengal, are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Cumulative funds released as on 15.01.2014 (includes funds released prior to financial year 2010-11)
505.10	168.01	7.68	2343.83

(c) The electrification projects in the State of West Bengal are being implemented by following Implementing Agencies:

- West Bengal State Electricity Department Corp. Ltd. (WBSEDCL)
- Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL)
- National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC)
- NTPC Electric Supply Company Limited (NESCL)
- Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)

No major bottlenecks were observed during execution of RGGVY works in West Bengal. The projects sanctioned under RGGVY in Tenth and Eleventh Plan have almost been completed.

#### **Investment plan of power PSEs**

2639. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the reserve and surplus of Power Grid Corporation, Power Finance Corporation, Rural Electrification Corporation and National Hydroelectric Power Corporation during years 2011, 2012 and 2013;

(b) the debt/equity ratio of these Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) as on 31 March, 2012;

(c) the investment made during the last three years by these PSEs; and

(d) the investment plan for the next three years with funding pattern, year wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The details of reserve and

surplus of Power Grid Corporation (PGCIL), Power Finance Corporation(PFC), Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) and National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) during years 2011, 2012 and 2013 are as follows:

Financial Year ended	PGCIL Amount (Rs. in Crores)	PFC Amount (Rs. in Crores)	REC Amount (Rs. in Crores)	NHPC Amount (Rs. in Crores)
As on 31.03.2011	16724.05	14034.72	11,801.16	12279.94
As on 31.03.2012	18858.05	19387.59	13,575.58	14052.79
As on 31.03.2013	21583.68	22734.10	16,466.92	15539.76

(b) The debt/equity ratio of these Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) as on the 31st March, 2012 is as follows:

Name of Organisation	Debt/Equity ratio
Power Grid Corporation	2.23
PFC	5.46
REC	6.18
NHPC	0.62

(c) PFC and REC are engaged in financing Power Sector Projects. The investment made by PGCIL and NHPC and disbursement made by PFC and REC during the last three years are as follows:

Financial year ended	POWERGRID Investment made (Rs. in Crores)	NHPC Investment made (Rs. in Crores)	PFC Amount disbursed (Rs. in Crores)	REC Amount disbursed (Rs. in Crores)
31.03.2011	12,077	3768.87	31,865	24,519
31.03.2012	18,074	3545.54	39,818	27,820
31.03.2013	20,360	3307.26	45,151	39,275

(d) The projected investment plan of PGCIL and NHPC for the next three years with funding pattern are as below:

**PGCIL** (Fig. in Rs. crore)

Year	Funding Pattern			Total
	Internal Resources	Bonds/ Debentures	Multilateral funding/ECB/ Supplier's Credit	
2014-15	6,000	11,000	3,000	20,000
2015-16	4,762	13,038	3,200	21,000
2016-17	5,501	13,603	1,570	20,674

**NHPC** (Fig. in Rs. crore)

Year	Total plan outlay	Funding Pattern		
		Sub. Debts.	Bonds/ Terms Loans	Internal Resources & IPO
2014-15	3224.26	478.80	1426.85	1318.61
2015-16	5375.00	467.37	2485.81	2421.82
2016-17	5035.51	96.73	2609.10	2329.67

PFC and REC are financial institutions and are engaged in financing and promotion of transmission, distribution and generation and do not have any investment except equity participation in the subsidiaries/joint ventures/ others or in debt.

**Complaints on irregularities in RGGVY**

2640. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have received any complaints on irregularities in implementing the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken or being taken by Government on the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Complaints regarding alleged irregularities in the States of Jharkhand and Jammu and Kashmir were received. The action taken in the matter is as under:

**Jharkhand:**

As informed by Project Implementing Agency *i.e.* Jharkhand Bijalee Vitaran Nigam Ltd., there is a CBI enquiry in respect of districts Latehar, Palamu and Garhwa of



Jharkhand but the outcome of the enquiry and irregularities has not been communicated till date.

**Jammu and Kashmir:**

Enquiry in the State of Jammu and Kashmir was made but no malpractice was found.

In addition, other complaints of minor nature are received from different corners of the country. The complaints are promptly forwarded to the concerned implementing agencies by REC, the nodal agency for implementation of RGGVY, for taking appropriate action/corrective measures.

**Hydro Power Projects in the North Eastern Region**

2641. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Hydro Power Projects are being surveyed and executed by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) as well as private sector companies in the North Eastern Region;
- (b) if so, the present status of survey and execution of work, target set, location, total outlay, installed capacity etc. of each project;
- (c) whether the environmental impact of such project has been assessed;
- (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) and (b) A large number of Hydro Power Projects (HPPs) are being surveyed and executed by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) as well as private sector companies in the North Eastern Region.

List of HPPs (above 25 MW), being surveyed in the North Eastern Region including Sikkim, indicating present-status of survey and investigation, target-set, location and installed capacity is given in Statement-I (*See* below). No information is available regarding the total outlay of these projects.

List of HPPs (above 25 MW), being executed in the North Eastern Region including Sikkim, indicating present-status of execution of work, target-set, location, total outlay and installed capacity is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) to (e) The status of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Study for projects under survey and investigation is given in Statement-I (*See* below). All the projects under execution have obtained Environmental Clearance.

**Statement-I**

*List of H.E. Schemes under Survey and Investigation in the North Eastern Region including Sikkim (Above 25 MW)*

As on 31.1.2014					
Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Basin/River	I.C. (MW)	Status of EIA Study	Target date of Preparation of DPR
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>					
1	Attunli	Dibang	680	Initiated	8/14
2	Ermini	Dibang	500	Initiated	12/14
3	Amulin	Dibang	420	Initiated	12/14
4	Mihumdon	Dibang	400	Not initiated	12/14
5	Emra-II	Dibang	360	Initiated	9/14
6	Ashupani	Dibang	30	Initiated	3/16
7	Ithun-I	Dibang	84	Initiated	3/16
8	Ithun-II	Dibang	48	Initiated	3/16
9	Jameri	Kameng	60	Initiated	12/14

10	Dinchang	Kameng	252	Initiated	12/14
11	Pachuk-I	Kameng	92	Completed	10/14
12	Pachuk-II	Kameng	61	Completed	10/14
13	Para	Kameng	55	Initiated	12/14
14	Rebby	Kameng	31	Initiated	12/14
15	Badao	Kameng	85	Initiated	12/14
16	Digin	Kameng	46	Initiated	3/15
17	Meyong	Kameng	38	Initiated	3/15
18	Utung	Kameng	100	Initiated	12/14
19	Pakke Bung-I	Kameng	40	Initiated	12/14
20	Pachuk-II Lower	Kameng	45	Initiated	12/14
21	Marijingla	Kameng	60	Initiated	12/14
22	Marijingla Lower	Kameng	48	Initiated	12/14
23	Anjaw	Lohit	270	Initiated	8/14
24	Tidding-I	Lohit	98	Not initiated	12/15
25	Tidding-II	Lohit	68	Not initiated	12/15
26	Rapum	Siang	80	Initiated	12/14

1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Rego	Siang	80	Not initiated	12/14
28	Yamne-I	Siang	120	Initiated	12/14
29	Lower Yamne St-I	Siang	75	Initiated	12/14
30	Lower Yamne St-II	Siang	87	Initiated	1/15
31	Pauk	Siang	145	Initiated	10/14
32	Tagurshit St.II	Siang	27.5	No information is available	Target date not available
33	Pango	Siang	96	No information is available	Project falls under Dibang Dihang Bio Reserve boundary reconfiguration needed
34	Siang Upper - II	Siang	3750	No information is available	9/14
35	Taiyong	Siang	56	Initiated	3/16
36	Sippi	Siang	96	Initiated	3/16
37	Jidu (Yangsang)	Siang	92	Initiated	3/16
38	Subansiri Upper	Subansiri	1800	Initiated	12/14
39	Oju	Subansiri	1800	Not initiated	9/15
40	Naba	Subansiri	1000	Initiated	3/15

41	Nalo	Subansiri	360	Initiated	12/14
42	Niare	Subansiri	800	Not initiated	3/15
43	Dengser	Subansiri	552	Not initiated	3/15
44	Chomi	Subansiri	80	Initiated	3/16
45	Chela	Subansiri	75	Initiated	3/16
46	Panyor	Dikrong	80	Not initiated	12/14
47	Par	Dikrong	52	Initiated	12/15
48	Dardu	Dikrong	49	Initiated	3/16
49	Turu	Dikrong	60	Initiated	3/16
50	Thinguchu	Tawang	60	No information is available	Target date not available
51	Tsa Chu - I Lower	Tawang	77.2	Completed	12/14
52	Tsa Chu - II	Tawang	67	Completed	12/14
53	Rho	Tawang	93	Initiated	10/15
54	New Melling	Tawang	60	Initiated	12/15
	<b>TOTAL (Ar.Pr.)</b>		<b>15740 .7</b>		
	<b>Meghalaya</b>				
55	Myntdu Leshka-II	Myntdu	280	Initiated	3/15

1	2	3	4	5	6
56	Mawblei	Um Mawblei	140	Initiated	3/15
57	Umangi	Umangi	54	Not Initiated	3/14
58	Nongkolait	Umangi/Barak	120	Not Initiated	3/15
59	Selim	Barak	170	Initiated	3/15
60	Umiew (Mawphu St.-II)	Umiew	85	Not initiated	6/14
61	Umduna	Barak	90	Not initiated	Target date not available
62	Umjaut	Umtrew	69	Not initiated	Target date not available
	<b>Sub-total (Meghalaya)</b>		<b>1008</b>		
	Sikkim				
63	Kalez khola	Kalez khola/Rangit	72	Initiated	3/15
64	Suntaleytar	Rangpochu	40	Initiated	3/15
	<b>Sub-total (Sikkim)</b>		<b>112</b>		
	<b>TOTAL (N.E.)</b>		<b>16860.7</b>		

310 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Statement-II**

*Details of Hydro Electric Projects under execution (above 25 MW) in  
North-Eastern Region (NER) including Sikkim*

Sl. No	Name of Project	State	IC (MW)	Commissioning Schedule (Original/Latest)	Outlay (Original/ Latest) (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Subansiri Lower	Arunachal Pradesh/ Assam	8×250= 2000	2010-11 2016-18	6285.33 10667.00
2.	Kameng	Arunachal Pradesh	4×150 = 600	2009-10 2016-17	2496.90 4653.95
3.	Pare	Arunachal Pradesh	2×55 = 110	2013-14 2015-16	573.99 1302.89
4.	Tuirial	Mizoram	2×30= 60	2006-07 2016-17	368.72 913.63
5.	New Umtru	Meghalaya	2×20=40	2011-12 2014-15	226.40 226.40
6.	Teesta-III	Sikkim	6×200=1200	2011-13 2014-16	5705.55 5705.55

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Teesta-VI	Sikkim	$4 \times 125 = 500$	2012-13 2015-16	3283.08 3283.08
8.	Rangit-IV	Sikkim	$3 \times 40 = 120$	2012-13 2016-17	726.17 726.17
9.	Jorethang Loop	Sikkim	$2 \times 48 = 96$	2013-14 2014-15	403.00 403.00
10.	Bhasmey	Sikkim	$3 \times 17 = 51$	2014-15 2015-16	408.5 408.5
11.	Tashiding	Sikkim	$2 \times 48.5 = 97$	2013-14 2017-18	465.95 465.95
12.	Dikchu	Sikkim	$3 \times 32 = 96$	2015-16 2017-18	639.57 639.57
13.	Rangit-II	Sikkim	$2 \times 33 = 66$	2016-17 2017-18	497.17 497.17
14.	Rongnichu	Sikkim	$2 \times 48 = 96$	2015-16 2017-18	491.32 491.32



**DEMAND TO INCLUDE 17 BACKWARD CASTES IN THE  
CATEGORY OF SCHEDULED CASTE-Contd.**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, हम लोगों ने 17 पिछड़ी जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल करने के मुद्दे पर ...(व्यवधान)... गवर्नमेंट जवाब देगी, लेकिन अभी तक जवाब नहीं आया है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमने भी यह मुद्दा उठाया है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: हाउस ऑर्डर में नहीं होगा, तो कैसे जवाब दे सकते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... If there is no order in the House, how can the Government give the reply? ...(Interruptions)... Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. ...(Interruptions)...

—————  
**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.**

**II. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of FSSAI, New Delhi and related papers.**

**III. Report and Accounts (2012-13) of Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission, Ghaziabad and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare), under Section 34 of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Technologies (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994:—

- (1) G.S.R. 13 (E), dated the 10th January, 2014, publishing the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Amendment Rules, 2014.
- (2) G.S.R. 14 (E), dated the 10th January, 2014, publishing the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) (Six Months Training) Rules, 2014. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10772/15/14]

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10762/15/14]
- III. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission, Ghaziabad, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10819/15/14]

...(Interruptions)...

#### **Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:—
  - (1) S.O. 3822 (E), dated the 27th December, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 489 (E), dated the 30th April, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10596/15/14]
  - (2) G.S.R. 771 (E), dated the 11th December, 2013, publishing the Environment (Protection) (Third Amendment) Rules, 2013.
  - (3) G.S.R. 02 (E), dated the 2nd January, 2014, publishing the Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2014. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10597/15/14]
  - (4) S.O. 3489 (E), dated the 26th November, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 1174 (E), dated the 18th July, 2007, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (5) S.O. 21 (E), dated the 3rd January, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 1174 (E), dated the 18th July, 2007, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10596/15/14]
- (ii) A compendium of 20 Notifications (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests regarding National Tiger Conservation Authority, under sub-section (2) of Section 63 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10101/15/13]
- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests Notification No. S.O. 3299 (E), dated the 1st November, 2013, amending Notification Nos. S.O. 262(E), dated the 22nd February, 2007 and S.O. 389 (E), dated the 17th February, 2010 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (3) of Section 62 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10104/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

**Report and Accounts (2012-13) of HMT Ltd., Bangalore and related papers**

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, on behalf of Shri Praful Patel, lay on the Table:—

- (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) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the HMT Limited, Bangalore, along with that of its subsidiary companies, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (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. 10778/15/14]

...(Interruptions)...

**Notifications of the Ministry of Power**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003 along with delay Statement:—

- (1) No. L-1/12/2010-CERC, dated the 11th July, 2013, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for recognition and issuance of Renewable Energy Certificate for Renewable Energy Generation) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
- (2) No. L-1/44/2010-CERC, dated the 29th August, 2013, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. S. No. 229, dated the 25th November, 2011.
- (3) No. L-7/143/158/2012-CERC, dated the 3rd September, 2013, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Procedure, Terms and Conditions for grant of trading licence and other related matters) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
- (4) No. L-7/105(121)/2007-CERC, dated the 11th September, 2013, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Open Access in inter-state Transmission) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
- (5) No. JERC-11/2010, dated the 25th October, 2013, publishing the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Goa and UTs (Electricity Supply Code) Second Amendment Regulations, 2013.
- (6) No. JERC-1/2009, dated the 25th October, 2013, publishing the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission for Goa 8th Union Territories (Conduct of Business) Second Amendment Regulations, 2013. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10935/15/14]

*...(Interruptions)...*

**Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various Institutes and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Tamil Nadu, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10886/15/14]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10885/15/14]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), NOIDA, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10884/15/14]

...(Interruptions)...

**Report (March 31, 2013) on the Working and Administration  
of Companies Act, 1956**

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Sachin Pilot, lay on the Table, under Section 638 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fifty-seventh Annual Report on the Working and Administration of the Companies Act, 1956, for the year ended March 31, 2013. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10789/15/14]

...(Interruptions)...

- I. Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various Board and PSUs and related papers**
- II. PSC between Government of India and various Ltd. companies**

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI: Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I.(A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (4) of Section 20 of the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10958/15/14]
  - (c) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.
- (B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bienco Lawrie Limited (BIECCO), Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10955/15/14]
  - (ii) (a) Ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (2) Statement each (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned (B) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10954/15/14]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and NIKO Resources Limited, for the contract area identified as Block —KG-DWN-98-3.
  - (ii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and NIKO Resources Limited, for the contract area identified as Block NEC-OSN-97-2.

- (iii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Cairn Energy India PTY. Limited, for the contract area identified as Block-KG-DWN-98/2.
- (iv) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and Hardy Exploration and Production (India) Inc., for the contract area identified as Block GS-OSN-2000/1.
- (v) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited and Gas Authority of India Limited and Joshi Technologies International Inc. , for the contract area identified as Block CB-ONN-2000/1.
- (vi) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and NIKO Resources Limited, for the contract area identified as Block CB-ONN-2000/2.
- (vii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and Hardy Exploration and Production (India) Inc., for the contract area identified as Block CY-DWN-2001/2.
- (viii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and Hardy Exploration and Production (India) Inc., for the contract area identified as Block CY-PR-DWN-2001/3.
- (ix) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited and Jubilant Enpro Limited and Geoglobal Resources (India) Inc., for the contract area identified as Block-KG-OSN-2001/3.
- (x) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC), for the contract area identified as Block-AA-ONN-2001/1.

- (xi) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (Oil), for the contract area identified as Block-AA-ONN-2001/3.
- (xii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited and Cairn Energy Gujarat Block 1, for the contract area identified as Block CB-ONN-2002/1.
- (xiii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited and Jubilant Enpro Private Limited and Prize Petroleum Company Limited and Geoglobal Resources (Barbados) Inc., for the contract area identified as Block CB-ONN-2002/3.
- (xiv) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Enpro Finance Private Limited and Gail (India) Limited, for the contract area identified as Block AA-ONN-2002/1.
- (xv) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, for the contract area identified as Block NEC-DWN-2002/2.
- (xvi) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Oil India Limited and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, for the contract area identified as Block AA-ONN-2002/3.
- (xvii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited and Gail (India) Limited and Jubilant Capital Private Limited and Geoglobal Resources (Barbados) Inc., for the contract area identified as Block CB-ONN-2003/2.
- (xviii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and Hardy Exploration and Production (India) Inc., for the contract area identified as Block KS-DWN-2003/1.



- (xix) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Oil India Limited and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, for the contract area identified as Block CB-OSN-2003/1.
- (xx) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Jubilant Oil and Gas Private Limited and Jubilant Securities Private Limited and Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited and Gail (India) Limited, for the contract area identified as Block AA-ONN-2003/1.
- (xxi) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Cairn Energy India PTY Limited, Cairn Exploration (NO.6) Limited and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited, for the contract area identified as Block VN-ONN-2003/1.
- (xxii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and ENI India Limited and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited and Gail (India) Limited, for the contract area identified as Block AN-DWN-2003/2.
- (xxiii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Oil India Limited and Suntera Resources Limited, for the contract area identified as Block AA-ONN-2004/2.
- (xxiv) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Focus Energy Limited, and Newbury Holdings Two Limited, for the contract area identified as Block CB-OSN-2004/1.
- (xxv) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited and Gail (India) Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hallworthy Shipping Limited SA and Silverwave Energy PTE. Limited and Nitin Fire Protection Inds. Limited, for the contract area identified as Block RJ-ONN-2004/1.

- (xxvi) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited and Gail (India) Limited and Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, for the contract area identified as Block CY-DWN-2004/1.
- (xxvii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Indian Oil Corporation Limited for the contract area identified as Block CB-ONN-2005/2.
- (xxviii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Cairn Energy India PTY Limited and Cairn India Limited, for the contract area identified as Block MB-DWN-2009/1.
- (xxix) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Jubilant Oil and Gas PVT. Limited and Jubilant Energy (Kharsang) PVT. Limited and Jubilant Offshore Drilling PVT. Limited, for the contract area identified as Block AA-ONN-2009/1.
- (xxx) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and BG Exploration and Production India Limited and BHP Billiton Petroleum (International Exploration) PTY Limited, for the contract area identified as Block MB-DWN-2010/1.
- (xxxi) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and Deep Energy LLC, and KGN Industries Limited, for the contract area identified as Block VN-ONN-2010/1.
- (xxxii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and NIKO Resources Limited, for the contract area identified as Block -KG-OSN-97-2.
- (xxxiii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries

Limited and NIKO Resources Limited, for the contract area identified as Block MB-OSN-97-3.

(xxxiv) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and NIKO Resources Limited, for the contract area identified as Block MN-DWN-98-2.

(xxxv) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and NIKO Resources Limited, for the contract area identified as Block GK-OSN-97/1.

(xxxvi) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and NIKO Resources Limited, for the contract area identified as Block MB-OSN-97-2.

(xxxvii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and NIKO Resources Limited, for the contract area identified as Block KG-OSN-97-3.

(xxxviii) Production Sharing Contract (PSC) between the Government of India (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas) and the Reliance Industries Limited and NIKO Resources Limited, for the contract area identified as Block KG-OSN-97-4. [Placed in Library. For (i) to (xxxviii) See No. L.T. 10962/15/14]

...(Interruptions)...

#### **Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—

(1) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/36/12, dated the 7th January, 2014,

- publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, 2014.
- (2) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/38/49, dated the 9th January, 2014, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Investor Protection and Education Fund) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
  - (3) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/39/51, dated the 9th January, 2014, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Collective Investment Schemes) (Amendment) Regulations, 2014.
  - (4) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/37/50, dated the 9th January, 2014, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Settlement of Administrative and Civil Proceedings) Regulations, 2014.
  - (5) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2013-14/40/52, dated the 10th January, 2014, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Procedure for Search and Seizure) Regulations, 2014. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10979/15/14]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (4) of Section 23A of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:—
- (1) S.O. 3536 (E), dated the 29th November, 2013, regarding amalgamation of Gurgaon Gramin Bank and Haryana Gramin Bank into a single Regional Rural Bank called as Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank.
  - (2) S.O. 3433 (E), dated the 12th November, 2013, regarding dissolution of Pragathi Gramin Bank and Krishna Grameena Bank by reason of amalgamation.
  - (3) S.O. 3434 (E), dated the 12th November, 2013, regarding dissolution of Chhattisgarh Gramin Bank, Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10982/15/14]

...(Interruptions)...

**Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various Institutes  
and Councils and related papers**

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10845/15/14]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10846/15/14]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10844/15/14]

...(Interruptions)...

**Reports and Accounts (2011-12, 2012-13) of various universities and  
Shiksha Abhiyans and related papers**

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Jitin Prasada, lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 29 and sub-section (4) of Section 30 of the Pondicherry University Act, 1985:—
- (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Pondicherry University, Puducherry, for the year 2012-13.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Pondicherry University, Puducherry, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10803/15/14]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of the Section 35 and sub-section (4) of Section 36 of the Visva Bharati Act, 1951:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal, for the year 2012-13.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above university. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10261/15/13]
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of the Section 27 and sub-section (5) of the Section 28 of Jamia Millia Islamia Central Universities Act, 1988:—
- (a) Annual Report (Part I and Part II) of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10222/15/13]
- IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Manipur University, Canchipur, Imphal, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Manipur University Act, 2005.
  - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10303/15/13]

- (ii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Assam University Act, 1989.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10301/15/13]
- (iii) (a) Annual Accounts of the University of Allahabad, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon, under Section 32 of the Allahabad University Act, 2005.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10281/15/13]
- (iv) (a) Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 35 of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Act, 2007.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10893/15/14]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shikshana Abhiyana, (Sarva Shikshana Abiyana Mission) Karnataka, Bangalore, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10805/15/14]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Union Territory Mission Authority, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10804/15/14]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Manipur, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10806/15/14]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Gujarat Council of Elementary Education, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Gandhinagar, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10801/15/14]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission (SSAM), Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10802/15/14]

...(Interruptions)...



**Reports and Accounts (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13) of various Institutes,  
NCERT, University, Board and Schools and related papers**

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, I, on behalf of Dr. Shashi Tharoor, lay on the Table:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Indian Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—
  - (i) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Indore, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 11030/15/14]
  - (ii) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 11031/15/14]
  - (iii) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 11032/15/14]
  - (iv) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras (IITM), Chennai, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 11038/15/14]
- (2) Statement each (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) (1) above.
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007:—
  - (i) (a) Annual Report of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2012-13.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10744/15/14]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Rourkela, Odisha, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10918/15/14]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10917/15/14]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Goa, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10914/15/14]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Goa, 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. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10915/15/14]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Goa, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10916/15/14]
- (vii) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report of the National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Fifty-third Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Durgapur, West Bengal, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10913/15/14]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10901/15/14]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra, Haryana, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10897/15/14]
- (x) (a) First Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Manipur, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10340/15/13]
- (b) Second Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Manipur, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10343/15/13]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Technology, Meghalaya, for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Meghalaya, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Meghalaya, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (d) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 11034/15/14]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Puducherry, Karaikal, 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. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10803/15/14]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10742/15/14]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Karnataka, Surathkal, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10736/15/14]
- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10737/15/14]
- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Silchar, Assam, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10745/15/14]
- (xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10735/15/14]
- (xviii)(a) Annual Report of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, Gujarat, for the year 2012-13.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, Gujarat, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (2) Statement each (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (II) (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10898/15/14]
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
  - (i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2012-13.
    - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
    - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
    - (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10896/15/14]
  - (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Patna, for the year 2012-13.
    - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
    - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10748/15/14]
  - (iii) (a) Annual Report of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
  - (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10900/15/14]
- (iv)
- (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), NOIDA, for the year 2012-13.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), NOIDA, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10899/15/14]
- (v)
- (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Ropar, for the year 2012-13.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10739/15/14]
- (vi)
- (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, for the year 2012-13.
  - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10738/15/14]
- (vii)
- (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10906/15/14]
- (viii) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10905/15/14]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management, (RGIIM) Shillong, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10908/15/14]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Lucknow, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10907/15/14]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10904/15/14]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10910/15/14]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Practical Training (BOPT), Eastern Region, Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10909/15/14]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras (IITM), Chennai, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10903/15/14]
- (xv) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Indore, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xv) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10740/15/14]



- (xvi) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvi) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10746/15/14]
- (xvii) (a) Annual Report of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangathan.
- (d) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvii) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10747/15/14]
- (xviii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying of the papers mentioned at (xviii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10902/15/14]

...(Interruptions)...

**I Report and Accounts (2012-13) of Veterinary Council of India, New Delhi and related papers**

**II. Reports and Accounts (2012-13) of various PSU, Boards and Institutes and related papers**

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरण दास महन्त): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 62 of the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Veterinary Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in the Library. *See* No. L.T. 10690/15/14]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the West Bengal Livestock Processing Development Corporation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10689/15/14]

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Grape Processing Board (IGPB), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10850/15/14]
- (iii) (a) Third Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), Haryana, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10686/15/14]
- (iv)
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Meat and Poultry Processing Board (NMPPB), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10687/15/14]
- (v)
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Crop Processing Technology (IICPT), Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10688/15/14]

...(Interruptions)...

#### **Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—
- (1) G.S.R. 584 (E), dated the 30th August, 2013, publishing the Customs Baggage Declaration Regulations, 2013.
  - (2) G.S.R. 615 (E), dated the 10th September, 2013, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 584 (E), dated the 30th August, 2013.

- (3) G.S.R. 803 (E), dated the 30th December, 2013, publishing the Customs Baggage Declaration (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
- (4) S.O. 3442 (E), dated the 14th November, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) S.O. 3453 (E), dated the 21st November, 2013, regarding revision of exchange rate for conversion of certain foreign currency into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (6) S.O. 3537 (E), dated the 29th November, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) S.O. 3589 (E), dated the 5th December, 2013, regarding revision of exchange rate for conversion of certain foreign currency into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (8) S.O. 3667 (E), dated the 13th December, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) S.O. 3731 (E), dated the 19th December, 2013, regarding revision of exchange rate for conversion of certain foreign currency into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (10) S.O. 3919 (E), dated the 31st December, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) S.O. 17 (E), dated the 2nd January, 2014, regarding revision of exchange rate for conversion of certain foreign currency into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (12) S.O. 109 (E), dated the 15th January, 2014, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (13) S.O. 118 (E), dated the 16th January, 2014, regarding revision of exchange rate for conversion of certain foreign currency into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
  - (14) G.S.R. 76 (E), dated the 3rd February, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. No. 185 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to substitute the certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (14) See No. L.T. 10985/15/14]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—
- (1) S.O. 3794 (E), dated the 23rd December, 2013, publishing the Income-tax (19th Amendment) Rules, 2013.
  - (2) S.O. 108 (E), dated the 15th January, 2014, publishing the Income-tax (1st Amendment) Rules, 2014.
  - (3) S.O. 3034 (E), dated the 7th October, 2013, publishing the Reverse Mortgage (Amendment) Scheme, 2013.
  - (4) S.O. 3513 (E), dated the 27th November, 2013, publishing the National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange Limited, Mumbai as a recognized association, under Income-Tax Act, 1961.
  - (5) S.O. 3514 (E), dated the 27th November, 2013, publishing the Universal Commodity Exchange Limited, Mumbai as a recognized association under Income-Tax Act, 1961.
  - (6) S.O. 3539 (E), dated the 29th November, 2013, publishing the Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited, Mumbai, as a recognized association under Income-Tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10989/15/14]
- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 74 (E), dated the 3rd February, 2014, seeking to provide exemption from service tax under section 11C of the Central Excise Act, 1944, on services provided by an authorized person or sub-broker to the member of a commodity exchange, for the period

between 10.09.2004 to 30.06.2012, under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10986/15/14]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 56 (E), dated the 24th January, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 492 (E), dated the 1st July, 2008, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 57 (E), dated the 24th January, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 118 (E), dated the 27th February, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 58 (E), dated the 24th January, 2014, publishing the Pan Masala Packing Machines (Capacity Determination and Collection of Duty) First Amendment Rules, 2014.
- (4) G.S.R. 59 (E), dated the 24th January, 2014, publishing the Chewing Tobacco and Unmanufactured Tobacco Packing Machines (Capacity Determination and Collection of Duty) First Amendment Rules, 2014.
- (5) G.S.R. 75 (E), dated the 3rd February, 2014, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 163 (E), dated the 17th March, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 747 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2013, publishing the Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 2013.
- (7) G.S.R. 748 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2013, publishing the Central Excise Valuation (Determination of Price of Excisable Goods) Amendment Rules, 2013. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10987/15/14]

...(Interruptions)...

**Report (March, 2012 and March, 2013) of CAG**

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:—

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2013: No.28 of 2013: (Performance Audit on Administration of Penalty and Prosecution) — Union Government — Department of Revenue — Direct Taxes. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10864/15/14]
- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2012: No.29 of 2013: Union Government, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on Network Projects of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for Tenth Five Year Plan. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10865/15/14]
- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2012: No.30 of 2013: Union Government, (Defence Services) Army and Ordnance Factories. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10841/15/14]
- (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2013: No.31 of 2013: (Performance Audit) — Union Government, Defence Service (Navy) on Planning and Management of Refits of Indian Naval Ships. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10866/15/14]
- (v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2012: No.32 of 2013: (Performance Audit) — Union Government (Civil) (Autonomous Bodies), Performance Audit of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (Ministry of Labour and Employment). [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10867/15/14]

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#### MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

##### **I The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2014**

##### **II The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2014**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

##### **(I)**

"in accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th February, 2014.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

**(II)**

"in accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th February, 2014.

The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

*...(Interruptions)...*

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**REPORTS ON INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY PARTICIPATION AT  
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Reports on the participation of the Indian Parliamentary Delegations in the (i) 128th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) held in Quito (Ecuador) from 22nd to 27th March, 2013 and (ii) 129th Assembly of the IPU held in Geneva (Switzerland) from 7-9 October, 2013.

*...(Interruptions)...*

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**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Sir, I present the Hundred Forty Fifth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table regarding laying of Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the Lakshadweep Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, State Mission Authority, Lakshadweep and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), New Delhi, on the Table of Rajya Sabha.

*...(Interruptions)...*

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**REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS**

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2013-14):—

- (i) Thirty-second Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report on the subject 'Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited'; and
- (ii) Thirty-third Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-third Report on Export of Gold Jewellery by MSTC Limited based on Audit Para No. 17.2 of Report No. 3 of 2011-12 of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

*...(Interruptions)...*

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**PROCEDURAL MINUTES OF THE SITTINGS OF THE COMMITTEE ON  
PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS HELD DURING THE FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA**

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Procedural Minutes of the Sittings of the Committee on Public Undertakings held during the Fifteenth Lok Sabha:—

- (i) Minutes of the First Sitting of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2009-2010) held on 18 August, 2009;
- (ii) Minutes of the First Sitting of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2010-2011) held on 7 May, 2010;
- (iii) Minutes of the Fourth Sitting of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2010-2011) held on 8 July, 2010;
- (iv) Minutes of the Seventh Sitting of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2010-2011) held on 18 August, 2010;
- (v) Minutes of the Fifteenth Sitting of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2010-2011) held on 6 December, 2010;

346 *Reports of the Deptt. Standing Comm. on* [RAJYA SABHA] *related Parliamentary Coal and Steel*

- (vi) Minutes of the First Sitting of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2011-2012) held on 25 May, 2011;
- (vii) Minutes of the Fifth Sitting of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2011-2012) held on 10 October, 2011;
- (viii) Minutes of the Seventh Sitting of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2011-2012) held on 21 October, 2011;
- (ix) Minutes of the First Sitting of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2012-2013) held on 5 June, 2012;
- (x) Minutes of the Fourth Sitting of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2012-2013) held on 18 July, 2012;
- (xi) Minutes of the Ninth Sitting of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2012-2013) held on 21 September, 2012;
- (xii) Minutes of the Twenty-fifth Sitting of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2012-2013) held on 25 April, 2013; and
- (xiii) Minutes of the First Sitting of the Committee on Public Undertakings (2013-2014) held on 5 June, 2013.

...(Interruptions)...

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**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED  
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-fifth Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the subject 'Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)' relating to the Ministry of Power.

...(Interruptions)...

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

श्री जुगल किशोर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2013-14) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Fifty-second Report on the subject, 'Marketing and Transportation of Steel by Public Sector Steel Companies' relating to the Ministry of Steel; and
- (ii) Fifty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Thirty-eighth Report of the Committee on the subject 'Review of Export of Iron Ore Policy' relating to the Ministry of Steel.

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...(Interruptions)...

**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 Twenty-second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence (2013-14) on the subject 'Threat perception and preparedness of the Forces including incursion on borders, coordination mechanism with the Central Armed Police Forces and border connectivity through Road, Air and Rail'.

...(Interruptions)...

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**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs (2013-14):

- (i) Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Chapter-V of the Eighteenth Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs; and
- (ii) Statement showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and Chapter-V of the Twenty-second Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2013-14)' of the Ministry of External Affairs.

...(Interruptions)...

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways (2013-14):—

- (i) Twenty-fourth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on the subject 'Passenger Amenities and Passenger Safety in Indian Railways'; and
- (ii) Twenty-fifth Report on the subject 'Ongoing and Pending Railway Projects, with special emphasis on Projects in the North-East Region'.

*...(Interruptions)...*

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**STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development (2013-14) on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Forty-third Action Taken Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Computerization of Land Records' relating to the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources).

*...(Interruptions)...*

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

PROF. MRINAL MIRI (Nominated): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Forty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2013-14) on the subject 'Working of Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas' relating to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

*...(Interruptions)...*

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**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS****Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas on "Long Term Purchase Policy and strategic storage of crude oil".

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development on the Demands for Grants (2013-14) pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development.

...(Interruptions)...

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**GOVERNMENT BILLS****The Waqf Properties (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 2014**

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the eviction of unauthorised occupants from waqf properties and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, what is happening?  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Kamal Nath to introduce the Delhi Hotels (Control of Accommodation) Repeal Bill, 2014....(Interruptions)...

**The Delhi Hotels (Control of Accommodation) Repeal Bill, 2014**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Delhi Hotels (Control of Accommodation) Act, 1949.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

*...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Kapil Sibal to introduce the Tribunals, Appellate Tribunals and Other Authorities (Conditions of Service) Bill, 2014. *...(Interruptions)...* The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

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

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The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

**FAREWELL TO THE RETIRING MEMBERS**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today, we bid farewell to some of our colleagues, who are retiring in the months of April and May this year on completion of their term of office. Fifty-four Members from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal will be completing their term of office. I am happy to note that some of the Members have been re-elected, but the House will certainly miss those who would not be coming back. The Members, who are retiring, have made rich contributions in the deliberations of the House and influenced public policy to serve larger causes. I am sure that the retiring Members will continue to serve the nation in other capacities and that the knowledge and experience gained by them during their association with the House will hold them in good stead in their future pursuits. The House will certainly miss some of the

familiar faces when it meets next. The House shall ever cherish their association. I take this opportunity to place on record my personal appreciation for the valuable contribution made by all the retiring Members and the courtesy, consideration and co-operation extended by them to the Chair. On behalf of this august House, I wish the retiring Members' good health, success and long years of service to the nation.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, the Leader of the Opposition is coming. He will join us shortly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then I will go to the next one. Mr. Satish Chandra Misra.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Hon. Chairman, Sir, today a number of our colleagues would be retiring and would not be available with us in the next Session. We are here to bid farewell to them. But at the time when we bid farewell, we always remember the day when they had joined with us. They have, in fact, contributed to the best of their capacity in this House and had given us also on several occasions some lessons which we learnt from them because of their experience. We would definitely company with them. Of course, we would be missing those Members who would not be coming back. Those who are coming back, of course, would be remaining with us. We at this moment wish them all the best. We would always cherish the time we spent with them. We had enjoyed a lot of conversations and other things with our colleagues. These colleagues are retiring from this House, but still they would be available to the society for social work. At this moment, on behalf of my party I wish them all the best. Thank you.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, personally for me, it is a very sad day because, as a fresher, I have learnt a lot from the retiring Members, so far as their contribution to this House is concerned. Though I know some of them may return to this House or to the other House, or, they may engage themselves in other capacities of public life, yet their absence in this House will cost freshers like me who want to learn more and more. In any event, I pray to God, on behalf of my party, for their well-being and for their all-round success in the remaining days of their public life. Thank you very much.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very important occasion for more than one reason. Firstly, some of our very distinguished colleagues are retiring today. Secondly, courtesy their retirement, we have got a chance to speak in this Session, which otherwise was being denied to us.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

We have a very large number of Members of this hon. House, and as the convention is one-third retire every two years, who have, by their political organizations and their constituents, been considered for coming back to the House, and there is also a section that will not be coming back to the House. But, I am sure, since all of them are a part of the political process of this country, they would be rendering public service in one capacity or the other. And, of course, some of the Members who are retiring will be personally missed by each one of us because they did make very valuable contributions to this House. Additionally, what I have felt, during my tenure in this House, is that the environment of this House is also, in one sense, inspirational to all of us. The bonhomie and the courtesies, which exists between Members is awesome. I have rarely seen occasions of Members personally clashing with each other. We go through political clashes, but at individual level each one has respect for the others and exercise courtesies, as far as other Members are concerned. I have rarely seen any element of personal enmity. That is the culture in which this House has really trained us to be. Since we are all products of the parliamentary system, it contributes to the personality of each one of us. And, I wish a very healthy and a long life to the Members who have not been lucky enough to come back to this House because they still have many more years of public service. Though they are not coming back this time, there is a great opportunity, every two years, for them to come back to this House. Or, probably, in the next two months they may even have an opportunity to enter the Lok Sabha, which is still a very great opportunity. I wish them all the best!

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, it is always a very sad and a solemn occasion to say good-bye to colleagues who have been with us, with whom we have had more occasions to agree than to disagree, and with whom there have been occasionally acrimonious debates. But, I think, the general feeling, which all of us have, is that irrespective of our political differences, we have all, in fact, tried and maintained the dignity of this House and the seriousness of the discussions. That has been discharged on many an occasions. Yes, unfortunately, you, Sir, yourself have also gone on record bemoaning the disturbances on many occasions. On many occasions, we could not really exercise our right and authority



to discuss matters of both, public importance and legislations, but nevertheless, Sir, you will also admit that those who are leaving us this time — some of them, unfortunately, will not return — have contributed both in terms of content and in terms of their conduct to enhance the prestige of this House. Therefore, it will be an extremely sad occasion to see them not coming back and be one among us here. But I am sure that the experience that they will take back from this House is something that will continue to be exercised to enrich the larger polity in the country. And, somebody said it, though in jest, but I think in reality, that by retiring there is a permanent categorisation that each one of them will acquire and that is an 'ex-MP' which is a permanent job as compared to an MP which is a ...*(Interruptions)*... job only for a certain period of time. But some of those whom we will miss and I, particularly, would miss somebody who served as the Deputy Leader of my group in this House for a long time and who has been the bed-rock of our party's contribution in this House, Comrade Prasanta Chatterjee. His absence will be very, very sorely felt. Shri Shyamal Chakraborty and Shri Tarini Kanta Roy, Dr. Barun Mukherji and many others, who are leaving in large numbers, one-third of them, who are retiring from the other parties, we will all miss them very sorely. We will feel their absence. But as the Leader of the Opposition said, I am sure that we are moving into the general elections. Many of them may come back to the other House but their contributions have had a permanent impact on the creation of the character of this House as the House of Elders and their contributions to the debates have only enriched our polity. We can only wish them success in their lives outside the House and we only hope that many of them will return. But I can 'only say, Sir, that as far as my Party is concerned, it is our principled position that nobody will come back after the second term. So, some of them will not come back, but they will continue to contribute for the improvement of our polity and our society. On behalf of the entire House, we wish them all the best in their future activities and that they will continue to advise us. So, it is with a sense of sadness, and with a sense of nostalgia and with a sense of purpose that they will continue to contribute to the future evolution of Indian polity, we bid them farewell. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब राजनीतिक रूप से साथी बिछड़ता है, तो अफ़सोस होता है, लेकिन यह एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिया है और हम राजनैतिक लोगों के लिए जीवन में पद बढ़ा नहीं होता सिद्धांत बढ़ा होता है। मैं तो अक़सर यह कहा करता

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

हूँ कि अगर किसी की सबसे कठिन राह है तो वह राजनैतिक व्यक्ति की है। हम लोग सुबह कपड़े पहनकर निकलते हैं, दिन भर आरोपों के घेरे में खड़े रहते हैं, लेकिन जब शाम को घर पहुंचते हैं तो कपड़े को झाड़कर देख लेते हैं कि कहीं कोई दाग लगा तो नहीं रह गया है। फिर अगली सुबह उसी जोश के साथ फिर जनता के बीच निकलते हैं। उस कठिन जीवन से निकलते हुए, तमाम ऊंचाइयों और निचाइयों को देखते हुए जब हम यहां पहुंचते हैं तो जीवन का यह उद्देश्य रहता है, यह सोच रहती है कि कुछ ऐसी परिपाटी स्थापित करें, कुछ ऐसे सिद्धांत स्थापित करें, जो जीवन के इतिहास के पन्नों पर लिखे जाएं और आने वाली पीढ़ी भी उनका पालन करे।

श्रीमन्, यह सदन देश का सर्वोच्च सदन है। यद्यपि मैं बहुत सीनियर नहीं हूँ और मुझे बहुत ज्यादा तजुर्बा भी नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन राजनैतिक रूप से एक लम्बे समय की पारी खेलते हुए मैंने यह सीखा है कि जीवन में कभी-कभी अनुशासन तोड़ना पड़ता है।

श्रीमन्, हमारी मजबूरी होती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि चेयर भी हम लोगों की मजबूरी समझती है, क्योंकि जनता से हमारी बाध्यताएं हैं, प्रतिबद्धताएं हैं। उन बाध्यताओं और प्रतिबद्धताओं को पूरा करने की जिम्मेदारी हमारी है। हम लोग भी जनता के वकील हैं। लीडर ऑफ द अपोज़ीशन तो वाकई सुप्रीम कोर्ट के वकील हैं, सतीश भाई हैं, लेकिन हम लोग भी जनता के वकील हैं। हम लोग यह कोशिश करते हैं कि किसी-न-किसी रूप में उस जनता की बात के लिए, जिसके लिए राज्य ने हमें यहां भेजा है हम राज्य की वकालत करें। हो सकता है कि इसमें कुछ गलतियां भी हो जाएं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि चेयर उन गलतियों को बहुत छोटा समझ कर गम्भीरता से नहीं लेती होगी। हमारे जो साथी बिछड़ रहे हैं, उनके लिए मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि राजनीति में कोई चीज़ परमानेन्ट नहीं होती है। जैसा येचुरी जी कह रहे थे कि एक्स-एमपी जरूर परमानेन्ट होता है, 'एमपी' शब्द परमानेन्ट नहीं होता। राजनीतिक जीवन में जब आदमी घूमता रहता है, तो कहीं-न-कहीं घूम कर किसी-न किसी सदन में बहुत से लोग दोबारा-तिबारा पहुंचते हैं। मैं उन लोगों के लिए आशा करता हूँ और मुझे उम्मीद है कि वे अपने राजनीतिक जीवन में इसी प्रकार अपने दलों के साथ अपनी प्रतिबद्धता दिखाते रहेंगे और वे जरूर देश के किसी-न-किसी सदन के माध्यम से देश की जनता की सेवा करते रहेंगे। मेरी और मेरे दल की उनको बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं हैं। धन्यवाद।

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is an occasion of great emotions. In fact, there would be a lot of mixed feelings amongst the Members who are retiring. I still vividly remember, nine months ago, I too was one of them standing here, in this very House, expressing my farewell feelings. Of the 55 Members who are retiring today, 15 are fortunate enough to come back and be with us again for another six years. But of the others who are retiring temporarily from this House, we have fond memories of many of them. I remember Mr. G.K. Vasan, the present

Union Minister; his family and my family come from the same district and we have a lot of emotional attachment with each other. I remember Mr. Prasanta Chatterjee who has been with me in very many Committees. He is a very silent and soft-spoken person, but he does immense hard work in the House. I would remember Shri Shivanand Tiwariji who has always spoken from his heart for the poor of this country. I would remember Shri N. K. Singh for sharing his intellectual and economic perspectives with this House. I would remember Prakash Javadekarji who with his persistent intrusions and perseverance kept the House alive to the very many scams of the country. I cannot forget Parshottam Rupalaji. In fact, when Shri Rudra Narayan Pany, a Member of this House, retired, he was replaced by Parushottam Rupalaji. Now, I think that the principal Opposition Party will find it very difficult to replace Rupalaji, known for his lung power. Of course, people from my own Party and my own State are also retiring. Mr. Balaganga, who has been the Whip of my Party in this House, is also retiring. Many of the Members who are retiring, are retiring from this House, but they would be entering the other House two months from now. I wish all of them great success in their career. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is an occasion where the entire House feels emotional for the retiring Members. The previous speakers expressed a sense of disappointment because many of the retiring Members would now be absent from this House. My leader used to always say that becoming an M.P. was not a power or a position, but that it was a responsibility, responsibility to serve the public, to serve the nation. The retiring Members have bestowed their love and affection on every one of us, and have contributed towards the upkeep of the values of this institution. Many of them would not be coming back, but still, they would be serving the country in one way or the other. In that way, I, on my own behalf and on behalf of my leader too, wish all of them success in their career, and we all will cherish their participation throughout our lifetime. I wish them all the best.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): शुक्रिया, सभापति महोदय। विदाई के क्षण सबके लिए बहुत भावुक होते हैं, लेकिन ग़ालिबन कुदरत का यही नियम है कि लोग रिटायर होते हैं और रिटायर तो क्या होते हैं दुनिया से भी लोगों का आना-जाना लगा रहता है। एक शायर ने कहा है कि "सामान सौ बरस था, पल की खबर नहीं"। कब क्या हो जाएगा, यह कोई नहीं जानता। इन्सान का जो किरदार है, उसका जो कारनामा है, उसकी जो शख्सियत है, उसने दूसरों के लिए जो किया है, उसी के द्वारा वह जाना जाता है। अपना पेट तो जानवर भी पाल लेता है, लेकिन इन्सान और जानवर में फर्क तभी हो सकता है, जब इन्सान दूसरों के लिए जिये।

[श्री अली अनवर अंसारी]

मेरे जो साथी जा रहे हैं, उनमें से कई अग्रज हैं और कई हमउम्र हैं। कई लोगों का यहां से जाना हमें बहुत खलेगा। हमारे दल के नेता, आदरणीय शिवानन्द तिवारी जी भी आज यहां से रिटायर हो रहे हैं। हमारी यही प्रार्थना है कि वे सदा स्वस्थ रहें और हमको लगता है कि वे सदा स्वस्थ रहेंगे भी। जबसे हमने होश संभाला है, तभी से हम इनके सफेद बाल भी देखते आ रहे हैं, उनमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। ये साफगोई के लिए और निधड़क हो कर अपनी बात रखने के लिए सदा मशहूर रहे हैं। एक बार बिहार में इन्होंने शंकराचार्य जी के ऊपर भी मुकदमा ठोक दिया था। उस समय हम पढ़ रहे थे, तभी से हम इन्हें जानते हैं। ये एक लड़ाकू और जुझारू व्यक्ति हैं। हम लोग चाहेंगे कि ये इसी तरह से स्वस्थ रहें और समाज के लिए काम करते रहें।

हमारे आदरणीय श्री एन.के. सिंह साहब भी आज रिटायर होने जा रहे हैं। बहुत से मामलों में ये 'Jack of all trades' हैं, लेकिन 'master of one' ये अर्थशास्त्र और प्रशासन के मामले में हैं। आज भी बजट पर इनका एक लेख 'हिन्दुस्तान' न्यूज़पेपर में छपा है। इसी तरह हमेशा ये अपने लेख लिखते रहते हैं और समाज सेवा में अपना कंट्रीब्यूशन देते रहते हैं। ये इतने मृदुभाषी और दूसरों की मदद करने वाले हैं कि अगर कोई आदमी इनको राह चलते हुए भी मिल जाए और अपनी प्रॉब्लम बताए, तो दो मिनट ठहर करके वे उसकी बात सुनते हैं और अपनी सलाह भी देते हैं। हर प्रकार से ये दूसरों की मदद करते हैं, कई बार तो इन्होंने पैसे देकर भी लोगों की मदद की है। हम लोगों की भी ये हमेशा मदद करते आए हैं, ऐसी इनकी शख्सियत है। इनके लिए भी हम चाहेंगे कि ये सदैव स्वस्थ रहें। समाज सेवा में कंट्रीब्यूशन करने के और भी बहुत सारे तरीके हैं, यहीं रह कर समाज सेवा की जा सकती हो, ऐसा नहीं है।

कई लोग और भी हैं, जो आज रिटायर होने जा रहे हैं। अभी श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर जी की बात हो रही थी। हालांकि वैचारिक रूप से हम दोनों दो ध्रुवों की तरह हैं और बराबर उनके साथ टीवी वगैरह पर भी मुकाबला होता रहता है। कभी-कभी चिन्ता होती है कि जो लोग इनको रिप्लेस करेंगे, वे लोग कैसे लोग होंगे। सर, जनता तो सब कुछ समझती है, सब कुछ जानती है। जनता के बीच मैसेज चला जाता है। इन सब के लिए यही कामना है कि इनकी जिन्दगी सलामत रहे और ये तंदुरुस्त रहें। इसी तरह से, अपने-अपने तरीके से फिर मौका मिलता रहता है। यह कोई आखिरी मौका नहीं है, यह घूम-फिर कर आता है। जो काम है, वह बोलता है। तो एक बार फिर इन सब लोगों को मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूँ तथा इनके स्वास्थ्य की और इनकी बढ़िया सेहत की कामना करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, it is a very important and meaningful day. It specially carries emotions with all the colleagues present here. Though it is a ritual and it happens after every two years and I have seen the past farewell period, today, it is something different because this Session starts with this emotional gathering. I must congratulate and thank the

hon. Members who have made way for these farewell speeches and have sacrificed their periodical agitation. And very rightfully, you have instructed and you have wished that if the House comes to order, then this is a very important occasion to be observed by the hon. Members; otherwise, you will miss this occasion. And I am very much grateful to those hon. Members who have co-operated with this spirit.

From my Party, Biju Janata Dal, two of my colleagues, Shri Mangala Kisan and Shrimati Renubala Pradhan, are retiring. I will specially miss Shri Mangala Kisan. He is not here. Everybody appreciates him when he rises to speak. He gives a very natural tribal image of the country. And he is an ex-Minister of State for Power. He is so simple a person that he is loved by everybody in the House. So is the case with Shrimati Renubala Pradhan. She is a very nice and simple lady like a housewife. Here also, she is accepted by everybody as a sister.

Other than these two Members, Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia is also retiring from Congress from my State. He is a trade-unionist, but whenever any issue of interest of Odisha comes, he speaks beyond party spirit. Whenever discussion on Railways or language issue of Odisha is raised in the House, he speaks in the State's interest. So is Mr. Balbir Punj from BJP who was elected from Odisha. I used to personally meet these retiring Members, especially when I was on the last bench, I used to come forward and meet experienced hon. Member with white hair, Shivanandji इनसे बहुत दिनों से जान-पहचान है। Shri N.K. Singh is such an intellectual reflection that we have with us. Personally, I will miss his intellectual skills and, I think, his presence is an asset for this House. शिवानन्द भाई का समाजवादी आन्दोलन का बहुत लम्बा ऑब्जर्वेशन है। He has such a natural reflection. Everybody spoke about him. वैश्य जी भी स्टूडेंट्स एजिटेशन से आए हुए हैं। So, other important colleagues who are leaving this House are, in fact, not leaving this House; they are leaving their memories for this House.

I not only wish but also pray to the Almighty that for the rest of their lives, they should be active and healthier in their own ways. Thank you.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Chairman and a very good afternoon to every hon. Member. I would like to remind about my colleague Mr. Harikrishna Nandamuri who was also a Member of this House and who had to resign for a cause. 'We all used to enjoy his company a lot as a Member. I would also like to say that this is a holy place created by our founding fathers for discussing various matters, having debates and also for fighting for the

[Shri Y.S. Chowdary]

democratic rights. I would like to apologize for what I have been doing, during the past three sessions, for a cause on behalf of my party for the State of Andhra Pradesh. Though we have been trying to do it in a democratic manner, the outgoing Members might have felt hurt at one point of time or the other, and, therefore, I would definitely like to apologize to each and every Member. I wish and pray to God to give to every Member excellent health, prosperity and also excellent political career in the days to come. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, many hon. Members are retiring. Some of them have already been re-elected. Some of them will have a chance to go to the other House. Others will continue to work for the people in different capacities. Sir, I always used to wonder as to what is the real sense of bidding farewell because we are all in the service of the people and the country, and, Parliament is one forum to serve the people. There are other forums to continue our service for the people and the country. But, of course, if some Members do not return to this House, we will cherish their memories; we will highly value their contribution. I do not want to take the name of each every hon. Member, but everyone gave his or her contribution. Apart from their contribution, their personal conduct will be in our memories. On behalf of my Party, CPI, I wish them all the best in their personal life, in their public life and in the service of the people and the country. Sir, we are all committed to the service of the people and the Country and we should keep the interest of the people, the interest of the nation above everything. I hope our service to the people and the country will continue, and, our colleagues who may not return to this House will continue to work. We will cherish their memories and we will highly appreciate their contributions in their absence. I wish them all the best. Thank you.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): चेयरमैन सर, आज के दिन हमारे बहुत ही काबिल, बड़े सीनियर एवं हमारे साथ के कुछ कुलीगज़ हमसे जुदा हो रहे हैं। यह दिन बड़ा भावुक है। जब कोई भी साथी एक-दूसरे से बिछड़ता है तो दोनों को महसूस होता है। यह हाउस उनकी काबिलियत और डिबेट तथा क्वेश्चंस में उनके योगदान को हमेशा याद रखेगा।

हमारे वैश्य जी, जो हमसे आगे बैठे हैं, ये हमारी साथी हैं, इन्हें हम कैसे भूल सकेंगे? हरियाणा के हमारे कुलीग हैं। हम एक साथ बैठकर टेबल पर चाय पीते थे, खाना खाते थे, जिसे हम कभी भूल नहीं सकते। शान्ता कुमार जी हमारे सीनियर हैं और हिमाचल प्रदेश हमारा पड़ोसी सूबा है। हमारे ऐसे प्यारे साथी, जो कि सीनियर और काबिल हैं, ये हमारे बीच से जा रहे हैं। हम इनकी अच्छी सेहत के लिए कामना करते हैं एवं इन्होंने हाउस की डिबेट में जो हिस्सा लिया, उसकी भी हम सराहना करते हैं। हम आशा करते हैं कि इनमें से बहुत से हमारे साथी किसी न किसी तरह से अपर हाउस में या लोअर हाउस

में फिर आएंगे और अगर ये नहीं आ सकेंगे, तो यह भी जिन्दगी का एक उसूल है कि कोई भी चीज़ जिन्दगी में परमानेंट नहीं होती। जिन्दगी एक स्ट्रगल है। Life is a struggle. इसीलिए किसी ने किसी रूप में हम काम करते रहते हैं। यह जो हमारा पेशा है, जिसको लोग पॉलिटिक्स कहते हैं, यह सबसे मुश्किल है, जैसा कि मेरे पहले के मित्र ने कहा है। हम सुबह चलते हैं और शाम को पहुंचते हैं। कभी खाना मिलता है, कभी नहीं मिलता, कभी कैसा स्वाद होता है और कभी कैसा स्वाद होता है और कभी कैसा होता है, इसलिए यह सबसे मुश्किल जिन्दगी है। हम भी लोगों से सीखते हैं, लेकिन हम लोगों को सिखाते हैं कि यह देश एक डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्री है और इसका नाम सारी दुनिया में है। इसीलिए हमें ऐसा व्यवहार करना चाहिए कि दुनिया में जिस तरह से हमारी डेमोक्रेसी सबसे अच्छी है, उसी तरह से हमारा व्यवहार भी दुनिया में सबसे अच्छा होना चाहिए और इसके लिए भी हम सबको कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

जैसा कि हाउस में पहले हमारे अपोज़िशन के लीडर, जेटली साहब ने कहा था कि कभी-कभी तो सारा सेशन ऐसा होता है कि यह पता ही नहीं चलता कि सेशन चल रहा है या नहीं चल रहा है। आज कितने दिनों के बाद यह मौका मिला है कि हम बात कर रहे हैं। इसलिए हम कामना करते हैं कि हम सभी लोग मिलजुलकर इस डेमोक्रेसी को और आगे बढ़ाएंगे तथा देश की भी सेवा करेंगे। हमारे जो साथी जा रहे हैं, उनके लिए मैं पंजाबी के एक गीत की कुछ पंक्तियां कहना चाहूंगा। यह शायद आपको समझ में न आए, लेकिन हमारे पीएम साहब इसको समझ लेंगे, क्योंकि वे पंजाबी हैं।

*जो पाणी अज पतरो लंगया, फेर न आउंदा भल के  
बेड़ी दा पुरु तरीदिन दीयां कुड़ियां फेर न बैठण रल के।*

यानी, जिस तरह से नदी का पानी जब एक बार नदी से चला जाता है तो वह वापस नहीं आता, उसी तरह लड़कियां मैरिज से पहले तो इकट्ठी होती हैं, लेकिन मैरिज के बाद वे इकट्ठी नहीं हो पातीं। इसी तरह का यह सिस्टम है, जिसमें बिछड़ाव भी है और प्यार भी है। इसलिए मैं अपनी पार्टी, शिरोमणी अकाली दल की तरफ से अपने सारे सीनियर और काबिल कुलीगज़ को बधाई देता हूं और इनकी अच्छी सेहत की कामना करता हूं कि ये समाज की ऐसे ही लम्बी उम्र तक सेवा करते रहें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Thank you very much, Sir. I thank you profoundly for the privilege of being able to speak today on this farewell occasion. First and foremost, Sir, I am profoundly grateful to you for all the accommodation, for the kindness and the courtesy which you have shown, to the hon. Deputy Chairman, to his predecessor who, of course, was also very generous in abstaining the use of the famous Bell in trying to remind me of the time, to the Leader of the Opposition who has been a source of great strength, to the Deputy Leader, to Leaders of the Regional Parties and, of course, to the Members of the Treasury

[Shri N.K. Singh]

Bench, particularly the Prime Minister who has always been a source of encouragement so much so, Sir, that on one occasion, I remember, he assumed the role of a teacher in correcting me in having wrongly attributed a quotation to John Kenneth Galbraith instead of John Maynard Keynes. Sir, there have been high moments, there have been moments of disappointment, but I had the privilege of participating in some of the most glorious 'debates in this House. I myself, Sir, had the privilege of speaking on some of the most important issues of our time. On the issue of environment, on WTO, on making contribution in the Standing Committee, this House has seen extraordinary heights of amazingly high quality debate. It has also witnessed some amazing lows. But I am always reminded of what Confucius has said. He said, "Our glory lies not in never falling; but our glory lies in rising every time we fall." Much later, of course, Mahatma Gandhi in 1917 has said, "If we do have a Parliament, what shall we do? If we have one, we will have one. But if we have one, we will have the freedom to commit mistakes; we will have the liberty to err; and we will have the power to amend those when we have erred." This he described as one way in which you can define *swaraj*. Sir, everybody will agree that this House has, of course, enjoyed the definition of *swaraj* given by Mahatma Gandhi in the fullest sense of the term.

Let me, Sir, at the outset, thank my party Janta Dal (United) and Shri Nitish Kumar for the opportunity and the privilege that he gave me to be in this House and to bring up issues which are relevant to the endemic development of backward Bihar. Indeed, in the last few years, Bihar has seen extraordinary economic and social changes, come up from being a basket case to a case in which we are trying to now compete with the best.

Of course, let me also say, in all fairness, that this is not the contribution of one party or one person. This is the contribution of the National Democratic Alliance of which my party was an alliance partner till June last year. This is the contribution of the collective political leadership of both the parties which constituted the NDA.

Indeed, Sir, as I look to India, I find five critical issues which are important issues of our time. First and foremost, and the Prime Minister knows this better than anybody else, what we have learnt in the 21st century is that the forces of economic liberalisation create virtues of competition, improved total factor



productivity, improved growth trends. At the same time, they created inequalities; they created social tensions; and they really created problems for societal cohesion. Does India have a model in which we can have a more conscionable capitalism which combines virtues of economic growth with minimising incidence of income inequality? Capitalism, Sir, in the 21st century has rediscovered itself many a time. It has metamorphosed and in the words of Joseph Schumpeter indulged in creative destruction to improve upon the models of growth. People are now talking about capitalism 5.0. But I ask myself this question: Can we have a capitalism 6.0 which is a more conscionable capitalism which combines virtues of productivity, factor efficiency, and virtues of economic growth and at the same time be able to have a degree of compassion to address the needs of a society like ours?

The second important burning issue, Sir, of our time, is the reform of the governance rubric. The centrepiece of the process of reform of the governance rubric is reforming Parliament itself. Nobody can reform Parliament except us who are sitting in this House. Parliament needs reforms. As India becomes increasingly interdependent in the world, we must ask ourselves a question. Are the old rules and procedures adequate to meet the needs of an interdependent India? Is the superintendence over the working of the Executive adequate enough to meet the challenging needs of the 21st century? The Constitution was written at a time when India was not so interdependent and so the superintendence over the Executive was a different story than the problems which we confront today. Is it proper for the Executive to enter into far-reaching international agreement on trade, on environment, on energy which has only Parliament's *ex post facto* approval and not an *ex ante* engagement? Sir, should the process of Budget making be masked in dark secrecy when the parliamentary engagement is always *ex post* and not *ex ante*? Should not Parliament, Sir, find one day to debate and discuss the deliberations of a Five-Year Plan which determines the economic fortunes of this country for five years? Sir, these are the issues on which we need to ponder upon. These are the issues which are so germane that we need a reform of the parliamentary system. Sir, I would finish off quickly. I do not wish to impinge on time of others.

Third is the changing role of the State. We must ask ourselves a question: Given the limited delivery capacity of the State, is the State taking on responsibilities which are far too onerous? Sir, have we embraced a form of new

[Shri N.K. Singh]

welfarism in which we are now giving legal entitlements when the capacity of the State to give the kind of effective delivery system is increasingly in question? Have we embraced a new form of welfarism in which we are a typical example, in which a country, with the level of per capita income which we have, has embraced a new form of welfarism, perhaps too prematurely, giving legal entitlements in the enforcement even though the absence of social security system, no doubt, enjoins the State with that responsibility? Can these, Sir, be balanced?

Fourth is, can the conundrum between agriculture, industry, services and employment be broken? In respect of comparative factor advantages, whereas India has one-sixth of the global population, we have one-twentieth of the geographical area. The pressure of population on land requires externalities of scale, use of modern technology into agriculture and we need to find alternative employment opportunities for people who have to be taken out of agriculture. It has challenges in creating manufacturing hubs, in creating employment possibilities which go beyond rhetoric. India has not created the kind of manufacturing hubs needed. We do not have the rules and regulations which enable us to make manufacturing hubs and create employment opportunities, which will give India's youth a gainful employment opportunity. Sir, I see this conundrum between manufacturing, agriculture, employment and orderly urbanisation as one of the key challenges of our time.

Finally, Sir, can we make India an innovation society? I ask myself this question. The old paradigms do not fit into our compelling needs. I ask this question because old solutions may not be relevant to the urgency of our needs and the contradictions of our time, which India is encountering. Can we, therefore, use the power of science and technology and its ability to be able to solve some of these contradictions to seek an orderly solution to the conundrums, some of which I have mentioned?

Finally, Sir, let me end on an optimistic note. Let me read out to you, Sir, what Lord Northbrook, speaking in the 1930s, had cursed us with. I, therefore, quote from what Lord Northbrook had said at that time, speaking in the House of Lords. I quote him. He said, "To think 'that India with all its vastness and differences in religion, languages and castes would ever be able to work a

parliamentary institution is the wildest dream that has entered the mind of man." And, Sir, the only effective answer which was given was by Sir Anthony Eden. But he replied much later. I quote Anthony Eden. He went on to say, "Of all the experiments in government, which have been attempted since the beginning of time, I believe that the Indian venture into parliamentary government is the most exciting. A vast subcontinent is attempting to apply to its tens and thousands of millions a system of free democracy. It is a brave thing to try and do. The Indian venture is not a pale imitation of our practice at home, but a magnified and multiplied reproduction on a scale which we have never dreamt of. If it succeeds, it will influence Asia. It will be incalculable for the good of mankind. Whatever the outcome, we must honour the attempt of those who have attempted it." Sir, we have proved Anthony Eden to be right; we have proved Lord Northbrook to be wrong. I have been privileged and honoured to be a part of this House, which is really a critical role in the kind of endeavour we are making. I will end by saying what Albert Einstein had once said, "Not everything that can be counted counts, and not everything that counts can be counted." I have no doubt, Sir, that Rajya Sabha will continue to count in multiple ways in the shaping of a new India and in shaping the dream for a better future. Sir, a farewell is necessary before you can meet again. And meeting again, after moments or lifetimes, is certain among those who are friends. As I, Sir, I join the Alumni Association of Rajya Sabha, I look forward to my continued interaction with all the great friends with whom I have been privileged to associate and interact. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Singh. Now, Dr. Bharat Kumar Raut.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir. It is really difficult to speak after the wonderful speech that I heard from honourable N.K. Singh saheb.

However, as I stand here, perhaps, to make my last speech in the House, I must thank you, Sir, for your able leadership and giving us this opportunity to express ourselves. I also thank the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley for giving us enough opportunities to serve on various committees and also to make speeches here.

I also take this opportunity, rather it is my duty to pay homage to the rich memories of my leader, Shivsena Pramukh, Balasaheb Thackeray; and thank my

[Dr. Bharatkumar Raut]

party chief, Uddhav Thackeray on this occasion, only because of these two leaders I am standing here.

Sir, the last six years that I have spent here have really been most wonderful, most glorious and happiest moments of my life. Sir, I am a practising journalist. Before coming here, I had the opportunity to cover the Parliament, not exactly this House, but the other House, sitting in the Press Box. But, Sir, let me tell you that the House we see from the Press Gallery and the mood of the House we actually see by sitting here, at the shoulder height, are totally two different worlds. I understood this after I came to this House. It was a great learning for me. Sir, I consider this House as my university. I was going through the meaning of the word "university". Then, I realised what the 'university is which imparts knowledge. That is why I think the Indian word is better for this. That is Vidyapeeth. This is my Vidyapeeth. Earlier I have taken a degree from the university. Then, I did my Ph.D., but there I had only curriculum and learnt academics. But the real life of human being of the society, nation and the world, I could learn only in this House. For that I am thankful to my colleagues and fellow MPs.

Sir, I witnessed everything here. Here I take this opportunity to remember the glorious moments that I shared here. We have been talking about chaos in the House. We have been talking about jumping into the Well, shouting slogans and wasting valuable time of the House, but I remember some memorable moments here. I will give you, at least, two examples. When the Nalanda University Bill was passed in this House, I have heard such wonderful speeches from those who were known for making political speeches. I have heard the hon. Member, Shri Sitaram Yechuri who gave us a wonderful discourse on the Bill in this House. I was wonderstruck that our leaders have such vast knowledge.

The other occasion was when this House was converted into a court room wherein we had passed an impeachment motion against a 'sitting Judge of the High Court, Justice Soumitra Sen. The learned speeches that were made with wisdom here, I think, one can't forget. Sir, as I am completing my term, I wish to make one request to you. I come from a regional party, and many of my colleagues also come from regional parties. Sir, I request you and this holy and august House to provide more attention to the regional forces. Perhaps we are

small in number here, we are not as big as the so called national parties, but we are the forces to reckon with in our regions. This is Rajya Sabha; this is the Council of States. We are the voice of our local people. My request to you, all the Presiding Officers and other colleagues is that give us enough time to express ourselves in the House because our voice is the voice of the nation. After all, we are a quasi-federal State. The voice of the State is the voice of the nation. Sir, I can speak for hours on my rich experiences in the House, but I will not do that. This House has given me friends from Kashmir to down south to Northeast India and the people from all over. I could sit with them here, in the Central Hall, while on tours and we could share each other's experiences, and that has really enriched my life and my experience.

Sir, with this, this barefoot journalist signs off. God knows we will cross each other's paths and keep meeting again and again on this little planet. Thank you.

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN (Odisha): \*Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the farewell to the retiring Members. Sir, along with some other colleagues I am also retiring from Rajya Sabha. I got the opportunity to be a part of this august House from the year 2008 to 2014. Sir, I come a political family of Odisha. I was selected as a member of Zilla Parishad by Late Biju Patnaik, the former Chief Minister of Odisha in the year 1996. That was for the first time I entered into politics as an uncontested candidate of Zilla Parishad. I became the President of the Zilla Parishad in the year 1997 and continued to remain so till 2002. I was also a member of Zilla Parishad from the year 2002 to 2007. During this period I was also a member of State Social Welfare Board. In the year 2008 I was nominated as a candidate of Biju Janata Dal by my leader Shri Naveen Patnaik, to represent Odisha in Rajya Sabha. That is now I got an opportunity to come to this august House and work for the people of my State.

Sir, I have been able to help many needy and poor patients of Odisha by arranging funds for their treatment from Prime Minister's Relief Fund. I come from a farmer's family. As a member of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, I have tried my best to do a lot for the betterment of the condition of farmers in my State. During this last six years I have learnt a lot about the functioning of Parliament from my senior colleagues in this House. I have enriched

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\* English translation of the original speech made in Odiya.

[Shrimati Renubala Pradhan]

**3.00 P.M.**

my experiences as a member of Rajya Sabha. I am thankful to Rajya Sabha for making me a member of a parliamentary delegation to visit foreign countries during this period. As I come from rural background, I consider this foreign visit as a great opportunity because it would not have been possible in my personal capacity to have this experience. I seek the co-operation of my senior colleagues in my further journey in the political activities in future. I would like to say a few words in English.

Sir, at the end of my term as a Member of this august House, I would, first of all, extend my gratitude to my beloved leader, President of the Biju Janata Dal and Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik, who gave me this opportunity to enter this House six years ago. During the last six years, I got all kinds of co-operation from you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Leader of the Opposition, Members of the House and, above all, my colleagues from Odisha who guided me in every step, while my party leader, Shri Naveen Patnaik, gave me valuable advices on several issues. During my tenure in the House, I was able to help several poor peasants in securing funds from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. I, mostly, raised issues concerning people of this country. However, if I have, at any point of time, hurt anyone by my words, I tender my apology.

I belong to a rural village in the Ganjam District of Odisha. My grandfather served as a Member of the Odisha State Assembly for 14 years starting from 1936. With the blessings of late Shri Biju Patnaik, I served as the Chairperson of the Zilla Parishad in my District, Ganjam, during 1997-2002 and I also served as Member, Zilla Parishad, during 2002-2007. Once again I thank everybody for extending their co-operation. The six years of my tenure as the Rajya Sabha Member have been quite eventful and will always remain memorable to me. I thank all of you once again.

SHRI A.A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu): Respected Chairman, Sir, you are a standing example of what the Tamil Poet, Thiruvalluvar, had said.\*

Here, we are seeing friends coming from different States speaking different languages and having different cultures. We are respecting each other's feelings

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\* Hon. Member spoke in Tamil.

and we are maintaining each other's culture inside the House. We are maintaining these with your able administration and you are running this House with your efficient experience without fear or favour. That is why I say, "You are a standing example of the words of Thiruvalluvar."

Now, I am called A.A. Jinnah. By origin and culture, I am a Dravidian. By birth, I am a Muslim. By language, I am a Tamilian. By nation, I am an Indian. It is axiomatic that without adequate academic brilliance and oratorical talents, you will be greatly handicapped in catering to the ever-increasing needs of promoting parliamentary democracy.

I am very much honoured to be in this House for the past six years along with great eminent scholars like our hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh and other Ministers, namely, Shri A.K. Antony, Shri Kapil Sibal, Shri Sharad Pawar, Shri P. Chidambaram, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Shri Vayalar Ravi, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, Shri G.K. Vasani, Shri Rahman Khan, Shri Salman Khurshid, Shri Jairam Ramesh, Shri Pallam Raju, Shri Rajeev Shukla, then, the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley and other leaders like Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, Shrimati Najma Heptulla, Dr. Maitreyan, — he may not mention my name, but as told by Arignar Anna, Jasmine grown in neighbour's garden also has the same fragrance as the one in my garden — Shri Sitaram Yechury, Shri Ram Gopal Yadav, Dr. Karan Singh and Shri Mukul Roy.

I would like to thank my leader of the DMK party, who was the Chief Minister for five terms in Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kailash Chandra Karunanidhi, who brought me and Mrs. Vasanthi Stanley to this august House, the highest democratic institution. I relished my days here in contributing to making the laws for the country after practicing Law for more than four decades in the Madras High Court. I found the Secretariat of the House, especially the Secretary-General to be very helpful and cooperative. I thank all the officials of this House for their kind cooperation. I will continue to serve the people of the country to uphold the democratic principles in accordance with the Constitution of India. Finally, I would like to say one thing about my great founder leader of DMK party, Arignar Anna. Anna said, "It is not the halo around the hero that is essential." We are MPs and great responsibilities are given, but it is not so. "It is not the halo around the hero that is essential but

[Shri A.A. Jinnah]

the results of his efforts, the achievements arising out of his accomplishments." I will quote that and I will request all the Members who are now going away from this House to lead a very, very happy life, and at the same time, here also I congratulate the sitting Members of the Rajya Sabha who are here and they have to render efficient service and cooperate with the Chair and the Government of India, whoever may in the Chair or position. But they have to support the Government and the Chairman and I thank you all for giving me this opportunity. Thank you once again.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair has the uncomfortable responsibility of requesting Members if they could make their interventions or farewell speeches a bit shorter.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak a few words on the eve of my retirement. In some peculiar circumstances, I have had the opportunity to spend about eight years in the Rajya Sabha, when I had ample scope to know the Parliament, the highest seat of Constitutional authority which is regarded as the law-maker of the country. I am proud and glad to be associated with it. I have a feeling that I have received from Parliament much more than what I could contribute. During my tenure, I have been the witness to some high degree of thoughtful debates and occasional loud protests as well. After all, it is the fact of life both within and outside the House. There have been developments and shortfalls too, in quite some vital areas of life of the people at large. I am retiring at a time when the whole country aspires to step into a new era. I wish it all success. I express my heartfelt thanks to the learned Chairman and Deputy Chairman for their guidance in the House, to all my distinguished colleagues, irrespective of their political affiliation, for their friendly kind feelings, to the Secretary-General and his whole staff for their all time cooperation and to the security and the staff at the lobby for their willing helping hands. Before I conclude, I must emphasize that I am optimistic about the future of our great country. Let me echo the high hopes of our beloved poet, Rabindra Nath Tagore. He said:

*"Chitto jetha voi shunno,*

*Uccho jetha shir, gyan jetha mukto, ---*



*Pita*

*Bharotere sei swarge koro jagonto".*

*In English, it means:*

*"Where the mind is without fear*

*and the head is held high;*

*where knowledge is free,*

*into that heaven of freedom,*

*my Father, let my country awake".*

Thank you, Sir.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, it is time for me to say *alvida* to you, to the hon. Prime Minister, to hon. Jaitleyji, the Leader of the Opposition, and to all the hon. Members of this august House. At the very outset, I would like to express my deep gratefulness to my leader, Shri Sharad Pawar, who gave me the opportunity to come here. Sir, parting is always painful, and I feel that. But to be here in this august House for six years was a greatly rewarding experience for me. Many events have taken place in the history of the world and in the history of India during these six years. A black man became the President of a great country in the world. This happened during this particular period.

Sir, this House is the House of the Elders and we are supposed to be the conscience-keepers of the country. We are the custodians of the Constitution, and this Constitution was given by the founding fathers who had a great dream, the dream of liberty, equality and social justice. This dream is enshrined in the Constitution, and we are supposed to fulfil that dream. This country has been trying its best to fulfil that dream. But we could not succeed to a great extent. Now, it is our aim to fulfil that particular dream.

Sir, during these six years, many ground-breaking Bills have been passed in this House, namely, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill, the Nalanda University Bill and now the Lokpal Bill and the National Food Security Bill. We are self-reliant today in food, and the credit goes to the farmers and to the leaders of this country.

Sir, this House is a kind of a battleground also where we cross swords. There are debates and we take part in them. If someone asked me how my term was in this House, I would say it was the saddest of times and the happiest of

[Dr. Janardhan Waghmare]

times too. It was happy because we have great intellectuals here debating various points. Many a time the House was disrupted, and that was a sad thing. So, this House has a great future, and our democracy has a great future. But people say that perhaps, our democracy is in peril; I do not think so. We are passing through a dark tunnel, but at the end of every dark tunnel, there is light. And let us hope for the best.

Sir, I also thank you for running the House well. I appreciate your tact. I appreciate your prudence. I, of course, appreciate the services rendered by the Secretary-General and his staff. The House, of course, has great traditions, and let us maintain those traditions. I remember Nehru who had said on the eve of Independence, "This country has got a great pledge to be fulfilled, to be redeemed". Let us hope to redeem that particular dream. Let us fulfil it.

Thank you, Sir, again and *alvida!*

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for the opportunity.

*pasumai niraintha ninaivugale,  
paadiththirinha paravaigale,  
pazhagikalitha thozhargale,  
paranthu selgindrom,  
naam parandu selgindrom.*

This is an evergreen farewell song in Tamil. We are carrying all green memories. Friends, this is what it conveys. I hope, it will be apt to quote that here. I am very thankful to you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, and the whole august House. I remember the first day when I made my maiden speech. The then Finance Minister, the present hon. President, Pranabda, after my speech of thirteen minutes said, "I would like to congratulate one of the new comers, Smt. Vasanthi Stanley. I wish her to become a very good Parliamentarian; her contributions are very good." I hope, I was up to the expectations of my party and every Member here.

I am very thankful to my leader; specially, I am happy to be part of a century-old Dravidian Movement. The DMK is not only a political party, it is also a social movement. I am very proud to be a part of that. I am very thankful to my leader, who had the confidence in me, for having sent me here. I have no political traits in my family. I had none and even now I don't have one—neither my father

nor mother nor husband nor brother. No one was in politics. But, the people speak about politicians in a wrong way. When something goes wrong, they say, "Don't bring in politics here." 'Politics' has become something like this. So, when everybody says like this, my heart really sinks. I wanted to be a part of the politics of doing something good. Let us do something good and I wanted to be in a place where the law-making process goes on. I hope, I have done something here up to the expectations of my party. I have to thank my leader for sending me here. Every day was a learning process for me. I can never forget this. I thank all the leaders, right from our Prime Minister, our Vice-President and Mr. Chairman, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Jaitley, and every other leader. I used to see them only in newspapers. But, to be a part of them, to be a part of this House, and sitting in the Central Hall to be a part of the leaders from the other House, is really an experience for me which I can never forget.

I would like to say two things. As I thank Mr. Chairman, the Leader of the Opposition and everyone here including the Secretariat, I would like to express my special thanks to the one who is even now giving online translation. I would like to see a day when we don't need to listen to translations. I mean to say that all the languages listed in our Constitution should be made official languages, whether it is Telugu or Malayalam or Tamil. We were able to bring our language in the list of Classical Languages with the help of our Prime Minister and Madam Soniaji. Our leader was the very reason to bring our language in that status. But, I would like to see the day when all the 22 languages are made the official languages. It is not a new thing. It is already there in the world where countries have so many languages as official languages. I hope, such a day will come here also.

When I am making my farewell speech, apart from thanking my leader, I want to thank my dear sister Kanimozhi, my Floor Leader who brought me here, and our future leader, Mr. M.K. Stalin. I would like to mention about one more person who was the very reason for me to be here, who has always encouraged me, who always said, "This is not your height. You have still to go to reach still higher. You have lots of duties to do to the country. You do something good." That was my husband. I came with him. But, he is no more. I hope, he is there somewhere listening to me. I am not, in the least, sorry to go away from this place. I hope, I will come back either here or in the Lok Sabha. Even if I don't get a chance, I will be in the society, serving the people. I hope all of you will wish me and encourage me to do that. The only thing I will ask for is my husband. That is it. I thank you once again.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर** (महाराष्ट्र): सर, अपनी संस्कृति में विदाई एक बुरी चीज़ नहीं है, बल्कि एक अच्छी चीज़ मानी जाती है और हर चीज़, जो शुरू होती है, वह कभी न कभी खत्म होती है। राज्य सभा का यह टर्म भी जिन्दगी के सफर का एक पड़ाव है। एक तरह से मैं कहूंगा कि यह हाउस से सेंट्रल हॉल तक का सफर भी है, लेकिन इस सफर का अनुभव बहुत अच्छा रहा और मुझे तो खास कर हरेक से जुड़ने का मौका मिला। हरेक के साथ की बहुत सारी यादें हैं। ये यादें ही जिन्दगी में खजाना होती हैं और हम वहीं ले जा रहे हैं। *The most certain thing in politics is its uncertainty.* यहां से कहां जाएंगे, क्या पद होगा, यह हमारे सिस्टम में पार्टी तय करती है, लेकिन पार्टी का कार्यकर्ता बने रहना, यह अपना निष्ठा पद होता है और वह कोई छीन नहीं सकता। यह परमानेंट पद है। मैं सभी पार्टियों के कार्यकर्ताओं को देखता हूँ। मुझे एक विचार हमेशा आता है, मैं कहता हूँ कि आम आदमी और कार्यकर्ता में क्या फर्क है? फर्क यह है कि कार्यकर्ता के मन में संवेदनशीलता होती है। खुद के पांव में कांटा चुभे, तो कोई भी दुखी होगा, लेकिन दूसरे के पांव में कांटा चुभे, तब जो दुखी होता है, वह कार्यकर्ता होता है। दूसरे का दुख कम करने के लिए खुद कष्ट झेलने के लिए या दुख सहन करने के लिए जो तैयार होता है, वह कार्यकर्ता है। इसलिए यह कार्यकर्तापन मुझे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण लगता है। जैसा अभी वसन्ती स्टान्ली जी ने कहा कि उनकी कोई विरासत नहीं थी, तो मुझे भी याद आया कि न हमारे पास जात का बल था, न कोई पैसा था, न कोई राजनीतिक विरासत थी, लेकिन मैंने आरएसएस के संस्कार लिए, एबीवीपी में काम किया, जेपी आन्दोलन का हिस्सा बना, भारतीय युवा मोर्चा का काम किया, देश भर में काम किया, पिछले तीस साल से पहले दिन से, जब 1980 में बीजेपी की स्थापना हुई, उसी दिन से नौकरी छोड़ कर बीजेपी का काम किया, मुझे इसका आनन्द है। मैंने जार्ज फर्नांडीस साहब का एक लेख पढ़ा और वह मुझे आज भी याद है। कार्यकर्ता क्या होता है, इस पर लिखते समय जार्ज फर्नांडीस साहब ने लिखा कि हर कार्यकर्ता की शुरुआत एक मूवमेंट से होती है। वह एक संवेदनशीलता का परिचय भी है और वह एक मिशन के साथ चलता है। कुछ लोग कायम रहते हैं, कुछ लोग राह भटकते हैं, तो कुछ लोग मिशन को कमीशन में बदल देते हैं, लेकिन बहुत लोग अपनी राह पर चलते रहते हैं, वह कार्यकर्ता का काम है। इसलिए मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि मिशन, मूवमेंट और कमिटमेंट के इस रास्ते पर हम चलते रहेंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA** (Odisha): Hon. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I express my gratitude to my leader AICC President, Sonia Gandhiji, Rahul Gandhiji, the Leader of the House and the Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh, who have nominated me to this House twice, once from 1998 to 2004 and second time from 2008 to 2014. Sir, I had the opportunity to sit for six years as an Opposition Member on that side, and six years to sit in the Treasury Benches, but my leader in the House is the same. Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Leader of the

Opposition at that time, and now he is Prime Minister of India, and my leader also. I express my gratitude and thanks to the hon. Chairman for giving his guidance, cooperation and opportunity to contribute in the proceedings of the House. I also thank all members of the panel of Vice-Chairmen, Secretary-General, all staff, security, all hon. Ministers, State Ministers, hon. Members, the Leader of the Opposition, Jaitleyji, leaders of all political parties for their cooperation, love and affection they have given to me. Sir, I am not emotional like my other sister and others because I know my duty. A person may not be nominated to Rajya Sabha, but everybody who is nominated to Rajya Sabha has to go and the date is fixed. It is a change of job for me, change of place. I was a Member of the Odisha Legislative Assembly, a trade union leader and I am also Secretary in the organisation of the Congress Party. So, it is a change of place for me. I know my duty and what I have to do. But what I remember is so many knowledgeable persons, their contribution to the debate, their able guidance, leadership and particularly the noble and honourable leadership of our Leader of the House which I have observed very minutely. When he was Leader of the Opposition, and when he is Prime Minister now, he has always loved us and given his guidance to us. Sir, I have three areas of interest and one of them is Odisha my State. I was raising the issue of Odisha. As a trade union leader, I was raising the issues of labour. I am also a lover of environment and forest issues. I have published three books, namely, the Voice of Odisha in Parliament, the Voice of Environment in Parliament and the Voice of Labour in Parliament. I have given in them my contribution through questions, answers and debates. The reason for doing so is that sometimes people say that Members are not doing anything. It can be one example to show them the real position, what we have contributed is printed, circulated and anybody can give his views on our contribution. I am very much blessed that the hon. Prime Minister also has given his good wishes which have been printed in that book. Sir, as far as these three areas are concerned, I am thankful to the Government and the Prime Minister. They have done many positive things. As one of the hon. Members was referring, I feel proud that when I was a Member, this House legislated the Right to Education Act, Right to Property Act, Right to Fair Compensation Act, Right to Information Act, Protection Against Domestic Violence Act, Sexual Harassment Act, NREGA, Lokpal and those rare Acts which have not been legislated in developed countries. I am proud that at that

[Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia]

point of time, when I was Member, many progressive legislations have been legislated. The credit goes to hon. Prime Minister and the UPA Chairperson Sonia Gandhi. The question is that there is doubt about their implementation. People are also telling us that at the time of implementation there is a problem. But we are part of passing of these legislation and we feel proud of that. Even in the area of labour also, in view of the global economy, in view of a very precarious situation, we are thankful to the Government that it has never tried to liberalise the labour laws which would be detrimental to the interest of the workers. The Government has tried to protect the workers at all points of time. This is also a satisfaction which we can take. We have also the Green Tribunal so far as the environment is concerned. We have stringent Forest Act to deal with animal poaching, and also forest woods smuggling. For this, the 'Green Tribunal has been created. So far as Odisha is concerned, whether it is Central University, whether it is IIT, on whether it is Budget and Plan allocation, I think, Odisha has got its share. As a last wish here, I submit to the hon. Prime Minister that the Government and the Linguistic Committee have already recommended for declaring Odia a classical language. Now it has come to the Cabinet. As the last wish here, I earnestly request the hon. Prime Minister to assent to the recommendation of the Linguistic Committee ... so that the old Oriya language can be declared as a classical language. I think, that will be a great kindness to the people of Odisha.

Sir, I would like to say one more thing. The individual right of a Member should not be encroached upon, whether it is the Question Hour or the Short Duration Discussion or the Calling Attention. Sometimes, it is encroached by the political party itself. Although I belong to a big political party, but my individual opinion is that the right of the individual Member of Parliament should not be encroached upon even by the political party. Party has the authority to say what it wants to say, but the individual rights of the Members of Parliament should not be encroached upon.

My next point is about the interruption of the House. Serious reservations and concerns have been expressed by you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, about the Question Hour, about the Calling Attention, and about other important issues. Be it a rape case or a murder case, in my State Odisha, be it an industrial accident in Bhusan

Steel Plant where 150 people had died, be it a cyclone or Famine any other important issue, we are not able to raise it because the House is not in order. An issue may be important for which some Members of Parliament or some political parties may be agitating, but they should also not obstruct the other Members of Parliament or other political parties from raising important issues, which are also equally important for the general public and also for the States. Everybody must be given equal opportunities to raise their issues. Sir, you have always tried for that. I will be very much happy if, even in future, we can utilize the time effectively. We have many important Bills pending — The Judicial Accountability Bill, The Citizen Charter Bill, The Street Vendors Bill. 'Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rahul Gandhi and others are trying to see it that these are passed. These Bills are not of political importance, but these are important for all the citizens of the country. If we had utilized our time effectively, these important Bills could have been passed, and other important issues could have been raised and addressed to.

With these words, I once again express my gratitude to all hon. Members of the House. I will be raising the issues of labour, forest and Odisha, wherever it is possible, outside the House. And, I need your blessings and cooperation for getting these issues resolved. Thank you very much.

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी** (बिहार): जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, मैं राजनीति का एक पुराना कार्यकर्ता हूँ। मैं 1964-65 से समाजवादी आन्दोलन के एक कार्यकर्ता के रूप में राजनीति में आया था और उस समय से लगातार पॉलिटिकल वर्कर के रूप में मुझे 48-49 वर्ष हो गए हैं। शुरु के दिनों में मेरे दिमाग में कभी यह बात नहीं थी कि मुझे एम.एल.ए. या एम.पी. बनना है। यह वह जमाना था जब हम लोगों के मन में यह विश्वास था, यह भरोसा था कि समाज बदलेगा, देश बदलेगा, देश में समाजवाद आएगा और उसी धुन में लगातार हम लोग उस जमाने में काम कर रहे थे। हमें लगता था कि अगर थोड़ा ढीलापन आ गया या हमने काम में थोड़ी देर कर दी, तो जो हमारा मकसद है, समाजवाद है, वह थोड़ा दूर चला जाएगा। बहुत ईमानदारी के साथ हम लोग आए।

महोदय, मैं 1974 के आन्दोलन वाला नहीं हूँ। रवि शंकर जी 1974 के आन्दोलन वाले हैं। मैं तो समाजवादी आन्दोलन वाला हूँ। सर, यह बात भी मेरे मन में कभी नहीं रही कि असेम्बली और पार्लियामेंट से ही देश में परिवर्तन हो सकता है। इसीलिए, 1974 के आन्दोलन के बाद 1977 में जनता पार्टी दिल्ली में सरकार में आई और उसके बाद जब बिहार विधान सभा का चुनाव हो रहा था, तो जनता पार्टी ने मुझे असेम्बली का उम्मीदवार बनाया था। उस समय जनता पार्टी की हवा थी, लहर थी, लेकिन मैंने चुनाव नहीं लड़ा। मैंने टिकट लौटा

[श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी]

दिया, रवि शंकर को याद होगा। मुझे 1980 में भी एक बार असेम्बली में जाने का मौका मिला था, जब मेरे पिता जी का देहांत हो गया था और बिहार विधान सभा का चुनाव होने वाला था। मुझे याद है कि कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी, कैलाश जी सहानुभूति दिखाने के लिए मेरे यहां आए थे और उन लोगों ने आग्रह किया था कि आप चुनाव लड़िए और यह भी कहा कि अगर आप किसी पार्टी से चुनाव नहीं लड़ना चाहते हैं तो आप निर्दलीय लड़िए, हम सब लोग समर्थन करेंगे। लेकिन मरे हुए बाप के नाम पर, उस सहानुभूति के नाम पर वोट लेकर मैं असेम्बली में जाऊं, यह मुझे अच्छा नहीं लगा, इसलिए मैंने हाथ जोड़ लिये और मैंने कहा कि नहीं, मैं चुनाव नहीं लड़ूंगा।

मैं 1994 में पहली दफा असेम्बली में गया। उस समय मेरी उम्र 56 वर्ष हो गई थी। मेरे जितने भी साथी थे, चाहे लालू जी हों, नीतिश कुमार जी हों, रवि शंकर जी हों या और लोग हों, सबके सब असेम्बली या पार्लियामेंट में चले गए थे। 56 वर्ष की उम्र में मैं पहली दफा असेम्बली में आया। उसके बाद मेरी इच्छा हुई कि मैं भी पार्लियामेंट में जाऊं और यह देखूं कि देश कैसे चलता है, देश का कानून कैसे बनता है, देश को बनाने वाले लोग, किस्मत संवारने वाले लोग किस तरह से चर्चा और बहस करते हैं। यह देखने की इच्छा हुई, लेकिन मैं चाहता था कि मैं लोक सभा में आऊं। मैंने दो बार लोक सभा का चुनाव लड़ा, लालू जी की पार्टी से चुनाव लड़ा, लेकिन संयोग था कि मैं जीत नहीं पाया। उसके बाद इस पार्टी से मैं यहां पहुंचा। पिछले छः वर्षों से मेरे मन में जो एक इच्छा थी कि मैंने पॉलिटिकल वर्कर के रूप में समाज के बीच जो काम किया है, समाज के दुख-सुख को समझने की जो कोशिश की है, उनके बारे में मैं पार्लियामेंट के इस सदन में अपना अनुभव रखूं, अपना तजुर्बा रखूं। मैंने इसके लिए कोशिश की। मेरे अंदर जो क्षमता है, मेरे अंदर जो काबिलियत है, उसके अनुसार मैंने अपनी बात को रखा है, लेकिन मुझको बहुत उम्मीद और आशा नजर नहीं आई।

आज इस देश में भ्रष्टाचार की चर्चा हो रही है, अपराध की जो चर्चा हो रही है, भले ही हम लोगों ने लोकपाल कानून बनाया हो, भले ही हम लोगों ने महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए कानून बनाया हो, लेकिन इन कानूनों से हम वह लक्ष्य हासिल करने जा रहे हैं, हमको ऐसा नहीं लगता है, इसलिए कि हमने सारी परिस्थितियां लोगों को भ्रष्टाचार की ओर ले जाने की बनाई हैं, हमने सारी परिस्थितियां ऐसी बनाई हैं, जिनमें औरतों को भोग की वस्तु समझा जाए, उनको सेक्स की एक ऑब्जेक्ट समझा जाए और हम कानून बना कर इस पर रोक लगा लेंगे, इस पर हमें कभी भरोसा नहीं रहा।

आज जो हमारी पूरी इकोनॉमी चल रही है, यह नीड बेस्ड इकोनॉमी नहीं है, यह ग्रीड बेस्ड इकोनॉमी है। लोगों के मन के अंदर जो लालच है, लोगों के मन अंदर सदियों से यह चला आ रहा है कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा भोग करें। मनुष्य के अंदर सदियों से



यह जो कमजोरी है, इस कमजोरी को दूर करने का काम सारे धर्मों ने किया, चाहे वह हिन्दू धर्म हो, चाहे इस्लाम धर्म हो, चाहे ईसाई धर्म हो। ईसाई धर्म में जीसस क्राइस्ट ने कहा कि सुई की छेद से ऊंट का निकल जाना संभव है, लेकिन कोई अमीर आदमी स्वर्ग में पहुंचे, यह मुमकिन नहीं है। आदमी के अंदर भोग की जो असीमित इच्छा है, उस पर नियंत्रण लगाने के लिए धर्मों ने जो काम किया था, उसको हमारी आर्थिक नीति ने असफल कर दिया। हम आज जो आर्थिक नीति चला रहे हैं, इसने उसका दरवाजा खोल दिया। हम ग्रोथ की बात करते हैं, रेवेन्यू डेफिसिट, करंट अकाउंट डेफिसिट की चिंता होती है, लेकिन इस देश में जो एथिकल डेफिसिट हुआ है, इस देश में जो नैतिकता का हास हुआ है, उसके बारे में हम लोग कभी कोई चर्चा नहीं करते हैं। आज क्या हालत हो गई है? हम अपने अनुभव के आधार पर कह सकते हैं कि साहब, निश्चित रूप से मटेरियल ग्रोथ तो हुआ है।

जब हम गांव में रहते थे, तब हमने उस गांव में देखा है कि लोगों के पैर में जूते नहीं होते थे, शरीर पर पूरे कपड़े नहीं होते थे, आज जूते और कपड़े तो आ गए, लेकिन गांव बिल्कुल टूट गया है। उस गांव में रहने की इच्छा नहीं होती है। उस गांव का रिकशा वाला, उस गांव का चपरासी भी शहर में आता है, तो उसकी भी तमन्ना यही होती है कि हम यहीं बस जाएं, ताकि हमें गांव में लौट कर नहीं जाना पड़े। आजादी के 65-66 वर्षों की सफर की यह कहानी है कि आज हमारा समाज टूटा है और उसी टूटन का रिफ्लेक्शन इस पार्लियामेंट में भी दिखाई दे रहा है। आज उस सदन में या हमारे सदन में क्या हो रहा है? यह देश अंदर से जो टूटा है, उसी का प्रतिबिम्ब आज हम इस सदन में देख रहे हैं। चेयरमैन साहब, हम बहुत उम्मीद के साथ इस हाउस से नहीं जा रहे हैं। आज भ्रष्टाचार की बात करने वाले लोग, ग्रोथ की बात करने वाले लोग, इधर से भी जो बात होती है, उस पर भी हमको भरोसा नहीं है। आप आर्थिक नीति को चला रहे हैं। प्रधानमंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं। इन्होंने, जब 1991 में बजट पेश किया और उदारीकरण की आर्थिक नीति आई, तो हम लोगों ने उसका विरोध किया, हम लोगों ने धरना दिया। तब हम लोग गैट के एग्रीमेंट के खिलाफ थे, हम लोग पेटेंट कानून के खिलाफ थे और हमको याद है कि उस समय माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी लोक सभा में लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन थे। हमने उनका भाषण सुना है। वे कहते थे कि यह जो उदारीकरण की आर्थिक नीति है, यह हमारी इकनॉमिक साब्रन्टी को सरेंडर कर रही है। हम वर्ल्ड बैंक और आईएमएफ के इशारे पर देश की आर्थिक नीति बनाएंगे, देश का बजट बनाएंगे, यह कहा जाता था। आज हमको यह कहने में संकोच नहीं है कि यही लोग उस समय आर्थिक नीति का एक विकल्प थे। एक तरफ उदारीकरण की आर्थिक नीति थी, जिसको डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने शुरू किया था और दूसरी तरफ स्वदेशी की बात होती थी और यह कहा जाता था कि मनमोहन सिंह की आर्थिक नीति विदेशी नीति है, हम स्वदेशी की नीति चलाएंगे।

[श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी]

हम लोग 1990 में चुनाव हार गए थे। 1995 में हमारी समता पार्टी बनी थी। जब हम लोग हार के बाद बैठे थे, तो हमने समता पार्टी को यह सुझाव दिया कि हम लोगों को भारतीय जनता पार्टी से तालमेल करना चाहिए। दिल्ली के विजय प्रताप जी हमारे एक साथी हैं, जो कि उन दिनों पटना में थे। उन्होंने पूछा कि आपके जैसा आदमी किस तरह से भारतीय जनता पार्टी से तालमेल की बात कर रहा है? तब हमने यही कहा था कि सारी पार्टियां इकनॉमिक पॉलिसी के मामले में एक सुर में बोल रही हैं, लेकिन अकेले भारतीय जनता पार्टी है, जिसका सुर अलग है और जो स्वदेशी के बारे में बात कर रही है। लेकिन, भारतीय जनता पार्टी को भी जब एनडीए की सरकार बनाने का मौका मिला तो आर्थिक नीति में कोई बदलाव नहीं हुआ, बल्कि आज यह कहा जा रहा है कि उस आर्थिक नीति को कांग्रेस पार्टी बढ़िया ढंग से नहीं चला रही है, मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार नहीं चला रही है, हम उसको बेहतर ढंग से चला सकते हैं।

हमको एक पॉटिकल वर्कर के नाते समाजवादी आंदोलन का संस्कार मिला। हमने डा. लोहिया को सुना, हमने किशन पटनायक को सुना और उस रास्ते हमने गांधी को भी थोड़ा देखने का प्रयास किया है। यह जो आर्थिक नीति है, यह दुनिया भर में जो विकास का रास्ता है, गांधी जी ने 1909 में अपनी एक किताब, जो कि उनकी बाइबिल है, उसमें लिखा था कि यह औद्योगिक सभ्यता विकास की ओर नहीं बल्कि विनाश की ओर ले जा रही है। हम देख रहे हैं कि आज हम उसी रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं और देश की जो ये दोनों मुख्य पार्टियां हैं, ये एक ही रास्ते पर सफर करना चाहती हैं और एक ही इकनॉमिक पॉलिसी को चला रही हैं। इसलिए हमको यह उम्मीद नहीं है कि भ्रष्टाचार खत्म होगा। हमने देखा है कि हमारे पिताजी 1952 में एमएलए बने थे। उन्होंने रसोई बनाने का काम किया, अखबार बेचने का काम किया और उन्होंने रेलवे स्टेशन पर पानी पिलाने का काम किया। हमने 1952 का चुनाव भी देखा है और 1957 तथा 1962 का चुनाव भी देखा है। उस समय लोग साइकिल से चलते थे। तब वह जमाना था जब हमारे पिताजी विधायक हो गए थे और वे एमएलए फ्लैट्स से साइकिल से जाते थे। ऐसा हमने 1967 तक देखा। हमारे पिताजी 1977 में लोक सभा में आए थे। तब हम लोग इस पार्लियामेंट को देखने के लिए आते थे। इस पार्लियामेंट के परिसर में आज जितनी महंगी और चमकदार गाड़ियां दिखाई दे रही हैं, ये उस समय नहीं दिखाई देती थीं। उस समय नॉर्थ एवेन्यू और साउथ एवेन्यू से एमपी लोग पैदल ही पार्लियामेंट आया करते थे। आज राजनीति का चरित्र बदल गया है। यह जो स्थापित राजनीति है, आज इस पर से लोगों का भरोसा खत्म हो गया है। हम जानते हैं कि आप पार्टी को हमारे कई साथी गाली देते हैं। जब अन्ना हजारे ने भूख हड़ताल की थी, तब हम लोग बहुत गुस्से में थे, लेकिन साल भर की इस पार्टी को 28 सीटें कैसे मिल गईं? वे इसलिए मिल गईं कि जो स्थापित राजनीति है, उससे लोग ऊब चुके हैं और उनको जहां भी एक नये विकल्प का मौका मिल रहा है, वहां उस नये विकल्प को तलाश कर रहे हैं।

इसलिए हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि हमें आज फिर से विचार करने की जरूरत है। इस लोकतंत्र पर से लोगों का भरोसा खत्म हो रहा है। यह रोज जो लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में घटित हो रहा है, उससे जनता का भरोसा खत्म हो रहा है। यह तो कहिए कि समाज के जो पिछड़े लोग हैं, समाज का जो दलित तबका है, समाज का जो अकलियत का तबका है, उसको लगता है कि लोकतंत्र से हमारी थोड़ी सुरक्षा हो रही है, लोकतंत्र से मेरी हैसियत बढ़ रही है, उसमें इजाफा हो रहा है, इसलिए वह साथ है, लेकिन अब उसको भी आर्थिक न्याय की जरूरत है। हम आर्थिक नीतियों के बारे में एक क्वोटेशन सुनाना चाहेंगे। John Maynard Keynes बहुत बड़े अर्थशास्त्री थे, जो ग्रेट डिप्रेशन हुआ था, उसे निकालने में उन्होंने बहुत मदद की थी। कहते हैं कि 1944 में जब वर्ल्ड बैंक, आई.एम.एफ., डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. बना, तो उसके पीछे भी उनकी बहुत निर्णायक भूमिका थी। उनका एक कोटेशन हमको पढ़ने को मिल गया। सिर्फ उसी को सुनाकर और एक गांधी जी का कोटेशन सुनाकर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। उन्होंने कहा है,

"I sympathize, therefore, with those who would minimize, rather than with those who would maximize, economic entanglement among nations. Ideas, knowledge, science, hospitality, travel—these are the things which should of their nature be international. But let goods be homespun whenever it is reasonably and conveniently possible, and, above all, let finance be primarily national."

यह John Maynard Keynes साहब ने कहा है और हमको लगता है कि वे छोटे-मोटे अर्थशास्त्री नहीं थे, पता नहीं उन्होंने जो कहा है उसका क्या अर्थ है। मैं बस यहीं खत्म कर रहा हूँ कि इकॉनॉमिक पॉलिसी के बारे में गांधी जी ने कहा था,

"The tendency to separate economics from ethics or *vice versa* was wrong. An economics that inculcates Mammon worship, and enables the strong to amass wealth at the expense of the weak spells death. True economics implies social justice and promotes the good of all equally including the weakest."

आज हम लोग देख रहे हैं, यह जो आर्थिक नीति हम लोग चला रहे हैं, इसने देश में इतना बड़ा विभाजन पैदा किया है, इतनी बड़ी गैर-बराबरी पैदा की है, इतने भ्रष्टाचार को जन्म दिया है, समाज में हिंसा दिखाई दे रही है, बात-बात पर भीड़ इस तरह से हिंसक हो रही है, यह सब चिंता का विषय है। हमको लगता है, हम लोग जा रहे हैं, आज जो साथी यहां हैं या जो नए आएंगे, वे इन सब मसलों पर गौर करेंगे और यह देखेंगे कि जो हम लोगों ने आजादी के बाद जो सफर तय किया है यह सफर यही दिशा में है या गलत दिशा में है। अगर गलत दिशा में है तो रास्ता बदलने में कोई संकोच नहीं होना चाहिए। इसी के साथ आप लोगों ने धीरज के साथ हमको सुना, इसके लिए मैं सब का आभारी हूँ और सब को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we are genuinely pressed for time. My request would be to make your speeches as brief as possible.

**श्री ईश्वर सिंह** (हरियाणा): धन्यवाद चेयरमैन सर, मैं आज इस बात को यह कहूँ कि परिवर्तन कुदरत का भी नियम है **and change is also education**. हम आज विदाई ले रहे हैं जुदाई नहीं। यह सदन लोकतंत्र की आत्मा है और उस सदन के अंदर जो संविधान का ग्रंथ है, इस देश के अंदर सभी धर्मों के मानने वाले व्यक्ति उसके अंदर आस्था रखते हैं। जब संविधान इतना पवित्र है तो मैं इस बात को कहूँगा कि संत माना जाना और संत का जीवन जीना, दोनों अलग-अलग बातें हैं। सांसद कहलवाना और सांसद बनना बहुत अलग-अलग चीज है, मैंने ऐसा अहसास किया है। मैं एक ग्रामीण अंचल में पैदा हुआ। मेरी पढ़ाई-लिखाई, पालन-पोषण गांव के अंदर हुआ। मैं यह बात सत्य कहता हूँ कि यह सदन, वाकई इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं कि लोकतंत्र की आत्मा है। परन्तु यहां कानून बनाने और कानून की पालना करने, कानून को लागू करने में इस देश के डेढ़ अरब लोगों की आस्था है। मैं यह सत्य कहता हूँ कि गांव-देहात की बात कहकर के, नियम और कानून बनाकर के हम पल्ला झाड़ लें, इससे कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि व्यवस्था को बदलने की जरूरत है। हम व्यवस्था बदलने में कामयाब नहीं हुए। एक आदमी ने पी.एच.डी. पास कर ली, वह अच्छी इंगलिश बोल सकता है, लिख सकता है, परन्तु वह विद्वान नहीं बन सकता। विद्वान बनने के लिए उसको जीवन शैली को बदलना पड़ता है। हमारी जीवन शैली, जो लोग हमें देखते हैं, उनके ऊपर भी प्रभाव पड़ता है यहां से। मैं आपसे एक बात की गुजारिश करूँगा कि व्यवस्था के हिसाब से समाज होता है, जैसे अभी तिवारी साहब ने कहा, सरकार तो समाज का अंग है। सब से पहले समाज को बदलने की आवश्यकता है। आज देहात में गांव का आदमी, किसी का वश न चले, वह बात अलग है, परन्तु हर गांव का व्यक्ति चाहता है कि वह किसी भी तरह से शहर की तरफ चले क्योंकि गांव में रोजगार नहीं है। आज खासकर दलित और गरीब वर्ग गांव के अंदर बहुत तनाव की जिंदगी जी रहा है। उसकी तीन-तीन, चार-चार पीढ़ी एक घर के अंदर गुजारा करती है। आज उनके लिए सामाजिक परिवर्तन की ज्यादा जरूरत है और कोई भी सरकार हो, उसी के माध्यम से यह परिवर्तन लाया जा सकता है।

मैं इस बात को बिल्कुल साफ तौर से स्वीकार करता हूँ कि सोनिया गांधी जी मेरी आदर्श हैं और उनकी बदौलत मैं यहां आया। मैंने इन 6 सालों में इस सदन में बहुत कुछ देखा है व मुझे बहुत कुछ सीखने का मौका भी मिला है। इस नाते मैं अपने को भाग्यशाली भी समझता हूँ कि मैं रेत से उठकर यहां पहुंचा। लोग कहते हैं कि अपनी बीती सुनाऊं या जग बीती सुनाऊं। दुनिया कहती है कि जग बीती तो दुनिया सुनाती है, अपनी बीती बतानी चाहिए। मैं पुनः इस बात को दोहराता हूँ कि देश के अंदर व्यवस्था को बदलने की सख्त जरूरत है, तभी हम देश के गरीबों को कुछ राहत दे सकते हैं। आज लाखों-करोड़ों गरीब

अपने मन की इच्छाओं को दबाकर जिंदगी जी रहे हैं। उनका वश नहीं चलता। वे कई चीजों से परेशान हैं। एक बच्चा जो बहुत अच्छी डिजीजन लेकर पास हुआ, परंतु उसकी योग्यता धरी रह जाती है, जब उससे कोई सिफारिशी व्यक्ति आकर टकरा जाता है। चेयरमैन सर, मैं आप से कहूंगा कि आपने मेरे जैसे साथियों को बहुत समय दिया और सीखने का मौका भी दिया और हमने भी यहां आकर काफी-कुछ सीखा भी है, परंतु मैं अपने आप में महसूस करता हूँ कि इन 6 सालों के अंदर हमारी आपस में अटैचमेंट हुई है, चाहे वह किसी भी दल का व्यक्ति हो। हम तो आखिर इंसान हैं, अगर पशु-पक्षी का साथ भी इतने समय तक रहे तो उसके साथ भी लगाव हो जाता है और उसका बिछुड़ना याद आता है। इस में कोई दो राय नहीं कि यहां की बातें जरूर याद आएंगी, परन्तु मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि आप और हम सभी जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति हैं। चेयरमैन सर, वाणी के अंदर कहा गया है कि "शूरा सो पहचानिए, जो लड़े दीन के हेतु।" शूरवीर वह है जो गरीब के हित के लिए लड़ता है। उसकी कद, काठी व योग्यता से, ऊंचे पद पर बैठ जाने से आदमी शूरवीर नहीं बन जाता, कोई पैसे से धनवान नहीं बन जाता, किसी के पास बहुत जमीन-जायदाद होने से वह बड़ा आदमी नहीं बन जाता, व्यक्ति उसकी विचारधारा से बड़ा बनता है, उसका चिंतन कैसा है, उसकी दूसरों के प्रति सोच कैसी है, उससे बड़ा बनता है। जो व्यक्ति जिंदगी में दूसरों के काम नहीं आया, वह तो संसार के अंदर आकर एक लोथ है। इसीलिए लोग उसकी पूजा करने के बजाय उससे नफरत करते हैं। इसलिए मेरी भावना है कि हम ऐसे रोल मॉडल बनें। मैं किसी दूसरे के बारे में नहीं कह सकता, परंतु अपने आपको यह कहता हूँ कि हमने यहां जो कुछ करना चाहिए था, हम गरीब आदमी को ज्ञानवान बनाने की जिन इच्छाओं को लेकर यहां आए थे, उसमें असमर्थ पाते हैं। चेयरमैन सर, सरकार किसी की भी आए, लेकिन यह बिल्कुल ठीक बात है कि उसके लिए कानून लागू करने में असमर्थता दिखाई देती है।

मैं आखिरी बात कहकर अपना स्थान ग्रहण करूंगा कि "रुखसत के वक्त एक झलक और देख लूं, मयस्सर फिर तेरा दीदार हो या न हो।" यह सदन फिर दोबारा देखने को मिले या न मिले। चेयरमैन सर, आपने बोलने के लिए समय दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जय हिंद।

**श्री सभापति:** डा. राम प्रकाश - अनुपस्थित। डा. प्रभा ठाकुर।

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर** (राजस्थान): धन्यवाद, सभापति जी। मैं सबसे पहले अपनी सम्माननीय नेता और कांग्रेस की अध्यक्ष श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी के प्रति अपना आभार प्रकट करना चाहूंगा, जिन्होंने मुझे दो टर्म्स में निरंतर 12 वर्षों तक इस सदन से जुड़ने का, इस सदन में रहकर शिक्षित होने का, यहां के बहुत से विचारवान लोगों के विचार सुनने का, उनसे बहुत कुछ सीखने व समझने का एवं अनुभव व ज्ञान प्राप्त करने का अवसर दिया। मैं आभारी हूँ इस सदन की, सदन के सभी साथियों व सहयोगियों के प्रति, सभी राजनैतिक दलों के सदस्यों के प्रति, जिन सब का मुझे साथ और सहयोग मिला और जिनसे मैंने बहुत कुछ सीखा व जाना।

[डा. प्रभा ठाकुर]

उनसे मैंने बहुत कुछ सीखा और समझा। मैं माननीय सभापति जी के प्रति आभारी हूँ, हालांकि कई बार हमें ऐसा लगा, मगर चूंकि यह ऐसा आसन है, जो निष्पक्ष आसन भी है, जब माननीय सभापति जी कई बार उधर ही देखते थे, हम इधर से आवाज देते रहे, कई बार हाथ भी उठाते रहे कि हमें बोलने का मौका दीजिए। हमारे जो माननीय उपसभापति जी हैं प्रो. कुरियन साहब, वह तो कई बार इधर देखते भी थे तो इस अंदाज से देखते थे, जैसे हमें पहचानते ही न हों। ठीक है, निष्पक्षता का सवाल है। ऐसी भी स्थितियां रहीं, लेकिन बहुत अच्छा लगा। मुझे इस बात का भी गर्व है कि डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी जैसे व्यक्ति के नेतृत्व में हमें यहां इधर सत्ता पक्ष में बैठने का अवसर भी मिला और उधर उस पक्ष में भी बैठने का मौका मिला। इनके लिए लोग बहुत कुछ कहते हैं, लेकिन माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी जितने बड़े अर्थशास्त्री हैं, उतने ही बड़े देशभक्त भी हैं। अर्थ के प्रति इनका कोई मोह नहीं है, कोई लगाव नहीं है, कोई जुड़ाव नहीं है, इस बात को सभी जानते हैं। इनकी नीयत और नीति पर कोई शंका नहीं कर सकता, उंगली नहीं उठा सकता, इस बात का मुझे गर्व है।

महोदय, मुझे अपनी महान नेता पर भी गर्व है। लोग जहां बिना सत्ता के चार दिन नहीं गुजार सकते, आज भी हमें कहते हुए गर्व हो रहा है कि इतने अवसर मिलने के बावजूद भी उन्होंने सात साल तक सत्ता से दूरी बनाए रखी, और सोनिया जी ने प्रधानमंत्री बनने का अवसर मिलने पर भी कहा कि नहीं, मैंने तय किया है कि मैं सेवा की भावना से आई हूँ और सेवा करूंगी। उनकी इस सीख ने हमें भी बहुत कुछ प्रेरणा दी है कि जहां तक हो सके, उस दिशा में काम करें। मुझे अजमेर क्षेत्र की जनता से लोक सभा में भी चुनकर आने का अवसर दिया था, लेकिन मेरा दुर्भाग्य रहा कि उस समय हम तेरह माह के लिए ही उस सदन में बने रह सके।

महोदय, यह न तो कोई विदा का अवसर है, न अलविदा का, बल्कि यह तो एक प्रक्रिया है। "मेरो मन अनत कहां सुख पावे, जैसे उड़ि जहाज को पंछी फिर जहाज पै आवे"। तो ऐसी कोई विदाई वाली बात नहीं है। यहां कुछ लोग बहुत गंभीर भी हो गए। यह तो "कभी खुशी कभी गम, यही है जीवन का नियम"। तो किस बात की चिंता है, किस बात का गम है, क्योंकि हम न तो बिछड़ रहे हैं, न कहीं दूर जा रहे हैं। मेरे पड़ोस से बार-बार मेरे कानों तक एक स्वर आ रहा था कि इन सब की आत्माएं यहीं भटकेंगी, यहीं भटकती नजर आएंगी। मैंने कहा कि हां, आप ठीक कह रहे हैं। मैं तो यह कह रही हूँ:-

सच्ची है अगर अपनी चाहत,  
तो फिर क्या किसी का डर,  
गुल बनके गुलिस्ताने-जहां में खिलेंगे हम।  
अब हम बिछड़ रहे हैं तो कुछ रंज मत करो।

**4.00 P.M.**

वैसे तो यह पंक्तियां किसी और की हैं, लेकिन चूंकि जोड़-तोड़ का जमाना है, तो मैंने भी थोड़ा सीखा और इसमें अपना थोड़ा जोड़-तोड़ इस प्रकार बनाया है कि -

*"अब हम बिछड़ रहे हैं, तो कुछ रंज मत करो।  
अगली बहार में कभी इस हॉल, कभी उस हॉल  
या सेंट्रल हॉल में, मगर हर हाल में फिर से मिलेंगे हम।"*

इसलिए कोई ऐसी पीड़ा या रंज का यह अवसर नहीं है, बल्कि खुशी है कि आप सबका इतने समय तक साथ-संग रहा, जो इसी तरह आगे भी बरकरार रहेगा, लेकिन रंज रहा तो इस बात का कि जो मैं यहां बैठकर देखना चाहती थी कि ऐसा हो सके, मगर मैं निराश नहीं हूँ, काश कल हो, आशा हमेशा रखनी चाहिए। एक तो यह महिला आरक्षण विधेयक, जो माननीय सोनिया गांधी जी की संकल्पशीलता और आप सब प्रतिपक्ष के सहयोग से राज्य सभा में पारित हुआ। मैं माननीय विपक्ष के नेता श्री अरुण जेटली जी का आभार मानती हूँ... और मैं प्रशंसा करती हूँ कि वे जिस तरह से अपनी बात एक संतुलित भाषण में कहते हैं, उस बात को मैंने यहां महसूस किया है और सीखा है। आज मैं यही चाहती हूँ कि महिला आरक्षण विधेयक लोक सभा में पारित हो, ऐसा संकल्प सभी करें। मैं इसको मेन वर्सेज वीमेन के रूप में नहीं देखती। जैसे महिलाओं ने हमेशा से सभी पुरुषों को सहयोग दिया है, खुद को खाद बनाकर खपाया है, समाज को बढ़ाया है, मां-बहन-बेटी-पत्नी की भूमिका में हमेशा एक समर्पण, त्याग और सेवा का ही काम किया है, अब उनके सशक्तीकरण की बारी आई है, तो यह आपके सहयोग के बिना संभव नहीं है, इसलिए सभी का सहयोग इसमें चाहिए।

महोदय, एक डोमेस्टिक वॉयलेंस का, घरेलू उत्पीड़न का कानून तो बन गया, लेकिन जब कहीं सुनते हैं कि किसी बच्ची के साथ, किसी निरपराध बालिका के साथ दुष्कर्म होता है, गैंगरेप होते हैं, तेजाब कांड होते हैं, रोज नए बिल इंट्रोड्यूस होते हैं, कानूनों में संशोधन होता है, लेकिन अगर समय पर न्याय नहीं मिलता है, तो मन में बहुत पीड़ा होती है। कानून इतने हैं, लेकिन न्याय नहीं! न्याय इतनी लंबी अवधि का, इतना महंगा होता, तो इतने समय तक कैसे आम आदमी उसका खर्च उठा पाएगा, कितना समय लगा पाएगा? और इस देश की महिलाओं के लिए तो थाने, अदालत तक पहुंचना ही बड़ा मुश्किल काम होता है, तो इसमें जवाबदेह न्याय प्रणाली विकसित हो, इस प्रक्रिया को यह सदन पूरा करे तथा न्याय की कोई समय-सीमा निश्चित हो। एक समय-सीमा के अंदर न्याय मिल सके, ताकि बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने जो संविधान रचा और संविधान का, लोकतंत्र का यह मंदिर, जहां हम बैठे हैं और जो काम हम यहां कर रहे हैं, इस कार्य की पूर्णता तभी नजर आएगी, यह तभी संपूर्ण हो पाएगा जब एक समय-सीमा में सबको न्याय मिल सकेगा।

[डा. प्रभा ठाकुर]

महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहती हूँ। मैं राजस्थान से आती हूँ और राजस्थान की जनता के प्रति आभारी हूँ, लेकिन मुझे एक बात का अफसोस रहेगा कि राजस्थानी भाषा को संवैधानिक मान्यता नहीं मिल सकी। मैंने कई बार इस सवाल को यहां उठाया और कई बार होते-होते यह काम रह गया। राजस्थानी देश-विदेशों में बसे छः करोड़ राजस्थानियों की भाषा है, इसलिए उसको संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में संवैधानिक मान्यता मिले। इस सरकार ने राजस्थान को रिफाइनरी दी, उसके लिए इस सरकार को बहुत धन्यवाद, लेकिन राजस्थान भी एक विशेष परिस्थिति वाला प्रदेश है। इसका दो-तिहाई हिस्सा रेगिस्तान है, सिंचाई और पेयजल में उसे विशेष दर्जा मिले, यह मेरी एक छोटी सी मांग है। इसे आज नहीं तो कल, हमारे राजस्थान के अन्य साथी भी उठाएंगे और यह मांग पूरी होगी, इसका मुझे विश्वास है।

**श्री सभापति:** आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर:** महोदय, मैंने देखा है कि हमारे कुछ साथी वी.आई.पी. हो गए हैं। कुछ हमारे विशेष मंत्रीगण हैं, वी.आई.पी. हैं, तो ऐसी स्थिति भी कई बार रही कि हमने कभी उनको नमस्कार भी किया तो हमारे दोस्तों के चेहरे उतर गए, यह सोचकर कि कहीं ये कोई काम तो नहीं बता देंगी? इस पर एक शेर याद आता है, "मेरा मकसद है — मुलाकात, गरज कुछ भी नहीं, अपने उतरे हुए चेहरे न दिखाओ यारो।" यह बात मैं अपने अनेक साथियों की ओर से कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारा आपसी प्रेम, सद्भावना और मेल-जोल बना रहे।

महोदय, आजकल एक फैशन चल पड़ा है, जो बड़ा खतरनाक है। मीडिया में लगातार यह आ रहा है कि संसद में ऐसे लोग बैठे हैं — भ्रष्टाचारी हैं, बेईमान हैं। इस तरह की बातें जब कही जाती हैं, तो बड़ी पीड़ा होती है। चंद लोगों के कारण अगर इस तरह के आरोप लगाए जाएं और जनता में ऐसा संदेश जाए, तो इस सबके प्रति भी हमें एकजुट होने की आवश्यकता है। अगर भ्रष्टाचार है, तो वह आज प्रशासन की निचली इकाई से ऊपरी इकाई तक भी पहुंचा हुआ है और जो जन-पंचायत है, उसमें भी निचली से ऊपरी इकाई तक है। वह सब जड़ समेत कैसे समाप्त हो, इस पर चिंतन तो हो, लेकिन जो संविधान की, निर्वाचन की संस्थाएं हैं, उनके लिए अगर ऐसे प्रश्न उठेंगे तो यह लोकतंत्र के लिए खतरा है कि सांसद किसने चुने, विधायक किसने चुने, सरपंच किसने चुने, वह आम जनता ने ही तो चुने हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**डा. प्रभा ठाकुर:** वे आम जनता के ही व्यक्ति हैं, आम जनता में से चुने गए हैं, राजनीतिज्ञ अपने आपमें कोई क्वालीफिकेशन नहीं है। यहां सभी क्षेत्रों के लोग बैठते हैं। यह कोई वर्ग नहीं है, कोई बिरादरी नहीं है। इसलिए इस बात को भी लोग जानें। अगर



लोकतंत्र के बारे में इस तरह की सोच समाज में पैदा होगी तो इससे लोकशाही को खतरा है। अगर लोकशाही से आस्था उठ गयी तो क्या नतीजे हो सकते हैं, इसके लिए मैं जरूर सबको आगाह करना चाहती हूँ। सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करती हूँ। इसके अलावा मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों का, सेक्रेटरी जनरल साहब का, समस्त अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों का, मेरे सभी साथियों का, सभी आने-जाने वाले सदस्यों का बहुत-बहुत हार्दिक धन्यवाद अर्पित करती हूँ। जय हिन्द।

**प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय** (गुजरात): धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, काफी दिनों के बाद सदन में आज कुछ बात चल रही है, उठ रही है, सब लोग बोल रहे हैं, यह सब देखकर बहुत अच्छा लग रहा है। जब मैं सबको सुन रही थी तो मेरी आंखों के सामने से मेरे पुराने दिन गुजर रहे थे। मैंने अपनी राजनीति की शुरुआत स्कूल और कॉलेज के इलेक्शन लड़कर की। कांग्रेस की एनएसयूआई के डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्रेजीडेंट, स्टेट जनरल सेक्रेटरी, स्टेट की वाइस प्रेजीडेंट, जनरल सेक्रेटरी, यूथ कांग्रेस, स्टेट जनरल सेक्रेटरी, सबसे छोटी पंचायत कार्पोरेशन, म्युनिसिपैलिटी के कॉरपोरेटर की हैसियत से शुरू करके देश की सर्वोच्च संस्था, राज्य सभा के सदस्य के रूप में मेरा पूरा कार्यकाल मेरी आंखों के सामने से गुजर रहा था। मैंने यह महसूस किया कि अपने पूरे कार्यकाल में मैंने काफी कुछ सीखा है। वर्ष 2002 में मैं देश की इस सर्वोच्च संस्था में आयी। उसके लिए मैं सबसे पहले अपनी नेता सोनिया गांधी जी का धन्यवाद अदा करती हूँ कि वे मुझे म्युनिसिपैलिटी से सीधे राज्य सभा में लायीं। जब मैं यहां आयी तो उस समय गुजरात 2002 बहुत हॉट टॉपिक था। उस समय 2002 की काफी चर्चाएं हो रही थीं। जब गुजरात ईशू पर चर्चा शुरू हुई तब डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने मुझ पर विश्वास करके मुझे पहली बार सदन में बोलने का मौका दिया। सदन में मैंने अपनी बात उठायी। उसके बाद डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी और बाकी सभी सदस्य और साथियों ने मेरी बात को सराहा। मुझे नहीं मालूम, उस समय मैं पहली बार सदन में बोल रही थी, मैं क्या बोली होऊंगी, कैसा रहा, लेकिन सभी ने मुझे बहुत प्रोत्साहित किया। इसके लिए मैं सभी साथियों का धन्यवाद अदा करना चाहती हूँ। आज भी मैं हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी का धन्यवाद अदा करती हूँ कि जब भी मुझे कोई काम होता है, या जब भी मैं अपने रिश्तेदार का कोई काम लेकर गयी, कोई बात लेकर गयी तो उन्होंने उसे सुना ही नहीं, बल्कि उस काम को हमेशा सबसे पहला प्राधान्य देकर पूरा किया है। मैं नेता प्रतिपक्ष, अरुण जेटली जी का और सभी दलों के नेता और पार्लियामेंट के सभी साथियों का धन्यवाद करती हूँ। साथ ही मैं सचिवालय के सभी अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों का भी धन्यवाद अदा करती हूँ कि जब भी हमें किसी बात की जरूरत हुई, उन्होंने हमें पूरा सहयोग दिया। मैं अभी अलविदा, जुदाई और विदाई की बात सुन रही थी। सर, यहां आने से पहले मैं कॉलेज में पढ़ाती थी। उस समय हम हर साल एक एनुअल फंक्शन करते थे और उस एनुअल फंक्शन में जो लारस्ट ईयर के स्टूडेंट्स होते थे, उनकी विदाई के लिए एक प्रोग्राम करते थे। तब हमेशा एक गीत जरूर गाया जाता था कि "अभी अलविदा मत कहो दोस्तो, न जाने कहां फिर मुलाकात हो।"

[प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय]

मैं आज यहां फिर यही कहना चाहूंगी कि "अभी अलविदा मत कहो दोस्तो, न जाने कहां फिर मुलाकात हो।" कहीं न कहीं तो हम मिलेंगे ही। जैसे डा. प्रभा ठाकुर जी ने कहा, यहां मिलेंगे, उस सदन में, इस सदन में, सेंट्रल हॉल में या कहीं बाहर मिलेंगे। हम लोग राजनीति करते हैं। अगर यहां दिल्ली की राजनीति नहीं करेंगे तो हम स्टेट में रहेंगे और वहां अपनी आवाज उठाएंगे। वहां भी कभी न कभी हमारा आमना-सामना हो सकता है। हम मिलेंगे, बहुत बार मिलेंगे। महोदय, मैं अपने साथियों को मजाक में एक बात कहती हूँ। हमारे यहां यह कहा जाता है कि जब कोई पूजा करते हैं तो साबुत चावल चढ़ाए जाते हैं। ऐसा करने पर वह काम पूरा हो जाता है। मैं हमेशा मजाक करती हूँ कि आपने साबुत चावल नहीं चढ़ाए कि मुझसे आपको इतनी जल्दी छुटकारा मिले। आपको इतनी जल्दी मुझसे छुटकारा नहीं मिलने वाला है। यहां नहीं तो बाहर मैं आपको तंग करने के लिए जरूर मिलूंगी और आप लोगों को तंग करती रहूंगी। इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि विदाई या जुदाई अंत नहीं है। नई शुरुआत है, हो सकता है हम आगे कुछ और करना चाहेंगे। मेरे लिए तो हमेशा ही एक बात जहां खत्म होती है दूसरी बात वहीं से शुरू होती है। मुझे उससे अच्छा मौका मिलता है और अच्छा मौका मिलने पर मैं आगे और काम करती रहती हूँ। आप सब ने मुझे बहुत सहयोग दिया है जब भी मैंने अपनी बात कही है। चाहे वह आपके विरोध की बात हो, वह राजनीति की बात है, मैंने कभी किसी का व्यक्तिगत विरोध नहीं किया है, लेकिन आपने उस बात को हमेशा सराहा है और मुझे प्रोत्साहित भी किया है। सभापति जी, मैं आपका भी धन्यवाद करना चाहूंगी कि आपने हमें मार्गदर्शन दिया है, जब भी बोलना हो, उसके लिए हमें मौका भी दिया है। आप सभी से मैं एक ही गुजारिश करती हूँ कि हम देश की सर्वोच्च संस्था, जहां कानून बनता है, वहां पर बैठे हैं। लेकिन आज देखने में यह आता है कि जो बाहर रोड पर होना चाहिए, वह आज पार्लियामेंट में हो रहा है और जो पार्लियामेंट में होना चाहिए, वे कानून आज रोड पर बन रहे हैं। इसके बारे में हमें गहनता से सोचना होगा। आज लोग यह कहते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट में हंगामा करने का काम करते हो और रोड पर कानून बनाने का काम करते हो। अगर यही हाल रहा तो हमारे देश की सर्वोच्च संस्था की गरिमा को जो टेस पहुंची है, उसके बारे में हम सब लोगों को मिलकर जरूर गहनता से सोचना होगा।

आने वाले समय में आप सभी साथी यहां पर हैं या जो नये साथी आ रहे हैं, वे सभी मिलकर इस संसद की गरिमा को बनाए रखेंगे, ऐसी मैं आपको शुभकामनाएं देती हूँ। आखिर में, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगी कि इस सदन में बहुत से कायदे बने, कानून बने जिनमें मेरी भागीदारी रही, इसके लिए मुझे हमेशा गर्व रहेगा, जैसे - राइट टू इन्फॉर्मेशन एक्ट, जिससे देश का आम आदमी, जो पावर पहले हम संसद सदस्यों को थी,

वह हक हमने देश के आम आदमी को दिया और राइट टू इन्फॉर्मेशन एक्ट बनाने के लिए अपने सभी साथियों समेत जो उस सदन में हैं और इस सदन में हैं, मैं इस सदन की सदस्य थी, इसका मुझे गर्व रहेगा। इसी तरह से हमने राइट टू एजुकेशन का कानून बनाया, फूड सिक्योरिटी कानून बनाया, हमने मनरेगा बनाया जिससे लोगों को, खासकर के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार मिले। लोकपाल बिल भी हमने पास किया है। साथ ही, हमने महिला सुरक्षा के लिए कानून बनाया। इन सभी कानूनों को बनाने के लिए मैं सभी साथियों का जिन्होंने उस वक्त इन पर अपने विचार रखे थे, उन सबका धन्यवाद करती हूँ। आखिर में, मैं एक बात कहूँगी कि यहां से मैं जा रही हूँ, मैं रिटायर तो हो रही हूँ, लेकिन मैं टायर्ड नहीं हूँ। मुझे हमेशा आप लोगों का जो सहयोग मिला है, वह याद रहेगा। साथ ही, मैं हमेशा सोनिया जी को देखती हूँ कि जिन्होंने सत्ता की कुर्सी छोड़ी, लेकिन देश की सेवा करती रहीं। मैं आज इस सदन से जा रही हूँ, तो कहीं और सेवा करूँगी। आप सब का जो सहयोग है, आप सब का जो प्यार है, आप सबकी जो शुभकामनाएं हैं, वे सदा मेरे लिए एक पावर बूस्टर का काम करती रहेंगी। आप सभी का धन्यवाद, धन्यवाद, धन्यवाद।

**श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी** (पश्चिम बंगाल): आली जनाब, चेयरमैन साहब, छह साल पहले अपने अखबार के दफ्तर से उठकर जहां मेरी जिंदगी के 60 साल गुजरे थे, तो छह साल मैंने यहां गुजारे। जब मैंने अपनी सहाफती और पब्लिक जिंदगी शुरू की थी, तो आजादी की लड़ाई से शुरू की थी। हम उस पीढ़ी से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, जो गुजर चुकी है और अब उनकी यादें बाकी हैं। मेरे जिम्मे जो काम था अखबार के दफ्तर में वह मैंने पूरी दयानतदारी के साथ अंजाम दिया। हमने जो आजादी की लड़ाई शुरू की थी, वह लड़ाई आजादी के साथ खत्म तो हो गई, लेकिन एक लड़ाई और थी जिसे हम लड़ रहे थे बंटवारे से पहले इस देश की फिरकापरस्ती के खिलाफ, वह लड़ाई खत्म नहीं हुई, जारी रही, जारी है और हम उसके लिए लड़ते रहे हैं और लड़ते रहेंगे। मैं जिस समय पार्लियामेंट में आया, तब बहुत इज्जत की बात थी, मगरबी बंगाल से, पश्चिमी बंगाल से वहां की कांग्रेस पार्टी ने, लेफ्ट पार्टी ने, वहां के लेफ्ट ब्लॉक ने और कांग्रेस पार्टी ने मुझे एक इंडिपेंडेंट कैंडिडेट की हैसियत से बहुत हैवी मंडेट के साथ, भारी अकसरियत के साथ पश्चिमी बंगाल की असेम्बली से मुंतखिब करके यहां भेजा था। यह एक बहुत बड़े एज़ाज़ की बात थी कि एक आज़ाद मेम्बर को दो पार्टियों, कांग्रेस पार्टी और लेफ्ट फ्रंट का इतना विश्वास, इतना एतमाद हासिल हो। यह एक अजीब इत्तेफाक है कि मेरी रिटायरमेंट से पहले अब फिर वही सूरतेहाल पैदा हो गई है कि वहां की दोनों पार्टियों, कांग्रेस और लेफ्ट फ्रंट

[श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी]

ने फिर दोबारा यह कोशिश की कि मैं यहां रि-इलेक्ट होकर आ जाऊं। अब यह इत्तेफाक की बात है, सियासत में तो बहुत ऊंचा-नीचा होता रहता है, वह कोशिश कामयाब नहीं हो सकी। मुझे इसका कोई मलाल नहीं है और मुझे इस बात की बहुत खुशी है कि मैं इसको अपने लिए बहुत ही इज्जत की बात समझता हूँ कि मुझ पर इन दोनों ब्लॉकों, कांग्रेस पार्टी और लेफ्ट पार्टी ने 6 साल पहले जो भरोसा किया था, वह भरोसा अभी भी नहीं टूटा और कायम रहा है। शायद इसकी वजह यह भी हो सकती है कि मैंने एक आजाद मैम्बर की हैसियत से अपनी पार्लियामेंट की ड्यूटी को अपनी बिसात के अनुसार पूरा करने की कोशिश की है। मैं यहां पर एक आजाद पंछी के तौर पर आया था और मैं यहां आकर किसी भी पॉलिटिकल पार्टी के पिंजरे के अंदर बंद नहीं हुआ। मैं एक आजाद पंछी था और आजाद पंछी ही रहा। इसका एक फायदा भी था और एक नुकसान भी था। फायदा यह था कि मैं जिस तरह से बोलने में आजाद था, उसी तरह से मेरे ऊपर कोई पाबंदी भी नहीं थी, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा महसूस होता था कि एक हरे-भरे दरख्त पर हमारी पार्लियामेंट है और इसमें हमारी तमाम पॉलिटिकल पार्टियां, नेशनल पार्टियां, रीजनल पार्टियां, उनके तमाम मौअजिज मेम्बरान, ऑनरेबल मेम्बरान यहां तशरीफ रखते हैं, हमारी पार्लियामेंट में चाहे लोक सभा हो या राज्य सभा हो, मैं इसको एक हरा-भरा दरख्त समझता हूँ। इस दरख्त की डालों के ऊपर सभी पार्टियों के हमारे ऑनरेबल मेम्बर साहिबान में और मेरे जैसे और भी जो आजाद मेम्बर्स यहां तशरीफ रखते हैं, हम यह सोचते थे कि हम एक डाल के ऊपर एक आजाद पंछी अकेले बैठे हुए हैं और एक अकेलेपन का अहसास होता था। जो पार्टी की एक ताकत होती है, वह हमारे साथ नहीं थी, लेकिन एक ताकत हमारे साथ जरूर थी और वह ताकत थी, सच्चाई की, बेलाग होने की, किसी का बंधुआ मजदूर न होने की। हम आजाद थे, आजाद हैं और आजाद ही रहेंगे।

हम इसी हैसियत से यहां आए हैं और इसी हैसियत से यहां से वापस जा रहे हैं। जब मैं यहां दाखिल हुआ था तब यह ख्याल आता था कि हमें यहां बहुत कुछ सीखने का मौका मिलेगा और बहुत कुछ सीखा भी, लेकिन एक मुझे एक बात का बहुत अफसोस रहा कि हमने अपने बुजुर्गों से जो आजाद-ए-महफिल सीखी थी कि बात किस तरह की जाती है, दूसरे की बात किस तरह से सुनी जाती है, तो हमने उसमें यह महसूस किया कि हम अपनी आज की नस्ल को और पुरानी पीढ़ी के लोगों को जो पैगाम देते हैं, तो हमें लोग देखते हैं और हमें पूरा देश देखता है। जब हम यहां पर बोलते हैं, जब यहां डिबेट होती

है, बहस होती है, तो हमें पूरा देश देखता है और यहां से क्या मेसेज जा रहा है, मुझे इस बात का अफसोस जरूर रहा। हमारे तमाम साथी जो अपोजिशन में बैठे हैं या रूलिंग पार्टी में बैठे हैं या जो आजाद लोग हैं या रीजनल पार्टियों के लोग हैं, हमारे ताल्लुक़ात सभी के साथ बहुत अच्छे रहे हैं। मुझे इस बात का भी बहुत फ़ख़ है कि मेरे इस 6 साल के पीरियड में बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट बिल पास हुए हैं और उनमें मेरा भी अदना सा हिस्सा रहा। यहां पर लोकपाल बिल पास हुआ, फूड सिक्योरिटी बिल पास हुआ, खातीन के रिजर्वेशन का बिल पास हुआ। राइट टू एजुकेशन का बिल पास हुआ। बहुत से बिल पास हुए, मैं उनको कहां तक गिना पाऊंगा? लेकिन अफसोस बस एक बात का यह रहा कि हम एक और बिल पास कराना चाहते थे, लेकिन वह पास नहीं करा सके। वह बिल यह था कि जब रंगनाथ मिश्रा कमीशन की रिपोर्ट इस हाउस में पेश की गई थी, जिसके लिए सच्चर कमेटी ने कहा था कि देश की जो सबसे बड़ी माइनोंरिटी है, वह पिछड़कर सबसे नीचे चली गई है, इसलिए उसको उठाने के लिए एक रिजर्वेशन की जरूरत है। शायद हम यह सोचते थे वह पास होगा, पर हम वह नहीं करा सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बात यहीं खत्म नहीं हो गई है, यह बात जारी है। आने वाले वक्त में जो लोग यहां आएंगे, अभी हमारी नई पार्लियामेंट मुंतखिब होगी, लोक सभा मुंतखिब होगी, राज्य सभा में नए लोग आएंगे, वे इस बात को महसूस करेंगे कि जब तक समाज के सब लोगों के साथ इंसाफ नहीं होगा, तब तक हम जिस तरह से देश में अमन, शांति और भाईचारा चाहते हैं, वह नहीं रहेगा।

हमने अपनी पूरी जिंदगी भाईचारे के लिए काम किया है, हिंदू-मुस्लिम इत्तेहाद के लिए काम किया है, सबके इत्तेहाद के लिए काम किया है, इसलिए हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे बाद जो लोग यहां पर आएंगे, वे भी इसको करें। मगर सिर्फ चाहने से कुछ नहीं होता है, उसके लिए करना जरूरी है। इसके लिए कुछ करके दिखाना होगा और वह दिखाना यह है कि लोगों के साथ इंसाफ किया जाए।

चेयरमैन साहब, मैंने ये चंद बातें आपके साथ कही हैं। आपने ये बातें तवज्जो देकर सुनीं और हमारे साथियों ने भी सुनी हैं। मैं आपका, डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब का, लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस डा. मनमोहन सिंह का, लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन श्री अरुण जेटली साहब का और तमाम मैम्बरान का बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। मैं यहां के स्टाफ का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ, जुमरा स्टाफ का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। मैं यह उम्मीद करता हूँ, जैसा कि सब लोगों ने कहा है, मैं भी उस उम्मीद में और उस दुआ में शरीक हूँ कि आप सब लोग कुशल रहें, खुश रहें, सुखी रहें, अच्छी तरह से काम करें, पार्लियामेंट को अच्छी तरह से चलाएं। मैं आखिरी बात यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत इज्जत की जगह

[श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी]

है, इसकी इज्जत को संभालकर रखिएगा ताकि इसकी इज्जत में कमी न आने पाए। इस पर बहुत से हमले हो रहे हैं, उन हमलों में आपको दिफा करना है, मुदाफियत करना है, डिफेंड करना है, इसलिए आप इसकी इज्जत को कायम रखिएगा। इसकी इज्जत कायम रहेगी तो हिंदुस्तान में डेमोक्रेसी भी कायम रहेगी, सेकुरलिज्म भी कायम रहेगा। मैं इन अत्फाज के साथ आप तमाम लोगों से विदा लेता हूँ और सब लोगों को विदाई सलाम करता हूँ।

جناب احمد سعيد ملیح آبادی (مغربی بنگال) : عالی جناب چیئرمین صاحب، چھ سال پہلے اپنے اخبار کے دفتر سے اٹھ کر جہاں میری زندگی کے 60 سال گزرے تھے، تو چھ سال میں نے یہاں گزارے۔ جب میں نے اپنی صحافتی اور پبلک زندگی شروع کی تھی، تو آزادی کی لڑائی سے شروع کی تھی۔ ہم اس پیڑھی سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں، جو گزر چکی ہے اور اب ان کی یادیں باقی ہیں۔ میرے ذمہ جو کام تھا اخبار کے دفتر میں، وہ میں نے پوری دیانتداری کے ساتھ انجام دیا۔ ہم نے جو آزادی کی لڑائی شروع کی تھی، وہ لڑائی آزادی کے ساتھ ختم تو ہو گئی، لیکن ایک لڑائی اور تھی جسے ہم لڑ رہے تھے بٹھوارے سے پہلے اس دیش کی فرقہ پرستی کے خلاف، وہ لڑائی ختم نہیں ہوئی، جاری رہی، جاری ہے اور ہم اس کے لئے لڑتے رہیں اور لڑتے رہیں گے۔

میں جس وقت پارلیمنٹ میں آیا، تب بہت عزت کی بات تھی، مغربی بنگال سے، پچھمی بنگال سے وہاں کی کانگریس پارٹی نے، لیفٹ پارٹی نے، وہاں کے لیفٹ بلاک نے اور کانگریس پارٹی نے مجھے ایک انڈی-پینڈینٹ کینڈیڈیٹ کی حیثیت سے بہت ہیوی مینڈیٹ کے ساتھ، بھاری اکثریت کے ساتھ پچھمی بنگال کی اسمبلی نے منتخب کر کے یہاں بھیجا تھا۔ یہ ایک بڑے اعزاز کی بات تھی کہ

ایک آزاد ممبر کو دو پارٹیوں، کانگریس پارٹی اور لیفٹ فرنٹ کا اتنا وشواس، اتنا اعتماد حاصل ہو۔ یہ ایک عجیب اتفاق ہے کہ میری ریٹائرمنٹ سے اب پھر وہی صورت حال پیدا ہوگئی ہے کہ وہاں کی دونوں پارٹیوں، کانگریس اور لیفٹ فرنٹ نے پھر دوبارہ یہ کوشش کی کہ میں یہاں ری-الیکٹ ہو کر آ جاؤں۔ اب یہ اتفاق کی بات ہے، سیاست میں تو بہت اونچا نیچا ہوتا رہتا ہے، وہ کوشش کامیاب نہیں ہو سکی۔ مجھے اس کا کوئی ملال نہیں ہے اور مجھے اس بات کی بہت خوشی ہے کہ میں اس کو اپنے لئے بہت ہی عزت کی بات سمجھتا ہوں کہ مجھ پر ان دونوں بلاکوں، کانگریس پارٹی اور لیفٹ پارٹی نے جو 6 سال پہلے بھروسہ کیا تھا، وہ بھروسہ ابھی بھی نہیں ٹوٹا اور قائم رہا ہے۔ شاید اس کی وجہ یہ بھی ہو سکتی ہے کہ میں نے ایک آزاد ممبر کی حیثیت سے اپنی پارلیمنٹ کی ڈیوٹی کو اپنی بساط کے مطابق پورا کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے۔ میں یہاں پر ایک آزاد پنچھی کے طور پر آیا تھا اور میں یہاں آکر کسی بھی پالیٹیکل پارٹی کے پنجرے کے اندر بند نہیں ہوا۔ میں ایک آزاد پنچھی تھا اور آزاد پنچھی ہی رہا۔ اس کا ایک فائدہ بھی تھا اور ایک نقصان بھی تھا۔ فائدہ یہ تھا کہ میں جس طرح سے بولنے میں آزاد تھا، اسی طرح سے میرے اوپر کوئی پابندی بھی نہیں تھی، لیکن مجھے ایسا محسوس ہوتا تھا کہ ایک برے بھرے درخت کی طرح ہماری پارلیمنٹ ہے اور اس میں تمام پالیٹیکل پارٹیاں، نیشنل پارٹیاں، ریجنل پارٹیاں، ان کے تمام معزز ممبران، آنریبل ممبران یہاں تشریف رکھتے ہیں، ہماری پارلیمنٹ میں چاہے لوک سبھا ہو یا راجیہ سبھا ہو، میں اس کے ایک برا بھرا درخت سمجھتا ہوں۔ اس درخت کی ڈالیوں کے اوپر سبھی پارٹیوں کے ہمارے آنریبل ممبر صاحبان ہیں اور میرے جیسے اور بھی جو آزاد ممبرس یہاں تشریف رکھتے ہیں، ہم یہ سوچتے تھے کہ ہم ایک ڈال کے اوپر ایک آزاد پنچھی کی طرح اکیلے بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں اور ایک اکیلے پن کا احساس

ہوتا تھا۔ جو پارٹی کی ایک طاقت ہوتی ہے، وہ ہمارے ساتھی نہیں تھی، لیکن ایک طاقت ہمارے ساتھ ضرورت تھی اور وہ طاقت تھی، سچائی کی، بے لگام ہونے کی، کسی کا بندھوا مزدور نہ ہونے کی۔ ہم آزاد تھے، آزاد ہیں اور آزاد ہی رہیں گے۔

ہم اسی حیثیت سے یہاں آئے ہیں اور اسی حیثیت سے یہاں سے واپس جا رہے ہیں۔ جب میں یہاں داخل ہوا تھا تب یہ خیال آتا تھا کہ ہمیں یہاں بہت کچھ سیکھنے کا موقع ملے گا اور بہت کچھ سیکھا بھی۔ لیکن مجھے ایک بات کا بہت افسوس رہا کہ ہم نے اپنے بزرگوں سے جو آداب محفل سیکھے تھے، کہ بات کس طرح کی جاتی ہے، دوسرے کی بات کس طرح سے سنی جاتی ہے؟ تو ہم نے اس میں یہ محسوس کیا کہ ہم اپنی آج کی نسل کو اور پرانی پیڑھی کے لوگوں کو جو پیغام دیتے ہیں، تو ہمیں لوگ دیکھتے ہیں اور ہمیں پورا دیش دیکھنا ہے۔ جب ہم یہاں پر بولتے ہیں، جب یہاں ڈبیٹ ہوتی ہے، بحث ہوتی ہے، تو ہمیں پورا دیش دیکھنا ہے اور یہاں سے کیا میسیج جا رہا ہے، مجھے اس بات کا افسوس ضرور رہا۔ ہمارے تمام ساتھی جو اپوزیشن میں بیٹھے ہیں یا رولنگ پارٹی میں بیٹھے ہیں یا جو آزاد لوگ ہیں یا ریجنل پارٹیوں کے لوگ ہیں، ہمارے تعلقات سبھی کے ساتھ بہت اچھے رہے ہیں۔ مجھے اس بات کا بھی فخر ہے کہ میرے اس 6 سال کے پیریڈ میں بہت ہی امپورٹینٹ بل پاس ہوئے ہیں اور ان میں میرا بھی ادنیٰ سا حصہ رہا۔ یہاں پر لوک پال بل پاس ہوا، فوڈ سیکورٹی بل پاس ہوا، خواتین کے رزرویشن کا بل پاس ہو، رائٹ-ٹو-ایجوکیشن کا بل پاس ہوا۔ بہت سے بل پاس ہوئے ہیں، میں ان کو کہاں تک گنا پاؤں گا؟ لیکن افسوس بس ایک بات کا یہ رہا کہ ہم ایک اور بل پاس کرانا چاہتے تھے، لیکن وہ پاس نہیں کرا سکے۔ وہ بل یہ تھا کہ جب رنگنا تھ مشرا کی رپورٹ اس ہاؤس میں پیش کی گئی تھی، جس کے لئے سچر کمیٹی نے



کہا تھا کہ دیش کی جو سب سے بڑی مائنارٹی ہے، وہ پچھڑ کر سب سے نیچے چلی گئی ہے، اس لئے اس کو اٹھانے کے لئے ایک رزرویشن کی ضرورت ہے۔ شاید ہم یہ سوچتے تھے وہ پاس ہوگا، پر ہم وہ نہیں کرا سکے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ بات یہیں ختم نہیں ہو گئی ہے، یہ بات جاری ہے۔ آنے والے وقت میں جو لوگ یہاں آئیں گے، ابھی ہماری نئی پارلیمنٹ منتخب ہوگی، لوک سبھا منتخب ہوگی، راجیہ سبھا میں نئے لوگ آئیں گے، وہ اس بات کو محسوس کریں گے یہ جب تک سماج کے سب لوگوں کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں ہوگا، جب تک ہم جس طرح سے دیش میں امن، شانتی اور بھائی چارہ چاہتے ہیں، وہ نہیں رہے گا۔

ہم نے اپنی پوری زندگی بھائی چارے کے لئے کام کیا ہے، ہندو-مسلم اتحاد کے لئے کام کیا ہے، سب کے اتحاد کے لئے کام کیا ہے، اس لئے ہم یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ ہمارے بعد جو لوگ یہاں پر آئیں گے، وہ بھی اس کو کریں۔ مگر صرف چاہنے سے کچھ نہیں ہوتا ہے، اس کے لئے کرنا ضروری ہے۔ اس کے لئے کچھ کر کے دکھانا ہوگا اور وہ دکھانا یہ ہے کہ لوگوں کے ساتھ انصاف کیا جائے۔

چیئرمین صاحب، میں نے یہ چند باتیں آپ کے ساتھ کہی ہیں۔ آپ نے یہ باتیں توجہ دے کر سنیں اور ہمارے ساتھیوں نے بھی سنیں ہیں۔ میں آپ کا، ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب کا، لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ کا، لیڈر آف دی اپوزیشن شری ارون جیٹلی صاحب کا اور تمام ممبران کا بہت شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ میں یہاں کے اسٹاف کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں، جملہ اسٹاف کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ میں یہ امید کرتا ہوں، جیسا کہ سب لوگوں نے کہا ہے، میں بھی اس امید میں اور اس دعا میں شریک ہوں کہ آپ سب لوگ کٹھن رہیں، خوش رہیں، سکھی رہیں، اچھی طرح سے کام کریں، پارلیمنٹ کے اچھی طرح سے چلائیں۔ میں آخری بات یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ ایک بہت عزت کی جگہ ہے، اس کی عزت کو

سنبھال کر رکھئے گا تاکہ اس کی عزت میں کمی نہ آنے پائے۔ اس پر بہت سے حملے ہو رہے ہیں، ان حملوں میں آپ کو دفاع کرنا ہے، مدافعت کرنا ہے، ڈیفینڈ کرنا ہے، اس لئے آپ اس کی عزت کو قائم رکھئے گا۔ اس کی عزت قائم رہے گی تو ہندوستان میں ڈیموکریسی بھی قائم رہے گی، سیکولرزم بھی قائم رہے گا۔ میں ان الفاظ کے ساتھ آپ تمام لوگوں سے وداع لیتا ہوں اور سب لوگوں کو وداعی سلام کرتا ہوں۔

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा** (मध्य प्रदेश): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में आने के लिए, इस सदन का सदस्य बनने के लिए मेरे संगठन ने, मेरे नेतृत्व ने मुझे जो अवसर दिया, उसके लिए मैं उनके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और अपने आपको कृतार्थ महसूस करता हूँ। इस लोकतंत्र के पावन मंदिर में जब एक आराधक बनकर मैं यहां पहुंचा तो मुझे लगा कि मैं एक शिक्षार्थी हूँ। मनुष्य जीवन भर शिक्षार्थी रहता है। हम कुछ सीखेंगे, इस देश के लिए, इस देश के समाज के लिए हम कुछ करना सीखेंगे, हम कुछ कर पाएंगे और अपने जीवन को धन्य बना पाएंगे।

मनुष्य को दुर्लभ जन्म मिला है। इस दुर्लभ जन्म के पल-पल को हम कैसे सार्थक कर सकें, सफल बना सकें, इसका अवसर यदि यहां बैठकर देख पाएं और कुछ कर पाएं, तो हम अपने आपको भाग्यशाली समझेंगे। कोई निवृत्त नहीं होता है, जीवन में कहीं न कहीं सक्रिय बना रहता है। जब मैं यहां से निवृत्त होऊंगा और यदि मुझे कुछ संस्मरण लिखने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ तो अनेक बातें हैं, जो संस्मरण के रूप में लिखी जा सकती हैं। मैं कुछ बातों को रेखांकित करना चाहूंगा। जब माननीय अरुण जी के उद्बोधन होते थे, तो किस प्रकार से सार्थक, सटीक, किस समय पर कितनी बात कहनी है, आवश्यकतानुसार बोलना, तर्क के साथ, तथ्यों के साथ तर्कसंगत बात कहकर सबको प्रभावित करना, सबके मन की बात कहना, यह हमने उनसे सीखा है। हमने शासन के मुखिया से भी सीखा है कि किस प्रकार से अपने उत्तरदायित्व को, अपने कर्तव्य को बिना बोले भी पूरा किया जा सकता है। हमें उनसे यह भी सीखने को मिला है। कभी-कभी हमें यह भी अहसास हुआ, जैसे कि डॉ. मैत्रेयन से कि आवश्यकता से अधिक बोलकर भी अपनी नौका को कैसे खेया जा सकता है, पार लगाया जा सकता है, यह भी हमें सीखने को मिला, देखने को मिला। मैंने यह भी देखा कि किस तरह दिन के 12 बजे बैठकर सभी दलों ने सर्वसम्मति से, सौहार्दपूर्ण ढंग से, समन्वयपूर्ण अनेक विधेयकों को पास किया और हंसी-खुशी से, हास्य-विनोद के साथ ऐसे सारे राष्ट्रहित के मामलों को हमने मिल-जुल कर पारित किया तथा देश को सौंपा। हमने लोकतंत्र की मर्यादा को तार-तार होते हुए भी देखा। हमने जैसे दिन के 12 बजे समन्वय के साथ विधेयक पारित होते देखा, तो रात के 12 बजे न्याय की गरिमा को तार-तार होते भी देखा है और हमने अपने आपको उस समय निराश और हताश पाया है, जब हम कुछ करने में असमर्थ रहे।

साथ-ही-साथ इस लोकतंत्र के पावन मंदिर में देश के लिए कुछ करना चाहिए, समाज के लिए कुछ करना चाहिए, यह प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की भावना को अपने-अपने ढंग से व्यक्त करते हुए हमने देखा है। हरेक के मन में इस देश के प्रति निष्ठा है, श्रद्धा है, देशभक्ति की भावना है। समाज के लिए कुछ सेवा का संकल्प लेकर मैं यहां आया हूँ, इसी भाव से हर व्यक्ति अपने-अपने ढंग से अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करता रहा है। इसी दृष्टि से भारतीय जनता पार्टी का एक कार्यकर्ता होने के नाते मैंने भी यहां पर अपने कर्तव्य का निर्वहन करने का प्रयत्न किया। अपने प्रदेश के प्रति, अपने प्रदेश की जनता के हितों के लिए जो कुछ किया जा सकता है, जो कुछ कहा जा सकता है, जो बोला जा सकता है, जो पूछा जा सकता है तथा अपनी मर्यादा में रह कर शासन से जो कुछ करवाया जा सकता है, उसे करने का प्रयत्न किया है।

मैं उस भावना से भी ऊपर उठ कर एक बात अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि सदन में आने के बाद मुझे कुछ निराशा हुई, क्योंकि इस देश को आजाद कराने के पीछे जिन लोगों ने बलिदान दिया था, उनके मन में एक भावना थी कि अंग्रेजों को इस देश से जाना चाहिए, अंग्रेजी इस देश से जानी चाहिए। अंग्रेज तो चले गए, लेकिन इस सदन में मैंने अंग्रेजी का उसी रूप में बोलबाला देखा, जैसे अभी भी उन्हीं का राज हो, अंग्रेजों का राज हो। अंग्रेजी यहां पर हावी रही। अधिकांश वक्ता अंग्रेजी में बोलने में ही अपना सौभाग्य समझते रहे, अपने आपको गौरवान्वित करते रहे। अनेकता में एकता का दर्शन करने का हमको और अधिक अवसर मिलता, यदि कोई गुजराती है, तो गुजराती में बोलता, अपनी मातृभाषा में, तमिल में, तेलुगु में, कन्नड़ में, मलयालम में, पंजाबी में, उन भाषाओं में अपने विचार व्यक्त करता और शेष भारत के लोग हिन्दी में अपने विचार व्यक्त करते, तो शायद हमको उस वास्तविक अनेकता में एकता का दर्शन हो पाता, जिसे न देख कर हम निराश हुए। हो सकता है कि आगे आने वाले समय में यह भारत की विशेषता हमारे सामने आए और हम अनेक होते हुए भी एक इसी मंच पर दिखाई दें और उन देशभक्तों की भावना को कभी-न-कभी सार्थकता प्राप्त हो। हम सब लोग इस देश के शक्तिशाली, सम्मानित और गौरवशाली होने की कामना करते हैं। इस सदन में आकर हम अपने राष्ट्र को मजबूत बना सकें, अपने राष्ट्र का इस विश्व में सम्मान और गौरव बना रह सके, इसके लिए हम अपने जीवन का प्रत्येक पल बिताएं, यही भावना है। अपने कर्तव्य पर दृढ़ रहते हुए मुझे ये पंक्तियां जीवन में कुछ प्रेरणा देती रही हैं-

*"कोई बुरा कहे या अच्छा, लक्ष्मी आवे या जावे,  
लाखों वर्षों तक जीऊं या मृत्यु आज ही आ जावे,  
अथवा कोई कैसा भी भय या लालच देने आवे,  
तो भी मेरा न्याय मार्ग से कभी न पग डिगने पावे।"*

[श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा]

अपने कर्तव्य के ऊपर डटे रह कर हम इस देश के लिए कुछ कर सकें, भारत माता के प्रति समर्पित होकर अपने जीवन को समर्पित करते हुए जनसेवा में लगे रहें, इसी भावना के साथ, इन पंक्तियों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। तेरा वैभव अमर रहे मां, हम दिन चार रहें न रहें। इस सदन में जिस तरह से हम अस्थायी रूप से आए हैं, इस जगत में भी अस्थायी रूप से आए हैं, एक-न-एक दिन जाना है, लेकिन प्रत्येक पल इस देश के लिए बीते, इस समाज के लिए बीते, यही कामना लेकर हम इस सदन से जाएं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir. Eighteen years ago, in the year 1996, I had entered the House for the first time, not as a Member but as a Union Minister. The past six years have been the 'most memorable and wonderful years for me. In the last six years, I had interacted in this august House with many leading and distinguished personalities of the country. During my tenure, the House had passed several landmark Bills. Among them were the Women's Reservation Bill, the Lokpal Bill and so on.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am really grateful to you for having received your kind guidance during the last six years. On many occasions, especially just after Question Hour, I have disturbed you many times but, Sir, I did it only in the interests of my State, in the interests of my country, as also in the interests of the North-Eastern Region.

I come from the North-Eastern Region. People of the North-East are a patriotic lot. Sir, they have been facing several problems. Delhi is a long way from the North-Eastern Region. All the States in the North-East are not connected by air. The condition of roads in the Region is pathetic. Sir, the country needs to pay serious attention to the North-Eastern Region.

During my tenure, I tried to bring to the attention of the entire House the problems being faced by the people of the North-Eastern Region, as also the national problems. I am really grateful to the Members of this House, who, irrespective of the political parties they belonged to, always supported me whenever I raised the problems of the North-East in this House. I am really thankful to all the hon. Members.

I will not be here, Sir. I hope, in my absence, the hon. Members in this House would certainly take up the fight for the people of the North-Eastern

Region. I feel the North-East is the best part of our country. People of the North-Eastern Region are patriotic. Recently, many incidents have occurred in Delhi. A student from Arunachal Pradesh studying here in Delhi was killed. A 14-year old Manipuri girl was raped. I always tried to draw the attention of the House to these problems. Please pay some attention to this issue and send a message to the entire North-Eastern Region people that they are not alone and that the entire nation, including the Parliament, stood by them. I belong to the Opposition party. I am greatly thankful to the Leader of the Opposition, Jaitleyji, for his guidance, cooperation. He inspired me a lot. Arunji, I never forget some of your landmark speeches, outstanding speeches, you delivered in this House.

Sir, this is the best democratic institution of the country. As a student of political thought, I came to this House to learn many things. In the six-years tenure, definitely, I learnt many things. Among the many lessons, unity is the greatest lesson. Inside the House, we always fight for redressal of our problems. But, outside the House, in the Central Hall, we sit together irrespective of the political party we belong to. Though belonging to various political parties, I believe, as we sit together in the Central Hall, if we sit in this House also in the interest of the country, in the interest of the integrity of the country, in the interest of the women of this country, in the interest of the economy of the country, all laws should be passed. Then, definitely, we can fight together. I hope, then, the country would be greatly benefited. This is the democratic institution.

Sir, this is not the time to speak too much. I am grateful to all of you. Mr. Secretary-General, along with you I thank the entire staff and officers who have given me huge support in my tenure. I am really grateful to all of you. I convey my best wishes to all of you and I also seek blessings from everybody. Sir, I conclude my speech, thank you very much.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my sincere thanks to you for having given me the opportunity to express my views today at this farewell function. I started my life as a primary school teacher. Later I became an advocate. For fifteen years, I had been in judiciary. Thereafter, I was head of a State as the Governor. The final opportunity that came to me was to be in this august House as a Member of Rajya Sabha.

For the last six years, on various occasions, I have made some points. An occasion came where I have to express some very important points and I am going

[Shri M. Rama Jois]

to refer to them. The first point is, I have read a book called, 'My Picture of Free India' by Mahatma Gandhi. He said, "For being a democrat, the first lesson to be learnt is discipline." That is of utmost importance. Shri C. Subramaniam—who is a Bharat Ratna, was the President of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan and I was the Vice-President of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan at Bangalore— He once said, "In the 50s there used to be only one person standing and speaking. Never there used to be any disturbance." That type of discipline has to be maintained both in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. This is what Bharat Ratna Shri C. Subramaniam has said.

On the first occasion where I expressed some points was when a proposal came on splitting the Supreme Court and the High Courts into benches. On that, I quoted the 14th Report of the Law Commission by M.C. Setalvad and pointed out, "Shri Setalvad said that if there is a High Court, there must be Chief Justice. The Supreme Court must be only in one place. Therefore, splitting of the High Courts and the Supreme Court into benches was not desirable and not in the best interests." In most cases, the demand is only because of political or other considerations. In the interest of administration of justice, the Supreme Court must be at one place and the High Court must be at one place with the Chief Justice working there.

On another occasion, I spoke about corruption. Corruption has spread into all walks of life, and we must fight against corruption. I had expressed my views on this in my speech made on 27th July, 2009.

The other important point is regarding the President's Address. What I found was, when I came here, on the President's Address there were 1,500 or 2,000 regrets being expressed against it. I have gone through the book titled 'My Presidential Years' written by Shri R. Venkataraman, in which he had expressed the view how the President's Speech is actually the Prime Minister's speech, and it should only be referred to. There should be discussion and debate on the Prime Minister's speech, but, unfortunately, there are hundreds of amendments with regrets being expressed. I have stated that there should be a Motion of Thanks to the President unanimously, and let there be a discussion on the topics raised in the Prime Minister's Speech referred to in.

Another thing I found was about not implementing Devanagari Script. In fact, when Independence came, on 15th August, 1947, I changed my signature from

Kannada to Devanagari, and I thought that Devanagari would become very popular and Hindi would be our *lingua franca*. Unfortunately, even after 60 years, English is still continuing.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: You are still speaking in English.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: I have moved a Private Member's Bill in which I have said that at primary level, Devanagari Script should be made compulsory for all the citizens of this country, not the language. Whether you learn Hindi or not, it is left to you, but Devanagari Script is a must for all. After that Bill was introduced, in the Nagari Lipi Sammelan they invited me for addressing them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: The first principle, 'nation first, and everything else should be next', should be the policy of every individual. But, unfortunately, as far as corruption is concerned, I would like to say one thing. I never go to cinema, but I remember the song, 'प्यार किया तो डरना क्या'। Today, unfortunately, the situation is, 'रिश्तत लिया तो डरना क्या'। ऐसा हो गया है। This is very unfortunate state of affairs.

Sir, as far as articles 47 and 39 are concerned, according to me, the Constitution has to be implemented honestly. The first thing in article 47 is, total prohibition of consumption of intoxicating liquor. Mahatma Gandhi said he preferred even a ban on liquor to freedom. But, unfortunately, Mahatma Gandhi's dream is totally defeated. Article 47 is not implemented. Today, a number of students, particularly in colleges, are addicted to alcohol. Their number ranges between 75 per cent to 85 per cent.

Sir, article 39 says that childhood and youth shall be protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment. But, unfortunately, that is not done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: When the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill came, I pointed out that mutual fidelity and love is the dharma to be observed by husband and wife throughout their lives. But, unfortunately, that is not being done. Family is considered as a fundamental unit. The Universal Declaration of Human

[Shri M. Rama Jois]

Rights says that it is the duty of the State to ensure that family is protected because family is the only institution which can produce future good citizens. Unfortunately, no steps have been taken to strengthen family. On the other hand, every amendment is made only to split the family.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I appeal to hon. Member to conclude so that others can also get a chance.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: National Unity is of utmost importance. Unfortunately, communal riots take place. Once a communal riot takes place, what is done is, make some speeches, pay some compensation and forget it. On 30th August last year, I had given a Resolution titled National Reconciliation for a Communal Riot Free India. I have given what are the disputes arising between the different communities and how they should be solved. Very rightly my friend said, always we have been praying... हम करें राष्ट्र आराधन तन से, मन से, धन से, तन-मन-धन-जीवन से। My friend has already quoted which I wanted to quote... तेरा वैभव अमर रहे मां, हम दिन चार रहें न रहें। My life is ephemeral but Bharat Mata's life is eternal. Therefore, everyone should work for strengthening it. Mahatma Gandhi started Quit India Movement on 9th August, 1942. But, today, unfortunately, everywhere there is 'split India' movement. That we are seeing even here about splitting India into different States and all that. We must consider the whole country from North to South as one and we are all children of Bharat Mata. That is the view expressed by Mahatma Gandhi in his book "My Picture of Free India". Thank you for giving me this opportunity. Though I got few opportunities and during those what are the most important things in the interest of the nation, I have mentioned, I hope that in the coming days these ideas will come into effect and in the House we will see, the President's Address particularly is very brief referring to the policy of the Government. There should be a discussion on policy and not expressing regret to the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Please conclude. Others are waiting to speak. Please conclude.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: About Aadhar, opportunity was not given to me. I requested you. You gave me an opportunity. I gave the Special Mention and wrote a representation to the Standing Committee. But unfortunately, parliamentary proceedings have been 'circumvented' and it is being implemented by an Executive



Order. It is a very unfortunate thing. That should not happen. Parliamentary supremacy should prevail. Thank you.

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह** (झारखंड): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं जब हाउस में आया था, तब मैंने मेडन स्पीच दी थी, उस समय आपने घंटी नहीं बजाई थी। आज मैं विदाई भाषण दे रहा हूँ, मुझे आशा है आप घंटी नहीं बजाएंगे। मेरा भाषण बहुत लम्बा-चौड़ा नहीं होगा, लेकिन इस विदाई समारोह में आपसे भी उचित न्याय मिलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

मैं अपनी भारतीय जनता पार्टी, पार्टी के सभी शीर्ष नेताओं तथा खासकर अरुण जेटली जी का कृपापात्र हूँ कि उन्हीं के प्रयास से मेरा कटा हुआ टिकट मुझे पुनः प्राप्त हुआ और मैं इस उच्च सदन में पहुँचा। मैं उनको कोटि-कोटि धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि मुझे पुनः यह टिकट प्राप्त हुआ। उस समय राजनाथ सिंह जी हमारी पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय उपाध्यक्ष थे और वे झारखंड के प्रभारी थे। उनका भी सराहनीय सहयोग मिला। हम अपने झारखंड के नेता श्री अर्जुन मुंडा जी, स्वर्गीय कैलाशपति मिश्र जी और श्री पशुपतिनाथ सिंह को भी बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मुझे इस हाउस में भेजने का बहुत श्रेय उन लोगों से भी प्राप्त हुआ।

पार्लियामेंट न्याय का मंदिर है और इसे टैम्पल ऑफ़ डेमोक्रेसी कहते हैं। यहां देश के गरीबों के हित में तथा देशहित में कानून बनाए जाते हैं। कानून बहुत बनते हैं, लेकिन उनका इम्प्लिमेंटेशन नहीं होता और पुनः कानून बनाए जाते हैं। यह बहुत दुखद बात है। हम लोग किसान परिवार से आते हैं, कृषक हैं, देहात से आते हैं और किसान के बेटे हैं। मैंने कई बार प्रश्न भी किया था कि किसानों के लिए पार्लियामेंट में छोटी डिबेट होनी चाहिए, किसान के लिए अलग बजट होना चाहिए। मैं तो आज पार्लियामेंट से विदा हो रहा हूँ। हमारे जो यहां पार्लियामेंटेरियन हैं, जो सदस्य रहेंगे, उनसे मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वे सब इस बात को आगे बढ़ाएं। अगर किसानों पर हम स्पेशल डिबेट करेंगे तो भारत के 80 परसेंट किसान इस बात को जानेंगे कि हम लोगों ने संसद में जिसको अपना प्रतिनिधि चुनकर भेजा है, वे हमारी चिंता भी करते हैं। आए दिन पार्लियामेंट की अवधि दिन-पर-दिन कम होती जा रही है। हम लड़ने-झगड़ने में पार्लियामेंट का समय बर्बाद करते हैं। जनता देखती है तथा इस बात को कहती है कि हमारे एम.पी.ज. सदन में सिर्फ लड़ाई-झगड़ा करते हैं और काम कम करते हैं। हम इसको कैसे कम करें, अपने पार्लियामेंट के समय का कैसे उपयोग करें, इसकी चिंता सब को करनी चाहिए। इसके लिए अगर कोई कानून बनाने की जरूरत हो, तो बनाना चाहिए। हम भी अनुशासित रहें, यह भी हमें सीखना होगा। अभी एक विधेयक आया था जो राज्य सभा से पारित हो गया। इसमें लोक सभा, राज्य सभा में महिलाओं को आरक्षण देने की बात हो रही थी। पंचायत में आरक्षण है महिलाओं के लिए, लेकिन विधान सभा, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में यह व्यवस्था नहीं है। हम इसको कैसे करें। देश में 50 परसेंट महिलाओं की आबादी है, हम इनको कैसे न्याय दें, इस पर भी आने वाले समय में विचार करना चाहिए। मैं इस विषय को उनके ऊपर छोड़कर जाता हूँ। हम जिस राज्य से आते हैं, हर एक राज्य का आर्थिक स्रोत बहुत ही कम होता है। हम झारखंड राज्य से आते हैं, हमारा राज्य खनिज

[श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह]

सम्पदा युक्त प्रदेश है। उस खनिज सम्पदा पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का राज है। हम आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़ जाते हैं। इसलिए हम केन्द्र सरकार से आज के इस भाषण द्वारा आग्रह करेंगे कि राज्य सरकार को थोड़ी छूट दी जाए, ताकि उनको अपने राज्य की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत करने तथा उसका विकास करने में मदद मिले। मैं इस पार्लियामेंट में अपने अध्यक्ष का, उपाध्यक्ष का, अपनी पार्टी के राज्य सभा के नेता का, अपने उपनेता का और इस हाऊस में उपस्थित भारत के विभिन्न प्रदेशों से आए हुए सभी जनप्रतिनिधियों का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। अपनी इस विदाई में मैं सभी को बॉय-बॉय, टा-टा करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I join you and other Members of this august House in bidding farewell to those colleagues of ours who will be retiring very soon.

Sir, this august House is, in many ways, a unique institution. It is a Council of States and a House of Elders. And, in both capacities, it has a great many things to teach those individuals who have the privilege or who acquire the privilege of being its Members. As I said, our retiring colleagues will be entering in a different phase of their life. Some, of course, will be coming back to this House. Some have already come back. And, others, probably, would also attempt a go at membership of the other august House. But even those who do not take that route, have great many contributions to make in public service. Public Service is much more than being a Member of Parliament. The experience that our retiring colleagues will gain or have gained will be of immense help to them in dealing with other issues in public life.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, India is a country of great diversity, of great complexity. It is also one of the most ancient living civilisations. What is it that kept us going? I recall Dr. Muhammad Iqbal once saying,

"मिट गए मिस्र, यूनान और रोमां,  
लेकिन कायम है अब तक हस्ती हमारी।  
कुछ बात है कि हस्ती, मिटती नहीं हमारी,  
सदियों रहा है दुश्मन, दौरे जमां हमारा।"

As I listen to the speeches in this august House today, I do get a feeling that there is something which unites the people of India regardless of the caste, creed or political affiliation they may belong to, and that is a commitment to the

sense of being Indian. Indianness is what keeps this country together. Therefore, I join all other colleagues in bidding farewell to our retiring colleagues. I wish them Godspeed, I wish them best of luck and I sincerely hope that whatever mode of living they may be entering in, they will have a successful inning in their new avocation. With these words, I once again join you and other colleagues in saying farewell to our retiring colleagues.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we now take up pending business.

Shri Mallikarjun Kharge.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मिस्टर डिप्टी-चेयरमैन, हमारी एक आपत्ति है, एक पॉइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है ...(व्यवधान)...

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**(A) GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION**

**Recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the  
Railway Convention Committee, 2009**

**(B) THE INTERIM BUDGET (RAILWAYS) 2014-15**

**(C) GOVERNMENT BILLS**

**The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2014**

**and**

**The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2014**

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the recommendations contained in Paras 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85 and 86 of the Sixth Report of the Railway Convention Committee (2009), appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues, etc., which was laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 8th May, 2013."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nareshji, what is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Prime Minister, please respond.

...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, रेल मंत्रालय और भारत सरकार की एक परंपरा रही है कि अगर भारत सरकार की किसी योजना का शुभारंभ होता है, तो उसमें लोकल एम.पी. को ज्वॉइन कराया जाता है ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: My Chief Minister has written a letter to the Prime Minister regarding attacks on fishermen by the Lankan Navy. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Prime Minister, please respond. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरी इस पर आपत्ति है। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर हमारी मांग पर कोई योजना का शुभारंभ करने इनके मंत्री गए, लेकिन वहां लोकल एम.पी. को भी नहीं बुलाया, लोकल एम.एल.एल.ए. को नहीं बुलाया गया। यह किस तरह की बात हुई?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. That is for the Government, not for the Chairman to take care of.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम ऐसे नहीं मानेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2014-15 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration. ...(Interruptions)..."

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह कांग्रेस की संपत्ति नहीं होगी। रेल मंत्री जी को सब को बुलाना चाहिए था। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, हमारी घोर आपत्ति है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I also beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2013-14 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, इमरजेंसी लागू कर दीजिए और सब पास करा लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**5.00 P.M.**

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I lay my statement on the Table of the House.

\* Sir, the Vote On Account' Demand for Grants for 2014-15 cover expenditure for first four months amounting to about Rs. 1,05,851 crore.

The Supplementary Demands for Grants for the current year are being obtained to cover increase in expenditure on fuel, operating expenses on rolling stock, pension, higher dividend liability due to increase in the rate of dividend from 4% to 5% and additional Gross Budgetary Support of Rs. 1,000 crore extended by the Central Government to Railways for National Projects and some other important projects.

Issue has been raised about negative balances in Funds during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12. It is correct that Railways had to face the problem of deficit in these two years due to heavy impact of Pay Commission and fall in earnings due to slowdown of the economy. Since expenditure could not be estimated accurately, the deficit position could not be reflected in the Budget of the respective years. But it was duly reflected in the Final Accounts of the respective years and Budget of subsequent years. I wish to remind the hon. Members that a loan of Rs. 3,000 crore had to be availed from the Central Government to tide over this temporary phase of deficit. Railways not only repaid the full loan along with interest in 2012-13 but also improved the Fund Balances to positive Rs. 2,391 crore. In fact, these balances are estimated to improve to Rs. 8,019 crore at the end of the current fiscal and further to Rs. 12,728 crore in 2014-15.

I must assure the august House that the Budget Estimates for 2014-15 are entirely realistic and achievable. The growth in earnings is kept at 14.4% and in order to meet the higher requirement for fuel, additional staff recruitments, better maintenance of coaches and stations, the Ordinary Working Expenses have been kept sufficiently higher by Rs.13,589 crore. The stress will be on maintaining strict control over expenditure, confining spending on the key operation and maintenance areas identified in the budget, and no wastages will be permitted. I am happy to inform the House that as a result of measures proposed, Railways have been able to provide a healthy increase of 43% in the internal resource component of the plan over Revised Estimates.

The Fund Balances will cross Rs. 12,700 crore to provide much needed financial stability to Railways. Yet, as evidence of a stronger bottom line, the Operating Ratio is targeted to improve by 1% over 2013-14 to 89.8%.

Concern has been expressed about deterioration of the Operating Ratio. While the

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\*Laid on the Table of the House.

[Shri Mallikarjun Kharge]

ratio did deteriorate between the years, 2008-09 to 2011-12, it is projected to be at 90.8% in the current year and will improve by another 1 % in 2014-15. The projection is based on realistic and credible estimation, and I am confident of achieving this improvement. The improvement in Operating Ratio will mean that I will be able to provide enhanced resources for safety, modernization and passenger amenities.

The concept of premium trains has been very well received. The trial run on Delhi Mumbai route was very successful. The proposal to run another 17 such Jai Hind Express Premium trains will provide facility of confirmed travel to those people who have to travel at short notice and are willing to pay more. These sectors have been identified based on continuous long waitlist of passengers throughout the year. No normal train running at present would be withdrawn, and these trains will be additional. Jai Hind trains will in fact release space on the existing trains on these routes for the regular passengers who still want to travel on other existing trains on normal fare. This will only enhance the rail travel facility for the masses.

I would like to inform the August House that Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has recently approved the new line from Ajmer to Sawai Madhopur via Tonk. This project was announced in the reply to the Budget Speech 2013-14. This new line project will be taken up soon.

I have also received requests from public representatives for creation of new Railway Divisions. Taking into account these representations, various studies and reports in this regard and keeping in view the commissioning of New Lines/Gauge Conversions and consequent operational requirements of the Railways, it has been decided to create three new divisions, *viz.* Silchar, Gulbarga and Jammu.

I have also received requests for the following new trains:

- i. Bareilly- Badaun Passenger (Daily).
- ii. Bikaner - Yesvantpur (Bi-weekly).
- iii. Mumbai - Gorakhpur *via* Mau (Weekly).
- iv. Bangalore - Chamrajnagar Fast Passenger (Daily).
- v. Intercity train from Faizabad to Kanpur Anwarganj (Daily).
- vi. Kanpur - Allahabad *via* Lalganj (Daily).
- vii. Chickmagalur- Yesvantpur Fast Passenger (Daily).

A request for extension of Allahabad - Faizabad Intercity Express up to Mankapur and a request for increase in frequency of Delhi-Hoshiarpur Express train No. 14011/14012 to daily.

I propose to include these items in my Budget proposals.

*The questions were proposed.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall put the Resolution moved by the Minister to vote. The question is:—

"That this House approves the recommendations contained in Paras 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85 and 86 of the Sixth Report of the Railway Convention Committee (2009), appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues etc., which was laid down on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 8th May, 2013."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2014. The question is:—

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2014-15 for the purpose of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

*... (Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, we want discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you should allow discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, आप मेरी बात ही नहीं सुन रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mallikarjun Kharge to move that the Bill be returned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

[Shri Mallikarjun Kharge]

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, डिस्कशन ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Motion regarding the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2014 for consideration. The question is:—

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2013-14 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

*...(Interruptions)...*

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): सर, यह क्या हो रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mallikarjun Kharge to move that the Bill be returned. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

*...(Interruptions)...*

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

The House then adjourned at two minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 19th February, 2014.