

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

Fifteenth Lok Sabha  
(Eleventh Session)



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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Friday, August 17, 2012/Sravana 26, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Madam, What is happening in the country ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, let us take up Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat and listen to me. This is a serious issue. We have received notices of adjournment motion in this regard.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Lalu ji, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, please keep quiet, nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Transmission and Distribution Losses

\*101. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:  
SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of transmission and distribution (T&D) losses reported during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and the extent to which these losses raise the cost of power;

(b) whether Smart Grid Projects aimed at bringing down such losses are being implemented by various State Governments;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of their implementation, State and Project-wise;

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred on such projects, financial assistance provided by the Union Government for such projects along with the extent to which T&D losses are likely to be reduced as a result thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for strengthening the works relating to research and development in power generation, transmission and distribution sector?

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): (a) Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) Losses which include transmission and distribution losses, for the States and UTs, for the year 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 as per PFC's report are given at enclosed Statement. Audited data for determining AT&C losses for the current year is not available. High AT&C losses do result in higher cost of power to end users.

(b) to (d) India Smart Grid Task Force constituted by Ministry of Power has recommended taking up Smart Grid Pilots to test various functionalities like demand side management, peak load management, outage management, integration of renewables into the grid etc. including reduction in AT&C losses. On the basis of these recommendation, proposals for Smart Grid Pilots from

State Utilities were invited and 14 proposals have been shortlisted. Decision on implementation of these pilots would be taken on continuation of R-APDRP and the availability of funds under R-APDRP in 12th Plan.

(e) R&D policy of the Government is to promote R&D project that help the nation become self-reliant in technology. The R&D activities under Ministry of Power are undertaken by central public sector undertakings. The Government is funding National Perspective Plan for R&D in Indian power sector, Research Scheme on Power and several research projects of Central Power Research

Institute. In the Thermal Generation sector work being done is in the areas of stabilization of super critical units of 660 MW capacity, efficiency improvement of thermal power plants, control instrumentation etc. In the area of hydro generation, NHPC and other Hydro utilities alongwith BHEL have contributed in improving turbine design. In the transmission field, 800 kV DC has been introduced. Introduction of 1200 kV level high voltage AC System has been developed indigenously by Powergrid under public private partnership. These technologies will increase the stability of the System, apart from improving generation and transmission efficiency.

**Statement**

Region	State	Utility	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	34.37	43.92	47.44	
	Bihar Total		34.37	43.92	47.44	
	Jharkhand	JSEB	54.16	10.21	46.79	
	Jharkhand Total		54.16	10.21	46.79	
	Odisha		CESCO	46.84	39.98	45.54
			NESCO	38.90	36.70	38.47
			SESCO	50.59	51.00	54.12
			WESCO	37.55	37.58	43.84
	Odisha Total		42.20	39.70	44.35	
	Sikkim	Sikkim PD	46.81	55.36	51.96	
	Sikkim Total		46.81	55.36	51.96	
	West Bengal	WBSEDCL	25.81	33.24	27.40	
	West Bengal Total		25.81	33.24	27.40	
	Eastern Total			36.64	33.94	38.24
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	60.15	58.82	61.45	
	Arunachal Pradesh Total		60.15	58.82	61.45	
	Assam		CAEDCL	39.36		
			LAEDCL	29.23		
			UAEDCL	31.42		
			APDCL		29.31	29.19
Assam Total		32.68	29.31	29.19		

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Manipur	Manipur PD	81.32	47.55	40.17
	Manipur Total		81.32	47.55	40.17
	Meghalaya	MeSEB	43.37	48.77	
		MeECL			51.63
	Meghalaya Total		43.37	48.77	51.63
	Mizoram	Mizoram PD	41.08	38.95	41.00
	Mizoram Total		41.08	38.95	41.00
	Nagaland	Nagaland PD	44.12	46.16	50.07
	Nagaland Total		44.12	46.16	50.07
	Tripura	TSECL	31.91	29.16	34.48
	Tripura Total		31.91	29.16	34.48
North Eastern Total			40.70	36.23	37.33
Northern	Delhi	BSES Rajdhani	20.59	19.83	15.80
		BSES Yamuna	13.73	28.63	18.13
		NDPL	17.64	15.68	13.75
	Delhi Total		17.92	20.78	15.76
	Haryana	DHBVNL	32.60	28.11	26.29
		UHBVNL	34.00	30.58	29.85
	Haryana Total		33.29	29.32	28.02
	Himachal Pradesh	HPSEB	12.85	18.46	35.48
		HPSEB Ltd.			12.22
	Himachal Pradesh Total		12.85	18.46	15.72
	Jammu & Kashmir	J&K PDD	69.05	70.44	72.86
	Jammu & Kashmir Total		69.05	70.44	72.86
	Punjab	PSEB	18.51	17.73	
		PSPCL			17.47
	Punjab Total		18.51	17.73	17.47
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	31.28	33.04	26.80
		JDVVNL	30.19	31.51	23.73
		JVVNL	28.40	26.70	22.66
	Rajasthan Total		29.83	30.07	24.19



1	2	3	4	5	6
	Uttar Pradesh	DVVN	28.25	49.62	55.39
		KESCO	53.44	51.66	44.11
		MVVN	29.90	37.58	37.57
		Pash VVN	29.38	27.68	31.61
		Poorv VVN	49.75	27.86	40.43
	Uttar Pradesh Total		35.04	35.73	40.29
	Uttarakhand	UT PCL	39.89	28.35	28.48
	Uttarakhand Total		39.89	28.35	28.48
Northern Total			29.96	29.66	28.91
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	14.24	17.93	20.56
		APEPDCL	10.26	9.69	14.51
		APNPDCL	14.37	18.52	16.07
		APSPDCL	11.36	16.63	14.20
	Andhra Pradesh Total		12.99	16.43	17.50
	Karnataka	BESCOM	19.17	21.10	22.75
		CHESCOM	25.33	28.21	28.73
		GESCOM	38.80	38.05	25.75
		HESCOM	33.90	28.51	26.22
		MESCOM	14.01	18.40	13.75
	Karnataka Total		24.94	25.34	23.71
	Kerala	KSEB	21.61	14.90	14.09
	Kerala Total		21.61	14.90	14.09
	Puducherry	Puducherry PD	18.47	19.35	14.43
	Puducherry Total		18.47	19.35	14.43
	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	14.39	18.87	19.90
	Tamil Nadu Total		14.39	18.87	19.90
Southern Total			16.92	19.05	19.26
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	30.46		
		CSPDCL	38.29	36.28	28.64
	Chhattisgarh Total		32.73	36.28	28.64
	Goa	Goa PD	21.69	6.12	14.08
	Goa Total		21.69	6.12	14.08

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Gujarat	DGVCL	16.11	15.23	13.08
		MGVCL	14.98	15.27	14.83
		PGVCL	31.78	32.35	26.75
		UGVCL	16.31	18.89	7.20
	Gujarat Total		22.04	22.81	16.89
	Madhya Pradesh	MP Madhya Kshetra VVCL	50.24	42.26	43.95
		MP Paschim Kshetra VVCL	36.38	36.16	31.12
		MP Purv Kshetra VVCL	55.84	46.11	37.99
	Madhya Pradesh Total		46.61	41.03	37.28
	Maharashtra	MSEDCL	31.19	25.02	23.30
	Maharashtra Total		31.19	25.02	23.30
	Western Total		31.64	28.02	24.44
	Grand Total		27.37	26.58	26.15

Note: AT&C Losses for Sikkim PD (for 2008-09 to 2010-11), APSPDCL (for 2009-10 and 2010-11) and BSES Rajdhani (for 2010-11) include transmission losses since the figure for transmission losses is not available.

Note: Collection efficiency for J&K PDD for 2008-09 to 2010-11 has been calculated based on figures for revenue realised available in Resource Plan.

Note: TANGEDCO operational *w.e.f* 1st November 2010. The complete information for calculation of AT&C losses is not available.

### **Dispute over Petroleum Block**

\*102. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:  
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the Chinese claim over a Vietnamese petroleum block under exploration by an Indian entity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Vietnam has contested the Chinese claim on the grounds that all the blocks offered by China for global bidding including Block No. 128 currently under exploration by the Indian entity, fall in the Exclusive Economic Zone and is in accordance with the UN Convention on the Law of Sea;

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

(e) whether India has also countered the Chinese claim at the recently held ASEAN Regional Forum meet in Cambodia staking its claim for access to resources in accordance with the principles of International Law; and

(f) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (f) On June 23, 2012, China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) issued a notification offering nine blocks in the South China Sea for foreign collaboration. This includes part of a Block currently with ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) in collaboration with a Vietnamese company. OVL has been engaged in exploration activity in the South China Sea since 1988. India has clearly conveyed that its hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation projects in the South China Sea off the coast of Vietnam are purely commercial in nature and have no political connotation. India has on several occasions reiterated its position that it supports freedom of navigation, right of passage and access to resources in accordance with accepted principles of international

law. These principles should be respected by all. Sovereignty disputes in the South China Sea must be resolved peacefully by the countries concerned in accordance with international law and practice.

### **Fees/Charges at Airports**

\*103. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) has received requests from various airports including the Mumbai airport to enhance the different types of fees charged by them from the customers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decisions taken thereon airport-wise;

(c) whether the Delhi International Airport Pvt. Limited has increased airport user charges and levied development fee on passengers on both domestic and international routes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Airport Authority of India has also been permitted to levy user development fee on both arriving and departing domestic and international passengers at certain airports including the new Kolkata and Chennai airports and if so, the details thereof including the rates of such fee/charges, airport-wise along with the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken to withdraw the hike effected in the fees/charges at various airports including the Delhi airport to protect the interests of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) has received proposals from major airports including Mumbai Airport, seeking determination of multi-year tariff for various aeronautical services being rendered by them. These proposals have come from 08 Airports Authority of India (AAI) managed airports namely Ahmedabad, Calicut, Chennai, Guwahati, Jaipur, Kolkata, Lucknow, Thiruvananthapuram, and privately managed 5 airports namely Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Kochi, Mumbai and Delhi.

The Multi Year Tariff proposal received from Delhi airport have since been disposed of by AERA. The details of tariff approved are at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. AERA has also determined Development Fee (DF) in respect of Delhi airport @ Rs. 200/- per embarking domestic passenger and Rs. 1300/- per embarking international passenger (exclusive of statutory levies, if any) *w.e.f.* 01.12.2011.

(e) Yes, Madam. AAI has also been allowed to levy User Development Fee (UDF) only from the embarking passengers, both domestic and international, at Jaipur, Thiruvananthapuram, Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Udaipur, Trichy, Vizag, Mangalore and Varansi airports. The details are at enclosed Statement-II. AERA has not yet determined UDF in respect of Kolkata and Chennai airports.

(f) The tariff/charges with regard to Delhi airport are determined by the AERA. The Orders of AERA are quasi-judicial and appealable before Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal (AERAAT). The Federation of Indian Airlines (FIA) has preferred to approach Hon'ble Delhi High Court under Article 226 and 227 of the Constitution of India for interim relief against the Order of AERA with reference to Delhi Airport and the matter is subjudice.

### **Statement I**

*Details of Aeronautical Charges (Revised Rate for Financial Year 2012-2013 w.e.f. 15th May 2012 and revised rate for Financial Year 2013-2014 w.e.f. 01st April 2013)*

Revenue Head	Domestic/ International	Criteria	Revised Rate (2012-13) w.e.f 15th May 2012	Revised Rate (2013-14) w.e.f. 01st April 2013
1	2	3	4	5
Landing per Metric Tonne	Domestic	Less Than 100 MT	281.82	301.55
		More than 100 MT	378.75	405.26

1	2	3	4	5	
	International	Less Than 100 MT	551.03	589.61	
		More than 100 MT	740.52	792.36	
Parking/Metric Tonne		Less Than 100 MT	13.23	14.15	
		More than 100 MT	17.52	18.74	
Housing/Metric Tonne		Less Than 100 MT	26.46	28.31	
		More than 100 MT	35.04	37.49	
UDF/Passenger	Domestic	Arriving	Short Haul-INR	195.80	207.32
			Short Haul-USD	\$3.86	\$4.09
			Long Haul-INR	391.60	414.65
			Long Haul-USD	\$7.73	\$8.18
		Departing	Short Haul-INR	231.40	245.02
			Short Haul-USD	\$4.57	\$4.84
			Long Haul-INR	462.80	490.04
			Long Haul-USD	\$9.14	\$9.67
	International	Arriving	Short Haul-INR	436.10	461.77
			Short Haul-USD	\$8.61	\$9.11
			Medium Haul-INR	699.97	741.16
			Medium Haul-USD	\$13.82	\$14.63
			Long Haul-INR	881.10	932.95
			Long Haul-USD	\$17.39	\$18.42
		Departing	Short Haul-INR	534.00	565.43
			Short Haul-USD	\$10.54	\$11.16
			Medium Haul-INR	845.50	895.26
			Medium Haul-USD	\$16.69	\$17.67
			Long Haul-INR	1068.00	1130.85
			Long Haul-USD	\$21.08	\$22.32
CUTE Counter Charges	Domestic	Per Departing Flight	500	500	
	International		1500	1500	
Fuel Throughput charges	Domestic/ International	Per Kilo litre	Increased to 643.15 <i>w.e.f</i> 01.04.2012	688.17	

**Statement II***Details of levy of UDF at AAI's Managed airports in the Country.*

Sl. No.	Airport	Rate of UDF per embarking passenger		Period of time	Effective date of levy of UDF
		Domestic	International		
1.	Trivandrum	Nil	Rs. 575/-*	15 Years	01.03.2011
2.	Ahmedabad	Rs. 110/-	Rs. 415/-	10 Years	01.09.2010
3.	Udaipur	Rs. 150/-	-	13 Years and 8 months	15.06.2010
4.	Amritsar	Rs. 150/-	Rs. 910/-	10 Years	15.06.2010
5.	Varanasi	Rs. 150/-	Rs. 975/-	20 Years	
6.	Vizag (Vishakhapatnam)	Rs. 150/-	-	15 Years and 3 months	15.06.2010
7.	Trichy	Rs. 150/-	Rs. 360/-	10 Years	15.06.2010
8.	Jaipur	Rs. 150/-	Rs. 1000/-	15 Years	01.01.2010
9.	Mangalore	Rs. 150/-	Rs. 825/-	10 Years	01.09.2010

**Non Communicable Diseases**

\*104. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey/study on high incidence, prevalence and morbidity attributable to Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs), particularly cancer, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases across the country;

(b) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof indicating the estimated number of people presently suffering from NCDs and those died therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) the programmes being implemented by the Government to provide free/affordable treatment to the needy patients along with the funds allocated and spent thereunder during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has periodically assessed and monitored the performance of these programmes; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof along with the further measures taken/proposed by the Government to curb the rising incidences of NCDs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) conducts studies on incidence and prevalence of different diseases. According to the Disease Burden study on Non-communicable Diseases by ICMR in 2006, the number of estimated cases and prevalence for Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD) and Diabetes Mellitus are as under:

Disease	Number of cases (in lakhs)	No. of deaths (in lakhs)	Prevalence Per thousand
IHD	224	5.5	37.00
Diabetes	378	1.0	62.47

Another study on cancer under the National Cancer Registry Programme of Indian Council of Medical Research provides estimates of the number of cancer patients in India. The prevalence of Cancer is estimated at about 28 lakhs with a fresh incidence of about 11 lakh

patients being identified every year. About 5 lakh deaths per year have been estimated. The figures for the last three years are as under:

Year	2009	2010	2011
Estimated number of Cancer Cases	10,14,010	10,31,166	10,44,242
Estimated number of Cancer deaths	5,14,468	5,24,911	5,35,767

State-wise data for prevalence and mortality is not maintained centrally.

(c) The Government of India had launched a National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 covering 100 districts in 21 States during 2010-2012 of the 11th Five Year Plan. Under this programme, opportunistic screening has been started under which 91 lakh people have been screened. Those suspected of diabetes/hypertension are referred to higher

centres for further management. Under NPCDCS, every district is supported with Rs. 50,000/- per month for essential drugs for diabetes and hypertension and upto Rs. 1,00,000/- per annum for 100 patients for chemotherapy drugs. This is in addition to drugs made available through other central and state programmes/schemes. Needy persons are also supported through Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) and Health Minister's Discretionary Funds. State-wise funds allocated under NPCDCS for drugs as per norm given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The implementation of NPCDCS is periodically assessed. A review meeting was held under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare in November, 2011. Four regional review meetings were also held, one each at Bhopal, Chandigarh, Bangalore and Kolkata in December, 2011. A national review meeting of state programme officers was held on 6th July, 2012. Regular monitoring is done at different levels.

(e) Extension on the programme to cover all districts in a phased manner is envisaged during the 12th Five Year Plan.

### Statement

*Release during the Financial Year ended 31.03.2012 Name of Programme-Cancer*

Sl. No.	Name of States	Cancer		Total (Rs. in Lakh)	CVD Drugs & Consumables @Rs. 6.00 Lakh Per District/Per Year	(Rs. in Lakh) Grand Total
		Chemotherapy Drugs for 100 Patient@Rs. 1 Lakh				
		2010-11	2011-12			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.00	240.00	260.00	21.60	281.60
2.	Assam	20.00	120.00	140.00	18.40	158.40
3.	Bihar	20.00	160.00	180.00	16.80	196.80
4.	Chhattisgarh	10.00	80.00	90.00	8.40	98.40
5.	Gujarat	20.00	160.00	180.00	16.80	196.80
6.	Haryana	10.00	120.00	130.00	10.80	140.80
7.	Himachal Pradesh	10.00	80.00	90.00	8.40	98.40
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.00	120.00	140.00	14.40	154.40
9.	Karnataka	20.00	120.00	140.00	14.40	154.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Kerala	10.00	160.00	170.00	13.20	183.20
11.	Madhya Pradesh	10.00	160.00	170.00	13.20	183.20
12.	Maharashtra	20.00	160.00	180.00	16.80	196.80
13.	Sikkim	10.00	40.00	50.00	7.60	57.60
14.	Odisha	10.00	160.00	170.00	13.20	183.20
15.	Punjab	10.00	80.00	90.00	8.40	98.40
16.	Rajasthan	20.00	200.00	220.00	19.20	239.20
17.	Uttarakhand	10.00	40.00	50.00	6.00	56.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	10.00	160.00	170.00	13.20	183.20
19.	West Bengal	10.00	80.00	90.00	8.40	98.40
20.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.40	2.40
Total		270.00	2440.00	2710.00	251.60	2961.60

### Supply of Coal to Power Projects

\*105. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of power projects have been shelved/delayed/stopped production or producing power much below to their installed capacity due to non-availability/shortage of coal;

(b) if so, the details of the power generation/capacity addition affected as a result thereof along with the total demand and actual supply position of coal to various power projects, project-wise and State/UT, Coal company-wise;

(c) whether a high level committee was constituted to ensure regular and uninterrupted supply of coal to the power projects/units;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for failing to supply coal to power projects as per their demand; and

(e) the corrective steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY):  
(a) and (b) None of the power projects linked to Coal

India Ltd. (CIL) have been shelved/delayed/stopped due to non-availability of coal. Mahatma Gandhi Thermal Power Station in Haryana remained under shut down for around two months due to delay in signing of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) with subsidiary of Coal India Ltd. for commencement of supply of coal during the period April-June, 2012. Details of coal based thermal power stations which had generated electricity below the programmed/targeted level due to shortage of coal during the period April-July, 2012 is given at enclosed Statement-I. Coal supply position in respect of these power stations for the period April-July, 2012 is given enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) After appropriate consideration it has, *inter alia*, been decided on 1st February, 2012 to take follow-up actions:

- (i) CIL will sign FSAs with power plants that have entered into long-term PPAs with DISCOMs and have been commissioned/ would be commissioned on or before 31st March, 2015.
- (ii) With the plants included in above that have been commissioned up to 31st December, 2011, CIL will sign FSAs before 31st March, 2012.
- (iii) The FSAs will be signed for full quantity of coal mentioned in the Letters of Assurance (LOAs) for a period of 20 years with a trigger value of 80% for levy of disincentive and 90% of levy of incentive.

- (iv) To meet its commitments, CIL may reduce coal meant for e-auction from 10% to 7% of its production progressively till that end of 12th Plan.
- (v) In case of any shortfall in fulfilling its commitment under the FSAs from its own production, CIL will arrange for supply of coal through imports or through arrangements with states/Central PSUs who have been allotted coal blocks for power plants and/or with state mining/industrial corporation and Central PSUs allocated coal blocks for commercial mining.

Delay in signing of FSA/MOU by the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited with the power utilities is one of the reasons for inadequate supply of coal to thermal power stations.

Coal India Limited has agreed to enhance coal supply to power plants from approximately 312 Million Tonne in 2011-12 to 347 Million Tonne in 2012-13. Regular periodic meetings are being held in the Ministry to monitor and recommend required action for ensuring adequate and timely supply of coal in coordination with Ministry of Coal and Railways.

#### **Statement I**

*Details of Thermal Power Stations which had generated electricity below the programmed/targeted Level due to coal shortage*

Sl.No.	Power Station	Capacity (Mw)	Generation (MU)		
			April 2012-July 2012		
			Program	Actual	% of Program
1.	ANPARA C	1200	1484	1239	83.5
2.	PATHADI	600	1305	1266	97.0
3.	KHAPARKHEDA	1340	2550	2345	92.0
4.	BELLARY	1000	1297	1224	94.4
5.	MEJIA	2340	4546	3982	87.6
6.	FARAKKA	2100	4664	4119	88.3

#### **Statement II**

*Coal Supply position for Thermal Power Stations which had generated electricity below the programmed/targeted Level due to coal shortage*

(Figures in Thousand Tonne)

Sl. No.	Power Station	Capacity (MW)	Acq/Loa	Domestic Receipt	% of ACQ/LOA	Other Source (Including e-auction)	Imported Receipt	Total
1.	ANPARA C	1200	1350	679	50.3	0.0	193	872.0
2.	PATHADI	600	937	557	59.4	431	0	988.0
3.	KHAPARKHEDA	1340	2362	1505	63.7	0	349	1854.0
4.	BELLARY	1000	2310	4	0.2	861	29	894.0
5.	MEJIA	2340	2426	2045	84.3	546	0	2591.0
6.	FARAKKA	2100	3653	2180	59.7	4	598	2782.0

ACQ = Annual Contracted Quantity

LOA = Letter of Assurance



**Firing on Indian Fishermen Off Dubai Coast**

\*106. SHRI P. LINGAM:  
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the incident of firing on Indian fishermen in Saudi Arabia by the United States Navy;

(b) if so, the number of Indian fishermen killed and wounded along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken up this matter with US Government and if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether suitable compensation has been paid by the Union Government or the US Government to the family of the deceased/wounded fishermen;

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

(f) the steps taken for avoiding such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (f) A U.S. Navy Ship, USNS Rappahannock, fired upon a UAE fishing vessel near the Jebel Ali Port in Dubai in the Gulf at approximately 3.00 pm on 16 July 2012, which resulted in the death of one Indian fisherman and injury to three other Indian fishermen. The U.S. Navy claimed that the fishing vessel was shot at because it disregarded warnings and rapidly approached the U.S. ship. The claim has been contested by the injured Indian fishermen.

The Government has protested the shooting with the U.S. Government and has asked for a full, transparent and expeditious investigation into the incident. The Government took charge of the medical treatment of the injured fishermen and the transportation of the remains of the dead fisherman.

The U.S. Government has expressed regret for the loss of life and injuries caused by the shooting. It has further conveyed that the U.S. Department of Defence is conducting two separate investigations into the incident. The UAE Government has registered a case on the shooting incident and is conducting its own investigations.

The two Governments have assured us that they will share the results of their investigations. The Government will decide on appropriate further steps thereafter.

The U.S. Government has made humanitarian relief payment of Rs. 5,00,000 to the family of the deceased fisherman and Rs. 50,000 each to the families of fishermen injured in the incident through the Government of Tamil Nadu. It has stated that this payment was without prejudice to its ongoing investigations into the incident.

Government has underscored the need for all naval vessels plying in the Gulf region to enhance their situational awareness regarding civilian and fishing vessels in the crowded Gulf region and exercise maximum caution and restraint in their operations so that innocent civilian ships and their occupants are not adversely affected.

**Faults in Power Grids**

\*107. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire Northern, Eastern and North-Eastern States plunged into darkness due to collapse/faults in the grids recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the names of the services affected and losses suffered as a result thereof;

(c) the details of the inquiry/probe conducted in the matter along with its outcome;

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for bringing reforms in the power sector in order to avoid recurrence of such situation in the future;

(e) whether the Government had envisaged any scheme including "Islanding"/"Segregation" to ensure uninterrupted power supply to National Capital Territory of Delhi and other metropolitan cities after the incident of grid failure in 2002 and revisited, in the aftermath of 2012 grid collapse; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the work executed under the scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND MINISTER OF CORPORATION AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY):

(a) and (b) There was a major grid disturbance at 02.33 hours on 30.07.2012 which lead to failure of power in the Northern region and also at 13.00 hrs. on 31.07.2012 leading to loss of power supply to Northern, Eastern and North-Eastern grids barring a few islands. In the Northern Region, Badarpur Thermal Power Station and Indraprastha Gas Turbine station islanded from the grid and continued to feed certain essential loads on both the occasions but collapsed afterwards, due to generation-load imbalance. In Eastern Region, Sterlite Energy Ltd., Burla Hydro Power Station and Ib Thermal Power Station survived during the grid disturbance on 31.7.2012. CESC system also islanded itself from the system and around 900 MW load of Kolkata city was not affected. In North-Eastern Region, Namrup Thermal Power Station, Assam survived with part of upper Assam load of around 40 MW on 31.7.2012. On 30th July, 2012, total load affected in Northern Region was of the order of 36,000 MW. In the second incident on 31.7.2012, approximately 48,000 MW load was affected. Essential services like Railways, water supply, mining, etc., were affected due to the grid disturbances.

(c) An Independent Committee of Experts was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chairperson of the Central Electricity Authority to enquire into the reasons for the grid disturbances and suggest interalia remedial measures to avoid recurrence, including secure operation of the grid in the future. Other members of the Expert Committee included Shri A. Velayutham, Retd. Member of the Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission and Dr. S.C. Srivastava, Professor of Electrical Engineering of IIT, Kanpur. Following were the Terms of Reference of the Committee:

- I. To analyse the causes and circumstances leading to the grid disturbance affecting power supply in the affected Region;
- II. To suggest remedial measures to avoid recurrence of such disturbance in future;
- III. To review the restoration of system following the disturbances and suggest measures for improvement in this regard, if any; and
- IV. Advice on other relevant issues concerned with safe and secure operation of the Grid.

The Committee has submitted its Report on 16th August, 2012.

### **Findings of the Committee**

The Committee studied in detail technical data interalia concerning analysis of data from Disturbance

Recorders (DR), Event Loggers (EL), relay indications, Phaser Measurement Units (PMU), Wide Area Frequency Measurement System (WAFMS), SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) data, reports submitted by SLDCs, RLDCs/NLDC, POWERGRID, generation utilities. It also conducted simulation studies, etc., with the help of an expert team. Based on this study and analysis, the Committee has come to the conclusion that no single factor was responsible for the grid disturbances on both the occasions, that is 30th and 31st July, 2012. The study has concluded that the disturbances were caused by a combination of factors, *inter-alia*.

- I. Weak inter-regional corridors due to multiple outages: The system was weakened by multiple outages of transmission lines in the WR-NR interface. Effectively, 400 kV Bina-Gwalior-Agra (one circuit), was the only main AC circuit available between WR-NR interface prior to the grid disturbance;
- II. High loading on 400kV Bina-Gwalior-Agra link: The overdrawal by some of the NR utilities, utilizing Unscheduled Interchange (UI), contributed to high loading on this line;
- III. Inadequate response by SLDCs to the instructions of RLDCs to reduce overdrawal by the NR utilities and under-drawal/excess generation by the WR utilities;
- IV. Loss of 400 kV Bina-Gwalior link: Since the inter-regional interface was very weak, tripping of 400 kV Bina-Gwalior line on Zone-3 protection of distance relay caused the NR system to separate from the WR. This happened due to load encroachment, that is, high loading of the line resulting in high line current and low bus voltage.
- V. On 31st July, 2012, apart from above similar reasons, the system was weakened by outages of transmission lines in the ER network near the ER-WR interface. On this day also, effectively 400 kV Bina-Gwalior-Agra (one circuit), was the only main circuit available. Further, although, the real power flow in this line was relatively lower than on 30th July, 2012, the reactive power flow in the line was higher, resulting in lower voltage at Bina end.

The Committee has also observed that on both the occasions, *inter-alia*, correct operation of defense mechanism which include under-frequency relay and rate of change of frequency relay and proper response of

governors of generators assisted by the compliance of the instructions of RLDCs, would have further assured secure and safe operation of the grid.

The Committee has made a number of recommendations, both long-term and short-term to avoid recurrence of such incidents, some of which are:—

- (1) Extensive review and audit of the protection systems should be carried out.
  - (2) Frequency control through generation reserves/ Ancillary services should be adopted and the present UI mechanism should be reviewed in the light of recent disturbances.
  - (3) Primary response from generators and operation of defense mechanisms, like under frequency and rate of frequency based relays as well as special protection schemes should be ensured in accordance with the provisions of the grid code.
  - (4) Review of Total Transfer Capability should be carried out and revised periodically as per changes in the system.
  - (5) Coordinated outage planning of the transmission elements should be carried out.
  - (6) Installation of adequate static and dynamic reactive power compensators.
  - (7) Penal provisions of the Electricity Act 2003 need to be reviewed to ensure better compliance of instructions of Load Despatch Centres and directions of Central Commissions.
  - (8) Synchrophasor based Wide Area Monitoring Systems (WAMS) should be widely employed.
  - (9) Load Dispatch Centres should be equipped with dynamic security assessment tools.
  - (10) Islanding schemes need to be planned and implemented so as to ensure power supply to essential services and faster recovery in case of grid disruptions.
  - (11) Need to grant more autonomy to SLDCs.
  - (12) Proper telemetry and communication systems between all constituents.
- (d) The report of the Committee is under examination.
- (e) and (f) The partial grid disturbance in 2002 had

affected supply of power in the Northern Region and the Enquiry Committee *inter-alia* recommended review of Delhi islanding scheme and split bus arrangement. According to information furnished by Delhi Transco Limited, the generating stations of Delhi connected at 220kV level are operating in split bus mode to facilitate islanding of Badarpur TPS and IPGT stations. While, the islanding schemes for Mumbai city and Kolkata city were in operation even prior to 2002, the islanding schemes for Hyderabad city and Chennai city have been implemented thereafter.

### **Forest Rights and Titles**

\*108. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:  
SHRI PAKAURI LAL:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims filed for recognition of forest rights and the titles distributed under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Act mandated to protect the rights of tribals is serving the purpose for which it was enacted in the present format/conditions;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to amend it;

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

(e) the time by which these amendments are likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) As on 31.07.2012, the number of claims filed for the recognition of forest rights and number of titles distributed under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, are 32,28,887 and 12,68,766 respectively. The State/UT wise details are at the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) The objective of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 is to remedy the historical injustice done to the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers. The Act has substantially met this mandate through distribution of 12,68,766 titles to

the eligible claimants under the Act. However, several factors have come to the notice of the Ministry that are impeding the implementation of the Act in its letter and spirit and constraining the flow of intended benefits of this watershed legislation to the eligible forest dwellers. The recognition of community rights such as rights to minor forest produce, grazing areas, water bodies, habitats of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, pastoralists' routes remains very low. The rate of rejection of claims is also high.

The Ministry accordingly undertook an exercise to arrive at certain provisions/steps for facilitating robust implementation of the Act. Pursuant to the said exercise, the Ministry has issued guidelines to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on 12.7.2012 for improved implementation of the Act. These guidelines pertain to process of recognition of rights, evidence requirements, rights to minor forest produce, community rights, community forest resource rights, protection against eviction, diversion of forest lands and forced relocation, awareness raising, monitoring and grievance redressal.

To facilitate efficacious translation of objectives of the Act, the Ministry has initiated the process of amendments in the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2008. The draft Rules titled "The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights)

Amendment Rules, 2012 has been published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II-Section 3-Sub-section (i), dated 19.7.2012 for inviting objections and suggestions within one month of its publication from all the persons likely to be affected thereby. The proposed amendments to the Rules relate to laying down a procedure for identification of hamlets or settlements and process of their consolidation, increasing the mandatory Scheduled Tribe membership of Forest Rights Committees from the present one-third to two-third, reducing the present requirement of quorum of two-third in the gram sabha meetings to one-half, clarifying that the term 'bona fide livelihood needs' includes fulfillment of livelihood needs of self and family including the sale of surplus produce arising out of exercise of rights, allowing transportation of minor forest produce within and outside forest area through locally appropriate means of transport by gatherers or their cooperatives or associations or federations, laying down the process for recognition of rights including community rights, insertion of new Claim Forms for Rights to Community Forest Resource and Title Form for Community Forest Resources etc.

The guidelines issued by the Ministry on 12.7.2012 and the proposed amendments to the Rules, when notified, would lead to better implementation of the Act at the ground level. At present, there is no proposal to amend the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

### **Statement**

*State-wise details of the claims filed and the titles distributed under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.*

(As on 31.7.2012)

Sl. No.	States	No. of claims filed	No. of titles distributed/ ready for distribution
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,30,479 (3,23,765 individual and 6,714 community)	1,67,797 (1,65,691 individual and 2,106 community)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
3.	Assam	1,31,911 (1,26,718 individual and 5,193 community)	36,267 (35,407 individual and 860 community)
4.	Bihar	2,930	28
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,92,068 (4,87,332 individual and 4,736 community)	2,15,443 (2,14,668 individual and 775 community)

1	2	3	4
6.	Goa	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1,91,592 (1,82,869 individual and 8,723 community)	40,029 (38,421 individual and 1,608 community)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5,635	7
9.	Jharkhand	42,003	15,296
10.	Karnataka	1,63,267 (1,60,350 individual and 2,917 community)	6,161 (6116 individual and 45 community)
11.	Kerala	37,509 (36,140 individual and 1,369 community)	22,612 (22,608 individual and 4 community)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4,56,997 (4,47,537 individual and 9,460 community)	1,66,686 distributed and 7,715 title deeds are ready for distribution
13.	Maharashtra	3,43,939 (3,38,877 individual and 5,062 community)	98,469 (97,492 individual and 977 community)
14.	Manipur	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-
17.	Odisha	5,32,464 (5,29,160 individual and 3,304 community)	3,01,200 (3,00,321 individual and 879 community)
18.	Rajasthan	63,802 (63,460 individual and 342 community)	31,417 (31,364 individual and 53 community)
19.	Sikkim	-	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	21,781 (18,420 individual and 3,361 community)	3,723 titles are ready for distribution
21.	Tripura	1,82,617 (1,82,340 individual and 277 community)	1,20,117 (1,20,062 individual and 55 community)
22.	Uttar Pradesh	92,433 (91,298 Individual and 1,135 community)	17,705 (16,891 individual and 814 community)
23.	Uttarakhand	182	-
24.	West Bengal	1,37,278 (1,29,454 individual and 7,824 community)	29,532 (29,424 individual and 108 community) and 3,288 titles are ready for distribution
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-
26.	Daman and Diu	-	-
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
	Total	32,28,887 (31,68,470 individual and 60,417 community)	12,68,766 (12,60,482 individual and 8,284 community) distributed and 14,726 ready for distribution

#In the State of Tamil Nadu, titles could not be distributed due to restrictive order of the High Court.

**Breath Analyzer Test of Pilots**

\*109. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of pilots and cabin crew who failed the breath analyzer test/were found drunk while reporting to airport for operating flights from January to March, 2012;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the number of tipsy pilots and cabin crew vis-a-vis the same period in 2011;

(c) if so, the details thereof, airline-wise and the reasons for the same;

(d) the details of the action taken against those pilots and cabin crew found guilty including the number of pilots whose licenses have been suspended;

(e) whether the airlines have upgraded their breath analyzer test machine to alcosensor IV and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the concrete steps taken/being taken to ensure safety of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) 14 Pilots and 31 Cabin Crew were found to

be under the influence of alcohol during Pre-flight Medical Examination from January to March 2012.

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) The Airline wise details of the Pilot and Cabin Crew who were found under the influence of alcohol during pre-flight medical examination is at Statement-I.

(d) Action has been taken against the delinquent pilots and cabin crew in accordance with the Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR). The details of the action taken are at Statement-II.

(e) DGCA has given instructions to all scheduled airlines to make use of alco-sensor IV or equivalent breath analyzer equipment while carrying out Pre-flight medical examination.

(f) The relevant Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) has been amended by DGCA. The amended CAR provides for more strict action *viz.*, suspension of licence for 3 months for committing the offence for first time and for 5 years if the offence has been committed for the second time. The amended CAR makes the Pre-flight Medical Check mandatory for all the pilots and cabin crew of flights originating in India. For flights originating from destination outside India, Pre-flight Medical Check shall be carried out on all the pilots and cabin crew at an interval of 15 days and Post-flight Medical Check at an interval of 10 days.

**Statement I**

*Airlines-wise details of Pilots and Cabin Crew, who found under the influence of alcohol during pre-flight medical Examination while reporting to airport for operating flights during January 10 March in 2011, 2012*

Airlines/Operator	2011-Jan to March			2012-Jan to March		
	Pilots	Cabin Crew	Total	Pilots	Cabin Crew	Total
Indigo	NIL	02	02	02	09	11
Jet Airways	01	08	09	04	10	14
Jet lite	01	04	05	01	03	04
Air India	NIL	NIL	NIL	03	03	06
Spice jet	NIL	03	03	02	03	05
Kingfisher	02	03	05	02	01	03
Go Airlines	NIL	01	01	NIL	01	01
AI Express	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	01	01
<b>Total</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>45</b>

**Statement II***Pre Flight Medical Record 2012*

Sl. No.	Type of occurrence Date & Place of Occurrence	A/C type, Reg. No. & Flight	Brief Description of occurrence	Special Cases	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	01.01.2012 Mumbai	Indigo 6E 342 Mumbai Lucknow	F/o Dinesh Raj ATPL 4328 tested positive during pre-flight Medical.		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
2.	01.01.2012 Mumbai	Indigo 6E 342 Mumbai Lucknow	Cabin Crew Ms. Mamta Shetty tested positive during pre-Flight Medical.		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
3.	01.01.2012 Mumbai	Kingfisher IT 173	Cabin Crew Ms. Kasturi Mitra tested positive during pre-Flight Medical.		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
4.	12.01.2012 Delhi	Indigo Airlines 6E 221/222 Delhi-Delhi	Cabin Crew Ms. Preeti Pokharial	Did not undergo Pre-Flight Medical.	Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
5.	12.01.2012 Delhi	Indigo 6E 178 Delhi-Patna	Cabin Crew Ms. Khushboo Rai tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
6.	17.01.2012 Delhi	Indigo 6E 178 Delhi-SIN	Capt. Ankur Saxena ATPL 3629 tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical.		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
7.	19.01.2012 Mumbai	Jet lite S2-108 Mumbai - Delhi	Cabin Crew Mr. Maximun Fernandes tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical.		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
8.	20.01.2012 Kolkata	Go Airways G8- 712 Kolkata- Delhi	Cabin Crew Mr.Manikjeet V tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
9.	26.01.2012 Mumbai	Jet Airways 9W526 Mumbai-Ruh	Cabin Crew Ms. Minty Desai tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
10.	26.01.2012 Chennai	Air India AI 438 (Chennai- Delhi)	Capt. A.S. Gill CPL No. 5193 tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
11.	27.01.2012 Kolkata	Indigo Airlines 6E 212 Kolkata Delhi	Cabin Crew Ms. Anveet Kaur	Did not undergo Pre-Flight Medical	Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
12.	27.01.2012 Kolkata	Indigo Airlines 6E 212 Kolkata Delhi	Cabin Crew Ms. Shailja Singh	Did not undergo Pre Flight Medical	Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	28.01.2012 Bangalore	Indigo Airlines 6E 126 Kolkata Delhi	Cabin Crew Ms. Parul Sardesai tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
14.	29.01.2012 Mumbai	Jet Airways Airport Standby	Cabin Crew Ms. Sameer Ramtake tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
15.	29.01.2012 Mumbai	Jet lite S2 645 Bombay- Coimbatore	Capt. Jamsheed Syed ATPL 2143 tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical He has been tested positive second time		License Cancelled for 05 years.
16.	29.01.2012 Mumbai	Jet Airways 9W 467 Mumbai- Chennai	Capt. Vivek Dave ATPL 4491 tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
17.	31.01.2012 Pune	Jet Airways 9w 2573 Pune- Hyderabad	Capt. Anthony D' Cruz ATPL 2978 tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical.		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
18.	03.02.2012 Chennai	Air India AI-671 Chennai- Madurai	Capt. K. Sebastien ATPL 1804 tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
19.	05.02.2012 Bangalore	Kingfisher Airlines IT-104 Bangalore- Mumbai	Capt. Raman Mahaveera tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
20.	06.02.2012 Kolkata	Jet lite Kolkata Jorhat	Ms. Josephine Lalngalhzuali was tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical checks at CCU.		She has been removed from all flying duties immediately. Her service have been terminated as per company procedure as she was under probation. Kept off flying duties and license suspend for a period of 3 months.
21.	07.02.2012 Mumbai	Air India Express IX 204	Capt. Crew Mr. K. J. Brijesh tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
22.	07.02.2012 Chennai	Jet Airways 9W 489 Chennai- Mumbai	Capt. Crew Ms. Lorraine D' Soun tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
23.	10.02.2012 Ahmedabad	Spice jet SG-281 Ahmedabad-	Capt. Crew Ms. Swapnil Mahajan tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
24.	11.02.2012 Bangalore	Jet Airways 9W 2120 Bangalore- Mumbai	Cabin. Crew Mr. Sajid Gulzar tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months



1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	13.02.2012 Chennai	Jet Airways 9W 488 Chennai- Mumbai	Cabin Crew Mr. Sudeep Palkar tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
26.	16.02.2012 Kolkata	Spice jet SG-608 Kolkata	Cabin Crew Mr. Luv Verma tested positive during Pre- Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
27.	17.02.2012 Chennai	Spicejet Airways SG-916 Chennai- Hyderabad	Captain W. Pickering (ATPL No.509969) tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
28.	17.02.2012 Chennai	Kingfisher IT-2905 Chennai- Coimbatore	Capt. Amit Kumar tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
29.	18.02.2012 Mumbai	Jet Airways 9W 544 Mumbai-Dubai.	Cabin Crew Mr. Kapil Bhosle tested positive during Pre- Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
30.	19.02.2012 Delhi	Indigo Airlines 6E 312 Delhi-Lucknow	Cabin Crew Ms. Yogita Jadhav tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
31.	19.02.2012 Chennai	Jet Airways 9W 2783 Chennai- Trivandrum	Cabin Crew Sh. Baldeep Singh Virdhi tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
32.	22.02.2012 Delhi	Jet Airways 9W 2627 Delhi -Udaipur	Cabin Crew Mr. Cario Issac Maheo tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
33.	27.02.2012 Mumbai	Indio Airlines 6E 417 Mumbai- Nagapur	Cabin Crew Ms. Lewina Thoms tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
34.	28.02.2012 Trivandrum	Air India AI 963 Trivandrum- Maldives	Cabin Crew Ms. Varsha Chaturvedi tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
35.	02.03.2012 Ahmedabad	Spice jet SG 133 Ahmedabad- Mumbai	Cabin Crew Deepak Kumar tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and authorization suspended for a period of 3 months.
36.	04.03.2012 Mumbai	Jet Airways 9W 475 Mumbai-Goa	Cabin Crew Ian Noel Pinto tested positive during Pre- Flight Medical.		Kept off flying duties and authorization suspended for a period of 3 months
37.	07.03.2012 Mumbai	Jet Airways 9W 338 Mumbai-Chennai	First Officer Traves Rodricks tested positive during Pre- Flight Medical.		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months

1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	08.03.2012 Delhi-Mumbai	Indigo 6E 179 Delhi	Cabin Crew Aparna Kappor tested positive during Pre- Flight Medical.		Kept off flying duties and authorization suspended for a period of 3 months
39.	09.03.2012 Hyderabad	Spicejet SG-108 Hyderabad- Delhi	First Officer Harish Dabas tested positive during Pre- Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
40.	09.03.2012 Chennai	Air India AI-549 Chennai- Portblair	Captain E. Daniel CPL No. 4750 tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical.		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months
41.	11.03.2012 Chennai	Air India AI-967 Chennai- Sharjah	Cabin Crew Sh. Debashish Tested positive during Pre- Flight Medical.	He has been detected positive second time.	Kept off flying duties and authorization Cancelled for 5 years.
42.	12.03.2012 Kolkata	Jetlite S2 363 Kolkata- Guawahati	Cabin Crew Mr. Aditya Banerjee tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and authorization suspended for a period of 3 months.
43.	20.03.2012 Mumbai	Jet Airways 9W 564 Mumbai-DMM	Cabin Crew Ms. Komal Dewan tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and authorization suspended for a period of 3 months.
44.	24.03.2012 Chennai	Air India AI-549 Chennai-IXZ	Cabin Crew N.K. Ambekar tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and Kept off flying duties and period of 3 months.
45.	27.03.2012 Mumbai	Jet Airways 9W 544 Mumbai-DXB	First officer Sunil Kharti tested positive during Pre-Flight Medical		Kept off flying duties and license suspended for a period of 3 months

### AI Restructuring Plan

\*110. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of financial and other irregularities have been reported in Air India, causing loss to the company;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the number of persons/officials found guilty and the action taken against them;

(d) the steps taken/being taken to check the irregularities/unsound management practices in the company;

(e) whether the Government/Air India has consulted/proposes to consult the employees/unions of the company on the financial restructuring package and other plans to make the same successful; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) A list of irregularities committed and details of action taken thereon are at enclosed as Statement.

(d) Vigilance Department of Air India investigates the cases assigned to it. Besides, it also conducts surprise checks regularly at vantage points to detect irregularities. Procedural audits are also conducted to suggest systemic improvements, especially with a view to reduce/eliminate

scope for corrupt practices. Various measures and steps recommended by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) are also undertaken to identify suspect individuals and maintain watch over them.

(e) and (f) Air India Management had several meetings with Air India Unions/Associations/Guilds on the Turn Around Plan and Financial Restructuring Plan. They have been adequately sensitised in the matter.

### **Statement**

Sl.No.	Nature of irregularity	Action taken
1	2	3
<b>2009</b>		
1.	Undue favouritism shown to M/s.EDS in award of Passenger Service System-Tender No. MMD/2437605.	Preventive recommendations in the matter have been implemented.
2.	Alleged irregularities in appointment of Call Centre	18 officials found guilty. Implementation of CVC's Advice pending against 11 officials, Withdrawal of passage benefits awarded against 3 officials, one official warned, while departmental enquiry against 3 officials in progress
3.	Alleged wrong claims by, training Captain towards flying and simulator allowance to the tune of Rs. 2.20 crores approx. despite being grounded on medical reasons.	Departmental Enquiry in progress against the delinquent Pilot
4.	Alleged irregularities in tender process for renewal of Aviation Fleet Insurance Program 2009-10.	Report forwarded to CVC
5.	Pilferage of huge quantities of AI items and/or liquor pilfered from bar of AI flights 29.2.08 by Cabin Crew.	Sixteen Crew awarded Minor Penalties
6.	Case of False conveyance claims by an officer.	Claimant and authorizing officer awarded minor penalties
7.	CBI trap case for bribery in acceptance of cargo consignments	Departmental enquiry in progress against 1 officer
8.	Misuse of Complimentary Interline passage facility by Uzbekistan Airways	Recovery of Rs. 1,80,708 initiated from the airline.
9.	Mass scale issue of revenue tickets with discounted fares applicable for industry travel without collecting the Government fees to be remitted to government agencies/airport authorities are, thus causing loss to the company.	Disciplinary action and recovery of amount recommended against 1 India based officer and 2 local staff
10.	Alleged favouritism shown to ex Catering Manager-London, in approving his false claims thereby resulting in a huge claim and legal suit by the Catering manager in London Court.	Case against 1 officer closed while 2 officers awarded minor penalty in accordance with CVC's advice.
11.	Waiver of Excess Baggage Charges in violation of existing rules	10 officers Severely Warned

1	2	3
12.	Apprehension of a flight Purser by Delhi Customs while trying to take out 372 Liquor Mini bottles from aircraft.	1 Employee Dismissed.
13.	Alleged irregularities in duty hours and fraudulent OT claimed.	Fraudulent amount recovered and minor penalty awarded to 1 delinquent
14.	Fraudulently overtime claims by temporary loaders by forging signature of the Duty Supervisor.	3 loaders terminated
15.	Grant of huge monetary concessions and other facilities to M/s. White Leaf Entertainment - organisers of the award function titled 'Gold Awards 2008' at Dubai, for chartering two flights from Air India at the behest of a Functional Director. The company thereafter refused to remit the full payment to Air India.	Case being referred to CVC for first stage advice against the Functional Director, after receipt of comments of Competent Authority.
16.	Fraudulent transactions in respect of web-ticketing	Recommended lodging of FIR with police as outside persons involved
17.	Irregularities, theft and misappropriation in Jet Engine Overhaul Complex, IGIA	Administrative Action recommended
18.	Claiming salary and allowances during the period the delinquent Pilot was medically unfit.	An amount of Rs. 15,73,914/- recovered from 1 Pilot.
19.	Mis-reporting of ticket coupons leading to revenue loss to the company	Preventive recommendations to prevent recurrence have been suggested
20.	Misuse of official telephone numbers to make personal calls to London	Could not be established
21.	Pilots while on SOD were issued tickets against cash payment on domestic flights and were subsequently utilizing the Frequent Flyer Mileage points accrued on these tickets for their personal travel.	System improvements suggested.
22.	Alleged irregularities in flying and various allowances to Pilots which have been paid to them despite being not eligible. Further, on hiring of expat Pilots, they are paid applicable allowances from the date of contract despite the fact that they are not available for flying for more than a month before completing their documentation/formalities.	Recovery of Rs. 29,08,600/- from the 22 Pilots has been recommended. Expat contracts to include documentation on stipend during the period they are not available for flying.
23.	Non-implementation of reduced rates of Service Tax during the period 25.2.2009 to 4.3.2009 resulting in higher payments to Service Providers and loss to the company. Extra payment made to Service Providers as Advance Service Tax for the period from 25.2.2009 to 31.3.2009.	No loss caused as Finance Dept had already initiated corrective action.
24.	Irregularities in issuance of tickets, collection of re-validation charges by agent at Kathmandu	Amount Recovered from agent.

1	2	3
25.	Bogus conveyance vouchers	Allegations Not Substantiated
26.	Bills raised by Airport Restaurant at Delhi for delayed departure, authorised by the Duty manager were unjustified as the said flight departed on time.	1 Manager cautioned.
27.	Fraudulent use of void tickets for undertaking air travel on our flights by pax ex-Dhaka	Major penalty action recommended.
28.	Non collection of relevant charges concerning cargo consignment.	1 employee Warned and amount recovered from his salary.
29.	Alleged theft of airconditioners, aircraft parts, engine oil, tubelight and steel petrol from engineering Department	03 officers found guilty and awarded Minor penalty besides recovery of amount from main delinquent.
30.	Excess payment made to M/s. Calicut Aviation for crew transportation at Calicut	Recovery of Rs. 4,35,000/- effected
<b>2010</b>		
1.	Alleged irregularities in the award of Cockpit Crew Layover contract to Hotel Golden Tulip at Sharjah	04 officials found guilty. CVC's advice for major penalty against three and minor penalty against one under process.
2.	Alleged irregularities in conversion of 06 aircraft into freight carriers and leasing them to M/s GATI	Based on comments of the Ministry, CVC did not find any vigilance angle in the matter and advised the Ministry to counsel all 10 officers involved in the matter.
3.	Alleged irregularities by Officials leading to default in remittance to the tune of Rs. 7.95 Crores by M/s. Rao Travels, Passenger Sales Agent.	CBI report found 11 officers guilty. Show Cause issued for debarment of post-retirement benefit against one officer, CVC's advice pending implementation by Competent Authority against 06 officers, Reference to CVC being made for action against 03 officers, while No action to be initiated against one officer as per CVC's advice.
4.	Wrongful claim of reimbursement towards cost of fuel and car maintenance allowance by a GM level officer during October, 2008 to April, 2009 despite being provided an official car along with a driver.	03 officers found guilty. Departmental Enquiry in progress against main delinquent while the authorizing Executive Director Warned and action against the concerned GM-Finance being initiated.
5.	Various irregularities while functioning in Gol Sales including availing of free complimentary tickets for self and family on Palace on wheels.	1 Officer found guilty and chargesheeted.
6.	Irregularity in procurement of Portable Entertainment Appliances (PEA) and Ground Pods through a middle man and causing loss at a cost of USD 1.6 million and a recurring cost of over Rs. 7 Crores p.a. for equipment which were hardly used.	02 senior officers found guilty. CVC's advice for penalty not implemented by the Competent Authority and hence matter referred to CVC.
7.	Irregularities in claims at Sydney	RDA for major penalty recommended against delinquent officer.

1	2	3
8.	Alleged misuse of official position for favouring two employees from Hyderabad and Chennai in violation of Company rules and regulations thereby causing huge financial loss to the Company.	05 officers found guilty. Departmental enquiry in progress against 03 officers, while one has been awarded Minor penalty and action yet to be initiated against another.
9.	Alleged negligence in performing duties resulting in short collection of Rs. 84,540.00 while re-issuing tickets	02 officials Warned
10.	Misuse of ambulance by medical officers/staff for personal use and also claiming car maintenance and fuel allowance	01 Officer Warned
11.	CBI trap case for demand and acceptance of bribe for accepting cargo consignments	Departmental enquiry in progress against 1 officer
12.	Misappropriation of monsoon equipment/safety shoes.	Departmental enquiry in progress against 1 officer
13.	Alleged to have illegally obtained refund on tickets which had been utilized.	DE in progress against 2 officers.
14.	Temporary loaders fraudulently claimed Overtime by forging the signature of the Duty Supervisor.	04 loaders terminated and 2 officers authorizing the claims, Censured.
15.	Alleged acceptance of illegal gratification from passenger.	1 Employee Warned
16.	Misappropriation of funds received by AirIndia Football team by placing it in a fictitious account and withdrawing for personal use.	1 Dy.GM Warned while Departmental Enquiry is in progress against the 1 Asst. GM, 1 Manager-cum-Coach of the Football team and 3 employees who abetted in the act.
17.	Authorising release under Voluntary Rehabilitation/ rejuvenation scheme - 2007, to crew who were not fulfilling the requisite criteria thereby allowing settlement payment of Rs. 25 lacs each to three crew who were not eligible.	Withholding of passages for one year in respect of 1 Dy.GM, who had already retired and Minor penalty awarded to 2 officers.
18.	Illegal waiver of excess baggage and mass scale unauthorised confirmation of seats out of turn on behalf of the agents at Hyderabad. Maintaining the custody of unscreened baggage of tour operator for vested interests - a major security lapse.	Departmental action underway against 2 officers found guilty.
19.	Alleged acceptance of illegal gratification.	Minor penalty awarded to 1 employee
20.	Commission of serious acts of financial irregularities and involvement in fraudulent acts while discharging his official duties.	Major penalty awarded to 1 officer
21.	Irregularity in local purchases.	Major penalty awarded to 1 officer
22.	Dual employment by Pilot who joined Watuniya Airways whilst in service in Air India	Departmental Action being recommended against the Pilot.

1	2	3
23.	Alleged to have made bookings in a higher class but issued tickets in a lower class causing loss to the company.	1 employee Dismissed from the services
24.	Alleged negligence in duty resulting in loss to the Company and giving preferential rates/incentives to specific cargo Agents.	1 Senior officer chargesheeted while 3 officers Censured and 1 officer who had retired- awarded withdrawal of post retirement passage benefits for two years.
25.	Alleged part loaning of equipment by GSD staff to Air Slovakia at Amritsar without keeping proper record of same.	1 Officer Warned
26.	Misuse of Ground Catering Order Vouchers for delayed flights at Frankfurt Airport	Amount recovered & 1 officer who authorized, Warned
27.	Alleged waiver of excess baggage charges and checking of pax by using his code when he was not on duty	1 Employee Cautioned
28.	Caught red handed by Security with duty free items pilfered from the aircraft.	Major penalty awarded to 1 delinquent employee
29.	Alleged involvement in corrupt practices in the procurement and supply of High Speed Diesel to AI at IGIA, causing heavy financial losses to the company.	2 Officers Warned
30.	Alleged irregularities in issuance of e-tickets of Air India by a BSP agent	Administrative action recommended
31.	Promoting the business of other private carriers.	Caution letter issued to 1 officer.
32.	Alleged irregularities in the issuance and use of Super Saver SS4 single travel coupon by agent.	Administrative action recommended
33.	Theft of electricity from AirIndia Colony for the AI Annual Day Function which could have resulted in the Power company slapping heavy fines on the company being the owner/custodian.	1 Employee Transferred and recovery made.
34.	Alleged irregularities in hiring daily rated labourers, issuance of uniform to officers who are not entitled, not maintaining record of uniform issuance.	Corrective action taken
35.	Wrong application of fares for issue of staff cocenssional tickets	Amount recovered from 3 beneficiary employees and 1 staff Cautioned.
36.	Apprehension of passengers while attempting to board flight with a ticket bought on fraudulent credit cards.	Passengers handed over to Local police.
37.	Alleged non-billing of transhipment cargo - ex-Chennai.	Recovery of charges from the agent has been recommended

1	2	3
38.	Acceptance of illegal gratification by Commercial Helper.	Major penalty awarded to 1 employee.
39.	Wrong scheduling of flights from BOM & DEL to JED leading to additional layover to crew resulting in extra allowances.	Corrective action taken by changing the schedule.
40.	Missing caviar tins costing Rs. 20,200/-, from Special Charter flight, found in possession of Catering Officer.	Action recommended against 3 officers.
41.	Non-acceptance of passenger in J class inspite of being willing to pay difference in fare. Instead staff ticket upgraded and accepted on flight. Multiple unauthorized passages being issued to staff by local station manager.	Investigations in progress.
42.	Non collection of applicable taxes on F & J class Companion free tickets issued to Government officials during a two-year period.	Departmental Action being recommended against 5 officers.
43.	Obtaining 95% concession tickets at a lower fare than the applicable fare, causing loss to the company.	Allegations not substantiated
44.	Payment of regular allowances to Pilots during the period of their non-availability on account of grounding due to incidents attributable to them.	Investigations in progress
45.	Employers' contribution towards PF etc. paid to employees who are terminated/removed/dismissed.	Recoveries recommended from the 6 employees.
46.	Alleged manipulation of on-order balance of Aircraft tyres to help M/s. Bridgestone Aircraft Tyre Company. This resulted in loss to the company.	Not substantiated
47.	Alleged violation of Haj flight instructions resulting in penalty of Rs. 1.5 Crores imposed on Air India.	System correction suggested in all regions.

**2011**

1.	Alleged acceptance of substandard quality of crystal cut glassware for use in flights	Major penalty action recommended against 03 officers is pending with department for initiation.
2.	Alleged favouritism shown to M/s. Eros International Media Pvt. Ltd. thereby causing loss to company.	One officer found guilty has been chargesheeted.
3.	Irregularities in repair of Engines and aircraft components by foreign vendors and their acceptance by Engineering officials.	Investigation in progress
4.	Alleged irregularities in issuing/utilization of GSD spares.	2 officers Warned
5.	Alleged flaws in tender procedure - Electrical Works for Aircraft Maintenance Hangar at Hyderabad. Converted to CTE Type Intensive Examination of Works	Intensive examination of works undertaken



1	2	3
6.	Availment of standby crew meal facility by forging signatures of certain standby crew.	1 Employee warned.
7.	Alleged that a retired Medical officer was paid huge amount on account of CFMS/RECFMS which was more than her entitlement.	1 Medical Officer authorizing the claim, Warned
8.	Alleged misuse of official car and not handing over the car back despite being transferred from the section.	01 officer chargesheeted
9.	Waiver of excess baggage on AI 131 of 87 kgs.	An Amount of Rs. 1,21,800/- recovered from passenger at London. Major penalty action recommended against 1 officer.
10.	Un-utilisation/under utilisation of space at Cargo Terminal-Delhi. Officials of Cargo Sales Section selectively give space and cheap rates to certain preferred agents for underhand consideration. - CF-14/11	Departmental Enquiry in progress for Major penalty recommended against 1 officer. Minor Penalty recommended against another 1 officer.
11.	Underweighment of cargo	1 officer warned while 2 others awarded major penalty.
12.	Fraudulent overtime claims	Major penalty recommended against 2 employees
13.	Irregularities in Canteen Management at Chennai.	Major penalty recommended against 4 employees
14.	Non-levying of penalties as per contract on Flight caterer at Chennai.	Major penalty recommended against 1 officer
15.	Award of Cockpit Crew Transport contract at a very high rate without following tender procedures	Reference being made to CVC for their first stage advice for award of major penalty against 3 officers
16.	Diversion of business to agents.	1 Employee awarded penalty of suspension with loss of pay and Censure
17.	Fraudulently cancellation of charge slip of Credit Card against ticket.	1 Employee chargesheeted & Departmental enquiry is in progress
18.	Alleged misappropriation of company revenue to the tune of Rs. 2.85 lakhs collected towards "To Pay" consignment.	1 officer suspended and chargesheeted
19.	Misuse of Ambulance, Submission of false fuel reimbursement bills, Acceptance of gifts from Pharmaceutical companies for favours, Acceptance of money for admitting patients in panel Nursing Homes and Hospitals.	System corrections recommended. Allegations of misuse Not substantiated
20.	Alleged fraud committed/misappropriation of funds over a period of three years in Eastern Region by forging signatures of various officials.	Investigations in progress
21.	Alleged irregularities in the Medical bills submitted.	Major penalty recommended against 1 employee.
22.	Unnecessary hiring of vehicle at Chandigarh station incurring addl. expenditure inspite of AI having its own vehicle.	Corrective action taken

1	2	3
23.	Irregularities by Traffic officials w.r.t. BOM/EWR flight incurring revenue loss of approx 1 lakh to the company.	No irregularity noticed.
24.	Short collection of Ground Handling charges from M/s. Mahan Air at Amritsar.	Recovery action initiated from the Airline.
25.	Official missing from work without permission and absent without leave, no attendance record maintained and neglect of work.	3 Officers transferred and preventive recommendations implemented.
26.	Bogus attendance, overtime and conveyance claims	Investigations in progress.
27.	Alleged handling/delivery of mishandled baggage remaining uncleared despite possessing tag nos and pax details. Status? UR-32/11	Investigations in progress.
28.	Alleged irregularities in the allotment and usage of MT vehicles, upliftment of petrol/diesel.	4 officials warned.
29.	Irregularities in attendance records	Major penalty action recommended against 1 officer.
30.	Failure to impose penalty on caterers for delaying flights.	Investigations in progress.
31.	Blatant violation with regard to attendance Records of employee.	Minor penalty recommended against 1 employee.
32.	Allegations of acceptance of passengers and cargo of Kingfisher Airlines on aircraft wet leased from Kingfisher by AI during strike period thereby violating the wet lease agreement and causing loss to company	Preventive recommendations made.
33.	Alleged unscrupulous expenditure by Engineering on B 787 Training.	In-house training recommended to reduce costs.
34.	Alleged irregularities by part time Doctor/Panel Chemist at Indore. The panel chemist at Indore in connivance with the Part time medical officer is allegedly altering the medical prescription issued by part time medical officer to retired/serving employees thus causing loss to the company.	Investigations in progress.
35.	Leased vehicle allotted to Security Manager at Toronto, sold at throwaway price causing loss to AI.	Investigations in progress.
36.	Alleged irregularities in favouring agents and selling IIFA ticket in the market at an exorbitant price where it should have been given free by AI.	Investigations in progress.
37.	Alleged discrepancies in ticket refunds	Investigations in progress.
38.	Alleged irregularities in weighment of cargo consignment.	Administrative action recommended.
39.	Alleged to have altered the amount on cash memos of medicines for claiming higher amount of reimbursement.	Withdrawal of Medical and Passage Facilities of 1 retired employee.

1	2	3
40.	Alleged unauthorised waiver of excess baggage at Delhi and Kabul.	Recovery of Rs. 46,686/- recommended.
41.	Payment of Daily outstation allowance to Pilots at a rate higher than their entitlement causing huge financial loss to the company.	Investigations in progress.
42.	Misuse of official position to unauthorisedly upgrade his relatives and friends causing revenue loss.	1 officer cautioned.
43.	Alleged wrong certification of outstation claims of cabin crew for the full duration of their temporary posting at Delhi.	Investigation in progress.
44.	Gross Financial irregularities in running of Indian Airlines Sports Club in Mumbai.	Investigations in progress.
45.	Causing additional expense to company due to negligence of Pilot who was not in possession of Crew Certificate and was hence detained by German Immigrations.	Amount recovered from the Pilot.
46.	Default in Payment to the tune of Rs. 15 Crores (Approx.) by IATA agent M/s. Blue Bird Leisure & Holidays Ltd.	
47.	Alleged demand of bribe for release of payment due to them. Status? UR-104/11	Allegations not substantiated.
48.	Alleged selection of Hotel Hilton at New York, Chicago and Mumbai for cockpit crew without following tender procedure despite existence of other duly selected hotels, thereby causing additional financial burden on the company.	Investigations in progress.
49.	Alleged waiver of excess baggage and non issuance of receipt towards excess baggage charges.	Investigations in progress.
50.	Alleged irregularities in revenue system provided by M/s. Amadeus for e-ticketing resulting in non claiming of revenue from other carriers.	Investigations in progress.
51.	Alleged pilferage of Engineering spares and thefts in and around Jet Shop, Delhi.	Investigations in progress.
52.	Alleged irregularity in supernumerary Travel by Pilot	Investigations in progress.
53.	Fraudulent lecture allowance, TA&DA claims by Technical Instructors at Centralised Training Establishment, Hyderabad.	Investigations in progress.
54.	Unauthorised waiver of excess baggage.	Investigations in progress.
55.	Alleged non settlement of advance against foreign tours after return from tour or even after tour is cancelled.	Recovery action recommended.

1	2	3
56.	Alleged negligence on the part of commercial cargo staff at CCU which led to loss of a box containing mobile phones.	Investigations in progress.
57.	Alleged double claim of petrol allowances by certain officers despite using the department's pooled vehicle for their conveyance.	Investigations in progress.
58.	Alleged irregularities in servicing of V-2500 Engine serviced by Foreign Vendor and acceptance by AI Engineering personnel, cause huge financial loss to company.	Investigations in progress.
59.	Alleged misappropriation of bar sales money.	Investigations in progress.
60.	Alleged irregularity in attendance. What is the action taken? PE-UR-141/11	1 officer warned.
61.	Alleged to have favoured M/s.Southall Travels during his posting in London and later taken employment with the same company after resigning from Air India	Investigations in progress.
62.	Alleged irregularities in attendance of Sports persons at Bangalore.	Investigations in progress.
63.	Alleged diversion of fare paid pax having confirmed booking to other private airline unjustifiably.	Investigations in progress.
64.	Alleged non-billing of x-ray screening facility provided to other airlines for scanning their cargo consignments- for a period of 2-3 years	Investigations in progress.
65.	Alleged Irregularities in award of tender for carrying out heavy maintenance on A 319 aircrafts. Officials of AIL.	Investigations in progress.
66.	Alleged payment of Rs. 9 lacs to Mrs. Manju Gupta, Delhi towards settlement of dues on behalf of AIL - authority to HCI by AI Hqs on dubious grounds.	Investigations in progress.
67.	Alleged outsourcing of ground handling contract to private parties when AIATSL services are available at lower costs at Thiruvananthapuram Airport.	Investigations in progress.
68.	Alleged loss to the company due to stealing diesel, petrol, getting commission on spares purchased, irregularities in attendance.	Investigations in progress.
69.	Obtaining medicines with forged signatures of Doctors and Pharmacists.	Investigations in progress.
70.	Alleged pilferage and tampering of bonded items from Extra Sector Flights with connivance of Cabin Crew.	Investigations in progress.

1	2	3
71.	Alleged tampering of attendance record for claiming overtime.	Investigations in progress.
72.	Alleged anomalies in the invoices pertaining to rental and electrical charges for areas occupied by AI in COK Intl. Airport.	Preventive recommendations made.
<b>2012</b>		
1.	Gross Financial irregularities in the conduct of IA Sports Club in Mumbai.	Investigation in progress.
2.	Manipulation of tender specifications	Minor penalty recommended against 1 officer.
3.	Alleged non remittance amount collected towards 'TO PAY' consignment thus misappropriating funds of the company.	Recovery and departmental action recommended against 1 officer.
4.	Alleged failure of Engineer to board flight as per roster to carry out pre-flight inspection of return flight. This resulted in additional expenses towards refreshments to passenger, aircraft parking and ticket of Kingfisher flight for the Aircraft Engineer	Action against 1 Engineer recommended.
5.	Non-settlement of advance claims by staff for foreign tours	Investigations in progress.
6.	Improper availment of leave by Dy.GM-Engg who frequently travelled to Kolkata and did not fill in leave for the days of travel.	Major penalty action recommended against 1 delinquent Executive and Minor penalty against 1 supervisory Executive.
7.	Alleged manipulation of his daily attendance to cover up absence for prolonged period.	Major penalty action recommended against 1 Officer.
8.	Alleged wastage of money for lounging in Five Star Hotel and over claiming than actual duration on simulator	Under Investigations.
9.	Alleged fraudulent check in of 13 pax by AISATS employees at T-3 - Delhi.	Under Investigations.
10.	Alleged use of ground support equipment/manpower for Jet Airways flight at Trivandrum without formal agreement or approval of Competent Authority.	Under Investigations.
11.	Alleged endorsement of low fare class ticket of AI Express to high fare class ticket of IC/AI.	Under Investigations.
12.	Alleged refund of used coupons of pax flown out of Agatti Station with the connivance/participation of local Air India Officials.	Under Investigations.
13.	Gross manipulation and malpractices in Tender for hiring of non AC CNG coaches for staff transportation at Delhi.	Under Investigations.

1	2	3
14.	Alleged additional expenditure incurred towards Duty/ foreign allowance/hotel accommodation/transportation/ visa fess by cabin & cockpit crew rostered to operate flights to Jeddah.	Under Investigations.
15.	Officials drawing higher PLI than eligible, despite having been transferred long back.	Under Investigations.
16.	Alleged misuse of On-Duty ticket.	Under Investigations.
17.	Alleged financial irregularities committed at Sydney by the Station Manager.	Under Investigations.
18.	Non revision of pay and allowances of Executive as per her grade of GM resulting in drawing excess pay & allowances of approx. 25 lacs besides drawing higher benefits applicable to ED level Officer.	Recovery recommended.
19.	Alleged acceptance of IT (Kingfisher) travel tickets on AI flight in violation of instructions in vogue, thus causing loss to company	Under Investigations.

*[Translation]***Nutrition Challenges**

\*111. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) has conducted any survey on the malnutrition of children and adolescent girls in various States of the country including Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat recently;

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

(c) whether the Government has adopted any effective strategy to deal with the nutrition challenges; and

(d) if, so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) under the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, has carried out rural (2005-06) and tribal surveys (2008-09) in major States, namely Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Gujarat, and West Bengal.

The prevalence of underweight among rural pre school children (1-5 years), school age children (6-9 years), 10-13 years and 14-17 years adolescents

has been reported in the NNMB Rural Surveys, 2005-06. Similarly the NNMB Tribal II Repeat survey, 2008-09 has also reported the prevalence of underweight among tribal children and adolescents. State-wise details including Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat are at enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The approach in dealing with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: First is the Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. The second approach, is the direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition especially among children and young girls and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

Government has recently decided to strengthen and restructure ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three and to launch an effective information, education and communication

### Statement

*Table 1: Prevalence (%) of underweight among Rural children in 9 States of India*

	Prevalence (%) of underweight			
	1-5 years	6-9 years	10-13 years	14-17 years
Kerala	34.8	23.8	26.5	26.2
Tamil Nadu	49.2	47.4	50.6	48.0
Karnataka	52.9	42.6	40.7	33.0
Andhra Pradesh	55.9	41.0	33.3	34.4
Maharashtra	57.7	43.3	43.9	45.7
Gujarat	57.5	38.1	40.1	37.6
Madhya Pradesh	64.0	42.5	41.7	29.4
Odisha	60.3	42.5	31.8	28.9
West Bengal	57.6	43.6	34.2	36.4
9 states pooled	54.9	41.3	38.5	37.8

Source: NNMB Technical Report 24 (NNMB Rural Surveys 2005-06) ([www.nnmbindia.org](http://www.nnmbindia.org))

*Table 2: Prevalence (%) of underweight among Tribal children in 9 States of India*

	Prevalence (%) of underweight			
	1-5 years	6-9 years	10-13years	14-17 years
Kerala	43.6	28.0	36.4	20.4
Tamil Nadu	47.2	40.5	52.8	32.6
Karnataka	42.6	46.3	59.3	43.7
Andhra Pradesh	50.7	35.0	35.4	17.2
Maharashtra	63.7	54.6	59.9	37.4
Gujarat	46.9	43.2	42.3	17.1
Madhya Pradesh	52.4	23.3	39.8	20.6
Odisha	57.7	27.6	28.5	11.0
West Bengal	52.3	26.1	21.4	10.6
9 states pooled	51.9	37.0	42.2	23.1

Source: NNMB Technical Report 25 (NNMB Tribal II Repeat survey 2008-09) ([www.nnmbindia.org](http://www.nnmbindia.org))

### Emergency Landings

\*112. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flights of some Airlines made emergency/rough landing in the country recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last one year, airline-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into these incidents;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. 07 incidents of emergency/rough landing to scheduled Airlines (Medical and Technical) have taken place in the country during period from 1st August, 2011 till date. All these incidents except emergency landing due to medical issues have been investigated by the PIB (Permanent Investigation Board) of the concerned airlines in association with officers of Directorate General of Civil Aviation. Details of the flights along with reasons, for emergency landing, investigations and outcome are at enclosed Statement.

(e) Recommendations emanating from the investigation reports are followed up for implementation with the concerned agencies so as to prevent recurrence of similar incidents in future.

### Statement

#### *Details of Emergency/Rough Landing (August 2011 to Till Date)*

Sl. No.	Date/ Place	A/C type Registration Mark	Operator	Brief Description	Status of Investigation
1.	25.08.2011 Cochin	B737-800 VT-AXX	Air India Express	The aircraft made emergency landing at Cochin due to hydraulic failure. On Inspection, LH nose wheel tyre tread found peeled off. Nose wheel steering system pipe line was found broken and fluid leaking.	Investigation Closed
2.	25.09.2011 Delhi	A-320 VT-WAF	Go Air	Air turn back to Delhi due to hydraulic failure.	Investigation Closed
3	10.11.2011 Delhi	ATR 72 VT-DKE	Kingfisher	During climb, Engine #2 fire warning came. After carrying out checklist the aircraft made landing at Delhi.	Investigation Closed
4.	19.02.2012 Cochin	Boeing 737 VT-AXH	AICL	Aircraft diverted to Cochin due medical emergency.	No need to investigate
5.	12.03.2012 Mumbai	A-319 VT-SCV	Air India	Aircraft tail scrapped on the runway while landing.	Classified as Serious Incident. DGCA has ordered Inquiry under Rule 77C of Aircraft Rule 1937.
6.	15.03.2012 Bombay- Kolkata	B737 VT-JBP	Jet Airways	Aircraft diverted to Nagpur due medical emergency on board.	No need to investigate
7.	03.07.2012 RAJ-BOM	VT-JLA	Jet Lite	Emergency Landing at Bombay due both VHF communication transmission failure due lightening strike.	Investigation pending



**Wind Power Projects**

\*113. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of wind power projects, small and large, in the country along with their power generation capacity *vis-à-vis* actual power generation at present State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the optimum power generation capacity of the installed wind power projects is not being utilized;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for optimum power generation from these power projects?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The state-wise wind power generation capacity (including small and large) and total generation is given at enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) The steps taken to encourage higher efficiencies and optimal generation from wind power projects include the followings:

Only wind turbines having "Type Certificate" from the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET) or internationally accredited institutions are allowed to be installed in the country. The Wind Resource Assessment studies carried out by the Ministry through C-WET help investors in selecting a suitable site for Wind Power Projects in terms of wind resource availability. The government had announced a Generation Based Incentive (GBI) for the period of 11th Plan, which encouraged the investors to improve the generation from wind power projects to avail maximum GBI. This apart, in most wind potential states, the state governments offer preferential tariff to boost optimal generation. C-WET provides technical support to the investors in development of wind power projects.

**Statement***State-wise Wind Power Installation and Generation*

States	Capacity (MW)	Generation (BU)*
Andhra Pradesh	336	1.66
Gujarat	3025	16.46
Karnataka	2056	16.81
Kerala	35	0.26
Madhya Pradesh	376	0.82
Maharashtra	2,789	18.64
Rajasthan	2,151	8.38
Tamil Nadu	7,101	60.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,869</b>	<b>123.75</b>

MW = Mega Watts

BU = Billion Units

\*Total generation since beginning of installation from all wind power projects

[English]

**Lease of Land at Delhi Airport**

\*114. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether prime land in Delhi has allegedly been leased to a private Airport Operator for a pittance Rs. 100/- annual lease rent for 60 years;

(b) if so, the reasons and the justification therefor;

(c) whether a number of complaints have been received by the Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the MoCA in this regard;

(e) whether the Government proposes to revisit the whole agreement taking into consideration the huge profits stated to have accrued to the Group at the cost of passengers; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The transaction structure of restructuring and modernisation of Delhi and Mumbai airports envisaged leasing of asset on a token rent. The lease rent was kept this way because Revenue Sharing was the only criterion for selection of the private-sector partner. The selection was done by international competitive bidding process so as to maximise revenue earning to Airports Authority of India (AAI).

It is pertinent to mention that as against the minimum 5% of Revenue Sharing envisaged in the 'Bid', offer for revenue sharing @45.99% was received for Delhi airport. Restructuring has helped in increasing the net revenue earning of AAI from these airports.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) There has been an investment of more than Rs. 12000 crore at Delhi airport. It is worthwhile to note that because of this AAI could invest its resources in development of 35 non-metro and 23 other airports. Therefore, precious AAI resources were spared for modernization of other metro and non-metro airports. Amount invested by AAI in its airport projects during XI Plan was about Rs. 12000 crores. After restructuring, Delhi airport ranks amongst the best airports in the world. The net income of AAI from Delhi airport since privatisation has been constantly rising. The details are: 2006-07 (Rs. 401 crores); 2007-08 (Rs. 403 crores); 2008-09 (Rs. 441 crores); 2009-10 (Rs. 539 crores); 2010-11 (Rs. 577 crores) and 2011-12 (Rs. 704 crores).

Based on current growth trend, The net income of AAI from Delhi airport will substantially increase every year.

#### Indians in Jails

\*115. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:  
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons of Indian origin are languishing in jails in various countries across the world;

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

(c) the number of such persons languishing in jails even after completing their terms in the jails;

(d) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the respective countries to secure the release of such prisoners; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As per available information, country-wise details in respect of Indian nationals languishing in jails abroad are at enclosed Statement. Some foreign governments do not provide details of foreign prisoners in their jails because of their strict privacy law.

(c) It is reported that 3 Indian civil prisoners and 108 Indian fishermen are languishing in jails in Pakistan even after completing their sentence.

(d) and (e) During high level interactions as well as through its Mission in Pakistan, the Government of India has repeatedly taken up with the Government of Pakistan the question of early release of Indian civil prisoners and fishermen. Due to the consistent efforts of the Government of India, a Indo-Pakistan Judiciary Committee has been set up consisting of retired Judges of Superior Judiciary from India and Pakistan to recommend measures for humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners, who have completed their prison term.

#### Statement

##### *Indians in Jails Abroad*

Sl.No.	Country	Number of Persons in Jail
1	2	3
1.	Angola	1
2.	Argentina	1
3.	Armenia	5
4.	Australia	114
5.	Azerbaijan	1
6.	Bahrain	56

1	2	3
7.	Bangladesh	186
8.	Belarus	1
9.	Belgium	2
10.	Bhutan	59
11.	Brunei Darussalam	2
12.	Canada	19
13.	China	38
14.	Cuba	1
15.	Cyprus	33
16.	Czech Republic	1
17.	Denmark	3
18.	Egypt	2
19.	Finland	1
20.	France	40
11.	Germany	03
22.	Greece	20
23.	Hong Kong	76
24.	Indonesia	18
25.	Iran	7
26.	Italy	121
27.	Japan	3
28.	Jordan	10
29.	Kuwait	206
30.	Lebanon	22
31.	Mauritius	9
32.	Myanmar	27
33.	Nepal	223
34.	New Zealand	10
35.	Oman	57
36.	Pakistan	359
37.	Philippines	16

1	2	3
38.	Portugal	1
39.	Qatar	44
40.	Romania	1
41.	Russia	2
42.	Saudi Arabia	1400
43.	Seychelles	1
44.	Singapore	156
45.	Slovak	1
46.	South Africa	7
47.	Spain	33
48.	Sri Lanka	54
49.	Tanzania	1
50.	Thailand	1
51.	Ukraine	1
52.	UAE	1239
53.	UK	426
54.	USA	427
55.	Yemen	1
56.	Zambia	3

#### Medical Colleges

\*116. DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has received applications for establishment of new medical colleges and increase of MBBS seats in existing medical colleges in various States for the academic year 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Gujarat;

(c) whether permission has been granted for the same by MCI;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Gujarat; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the Medical Council of India(MCI), 77 proposals/applications for establishment of medical colleges and 51 proposals for increase of seats in existing medical colleges were received for the academic year 2012-13.

(c) to (e) Out of 128 proposals, 20 proposals for setting up new medical colleges and 24 proposals for increase of seats in existing medical colleges have been

approved. Remaining proposals have been disapproved for want of required facilities/incomplete information. As far as the State of Gujarat is concerned, out of 6 proposals, permission has been granted for establishment of 3 medical colleges and 2 medical colleges have been permitted for increase of seats. Further, K.J. Mehta General Hospital and College of Medical Sciences, Amargarh, Gujarat, which was earlier permitted by the MCI and later closed down, had requested for permission to start afresh but MCI did not approve the college for want of required facilities. The state-wise details of proposals received and approved is at enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

*Number of Proposals received and approved during the year 2012-13*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Establishment of medical colleges		Increase of intake capacity of MBBS seats	
		Received	Approved	Received	Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	3	15	5
2.	Assam	1	1	-	-
3.	Bihar	6	1	2	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	-	-	-
5.	Delhi	2	1	-	-
6.	Goa	-	-	1	1
7.	Gujarat	3	3	3	2
8.	Haryana	2	1	-	-
9.	Jharkhand	1	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	-	-	-
11.	Karnataka	7	2	8	3
12.	Kerala	2	-	1	1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	1	1
14.	Maharashtra	10	2	8	4
15.	Odisha	4	1	1	-
16.	Punjab	-	-	2	-
17.	Puducherry	-	-	1	-
18.	Rajasthan	1	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Tamil Nadu	6	2	4	3
20.	Uttar Pradesh	8	2	3	2
21.	Uttarakhand	1	-	-	-
22.	West Bengal	3	1	1	1
Total		77	20	51	24

[Translation]

### Performance of CGHS

\*117. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

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

(a) whether complaints/reports have been received about the dissatisfaction of a large number of Central Government employees with the services provided by the Government under the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to increase the financial resources to improve the health facilities so as to meet the requirements of the CGHS patients in getting proper treatment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the further measures taken by the Government to improve the health care services to the people all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) While CGHS endeavors to provide best possible health care facilities to the large number of beneficiaries consulting/visiting CGHS Wellness Centres (approx. 1.2 Crore during the last one year), some complaints are received about unsatisfactory services.

The dissatisfaction relates to shortage of doctors and other manpower resulting in waiting period before consulting doctors, issue of medicines, delay in settlement of medical claims of pensioners, issue of medicines of specific brand, reimbursement at CGHS rates for the

treatment taken from unrecognized hospitals, overcharging by empanelled hospitals, opening of new dispensaries, etc.

(c) Government has been receiving increased budgetary support over the last few years to take care of CGHS beneficiaries.

(d) Government has undertaken several steps to improve the functioning of CGHS. These include:

- Computerization to improve better inventory management and availability of medicines at CGHS Wellness Centres. Based on computer data, 272 commonly indented medicines are procured from manufacturers at discounted rates and make them available at Wellness Centres.
- Portability of CGHS cards at any dispensary all over the country.
- Issue of medicines for three months in cases of chronic illnesses.
- Appointment of Medical officers on contract basis as an interim measure to tide over shortage of doctors.
- Receipt of medical claims of pensioners at Dispensary level and proper verification of documents by CMO i/c to ensure that all required documents are submitted.
- Enhancement of financial powers of Addl. Directors upto Rs. 5 Lakhs for speedy settlement of medical claims of pensioners.
- Regular meetings undertaken by Addl. Directors with CMOs i/c to ensure smooth functioning of Wellness Centres for better delivery of services.
- Reimbursement from two sources - *i.e.*, from CGHS as well as medical insurance in respect of beneficiaries holding mediclaim policies.

- Formation of Standing Technical Committees for examination of requests for full reimbursement.
- Settlement of hospital bills of empanelled hospitals and diagnostic centres through UTI-ITSL for early settlement of claims to ensure that the empanelled hospitals provide credit facility to pensioners, etc.,
- Pensioner CGHS beneficiaries residing in non-CGHS areas are permitted to avail IPD and follow up treatment from CS (MA)/ECHS empanelled hospitals with prior permission from CGHS.

#### Proposals for Tourism Development

\*118. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:  
SHRI P.C. GADDIGODAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the project proposals sanctioned out of the proposals received from the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations for promotion and development of tourism along with the funds allocated/released thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the status of completion of projects and utilization of funds thereunder during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) the State/UT-wise project proposals lying pending with the Union Government for clearance, the reasons for their pendency along with the progress made for their clearance;

(d) the criteria/norms adopted for sanction of projects and allocation of funds thereunder;

(e) the details of sites including religious and historical sites identified to be developed for tourism and tourism circuits during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the monitoring mechanism put in place for timely completion of projects and utilization of funds thereunder by the State/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (f) Promotion, development, identification and timely completion of tourism projects including religious and historical sites in the country are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism grants central financial assistance to the projects in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations subject to availability of funds, *inter-se* priority, and adherence to Scheme Guidelines.

Prioritisation meetings with States/UTs are generally held before the commencement of each financial year. All pending and new proposals to be undertaken by States/UTs are finalized in these meetings.

The statement of number of project and amount sanction during last three years (2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012) are given at enclosed Statement.

The States/UTs have set-up State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC) to regular review the progress of tourism infrastructure projects. Ministry of Tourism also monitors the implementation of projects through Regional Conferences, field inspections by the officers of the Ministry, periodical review meetings with the State/UT officers. State Governments/UT Administrations are required to submit the reports of the State Level Monitoring Committees to the Ministry of Tourism periodically.

#### Statement

*Number of projects\* and amount sanctioned\* during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	37.3	10	20.4	12	50.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	36.5	13	32.3	11	30.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	7	22.8	4	23.6	5	11.1
5.	Bihar	3	7	1	3.6	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	5	11.5	5	11	2	0.3
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	4	21	1	0.4
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	9	44.9	5	9.8	4	2.7
11.	Goa	2	17	3	12.8	1	5
12.	Gujarat	1	7.3	1	0.1	3	51.8
13.	Haryana	6	12.4	6	27.4	6	0.8
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6	24	12	35	5	0.5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	31	49.8	20	56.2	33	171.2
16.	Jharkhand	3	0.3	5	7.6	6	48.2
17.	Kerala	7	13	3	42.9	7	23.8
18.	Karnataka	13	42.4	2	8.6	6	22
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Maharashtra	2	5	3	11.3	8	82.8
21.	Manipur	9	27.1	8	39.4	5	30.7
22.	Meghalaya	7	14.7	9	22.5	3	0.5
23.	Mizoram	7	24.1	9	11.5	7	13.9
24.	Madhya Pradesh	11	61	13	30.9	8	40.4
25.	Nagaland	13	24.6	10	29.1	19	65.5
26.	Odisha	9	23.7	6	20.3	6	12
27.	Puducherry	3	5.6	3	50.3	4	0.3
28.	Punjab	3	9.5	4	11.9	2	4.4
29.	Rajasthan	7	19.7	7	31.3	3	14.5
30.	Sikkim	19	42.4	14	23.5	8	25.2
31.	Tamil Nadu	10	16.3	6	60	6	20.8
32.	Tripura	13	20.7	12	40.7	6	15.4
33.	Uttar Pradesh	6	21.9	14	27.9	11	51
34.	Uttarakhand	1	0.6	8	29.8	14	102.7
35.	West Bengal	7	28.4	8	22	11	28.8
Grand Total		247	671.2	228	774.4	223	927.7

\*Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Adventure & Rural Tourism (A & RT).

*[English]***Air India Losses**

\*119. SHRI C.R. PATIL:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India is continuously incurring losses;

(b) if so, the details of the losses suffered by Air India during the last one year and the current year and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the routes operated by Air India/NACIL, both domestic and international which are running in losses;

(d) whether any comparative study of operational efficiency of Air India has been made and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has constituted any Committee/task force in this regard and to rationalise its costs and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Air India has been incurring losses over last few years. The estimated loss

incurred by Air India during FY 2011-12 is Rs. 7853.00 crore (Provisional estimates). The estimated loss before tax during quarter ending on 30th June, 2012 is Rs. 1776 crores. The reasons for losses are: (i) Abnormal increase in Aviation Turbine Fuel Cost (ATF); (ii) High taxes on ATF; (iii) High airport fees and levies; (iv) High operating costs resulting in lower yields/losses; (v) Increase in interest burden on aircraft loans due to strengthening of dollar; (vi) Interest burden on account of working capital; (vii) High overhead costs compared with industry norms; and (viii) Increase in wage bills and other staff costs.

(c) 71 services operated on international sectors and 97 services operated on domestic sectors by Air India do not meet the operating cost of these services. Details of such routes are enclosed as Statement.

(d) A comparative study of Air India's operational parameters *vis-à-vis* its competitors was done during the formulation of Air India's Turn Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP). While finalizing the TAP and FRP, performance of its competitors with regard to Revenue Passengers Kilometers, Available Seat Kilometers, Passenger Load Factors, On Time Performance etc. have been evaluated. Based on the findings of the study, performance targets have been set for Air India.

(e) A task force, headed by a Joint Secretary of the Ministry, has been constituted to examine route economics and to find ways and means to rationalize the routes so as to make the operations more cost effective.

**Statement***Route Economics for the Period April-March 2012 (Provisional)-wide body*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Flight Number	Sector	Hours	Total Revenue Incl. Fuel surcharge	ATF Cost	Cash Cost	Total Cost	Surplus (Deficit) over ATF Cost	Surplus (Deficit) over Cash Cost	Surplus (Deficit) over Total Cost	Pkms in Millions	Askms in Millions	PLF (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>Flights not meeting ATF Cost</b>													
1.	115/116	Amritsar Delhi London & VV	5176.61	15166.73	16782.63	26494.3	39359.17	-161.9	-11327.57	-24192.44	532.19	919.303	57.9
2.	917/918	Mumbai Cochin Calicut Dammam & VV	772.58	253103	2839.3	4765.22	6725.31	-308.27	-2144.19	-4194.28	104.769	209.129	50.1
3.	919/914	Mumbai Dammam & VV	172.74	329.7	465.74	744.78	10268	-136.04	-415.08	-697.1	5.391	23.895	22.6
Sub-Total (A)			6121.93	18027.46	20087.67	31914.3	47111.28	-2060.21	-13886.84	-29083.82	642.35	1152.327	55.7



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		<b>Flights not meeting Cash Cost</b>											
1.	187/188	Amritsar Delhi Toronto 4 VV	11466.51	57075.26	47357.78	73501.04	103543.74	9717.48	-16425.78	-46468.48	193474	2824.79	68.5
2.	131/130	Ahmedabad Mumbai London & VV	7619.98	28883.63	27899.3	43423.53	62485.05	984.33	-14539.9	-33601.42	1079.17	1800.1	60
3.	143/142	Cnennai Delhi Paris 4 VV	7366.02	28007.7	221.19	39220.57	55065.28	5888.7	-11212.87	-27057.58	955.011	1286.66	66.5
4.	111/112	Kolkatta Delhi London & VV	8234.49	31798.24	27097.27	42512.85	62399.09	4700.97	-10714.61	-30600.85	1212.67	1812.74	66.9
5.	191/144	Ahmedabad Mumbai Newark & VV	12165.49	59690.08	42581.35	67956.03	98284.18	17108.73	-8265.95	-38594.1	1765.34	2290.84	77.1
6.	121/120	Mumbai Delhi Frankfurt & VV	6851.58	27034.67	21163.37	35245.69	51277.96	5871.3	-8211.02	-24243.29	704.324	1140.2	61.8
7.	921/920	Mumbai Riyadh & VV	2513.39	12916.6	12454.38	20214.35	29209.3	462.22	-7297.75	-16292.7	426.029	665.789	64
8.	348/349	Mumbai Delhi Shanghai & VV	3629.49	15616.8	13486.74	21353.27	30771.48	2130.06	-5736.47	-15154.68	385.597	626.919	61.5
9.	380/381	Delhi Singapore & VV	4133.58	11536.41	8596.96	16307.93	23785.07	2939.45	-4771.52	-12248.66	325.808	558.655	58.3
10.	310/317	Mumbai Delhi Hongkong Seoul & VV	4627.97	20979.25	15028.7	25668.15	36726.43	5950.55	-4688.9	-15747.18	543 277	931.793	58.3
11.	963/962	Cochin Calicut Jeddah & VV	3071.94	22094.65	16377.05	26713.26	37769.84	5717.6	-4618.61	-15675.19	656.65	913.791	71.9
12.	965/964	Mumbai Hyderabad Jeddah & VV	1428.68	7867.73	7836.19	12163.32	17255.81	31.54	-4295.59	-9388.08	250.554	386.933	64.8
13.	931/930	Mumbai Jeddah & VV	1951.04	7345.15	6961.9	11391.75	16909.37	383.25	-4046.6	-9564.22	250.603	409.159	61.2
14.	991/990	Delhi Jeddah & VV	1812.06	7066.13	6441.83	10536.71	15667.43	624.3	-3470.58	-8601.3	278.98	393.352	70.9
15.	941/940	Delhi Abudhabi & VV	2725.13	4788.76	4138.85	8087.7	11064.59	649.91	-3298.94	-6295.83	156.367	225.127	69.5
16.	947/946	Delhi Dubai & VV	1983.53	5610.79	5307.5	9081.45	13647.66	503.29	-3270.66	-7836.87	167.46	309.963	54
17.	342/343	Mumbai Singapore & VV	3812.8	6619.9	4921.87	9592.97	14770.34	1698.03	-2973.07	-8150.44	191.796	353.498	54.3
18.	314/315	Mumbai Delhi Hongkong Osaka & VV	3544.69	19920.78	11580.75	22635.21	31113.5	8340.03	-2714 43	-11192.72	446.148	765.057	58.3
19.	915/916	Tnvandrum Dammam & VV	935.09	3270	3256.78	5120.95	7230.79	13.22	-1850.95	-3960.79	85.041	163.36	521
20.	935/936	Hyderabad Dammam & VV	1668.7	3631.1	2736.13	5480.98	7341.23	894.97	-1849.88	-3710.13	102.159	181.17	56.4
21.	101/102	Mumbai Delhi Newyork & VV	12323.42	76401.54	48385.24	78204.53	110456.37	27016.3	-1802.99	-34054.83	2266.11	3183.06	71.2
22.	929/928	Tnvandrum Cochin Riyadh & VV	1187.28	8435.65	6171.85	10009.88	14279.85	2263.8	-1574.23	-5844.2	229.424	299.301	76.7
23.	913/912	Delhi Dammam & VV	920.66	2440.91	2317.73	3999.81	5576.31	123.18	-1558.9	-3135.4	68 096	126.379	539
24.	923 922	Calicut Riyadh & VV	1441.73	10033.66	6790.72	11516.79	16634.66	3242.94	-1483.13	-6601	284.356	408.946	69.5
25.	925 1924	Delhi Riyadh & VV	943.79	6389.04	4840.35	7841.16	11240.03	1548.69	-1452.12	-4850.99	211.484	264.623	79 9
26.	911 1910	Mumbai Dammam & VV	1088.61	2117.48	1712.93	3489.46	4663 28	404.55	-1371.98	-2545.8	57.588	107.132	53.8
27.	901 1902	Calicut Dammam & VV	648.94	2840 53	2329.26	3913.69	5503.72	511.27	-1073.16	-2663.19	71.302	140.396	50.8
28.	927 920	Mumbai Riyadh & VV	420.94	2528 03	2249.89	3468.51	4978.22	278.14	0940.48	-2450.19	83 64	121.363	68.9
29.	332 1331	Delhi Bangkok & VV	2957.41	6927.77	4101.78	7771.86	13439 82	2825.99	-844.09	-6512.05	251.539	366.848	68.6
30.	330 1333	Mumbai Bangkok & VV	3333.38	802984	4554.84	8783.97	15126.46	3475	-754.13	-7096.62	368 333	486.167	75.8
31.	127 V126	Hyderabad Delhi Chicago & VV	12767.44	79807.03	50804.66	80557.39	113955.76	29002.37	-750 36	-34148.73	2445.58	3295.14	74.2
32.	945 944	Mumbai Abudhabi & VV	1929.54	4614.07	2821.51	5236.11	8249.56	1792.56	-622.04	-3635.49	129.59	213.369	60.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
33.	358 1359	Chennai Singapore & VV	2919.07	8270.17	4111.61	8830.31	13422.23	4158.56	-560.14	-5152.06	251.597	342375	73.5
34.	957 V956	Mumbai Delhi Dubai & VV	1954.38	5407.76	3043.1	5611.86	896517	2364.66	-204.1	-3557 41	184.093	271.015	67.9
35.	346 1347	Chennai Singapore & VV	2852.65	7849.63	3873.45	7987.55	13460.46	3976.18	-137.92	-5610.83	245.563	354.97	69.2
36.	987 1988	Chennai Dammam & VV	166.58	619.51	437.71	732.67	998.5	181.8	-113.16	-378.99	15.343	24.644	62.3
37.	5181\5182	Delhi Dammam & VV	157.25	3368	217.44	447.01	507.69	119 36	-110.21	-170.89	9.85	18.602	53
38.	5182\5182	Dammam Delhi & VV	55.25	91.25	71.24	156.13	177.45	20.01	-64.88	-86.2	2.838	6.536	43.4
39.	5381\5382	Calicut Dammam & VV	157.45	446.01	209.12	502.68	563.52	236.89	-56.67	-117.51	11.984	21	57.1
40.	5382 \5382	Dammam Calicut & VV	45.87	109	5918	137.51	155.33	49.82	-28.51	-46.33	3.181	6.6	482
41.	360\361	Mumbai Singapore & VV	11.04	33.08	32.28	51.09	90.4	0.8	-1801	-57.32	1.03	2.186	47.1
		Sub-Total (B)	139824.84	615682.39	457479.59	755457.68	1088782.93	158202.8	-139775.29	-473100.54	19010.245	28100.548	67.7
		<b>Flights not meeting Total Cost</b>											
1.	**	Domestic Extensions	6261.68	19393.02	10411.46	17916.56	28170.79	8981.56	1476.46	-6777.77	321.16	546.221	58.8
2.	306\307	Delhi Tokyo & VV	3182.92	22144.42	10955.87	19154 05	27093.52	11188.55	2990.37	-4949.1	334019	552.227	60.5
		Sub-Total (C)	9444.6	41537.44	21357.33	37070.61	55264.31	20170.11	4466.83	-13726.87	655.179	1098.448	59.6
		<b>Flights Meeting Total Cost</b>	NIL										
		Grand Total	155391.37	675247.29	498934.59	82444259	1191158.52	176312.70	-149195.30	-515911.23	20307.774	30351.323	66.9

*Air India-A320 Family Aircraft Flights**Route Economics for IC coded Flights the period April 2011 to March 2012 (Provisional)***DOMESTIC**

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl. No.	Sector	Flight No.	Hours Flown	Pax Revenue	Total Revenue including Fuel Surcharge	ATF Cost	Cash Cost	Total Cost	Surplus (Deficit) over ATF Cost	Surplus (Deficit) over Cash Cost	Surplus (Deficit) over Total Cost	Pkms in Millions	Askms in Millions	PLF (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		<b>Services not meeting ATF Cost</b>												
1.	Delhi-Gwalior-Mumbai & VV	421-422	1788.36	3093.91	3122.72	3561.37	5204.17	8217.25	-438.65	-2081.45	-5094.54	68.075	101.116	67.3
2.	Ahemdabad-Mumbai	653	307.52	332.29	364.59	768.06	1105.97	1824.66	-403.47	-741.38	-1460.27	6.364	2.874	28.1
3.	Kolkata-MHAL & VV	723-724	935.46	1699.38	1929.36	2084.36	3187.31	4646.80	-154.96	01257.83	-2717.42	36.067	57.878	62.3
4.	Kolkata-Mumbai & VV	775-776	448.57	855.62	892.55	999.91	1473.44	2420.02	-107.36	-560.90	-1527.47	19.122	39.297	48.7
5.	Chennai-Visakhapatnam & VV	551-552	320.45	549.10	557.72	638.17	1018.54	1677.63	-80.45	-460.82	-1119.91	9.178	20.817	44.1
6.	Mumbai-Raipur & VV	649-550	287.13	436.47	46934	529.11	788.75	1408.34	-59.76	-319 40	-939.00	9.199	20.706	44.4
7.	Mumbai-Bangalore	693	210.08	411.91	417.98	431.42	629.11	1067.58	-13.44	-211.13	469.60	7.733	13.388	57.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8.	Chennai-Thiruvananthapuram & VV	513-514	244.86	513.67	532.61	533.79	885.50	1387.45	-1.18	-352.89	-854.85	9.712	16.725	58.1
	Sub-total (i)		4542.43	7892.36	8286.89	9646.18	14292.79	22669.94	-125929	-6005.90	-14383.05	165.45	292.60	56.5
	<b>Services meeting ATF Cost but not meeting Cash Cost</b>													
9.	Mumbai-Indore-Bhopal-Delhi & VV	633-634	2397.86	5828.64	6110.33	4630.75	7667.38	11451.84	1479.58	-1557.05	-5341.51	97.982	133.719	73.3
10.	Cochin-Chennai-Bangalore-Cochin	519-520	1105.31	2274.15	2291.52	2212.39	3620.46	5387.14	79.13	-1328.94	-3095.62	33.158	51.411	64.5
11.	Thiruvananthapuram-Chennai-Bangalore-Thiruvananthapuram	507-508	938.25	1964.64	1994.80	1919.82	3321.34	4662.55	74.98	-1326.54	-2667.75	34.895	57.061	61.1
12.	Delhi-Cochin & VV	467-468	2255.74	5496.78	5533.69	4395.10	6765.47	10190.33	1138.58	-1231.78	-4656.64	143.683	193.013	74.4
13.	Delhi-Chennai & VV	429-430	1910.75	5532.77	6618.62	5353.93	7616.09	11934.27	1264.69	-997.47	-5315.65	140.648	220.060	63.9
14.	Cochin-Bangalore-Chennai-Cochin	509-510	1218.98	3039.32	3094.44	2427.99	4049.94	5958.74	666.45	-955.50	2864.30	40.006	53.853	74.3
15.	Kolkata-Agartala & VV	743-744	681.67	1577.54	1701.45	1502.24	2641.53	3624.63	199.21	-940.08	-1923.18	23.107	35.287	65.5
16.	Delhi-Chennai & VV	439-440	2056.30	6231.61	7249.26	5768.48	8155.78	12895.69	1480.78	-906.52	-5646.43	159.330	238.372	66.7
17.	Kolkata-Delhi & VV	761-762	1470.30	4482.48	4716.68	3978.03	5548.28	9060.60	738.85	431.40	-4343.72	89.149	145.286	61.4
18.	Khajuraho-Varanasi-Delhi & VV	405-406	1320.19	4485.43	4514.68	3109.53	5293.89	7262.16	1405.15	-77921	-2747.48	60.934	82.217	74.1
19.	Bangalore-Delhi & VV	501-502	1235.95	3114.84	3359.28	2389.25	4124.08	5782.67	970.02	-764.80	-2423.40	80.678	115.994	69.6
20.	Delhi-Chennai & VV	437-438	891.46	2287.32	2453.96	2294.69	3191.80	5297.85	15927	-737.84	-2843.89	59.337	96.633	61.4
21.	Thiruvananthapuram-Chennai & VV	511-512	606.22	1294.89	1331.62	1205.14	2061.19	28151.16	126.48	-729.57	1483.54	26.254	40.722	64.5
22.	Chennai-Hyderabad & VV	535-536	816.89	1938.07	2019.78	1638.68	2718.20	4059.08	381.10	-698.42	-2039.30	30.029	50.978	58.9
23.	Bangalore-Hyderabad-Pune & VV	517-518	1565.16	4772.95	4801.42	2988.91	5467.48	7986.68	1812.51	466.06	3185.26	74.453	102.963	72.3
24.	Delhi-Mumbai-Coimbatore-Kozhikode & VV	657-658	3160.20	11124.49	11885.04	8647.86	12544.01	20658.52	3237.16	458.97	4773.48	224.359	278.742	80.5
25.	Delhi-Chennai & VV	801-802	191243	6084.40	6535.99	4686.73	7154.01	10883.59	1649.25	418.02	-4357.60	147.024	204.758	71.8
26.	Mumbai-Jaipur & VV	611-612	1439.77	4252.73	4513.88	2815.22	5131.24	7405.23	1698.65	417.37	-2891.36	72.002	106.312	67.7
27.	Delhi-Patna & VV	415-416	1158.94	3542.50	3629.49	2491.02	4162.91	5901.21	1138.48	-533.42	-2271.72	53.468	83.266	64.2
28.	Delhi-Guwahati-Imphal & VV	888-890	2388.89	6422.04	6986.38	4723.72	7509.61	11240.57	2262.66	-523.22	-4254.19	128.262	169.259	75.8
29.	Delhi-Ahmedabad & VV	817-818	1124.78	3104.82	3436.04	2137.62	3916.55	5559.19	1246.42	-480.51	-2123.15	52.345	78.199	66.6
30.	Delhi-Raipur-Nagpur-Delhi	469	1397.13	3138.87	3373.41	2449.74	3834.02	6124.89	923.67	-460.61	-2751.47	62.832	68.486	71.0
31.	Mumbai-Hyderabad & VV	615-616	848.68	1864.53	2017.14	1595.21	2462.61	3945.16	421.94	-445.46	-1928.03	32.738	50.935	64.3
32.	Mumbai-Cochin & VV	681-682	1313.67	4129.58	4270.22	2676.94	4703.31	6595.55	1593.28	-433.09	2325.33	72.737	108.734	66.9
33.	Delhi-Patna & VV	407-408	711.45	2070.06	2103.25	1443.51	2526.40	3416.82	859.74	-423.14	-1313.56	34.801	51.618	67.4
34.	Delhi-Mumbai & VV	623-624	615.62	1617.31	1643.33	1400.64	2054.36	3541.54	242.70	-411.03	-189821	27.668	49.370	56.0
35.	Delhi-Bagdogra & VV	879-880	1537.10	4730.13	4774.51	3174.49	5184.14	7697.70	1600.03	-409.43	-2923.19	88.298	127.673	69.2
36.	Delhi-Bangalore & VV	803-804	1715.40	4835.46	5448.60	3464.03	5852.55	8410.85	1984.57	-403.55	-2962.25	118.405	163.518	72.4
37.	Kolkata-Imhal-Aizwal-Kolkata	713	530.09	1322.38	1411.52	1174.74	1804.38	2663.32	236.78	-392.87	-1271.80	24.614	35.477	69.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
38.	Kolkata-Bhubneswar & VV	769-770	352.98	764.80	767.37	726.04	1157.07	1841.73	41.33	-389.69	-1074.36	10.767	20.775	51.8
39.	Mumbai-Delhi	605	758.66	1989.51	2054.22	1651.82	2388.26	3909.20	402.41	-334.04	-1854.98	36.538	55.553	65.8
40.	Mumbai-Chennai & VV	673-674	1307.71	3959.44	4167.16	2629.16	4494.56	6417.19	1538.00	-327.40	-2250.03	67.709	98.330	68.9
41.	Delhi-Gaya-Varanasi-Delhi	433	628.74	2121.47	2125.14	1355.78	2439.35	3641.61	769.36	-31421	-1516.67	34.051	41.965	81.1
42.	Mumbai-Goa & VV	663-664	410.25	1149.68	1181.66	988.58	1486.12	2229.90	193.08	304.46	-1048.25	16.281	29.558	55.1
43.	Kolkata-Bangalore & VV	771-772	1679.67	4340.10	4701.14	3389.91	4979.16	7728.84	1311.23	278.02	3027.70	102.338	139.023	73.6
44.	Imphal-Aizwal-Kolkata	711	400.64	1007.36	1075.16	879.03	1344.57	2019.59	196.13	265.41	-944.43	0.096	0.155	62.2
45.	Mumbai-Ahemdabad	643	382.17	797.61	842.28	730.03	1109.73	1746.84	112.25	-267.45	-904.56	11.568	19.784	58.5
46.	Mumbai-Kolkata & VV	675-676	1769.42	4546.52	4995.94	3597.08	5259.21	8223.26	1398.85	-263.27	-3227.33	107.540	145.646	73.7
47.	Mumbai-Goa & VV	661-662	576.03	1576.65	1583.37	1166.86	1845.20	2932.13	416.51	-261.83	-1348.75	21.156	31.624	66.9
48.	Ahemdabad-Mumbai	614	406.33	898.29	947.20	767.61	1196.36	1878.40	179.59	-24915	-931.20	13.463	20.744	64.9
49.	Delhi-Patna & VV	409-410	1192.60	3991.46	4086.66	2473.17	4321.82	6034.40	1613.49	-235.16	-1947.74	64.607	85.563	75.5
50.	Chennai-Bhubneshwar & VV	537-538	937.77	2463.20	2493.93	1772.02	2707.70	4243.22	721.91	-21378	-1749.20	41.179	65.882	62.5
51.	Hyderabad-Hangalore-Hyderabad	515-516	714.00	2182.35	2199.36	1316.69	2408.46	3519.51	882.47	-209.10	-1320.15	32.379	47.884	67.6
52.	Delhi-Lucknow & VV	411-412	827.41	2839.86	2886.85	1783.98	3087.51	4624.43	1102.88	-200.66	-1737.67	32.260	46.230	69.8
53.	Mumbai-Delhi & VV	601-602	1206.03	3756.30	3867.50	2815.77	4086.22	6802.18	1071.72	-198.73	-2914.88	70.486	99.241	71.0
54.	Mumbai-Raipur-Bhubneshwar-Mumbai	669-670	1666.52	4379.38	4604.83	3122.81	4796.06	7576.13	1482.02	-191.23	-2971.30	98.393	126.779	77.6
55.	Bangalore-Delhi & VV	505-506	1764.21	5195.64	5859.31	3560.40	6042.54	8630.41	2298.91	-183.23	-2771.10	123.416	168.294	73.3
56.	Delhi-Pune & VV	851-852	569.77	1778.63	1872.68	1196.76	2034.09	3194.43	675.92	-161.40	-1321.75	34.576	49.030	70.5
57.	Delhi-LEH & VV	445-446	406.57	1254.27	1297.83	862.97	1457.38	2055.88	434.85	-159.55	-758.05	13.890	24.804	56.0
58.	Mumbai-Lucknow & VV	625-626	649.49	2091.42	2145.77	1593.49	2304.88	4143.69	552.28	-159.11	-1997.92	41.434	61.693	67.3
59.	Mumbai-Rajkot & VV	655-656	781.85	2482.44	2494.00	1775.49	2642.59	3931.93	718.51	-148.59	-1437.93	27.528	36.683	75.0
60.	Hyderabad-Delhi & VV	543-544	1629.51	4546.60	4667.67	3195.38	4815.38	7729.67	1472.28	-147.72	-3062.01	95.900	127.398	75.3
61.	Mumbai-Hyderabad	619	559.91	1530.81	1574.17	1086.06	1717.97	2610.66	488.10	-143.81	1036.49	25.978	36.038	72.1
62.	Kolkata-Guwahati & VV	729-730	810.70	2220.78	2364.88	1585.23	2489.82	3830.01	779.65	-124.94	-1465.13	33.753	48.748	69.2
63.	Mumbai-Bangalore-Visakhpatnam & VV	651-652	333.43	839.65	863.79	653.10	987.84	1710.49	210.68	-124.05	-846.70	14.649	25.434	57.6
64.	Mumbai-Bangalore & VV	607-608	1092.60	3023.68	3136.14	2140.63	3255.36	5117.21	995.52	-119.22	-1981.07	53.587	73.299	73.1
65.	Kolkata-Chennai & VV	765-766	1548.55	4330.31	4574.58	3182.35	4693.17	7249.30	1392.23	-118.59	-2674.72	90.400	122.618	73.7
66.	Mumbai-Nagpur & VV	629-630	945.73	2454.48	2586.69	1679.59	2702.37	4309.57	907.11	-115.68	-1722.66	47.534	67.358	70.6
67.	Delhi-Mumbao	688	424.88	1214.13	1469.85	1107.28	1576.65	2723.85	362.56	-106.81	-1254.01	23.000	41.344	55.6
68.	Chennai-Hyderabad & VV	545-546	810.26	2281.15	2364.16	1511.97	2453.17	3764.13	852.19	-89.02	-1399.98	33.675	46.520	72.4
69.	Delhi-Varanasi-Delhi	431	40.15	94.53	94.61	74.51	143.31	183.06	20.10	-48.70	-88.45	1.940	2.837	68.4
70.	Amritsar-Delhi	462	48.78	123.24	123.30	106.20	167.26	320.84	17.10	-43.96	-197.54	1.801	3.345	53.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
71.	Kolkata-Mumbai & VV	773-774	1873.46	5173.77	5524.06	3809.53	5563.45	8658.60	1714.53	-39.39	-3134.54	19.122	39.297	48.7
72.	Kolkata-Bagdogra & VV	721-722	347.96	1219.60	1223.47	736.59	1252.43	1808.27	486.89	-28.96	-584.80	14.385	22.421	64.2
73.	Kolkata-Dibrugarh-Dimapur-Kolkata	705-706	484.53	1504.18	1574.38	1035.54	1599.13	2414.30	538.84	-24.74	-839.92	28.425	33.210	85.6
74.	Delhi-Amritsar & VV	461-462	26.50	95.71	95.77	65.96	100.15	183.20	29.81	-4.38	-87.43	1.013	1.661	61.0
75.	Imphal-Aizwal-Kolkata	712	2.58	6.24	6.30	6.23	9.20	14.78	0.08	-2.89	-8.47	0.096	0.155	62.2
76.	Delhi-Aurangabad-Mumbai & VV	441-442	837.41	2681.37	2723.29	1779.17	2724.47	4665.58	944.11	-1.18	-1942.30	43.220	55.158	78.4
	Sub-total (ii)		71752.91	201467.53	213096.99	162657.39	240922.98	367062.36	60199.61	-27665.99	-154005.37	3763.41	6376.74	70.0
	<b>Services meeting Cash Cost but not meeting Total Cost</b>													
77.	Delhi-Cochin-Thiruvananthapuram & VV	465-466	2638.48	10479.56	10878.05	7559.39	10616.48	17637.53	3318.66	61.57	-6759.47	232.559	279.783	63.1
78.	Mumbai-Delhi-Ranchi & VV	809-810	2847.95	11293.51	11762.19	7142.79	10447.23	17156.15	4619.40	1314.97	-5393.96	208.684	264.441	78.9
79.	Delhi-Mumbai-Goa & VV	865-866	2292.46	8719.81	9130.22	5856.24	8608.56	14185.73	3273.98	521.66	-5055.51	151.567	194.178	78.1
80.	Chandigarh-Delhi-Mumbai & VV	863-864	2236.40	8978.49	9405.02	5734.77	8432.34	13791.99	3670.25	972.46	-4386.98	138.897	174.135	79.6
81.	Tirupati-Hyderabad-Delhi & VV	541-542	2215.55	9007.78	9487.47	5483.42	8259.98	13568.75	4004.05	1227.49	-408127	171.880	215.184	79.9
82.	Delhi-Mumbai & VV	659-660	1808.32	7288.53	7614.28	4664.53	6829.99	11445.24	2949.75	784.28	-3830.96	118.817	158.919	74.8
83.	Delhi-Bhubneshwar & VV	877-878	1572.16	5589.95	5720.09	3850.78	5599.90	9290.79	1869.32	120.19	-3570.69	111.882	157.821	70.9
84.	Chennai-Delhi & VV	539-540	1982.94	7957.10	8524.57	5115.76	7356.87	12087.69	3408.81	1167.70	-3563.12	170.380	215.968	78.9
85.	Kolkata-Chennai & VV	763-764	1578.71	5776.45	6241.69	4186.15	6015.76	9591.63	2055.55	225.93	-3349.94	104.479	155.845	67.0
86.	Delhi-Jodhpur-Udaipur-Mumbai & VV	471-472	2374.67	7551.97	7595.78	4399.27	6978.11	10850.91	3196.51	617.67	-3255.13	98.172	114.938	85.4
87.	Delhi-Hyderabad & VV	839-840	1588.92	5698.92	5859.32	3608.30	5370.60	8798.77	2251.02	488.72	-2939.46	109.072	149.675	72.9
88.	Delhi-Mumbai-Aurangabad & VV	887-888	1655.49	4873.39	5123.99	3160.18	4954.76	7844.95	1963.81	169.23	-2720.96	83.421	116.427	71.7
89.	Delhi-Bangalore & VV	403-404	1950.99	6632.84	7066.59	3953.08	6715.81	9691.74	3113.51	350.78	-2625.15	141.551	181.124	78.2
90.	Mumbai-Thiruvananthapuram	667-668	1449.13	4400.50	4584.25	2940.37	4577.98	6912.23	1643.87	6.27	-2327.98	86.366	117.421	73.6
91.	Mumbai-Chennai-Madurai & VV	671-672	1836.21	6093.48	6354.08	3512.13	5516.73	8504.82	2841.95	837.34	-2150.75	102.033	116.048	87.9
92.	Delhi-Jammu-Srinagar & VV	821-822	1522.89	5181.76	5232.07	2907.44	4992.86	7366.71	2324.63	239.21	-2134.64	67.287	79.681	64.4
93.	Delhi-Mumbai & VV	805-806	1205.03	4964.30	5268.37	3017.00	4508.15	7391.17	2251.37	760.22	-2122.80	85.876	109.551	78.4
94.	Bangalore-Delhi & VV	503-504	1841.90	6580.66	6896.21	3589.09	6319.68	8952.46	3307.11	576.53	-2056.25	139.269	176.050	79.1
95.	Delhi-Mumbai & VV	665-666	1145.71	4100.80	4584.93	2855.40	4149.14	6635.20	1729.52	435.78	-2050.27	75.318	108.460	69.4
96.	Kolkata-Delhi	701	852.26	3335.38	3440.40	2485.15	3439.93	5468.70	955.25	0.47	-2028.30	58.677	81.533	72.0
97.	Chennai-Mumbai & VV	571-572	1236.13	3466.98	3623.81	2408.88	3602.27	5644.28	1214.93	21.54	-2020.47	61.772	79.861	77.3
98.	Hyderabad-Delhi & VV	559-560	1460.66	5196.68	5699.26	3092.40	4719.36	7634.28	2606.85	979.89	-1935.03	104.777	139.805	75.5
99.	Mumbai-Lucknow-Varanasi & VV	695-696	1638.58	5773.49	5863.60	3078.10	5054.04	7626.44	2785.50	809.56	-1762.84	99.735	120.447	82.8
100.	Mumbai-Bangalore & VV	609-610	1111.43	3362.64	3445.17	2143.40	3309.50	5150.54	1301.77	135.67	-1705.38	59.084	74.944	78.8
101.	Mumbai-Mangalore & VV	679-680	1032.91	3111.13	3197.71	1995.62	3109.01	4866.38	1202.10	88.70	-1668.67	57.318	75.838	75.6
102.	Delhi-Srinagar & VV	825-826	999.95	4526.86	4662.35	2541.28	3814.25	6228.34	2121.07	848.10	-1565.99	64.719	79.430	81.5
103.	Hyderabad-Mumbai-Visakhapatnam & VV	617-618	1693.38	6224.29	6406.78	3053.54	5014.11	7853.12	3353.24	1392.67	-1446.34	89.887	105.385	85.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
104.	Mumbai-Nagpur & VV	627-628	902.54	2618.57	2804.54	1603.91	2599.27	4153.70	1200.63	205.27	-1349.16	52.399	67.719	77.4
105.	Mumbai-Bangalore & VV	603-604	974.35	3041.40	3222.04	1859.55	2904.80	4565.68	1362.49	317.23	-1343.84	53.702	68.790	78.1
106.	Delhi-Kolkata	401	768.36	3165.75	3426.63	2014.06	2916.22	4740.13	1412.57	510.41	-1313.50	60.225	80.984	74.4
107.	Delhi-Bhubneshwar & VV	473-474	624.22	1919.38	1951.01	1223.90	1868.93	3220.54	72711	82.07	-1269.53	33.029	47.179	70.0
108.	Chennai-Portblair & VV	549-550	1474.63	6675.27	6960.41	3150.39	5285.24	8211.14	3810.02	1675.17	-1250.73	116.366	147.013	79.2
109.	Delhi-Pune & VV	849-850	1482.85	6876.33	7006.41	3243.53	5391.88	8255.04	3762.88	1614.53	-1248.63	117.817	140.633	83.8
110.	Mumbai-Bangalore & VV	639-640	997.02	3250.40	3464.32	1895.80	2998.19	4661.17	1568.52	466.13	-1196.85	57.838	73.261	78.9
111.	Chennai-Mumbai & VV	569-570	1389.01	4790.10	5189.05	2675.40	4105.62	6364.76	2513.65	1083.43	-1175.70	75.781	92.504	81.9
112.	Delhi-Lucknow & VV	811-812	713.19	2738.36	2771.60	1453.63	2393.45	3677.44	1317.97	378.15	-905.84	29.799	37.944	78.5
113.	Hyderabad-Mumbai	527-528	451.58	1296.18	1344.54	828.96	1325.64	2118.71	515.59	18.90	-774.17	21.675	28.273	76.7
114.	Kolkata-Portblair & VV	787-788	1353.37	5491.56	5631.44	2577.89	4093.18	6352.16	3053.55	1538.27	-720.72	95.226	132.123	72.1
115.	Mumbai-Delhi	677	313.48	1509.38	1526.74	850.94	1250.62	2223.23	675.79	276.11	-696.49	23.575	29.483	80.0
116.	KolkataSilchar & VV	753-754	443.16	1648.05	1693.37	966.48	1602.81	2295.05	726.90	90.56	-601.68	23.607	30.625	77.1
117.	Mumbai-Raipur & VV	647-648	776.56	3108.72	3157.00	1478.76	2422.63	3712.39	1678.24	734.37	-555.40	9.199	20.708	44.4
118.	Kolkata-Dimapur-Dibrugarh-Kolkata	709-710	307.75	1013.29	1047.41	652.40	1037.25	1557.55	395.01	10.17	-510.13	11.952	22.870	82.9
119.	Delhi-Srinagar & VV	425-426	176.50	636.16	650.74	332.11	627.28	802.02	318.63	23.46	-151.28	9.213	11.660	79.0
120.	Leh-Jammu & VV	449-450	171.46	770.38	790.03	368.13	677.45	926.47	421.90	112.58	-136.44	5.747	9.562	60.1
121.	Delhi-Dehradun & VV	463-464	114.75	415.93	416.02	207.35	338.33	481.59	208.67	77.69	-65.57	2.505	3.671	66.2
122.	Srinagar-Leh & VV	447-448	76.50	387.02	390.40	165.15	310.28	425.59	225.25	80.12	-35.19	2.210	3.534	62.5
	Sub-total (iii)		59580.51	217541.49	227111.95	131982.81	202662.80	320921.09	96229.13	2444946	-93999.14	3802.14	499043	77.6
	Services meeting Total Cost	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	000	0.090	0000	00
	Grand Total (i+ii+iii)		135855.85	426901.38	448455.83	294286.39	457878.26	710653.39	154169.44	9422.43	-262197.56	7731.20	10559.78	73.2

*Air India-A320 Family Aircraft Flights**Route Economics for IC coded Flights the period April 2011 to March 2012 (Provisional)***INTERNATIONAL**

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl. No.	Sector	Flight No.	Hours Flown	Pax Revenue	Total Revenue including Fuel Surcharge	ATF Cost	Cash Cost	Total Cost	Surplus (Deficit) over ATF Cost	Surplus (Deficit) over Cash Cost	Surplus (Deficit) over Total Cost	Pkms in Millions	Askms in Millions	PLF (%)
	<b>Services not meeting ATF Cost</b>													
	<b>Services meeting ATF Cost but not meeting Cash Cost</b>													
1.	Thiruvananthapuram-Sharjah & VV	967-968	3218.99	5677.83	6769.09	4764.79	9133.27	13909.98	2004.30	-2364.19	-7140.90	203.438	331.894	61.3
2.	Cochin-Sharjah & VV	933-934	2845.42	5494.12	5648.21	4078.06	7863.97	11877.76	1570.15	-2215.75	-6229.55	195.515	291.651	67.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3.	Chennai-Dubai & VV	905-906	2941.41	6013.59	6523.73	5354.43	8391.64	15398.14	1169.30	-1867.91	-8874.40	236.767	365.709	64.7
4.	Chennai-Goa-Kuwait & VV	975-976	2411.69	5135.31	5320.58	3284.79	6743.16	10147.03	2035.78	-1422.59	-4826.45	146.244	231.897	63.1
5.	Delhi-Kathmandu & VV	213-214	1216.88	2572.83	2614.73	2068.98	4015.64	5684.03	545.74	-1400.91	-3069.30	56.678	87.240	65.0
6.	Delhi-Amritsar-Sharjah & VV	971-972	1160.33	2253.72	2287.66	1715.05	3458.41	5373.57	572.60	-1170.75	-3085.91	54.958	110.970	49.5
7.	Delhi-Lucknow-Sharjah & VV	969-970	1443.79	3051.68	3127.50	2083.85	4229.33	6375.35	1043.64	-1101.83	-3247.85	89.804	144.738	62.0
8.	Delhi-Kathmandu & VV	215-216	848.28	1943.85	1959.04	1808.61	2973.73	5024.83	150.42	-1014.69	-3065.80	42.861	69.504	61.7
9.	Hyderabad-Dubai & VV	951-952	2429.24	8141.05	6222.27	4439.04	7212.12	12980.12	1783.23	-989.84	-6757.85	217.344	322.701	67.4
10.	Chennai-Hyderabad-Ahemdabad-Kuwait & VV	981-982	2088.64	5007.12	5116.45	2844.75	6106.29	9037.09	2271.69	-989.84	-3920.64	141.128	190.961	73.9
11.	Delhi-Dubai & VV	995-996	2138.23	5265.74	5395.31	3960.09	6334.75	11358.38	1435.23	-939.44	-5963.07	184.929	241.395	76.6
12.	Delhi-Muscat & VV	973-974	2199.63	5333.84	5550.86	3234.60	6489.23	9906.29	2316.27	-938.37	-4355.42	144.202	210.127	68.6
13.	Chennai-Colombo & VV	273-274	693.19	1643.04	1679.49	1394.64	2521.34	4190.38	284.85	-841.85	-2510.89	36.013	56.883	63.3
14.	Chennai-Muscat & VV	907-908	2584.44	5222.71	5336.40	3463.88	6134.97	10299.34	1872.52	-798.58	-4962.94	134.900	195.649	69.0
15.	Bangalore-Hyderabad-Muscat & VV	977-978	1324.53	2704.04	2772.42	1779.75	3213.59	5375.12	992.67	-441.17	-2602.70	65.051	102.458	63.5
16.	Kozhikode-Dubai & VV	937-938	2777.80	7268.29	7577.31	4228.13	7780.73	12617.89	3349.18	-203.42	-5040.58	224.396	303.686	73.9
17.	Bangalore-Male & VV	265-266	1304.88	3589.93	3821.93	2249.08	3905.41	6088.37	1572.85	-83.48	-2266.44	51.097	92.765	55.1
	Sub-total (ii)		33627.35	74318.69	77722.97	52752.53	96507.57	155643.66	24970.44	-18784.61	-77920.70	2225.33	3350.23	66.4
	<b>Services meeting Cash Cost but not meeting Total Cost</b>													
18.	Mumbai-Dubai & VV	983-984	2244.85	6512.11	6967.43	4170.79	6889.62	12447.95	2796.64	77.81	-5480.52	167.841	247.191	67.9
19.	Ahemdabad-Mumbai-Muscat & VV	985-986	2558.48	6691.50	6936.67	3511.70	6668.42	11057.90	3424.97	268.25	-4121.24	151.336	204.205	74.1
20.	Kozhikode-Sharjah & VV	997-998	2696.81	7592.72	8234.79	4132.03	7636.08	12328.59	4102.75	598.70	-4093.81	231.176	301.063	76.8
21.	Bangalore-Goa-Dubai & VV	993-994	1650.33	4606.20	4744.21	2220.10	4140.53	6856.58	2524.11	603.68	-2112.37	123.532	171.179	72.2
22.	Delhi-Kabul & VV	243-244	1253.28	4182.73	4523.25	2278.26	4342.64	6232.21	2244.99	180.61	-1708.96	52.186	98.268	53.1
23.	Thiruvananthapuram-Male & VV	263-264	953.94	4106.02	4433.94	1691.47	3895.17	5398.32	2742.47	538.77	-964.38	43.718	71.371	61.3
24.	Kolkata-Kathmandu & VV	247-248	482.61	1970.76	1980.82	817.51	1490.08	2299.60	1163.32	490.75	-318.78	20.430	31.883	64.1
25.	Kolkata-Gaya-Yangon & VV	233-234	279.92	1013.23	1015.61	341.18	739.08	1264.96	674.44	276.54	-249.34	17.819	22.298	79.9
26.	Varanasi-Kathmandu & VV	251-252	311.71	1650.57	1650.57	560.54	1234.37	1764.33	1090.02	416.20	-113.76	8.033	16.338	49.2
	Sub-total (iii)		12431.93	1200.21	40487.29	19723.58	37035.99	59650.45	20763.71	3451.30	-19163.16	816.070	1163.796	70.1
	<b>Services meeting Total Cost</b>													
27.	Kolkata-Yangon & VV	227-228	237.50	1216.01	1235.59	311.16	653.82	1059.11	924.43	581.76	176.48	14.714	19.616	75.0
	Sub-total (iv)		237.50	1216.01	1235.59	311.16	653.82	1059.11	924.43	581.76	176.48	14.71	19.62	75.0
	<b>Grand Total (i+ii+iii+iv)</b>		46296.78	76734.91	119445.85	72787.27	134197.39	216353.22	46658.57	-14751.55	-96907.38	3056.11	4533.64	67.4

**Demand and Supply of Power**

\*120. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite a number of measures being taken by the Government, there exists a huge gap between the demand and supply of power, both in peak and non-peak hours, resulting in shortage of power in most of the States/UTs;

(b) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the total requirement, availability and shortage of power, during peak and non-peak hours in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the total power generated from various sources in the country during the last three years and the current year, source, year and State-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to bridge the gap between the demand and supply of power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF POWER AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY):

(a) to (c) As a result of measures taken by the Government, generating capacity of 54,964 MW has been added in the 11th Plan, which is highest ever in any Five Year Plan. The shortage of power continues to persist in the country, mainly due to growth in demand for power outstripping growth in availability of power, inadequate availability of coal and gas. However, there has been a reduction in energy and peak shortages during the last 3 years. Between 2009-10 and 2012-13 (upto July, 2012), the energy shortage reduced from 10.1% to 8.4% and the peak shortage declined from 12.7% to 9%.

The details of requirement, availability and shortage of electricity in the country in terms of energy and peaking power during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year (April-July, 2012) are given below:

Year	Energy			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Deficit (MU)	(%)
2009-10	8,30,594	7,46,644	83,950	10.1
2010-11	8,61,591	7,88,355	73,236	8.5
2011-12	9,37,199	8,57,886	79,313	8.5
2012-13 <sup>@#</sup>	3,33,292	3,05,400	27,892	8.4

<sup>@</sup>Upto July, 2012

MU = Million Unit

<sup>#</sup>Includes provisional figures for the month of July, 2012.

Year	Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Deficit	
			(MW)	(%)
2009-10	1,19,166	1,04,009	15,15	12.7
2010-11	1,22,287	1,10,256	12,031	9.8
2011-12	1,30,006	1,16,191	13,815	10.6
2012-13 <sup>@#</sup>	1,35,453	1,23,294	12,159	9.0

<sup>@</sup>Upto July, 2012

MW = Mega Watt

<sup>#</sup>Includes provisional figures for the month of July, 2012.

The State-wise power supply position during the last three years and the current year (April-July, 2012) is given at enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The gross electricity generation in the country from various conventional energy sources, namely thermal, hydro, nuclear and import of hydro power from Bhutan during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto July, 2012) was 771.551 BU, 811.143 BU, 876.887 BU and 307.533 BU respectively. The year-wise, source-wise details of gross electricity generation are given below:

Source	Gross Energy Generation (BU)			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 <sup>@#</sup>
Thermal	640.877	665.008	708.806	253.180
Hydro	106.680	114.257	130.510	41.365
Nuclear	18.636	26.266	32.287	11.121
Bhutan Import	5.358	5.611	5.284	1.867
Total	771.551	811.143	876.887	307.533

<sup>@</sup>upto July, 2012

<sup>#</sup>Includes provisional figures for the month of July, 2012

The State-wise details of source-wise electricity generation during the last three years and the current year (upto July, 2012) are given at enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The steps taken/being taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country include the following:

- (i) Acceleration in generating capacity addition during 12th Plan with a proposed target of 75,785 MW against an achievement of 54,964 MW during 11th Plan.



- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (iv) Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for 12th Plan.
- (v) Augmentation of domestic manufacturing capacity of power equipment through Joint Ventures.
- (vi) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (vii) Thrust to import of coal by the power utilities to meet the shortfall in coal supplies to thermal power stations from indigenous sources.
- (viii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (ix) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for optimum utilization of available power.
- (x) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (xi) Promoting energy conservation, energy efficiency and demand side management measures.

**Statement I***Power Supply Position for 2009-10*

State/System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2009-March, 2010				April, 2009-March, 2010			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit(-)		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit(-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,576	1,528	-48	-3	308	308	0	0
Delhi	24,277	24,094	-183	-0.8	4,502	4,408	-94	-2.1
Haryana	33,441	32,023	-1,418	-4.2	6,133	5,678	-455	-7.4
Himachal Pradesh	7,047	6,769	-278	-3.9	1,118	1,158	40	3.6
Jammu and Kashmir	13,200	9,933	-3,267	-24.8	2,247	1,487	-760	-33.8
Punjab	45,731	39,408	-6,323	-13.8	9,786	7,407	-2,379	-24.3
Rajasthan	44,109	43,062	-1,047	-2.4	6,859	6,859	0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	75,930	59,508	-16,422	-21.6	10,856	8,563	-2,293	-21.1
Uttarakhand	8,921	8,338	-583	-6.5	1,397	1,313	-84	-6.0
Northern Region	254,231	224,661	-29,570	-11.6	37,159	31,439	-5,720	-15.4
Chhattisgarh	11,009	10,739	-270	-2.5	2,819	2,703	-116	-4.1
Gujarat	70,369	67,220	-3,149	-4.5	10,406	9,515	-891	-8.6
Madhya Pradesh	43,179	34,973	-8,206	-19.0	7,490	6,415	-1,075	-14.4
Maharashtra	124,936	101,512	-23,424	-18.7	19,388	14,664	-4,724	-24.4
Daman and Diu	1,934	1,802	-132	-6.8	280	255	-25	-8.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,007	3,853	-154	-3.8	529	494	-35	-6.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Goa	3,092	3,026	-66	-2.1	485	453	-32	-6.6
Western Region	258,528	223,127	-35,401	-13.7	39,609	32,586	-7,023	-17.7
Andhra Pradesh	78,996	73,765	-5,231	-6.6	12,168	10,880	-1,288	-10.6
Karnataka	45,550	42,041	-3,509	-7.7	7,942	6,897	-1,045	-13.2
Kerala	17,619	17,196	-423	-2.4	3,109	2,982	-127	-4.1
Tamil Nadu	76,293	71,568	-4,725	-6.2	11,125	9,813	-1,312	-11.8
Puducherry	2,119	1,975	-144	-6.8	327	294	-33	-10.1
Lakshadweep	24	24	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	220,576	206,544	-14,032	-6.4	32,178	29,049	-3,129	-9.7
Bihar	11,587	9,914	-1,673	-14.4	2,249	1,509	-740	-32.9
DVC	15,199	14,577	-622	-4.1	1,938	1,910	-28	-1.4
Jharkhand	5,867	5,407	-460	-7.8	1,088	947	-141	-13.0
Odisha	21,136	20,955	-181	-0.9	3,188	3,120	-68	-2.1
West Bengal	33,750	32,819	-931	-2.8	6,094	5,963	-131	-2.1
Sikkim	388	345	-43	-11.1	96	94	-2	-2.1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	87,927	84,017	-3,910	-4.4	13,220	12,384	-836	-6.3
Arunachal Pradesh	399	325	-74	-18.5	95	78	-17	-17.9
Assam	5,122	4,688	-434	-8.5	920	874	-46	-5.0
Manipur	524	430	-94	-17.9	111	99	-12	-10.8
Meghalaya	1,550	1,327	-223	-14.4	280	250	-30	-10.7
Mizoram	352	288	-64	-18.2	70	64	-6	-8.6
Nagaland	530	466	-64	-12.1	100	96	-4	-4.0
Tripura	855	771	-84	-9.8	176	173	-3	-1.7
North-Eastern Region	9,332	8,296	-1,036	-11.1	1,760	1,445	-315	-17.9
All India	830,594	746,644	-83,950	-10.1	119,166	104,009	-15,157	-12.7

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

*Power Supply Position for 2010-11*

State/System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2010-March, 2011				April, 2010-March, 2011			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MU) (%)		Peak Demand (MU)	Peak Met (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MU) (%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,519	1,519	0	0	301	301	0	0
Delhi	25,625	25,559	-66	-0.3	4,810	4,739	-71	-1.5
Haryana	34,552	32,626	-1,926	-5.6	6,142	5,574	-568	-9.2
Himachal Pradesh	7,626	7,364	-262	-3.4	1,278	1,187	-91	-7.1
Jammu and Kashmir	13,571	10,181	-3,390	-25.0	2,369	1,571	-798	-33.7
Punjab	44,484	41,799	-2,685	-6.0	9,399	7,938	-1,461	-15.5
Rajasthan	45,261	44,836	-425	-0.9	7,729	7,442	-287	-3.7
Uttar Pradesh	76,292	64,846	-11,446	-15.0	11,082	10,672	-410	-3.7
Uttarakhand	9,850	9,255	-595	-6.0	1,520	1,520	0	0.0
Northern Region	258,780	237,985	-20,795	-8.0	37,431	34,101	-3,330	-8.9
Chhattisgarh	10,340	10,165	-175	-1.7	3,148	2,838	-310	-9.8
Gujarat	71,651	67,534	-4,117	-5.7	10,786	9,947	-839	-7.8
Madhya Pradesh	48,437	38,644	-9,793	-20.2	8,864	8,093	-771	-8.7
Maharashtra	128,296	107,018	-21,278	-16.6	19,766	16,192	-3,574	-18.1
Daman and Diu	2,181	1,997	-184	-8.4	353	328	-25	-7.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,429	4,424	-5	-0.1	594	594	0	0.0
Goa	3,154	3,089	-65	-2.1	544	467	-77	-14.2
Western Region	268,488	232,871	-35,617	-13.3	40,798	34,819	-5,979	-14.7
Andhra Pradesh	78,970	76,450	-2,520	-3.2	12,630	11,829	-801	-6.3
Karnataka	50,474	46,624	-3,850	-7.6	8,430	7,815	-615	-7.3
Kerala	18,023	17,767	-256	-1.4	3,295	3,103	-192	-5.8
Tamil Nadu	80,314	75,101	-5,213	-6.5	11,728	10,436	-1,292	-11.0
Puducherry	2,123	2,039	-84	-4.0	319	302	-17	-5.3
Lakshadweep	25	25	0	0	7	7	0	0
Southern Region	229,904	217,981	-11,923	-5.2	33,256	31,121	-2,135	-6.4
Bihar	12,384	10,772	-1,612	-13.0	2,140	1,659	-481	-22.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DVC	16,590	15,071	-1,519	-9.2	2,059	2,046	-13	-0.6
Jharkhand	6,195	5,985	-210	-3.4	1,108	1,052	-56	-5.1
Odisha	22,506	22,449	-57	-0.3	3,872	3,792	-80	-2.1
West Bengal	36,481	35,847	-634	-1.7	6,162	6,112	-50	-0.8
Sikkim	402	402	0	0.0	106	104	-2	-1.9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	240	180	-60	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	94,558	90,526	-4,032	-4.3	13,767	13,085	-682	-5.0
Arunachal Pradesh	511	436	-75	-14.7	101	85	-16	-15.8
Assam	5,403	5,063	-340	-6.3	971	937	-34	-3.5
Manipur	568	505	-63	-11.1	118	115	-3	-2.5
Meghalaya	1,545	1,352	-193	-12.5	294	284	-10	-3.4
Mizoram	369	315	-54	-14.6	76	70	-6	-7.9
Nagaland	583	520	-63	-10.8	118	110	-8	-6.8
Tripura	882	801	-81	-9.2	220	197	-23	-10.5
North-Eastern Region	9,861	8,992	-869	-8.8	1,913	1,560	-353	-18.5
All India	861,591	788,355	-73,236	-8.5	122,287	110,256	-12,031	-9.8

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

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

*Power Supply Position Year 2011-12*

State/System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2011-March, 2012				April, 2011-March, 2012			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MU) (%)		Peak Demand (MU)	Peak Met (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MU) (%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,568	1,564	-4	0	263	263	0	0
Delhi	26,751	26,674	-77	-0.3	5,031	5,028	-3	-0.1
Haryana	36,874	35,541	-1,333	-3.6	6,533	6,259	-274	-4.2
Himachal Pradesh	8,161	8,107	-54	-0.7	1,397	1,298	-99	-7.1
Jammu and Kashmir	14,250	10,889	-3,361	-23.6	2,385	1,789	-596	-25.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab	45,191	43,792	-1,399	-3.1	10,471	8,701	-1,770	-16.9
Rajasthan	51,474	49,491	-1,983	-3.9	8,188	7,605	-583	-7.1
Uttar Pradesh	81,339	72,116	-9,223	-11.3	12,038	11,767	-271	-2.3
Uttarakhand	10,513	10,208	-305	-2.9	1,612	1,600	-12	-0.7
Northern Region	276,121	258,382	-17,739	-6.4	40,248	37,117	-3,131	-7.8
Chhattisgarh	15,013	14,615	-398	-2.7	3,239	3,093	-146	-4.5
Gujarat	74,696	74,429	-267	-0.4	10,951	10,759	-192	-1.8
Madhya Pradesh	49,785	41,392	-8,393	-16.9	9,151	8,505	-646	-7.1
Maharashtra	141,382	117,722	-23,660	-16.7	21,069	16,417	-4,652	-22.1
Daman and Diu	2,141	1,915	-226	-10.6	301	276	-25	-8.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4,380	4,349	-31	-0.7	615	605	-10	-1.6
Goa	3,024	2,981	-43	-1.4	527	471	-56	-10.6
Western Region	290,421	257,403	-33,018	-11.4	42,352	36,509	-5,843	-13.8
Andhra Pradesh	91,730	85,149	-6,581	-7.2	14,054	11,972	-2,082	-14.8
Karnataka	60,830	54,023	-6,807	-11.2	10,545	8,549	-1,996	-18.9
Kerala	19,890	19,467	-423	-2.1	3,516	3,337	-179	-5.1
Tamil Nadu	85,685	76,705	-8,980	-10.5	12,813	10,566	-2,247	-17.5
Puducherry	2,167	2,136	-31	-1.4	335	320	-15	-4.5
Lakshadweep	37	37	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	260,302	237,480	-22,822	-8.8	37,599	32,188	-5,411	-14.4
Bihar	14,311	11,260	-3,051	-21.3	2,031	1,738	-293	-14.4
DVC	16,648	16,009	-639	-3.8	2,318	2,074	-244	-10.5
Jharkhand	6,280	6,030	-250	-4.0	1,030	868	-162	-15.7
Odisha	23,036	22,693	-343	-1.5	3,589	3,526	-63	-1.8
West Bengal	38,679	38,281	-398	-1.0	6,592	6,532	-60	-0.9
Sikkim	390	384	-6	-1.5	100	95	-5	-5.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	244	204	-40	-16	48	48	0	0
Eastern Region	99,344	94,657	-4,687	-4.7	14,707	13,999	-708	-4.8
Arunachal Pradesh	600	553	-47	-7.8	121	118	-3	-2.5
Assam	6,034	5,696	-338	-5.6	1,112	1,053	-59	-5.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manipur	544	499	-45	-8.3	116	115	-1	-0.9
Meghalaya	1,927	1,450	-477	-24.8	319	267	-52	-16.3
Mizoram	397	355	-42	-10.6	82	78	-4	-4.9
Nagaland	560	511	-49	-8.8	111	105	-6	-5.4
Tripura	949	900	-49	-5.2	215	214	-1	-0.5
North-Eastern Region	11,011	9,964	-1,047	-9.5	1,920	1,782	-138	-7.2
All India	937,199	857,886	-79,313	-8.5	130,006	116,191	-13,815	-10.6

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

*Power Supply Position for 2012-13 (Provisional)*

State/System/ Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2012-July, 2012				April, 2012-July, 2012			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MU)	(%)	Peak Demand (MU)	Peak Met (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MU)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	666	666	0	0	329	329	0	0
Delhi	10,630	10,545	-85	-0.8	5,942	5,642	-300	-5.0
Haryana	14,821	13,400	-1,421	-9.6	6,656	6,535	-121	-1.8
Himachal Pradesh	3,026	2,943	-83	-2.7	2,116	1,672	-444	-21.0
Jammu and Kashmir	4,789	3,595	-1,194	-24.9	2,154	1,619	-535	-24.8
Punjab	18,688	17,356	-1,332	-7.1	10,474	8,452	-2,022	-19.3
Rajasthan	17,727	16,683	-1,044	-5.9	7,765	7,690	-75	-1.0
Uttar Pradesh	31,739	27,207	-4,532	-14.3	13,373	12,048	-1,325	-9.9
Uttarakhand	3,934	3,687	-247	-6.3	1,757	1,620	-137	-7.8
Northern Region	106,020	96,082	-9,938	-9.4	45,860	40,648	-5,212	-11.4
Chhattisgarh	5,487	5,389	-98	-1.8	3,271	3,134	-137	-4.2
Gujarat	28,687	28,586	-101	-0.4	11,119	10,990	-129	-1.2
Madhya Pradesh	14,178	12,654	-1,524	-10.7	8,165	6,704	-1,461	-17.9
Maharashtra	42,926	41,175	-1,751	-4.1	17,934	16,765	-1,169	-6.5
Daman and Diu	603	544	-59	-9.8	301	276	-25	-8.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,437	1,273	-164	-11.4	608	608	0	0.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Goa	1,086	948	-138	-12.7	452	452	0	0.0
Western Region	94,404	90,569	-3,835	-4.1	38,043	36,247	-1,796	-4.7
Andhra Pradesh	32,005	27,659	-4,346	-13.6	13,417	11,335	-2,082	-15.5
Karnataka	21,872	19,185	-2,687	-12.3	10,124	8,264	-1,860	-18.4
Kerala	7,125	6,883	-242	-3.4	3,578	3,262	-316	-8.8
Tamil Nadu	30,038	25,573	-4,465	-14.9	12,499	11,053	-1,446	-11.6
Puducherry	808	791	-17	-2.1	335	320	-15	-4.5
Lakshadweep	12	12	0	0	8	8	0	0
Southern Region	91,848	80,091	-11,757	-12.8	36,934	31,287	-5,647	-15.3
Bihar	5,161	4,431	-730	-14.1	2,295	1,784	-511	-22.3
DVC	5,753	5,336	-417	-7.2	2,543	2,439	-104	-4.1
Jharkhand	2,299	2,205	-94	-4.1	1,084	991	-93	-8.6
Odisha	8,750	8,185	-565	-6.5	3,968	3,694	-274	-6.9
West Bengal	15,192	14,973	-219	-1.4	7,322	7,249	-73	-1.0
Sikkim	130	130	0	0.0	95	95	0	0.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	81	66	-15	-19	48	48	0	0
Eastern Region	37,285	35,260	-2,025	-5.4	16,655	15,415	-1,240	-7.4
Arunachal Pradesh	195	183	-12	-6.2	116	114	-2	-1.7
Assam	2,149	1,978	-171	-8.0	1,186	1,093	-93	-7.8
Manipur	160	151	-9	-5.6	117	113	-4	-3.4
Meghalaya	579	476	-103	-17.8	280	279	-1	-0.4
Mizoram	126	116	-10	-7.9	65	64	-1	-1.5
Nagaland	176	164	-12	-6.8	100	98	-2	-2.0
Tripura	350	330	-20	-5.7	185	183	-2	-1.1
North-Eastern Region	3,735	3,398	-337	-9.0	1,988	1,770	-218	-11.0
All India	333,292	305,400	-27,892	-8.4	135,453	123,294	-12,159	-9.0

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

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

**Statement II***State-wise and source-wise actual power generation during last three years and current year 2012-13 (upto July 12)*

Financial Year		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto July 2012)*	
Region	State	Source	Actual Generation (Million Unit)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NR	BBMB**	Hydro	9371	11273	12459	4041
	Delhi	Thermal	10153	9130	9971	3728
	Delhi Total		10153	9130	9971	3728
	Haryana	Hydro	235			
		Thermal	18155	18855	24046	8283
	Haryana Total		18390	18855	24046	8283
	Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	14452	15389	19161	9794
	Himachal Pradesh Total		14452	15389	19161	9794
	Jammu and Kashmir	Hydro	11422	12418	12279	5856
		Thermal	13	14	5	2
	Jammu and Kashmir Total		11435	12432	12284	5858
	Punjab	Hydro	3499	4191	4627	1484
		Thermal	20296	18325	19068	6360
	Punjab Total		23795	22516	23695	7844
	Rajasthan	Hydro	352	390	822	13
		Nuclear	3488	7705	8974	2625
		Thermal	25554	27156	31531	10465
	Rajasthan Total		29394	35251	41327	13103
	Uttar Pradesh	Hydro	947	700	1404	492
		Nuclear	818	1886	1984	811
		Thermal	86514	91646	93620	32894
	Uttar Pradesh Total		88278	94232	97008	34198
	Uttarakhand	Hydro	9780	11489	13543	4503
	Uttarakhand Total		9780	11489	13543	4503
NR Total			215049	230567	253494	91352
WR	Chhattisgarh	Hydro	280	125	314	56



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Thermal	51518	56030	59061	22783
	Chhattisgarh Total		51798	56156	59375	22839
	Goa	Thermal	321	292	277	84
	Goa Total		321	292	277	84
	Gujarat	Hydro	2957	4164	4959	876
		Nuclear	1068	1446	3787	1256
		Thermal	61137	65604	69678	25519
	Gujarat Total		65162	71214	78425	27650
	Madhya Pradesh	Hydro	4830	4898	7736	1537
		Thermal	43597	42709	41696	14497
	Madhya Pradesh Total		48427	47607	49432	16034
	Maharashtra	Hydro	5740	5828	6238	1916
		Nuclear	7991	9117	9814	3666
		Thermal	69767	71839	77339	27433
	Maharashtra Total		83498	86784	93392	33014
WR Total			249206	262053	280901	99621
SR	Andhra Pradesh	Hydro	5880	8010	6371	716
		Thermal	73401	77123	85698	29552
	Andhra Pradesh Total		79281	85132	92069	30268
	Karnataka	Hydro	12651	10747	14260	3311
		Nuclear	3226	3873	5211	1848
		Thermal	19586	22213	24113	8813
	Karnataka Total		35463	36833	43583	13972
	Kerala	Hydro	6710	6802	7808	2078
		Thermal	3658	2461	1046	269
	Kerala Total		10369	9263	8854	2346
	Lakshadweep	Thermal	29			
	Lakshadweep Total		29			
	Puducherry	Thermal	227	195	251	88
	Puducherry Total		227	195	251	88
	Tamil Nadu	Hydro	5615	4958	5199	892

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Nuclear	2046	2239	2516	915
		Thermal	47025	45222	46698	15703
	Tamil Nadu Total		54686	52419	54413	17510
SR Total			180055	183843	199170	64184
ER	Andaman Nicobar	Hydro	11			
		Thermal	214	87	95	32
	Andaman Nicobar Total		225	87	95	32
	Bihar	Hydro	30			
		Thermal	12036	14569	13812	4999
	Bihar Total		12067	14569	13812	4999
	DVC	Hydro	198	115	296	38
		Thermal	14691	16550	19537	7937
	DVC Total		14889	16665	19833	7974
	Jharkhand	Hydro	116	3	270	0
		Thermal	5558	5678	6387	2915
	Jharkhand Total		5673	5682	6657	2915
	Odisha	Hydro	3920	4754	4987	905
		Thermal	30774	30910	35299	13136
	Odisha Total		34694	35665	40286	14042
	Sikkim	Hydro	2968	2976	2921	1237
	Sikkim Total		2968	2976	2921	1237
	West Bengal	Hydro	1111	1130	1078	371
		Thermal	42239	43956	45031	16251
	West Bengal Total		43350	45086	46109	16623
ER Total			113865	120729	129712	47821
Import	Bhutan (IMP)	Hydro	5359	5611	5285	1867
	Bhutan (IMP) Total		5359	5611	5285	1867
Import Total			5359	5611	5285	1867
NER	Arunachal Pradesh	Hydro	1053	1400	978	555
	Arunachal Pradesh Total		1053	1400	978	555
	Assam	Hydro	1185	1199	1453	326

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Thermal	3133	3130	3103	1006
	Assam Total		4318	4329	4556	1332
	Manipur	Hydro	381	604	524	109
	Meghalaya	Hydro	675	439	595	209
	Nagaland	Hydro	258	256	229	51
	Nagaland Total		258	256	229	51
	Tripura	Hydro	50			
		Thermal	1283	1313	1443	432
	Tripura Total		1332	1313	1443	432
NER Total			8018	8340	8324	2688
Grand Total			771551	811143	876887	307533

\*Provisional.

\*\*Joint projects of Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh & Rajasthan.

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

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

### Processing of Passport Applications

\*121. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special drive in connection with speedy processing of passport applications has been held recently in Delhi;

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

(c) the total number of applications received/processed during the said special drive;

(d) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the reports regarding non-availability of online appointments, non-accessibility to offline applicants etc. and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) whether such special drives are proposed to be held in various cities across the country, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, Passport Melas were held on June 23, 24, 30 and July 1, 2012 in Delhi as a special drive for those applicants who were facing difficulty in having on-line appointments to submit their passport applications.

(c) 4954 applications were received/processed in Delhi during the Passport Melas held on 4 days.

(d) Yes Madam, the Ministry is seized of the transient problem of the non-availability of online appointments, non-accessibility to offline applicants etc., which are being faced by citizens of India in seeking passport related services. In order to address these problems/issues, the Ministry has taken the following pro-active measures:

- (i) Release of additional online appointments;
- (ii) As a temporary measure, the manual submission of applications is possible at RPOs which is subject to review;
- (iii) Walk-in facility for certain defined categories of applicants have been introduced recently;
- (iv) Special drive like Passport Melas were held across most of the Passport Seva Kendras during the month of June, July and August (upto 4th August).

(e) Yes Madam, the Passport Melas were held:

- (i) On 23rd and 24th June, 2012 in Amritsar, Ghaziabad, Bengaluru, Mangalore, Hubli, Chennai, Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Nizamabad, Tirupati, Lucknow, Kanpur, Gorakhpur

- (ii) On 30th June, 2012 in Bengaluru, Mangalore, Hubli, Visakhapatnam, Chennai, Coimbatore, Pune, Nagpur, Panaji and Mallapuram
- (iii) On 1st July, 2012 in Bengaluru, Mangalore, Hubli, Tirupati, Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Madurai
- (iv) On 7th July, 2012, in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Sikar, Thrissur, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Cochin, Aluva, Kollam, Berhampore, Kolkata, Patna, Kozhikode, Kannur, Thiruvananthapuram and Ambala
- (v) On 14th July, 2012 in Trichy and Thanjavur
- (vi) On 4th August, 2012 in Panaji and Malappuram

[*Translation*]

### Bio-Gas Plants

\*122. SHRI LALJI TANDON:  
SHRI CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of bio-gas being produced in the country at present, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether new bio-gas plants are proposed to be set-up across the country;

(c) if so, the locations identified along with the funds to be allocated for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(d) the time by which the new bio-gas plants are likely to be made operational;

(e) whether Government provides subsidies to SC/ST farmers for installation of bio-gas plants; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) About 45.45 lakh household biogas plants have so far been installed in the country under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) being implemented by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. In addition, 276 biogas plants of medium to large capacity have also been installed. The estimated production of biogas is about 45.74 lakh cubic metre per day from these biogas plants. The State/UT-wise break up of biogas production is given at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) A target of 1.25 lakh household biogas plants with capacity in the range of 1-10 cubic metre per day has been allocated to various States and UTs during the financial year 2012-13. The State/UT-wise allocation of targets and estimated allocation of funds for setting up household biogas plants under NBMMP are given at enclosed Statement-II. State/UT-wise allocation is not made for medium and large capacity biogas plants.

(d) The biogas plants under NBMMP are targeted for operationalization by March 31, 2013.

(e) and (f) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy provides subsidy for installation of household biogas plants to beneficiaries including SC/ST farmers. The details of subsidies are given at enclosed Statement-III

### Statement I

*State/UT-wise break up of estimated biogas production as on 31.03.2012*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Estimated biogas production (in cubic meter/day)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	428773
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2626
3.	Assam	76168
4.	Bihar	103620
5.	Goa	3180
6.	Gujarat	420413
7.	Haryana	76824
8.	Himachal Pradesh	37270
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2192
10.	Karnataka	423943
11.	Kerala	108120
12.	Madhya Pradesh	288750
13.	Maharashtra	835884
14.	Manipur	1702
15.	Meghalaya	7460

1	2	3
16.	Mizoram	3216
17.	Nagaland	5320
18.	Odisha	202474
19.	Punjab	195020
20.	Rajasthan	76096
21.	Sikkim	6660
22.	Tamil Nadu	288824
23.	Tripura	2394
24.	Uttar Pradesh	607170
25.	West Bengal	284736
26.	Delhi	544
27.	Puducherry	462
28.	Chhattisgarh	34928
29.	Jharkhand	5276
30.	Uttarakhand	43721
31.	Chandigarh	78
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	136
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	108
Total		45,74,078

**Statement II**

*State/UT-wise allocation of physical targets and estimated allocation of funds for setting up of household biogas plants during the year 2012-13 under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Physical targets for 2012-13	Estimated allocation of funds (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12000	12.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	0.167

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	6000	10.02
4.	Bihar*	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	4000	4.00
6.	Goa	100	0.10
7.	Gujarat	5000	5.00
8.	Haryana	1500	1.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	300	0.30
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	200	0.20
11.	Jharkhand	500	0.50
12.	Karnataka	12000	12.00
13.	Kerala	2500	2.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12000	12.00
15.	Maharashtra	12000	12.00
16.	Manipur*	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	500	0.835
18.	Mizoram	1000	1.67
19.	Nagaland	500	0.835
20.	Odisha	7000	7.00
21.	Puducherry*	-	-
22.	Punjab	10000	10.00
23.	Rajasthan	500	0.50
24.	Sikkim	200	0.334
25.	Tamil Nadu	1000	1.00
26.	Tripura	500	0.835
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2500	2.50
28.	Uttarakhand	1100	1.10
29.	West Bengal	12000	12.00
30.	KVIC, Mumbai	20000	22.68
Total		1,25,000	133.576

\*Targets and funds will be allocated after receipt of proposal.

**Statement III***Details of Subsidy under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme*

Sl.No.	Areas/Regions	Rate of Subsidy for household biogas plants (in Rs. per plant)			
		Under CDM Programme		Under normal Programme	
		1 cum	2-4 cum	1 cum	2-4 cum
	Size of biogas plants				
1.	North Eastern Region States including Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam)	11,700	11,700	14,700	14,700
2.	Plain areas of Assam	9,000	9,000	9,000	10,000
3.	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nilgiri of Tamil Nadu, Sadar Kursoong & Kalimpong Sub-Divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans (W.B.) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,500	4,500	4,000	10,000
4.	AH Others	2,100	2,700	4,000	8,000
5.	Additional CFA for toilet linked Biogas Plants (in Rs. per plant)		5,00		1,000

*[English]***Development of Mining Infrastructure**

\*123. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking steps to develop mining infrastructure in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has entered into any public-private partnerships to improve mining infrastructure including optimising logistics;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether an information network exists to enable players in the mining supply chain to collaborate better; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (d) As per available information Planning Commission has sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 50 crore to the Ministry of Coal for augmentation and development of transport infrastructure in coal field areas in Annual Plan 2012-13.

(e) and (f) With the liberalisation of mining sector since 1993, mineral production and supply are determined by Market conditions. The Government does not maintain information on supply chain networks. However, in order to facilitate Mineral amounting from mine to end-use, the Government has amended Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, to make it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockiest, exporters and end-users to register with the Indian Bureau of Mines and report their transactions in mineral on monthly and annual basis. This information on mineral transactions will facilitate necessary inputs for policy formulation to improve the mining infrastructure and ensure logistic efficiencies.

**Clinical Trials**

\*124. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) Whether the Government has taken note of the recent data released by the World Health Organisation (WHO) which shows consistently high mortality rates in clinical trials in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of deaths reported in clinical trials due to Serious Adverse

Events (SAEs) during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(c) whether compensation has been paid to all the trial subjects for trial related injury or deaths;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to ensure proper verification/examination of socio-economic profile of trial participants, safety of volunteers involved therein and compensation to the victims, particularly in view of the concerns recently expressed by the Supreme Court and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The WHO has denied existence of any WHO report regarding the deaths in clinical trials in India in the past few years. However, the Serious Adverse Events (SAE) of death may occur during clinical trials due to various reasons. These could be deaths relating to diseases like cancer or administration of drug which is subject matter of clinical trial on critical or terminally ill patients or side-effects or unrelated causes. Such deaths are investigated for causal relationship. As per available data, the number of Serious Adverse Events of deaths in clinical trials reported during the last three years and current year *viz.* 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto June, 2012) were 637, 668, 438 and 211 respectively. However, SAE of Death attributed to clinical trials in 2010 and 2011 were 22 and 16 only respectively. The scrutiny of cases pertaining to the year 2012 is in process.

(c) and (d) Compensation has been paid in all cases pertaining to 2010, except in one case where whereabouts of the legal heir could not be ascertained. Similarly, in respect of cases pertaining to 2011, compensation has been paid in 15 cases and in the remaining one case, issue of payment has been taken.

(e) Following steps have been taken to strengthen the provisions for regulating the conduct of clinical trials in the country:

- (i) Registration of clinical trials in the Clinical Trial Registry of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has been made mandatory since 15.6.2009.

- (ii) A Committee/Core Panel of experts has been constituted to advise on matters relating to regulatory approval of clinical trials for Investigational New Drugs (IND).
- (iii) A Core Investigational New Drugs (IND) panel of experts, namely, the Cellular Biology Bases Therapeutic Drugs Evaluation Committee (CBTDEC) has been constituted to advise on matters pertaining to regulatory pathways leading to the approval of clinical trials and market authorization for the 'therapeutic products derived from Stem Cell, Human Gene Manipulations and Xenotransplant Technology'.
- (iv) Twelve New Drugs Advisory Committees (NDACs) have been formed to advise on matters related to review and regulatory approval of clinical trials and new drugs (except for Investigational New Drugs).
- (v) Six Medical Device Advisory Committees (MDACs) have been formed to advise on matters related to review and regulatory approval of new medical devices and clinical trials (except for Investigational New Medical Devices)
- (vi) A General Experts Pool for Medical device Advisory Committees has been formed on matters related to review and regulatory approval of new medical devices and clinical trials (except for Investigational New Medical Devices).
- (vii) Every approval/permission for conducting clinical trials now includes a condition that in case of study related injury or death, applicant will provide complete medical care as well as compensation for the injury or death and statement to this effect should be incorporated in the informed consent form. Further, in case of such injury or death the details of compensation provided should be intimated to the office of the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG(I)].
- (viii) Guidelines for conducting Clinical Trial inspection of site and sponsor/Clinical Research Organisations (CROs) have been prepared and posted on CDSCO website.
- (ix) Draft Rules containing the guidelines and requirement for registration of CRO have been notified.

- (x) Draft rules containing provisions for payment of compensation by the sponsor or his representative for injury or death of the trial subjects, expanding the responsibilities of Ethics Committees, Investigators and Sponsors therefor, amendment of the informed consent format, etc. have been notified.
- (xi) Draft rules containing provisions for authorising clinical trial inspection by CDSCO assisted by concerned state authority and to take administrative actions like restriction of investigator, sponsor/CRO to conduct future clinical trial in case of non-compliance have been notified.
- (xii) Draft rules containing provisions specifying requirements and guidelines for registration of Ethics Committee have been notified.

#### **UNGA Meet**

1151. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India raised global crisis issue at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) meet held at New York; and

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh raised the issue of the global economic and financial crisis in his speech at the General Debate in the UN General Assembly on 24 September 2011.

He had pointed out that the 'shoots of recovery' which were visible after the economic and financial crisis of 2008 were yet to blossom and in many respects the crisis had deepened even further. The traditional engines of the global economy such as the United States, Europe and Japan continued to face economic slowdown and the recessionary trends in these countries were affecting confidence in the world's financial and capital markets. Prime Minister had also stated that these developments were bound to have a negative impact on developing countries which also had to bear the additional burden of inflationary pressures.

Prime Minister had accordingly called for a cooperative rather than a confrontationalist approach

embracing the principles of internationalism and multilateralism as the basis to succeed in meeting these challenges. He had also cautioned against the slowdown being allowed to become a trigger for protectionism or erecting barriers to movement of people, services and capital and suggested that effective ways and means must be deployed to promote coordination of macroeconomic policies of major economies.

#### **GSI on Stability of Ancient Structures**

1152. SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India (GSI) tested soil samples on the hillocks to check the stability of the ancient structures like Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the recommendations made by the GSI regarding the structures along with the implementation status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) The Geological Survey of India [GSI] has not received so far any specific request from the Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam (TTD) Administration, Andhra Pradesh in regard to the testing of soil samples on the hillocks to check the stability of the "ancient structures" like Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam [TTD] in Andhra Pradesh.

However, as per request received from TTD Administration, GSI has carried out slope stability studies of a few vulnerable reaches along the Alipiri-Tirumala Ghat Road and has suggested protective/remedial measures to TTD. GSI also responded to another request received from the TTD and carried out geotechnical investigations of Kumaradhara-Pasupudhara Dams, Papavinasam Dam, Akasaganga Dam, Eastern vagu (Nakka vagu) Diversion Scheme etc.

(b) and (c) Since GSI has not carried out any specific work on checking the stability of the ancient structures, no recommendation have been given by GSI in this regard to TTD.

#### **Allocation of Gas**

1153. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:



(a) whether any proposal for allocation of gas for power projects from State Government of Rajasthan has been submitted to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam. The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has received a number of proposals from various State Governments including

Rajasthan Government, for setting up new gas based power plants during 12th Plan (2012-17). The details of gas based power projects from State Government of Rajasthan, received in CEA for gas linkages for 12th Plan are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Due to the reduced availability of domestic gas, no allocation could be made to any new plants proposed for 12th Plan. Ministry of Power (MOP)/CEA has issued an advisory to all the developers of gas based power plants not to plan for any gas based power plants till 2015-16, as there is no certainty of availability of the same.

### **Statement**

*Details of 12th Plan Gas Power Projects in Rajasthan in State Sector for which detailed application received in CEA for allocation of Gas*

Sl.No.	Name of Power Station/Agency	Status (Expansion/ Greenfield)	Total Capacity (MW)	Gas Requirement at 70% PLF (MMSCMD)
1.	Chabra CCPP by RRVUNL	Greenfield	330	1.23
2.	Dholpur CCPP by RRVUNL	Expansion	330	1.23
3.	Kota CCPP by RRVUNL	Greenfield	330	1.23
4.	Keshorai Patan CCGT by RRVUNL	Green Field	1000	3.73
Total			1990	7.42

### **Cases of Fluorosis**

1154. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment to ascertain the number of people crippled by fluorosis across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has started any programme to address the problem of fluorosis;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the activities undertaken and funds allocated thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/ UT-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No such information is available.

(c) and (d) In order to prevent & control fluorosis problem in the country, a 100% centrally assisted new health initiative entitled "National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF)" was launched in 2008-09. The programme is being implemented in 17 States covering 91 affected districts of the country with the following objectives & strategies:

#### **Objectives:**

- (i) To collect, assess and use the baseline survey data of fluorosis of Ministry of Drinking Water Supply & Sanitation for starting the project;
- (ii) Comprehensive management of fluorosis in the selected areas;
- (iii) Capacity building for prevention, diagnosis and management of fluorosis cases.

#### **Strategies**

- Training to health personnel for prevention; health promotion, early diagnosis and prompt intervention; deformity correction and rehabilitation.

- Capacity building of district and medical college hospital for reconstructive surgery and rehabilitation;
- Establishment of diagnostic facilities in the district hospitals;
- Health education for prevention and control of fluorosis cases.

Under the programme Guidelines have been developed and circulated for (i) fluorosis surveillance at the community level, (ii) training of both medical and paramedical including laboratory personnel, (iii) comprehensive management of fluorosis cases and (iv)

media plan for behavioral change, communication activities.

Training to Trainers for the implementation of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) & to laboratory technicians for monitoring of fluoride level in urine & serum was imparted at National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad.

The state-wise funds released for last 3 years are enclosed as Statement. Rs. 15.00 crores has been allocated under the programme during the current financial year (2012-13).

(e) Does not arise.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	State	Name of the District	Fund released (Rs. in lakh)		
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Nellore	-	-	-
		2. Nalgonda	25.00	-	22.92
		3. Karimnagar	-	42.10	-
		4. Prakasam	-	42.10	-
		5. Guntur	-	-	42.10
		6. Mehboob Nagar	-	-	42.10
2.	Assam	7. Neygaon	25.00	-	-
		8. K. Long	-	42.10	-
		9. Kamrup	-	42.10	-
3.	Bihar	10. Nawada	25.00	-	-
		11. Banka	-	42.10	-
		12. Aurangabad	-	42.10	-
		13. Bhagalpur	-	42.10	-
		14. Gaya	-	42.10	-
		15. Jammui	-	42.10	-
		16. Nalanda	-	42.10	-
		17. Shekhpura	-	42.10	-
		18. Kaimur	-	-	42.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
		19. Munger	-	-	42.10
4.	Chhattisgarh	20. Durg	25.00	-	-
5.	Gujarat	21. Jamnagar	-	-	-
		22. Sabarkantha	-	42.10	-
6.	Haryana	23. Mahendragarh	-	42.10	-
		24. Mewat	-	42.10	-
7.	Jharkhand	25. Palamau	25.00	-	-
		26. Garhwa	-	42.10	-
		27. Chatra	-	42.10	-
		28. Hazaribagh	-	-	42.10
8.	Karnataka	29. Mysore	25.00	-	-
		30. Ballary	25.00	-	-
		31. Chikkaballapur	-	42.10	-
		32. Kopel	-	42.10	-
		33. Davangere	-	42.10	-
		34. Tumkur	-	42.10	-
		35. Bangalkot	-	-	42.10
		36. Bangalore (U)	-	-	42.10
		37. Bijapur	-	-	42.10
		38. Raichur	-	-	42.10
		39. Chitra Durga	-	-	42.10
		40. Gadag	-	-	42.10
		41. Gulbarga	-	-	42.10
		42. Hassan	-	-	42.10
		43. Kolar	-	-	42.10
		44. Mandia	-	-	42.10
		45. Ramnagaram	-	-	42.10
		46. Shimoga	-	-	42.10
9.	Kerala	47. Pallakad	25.00	-	-
		48. Alppuzh	-	-	42.10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	49. Ujjain	-	-	25.88

1	2	3	4	5	6
		50. Dhar	-	42.10	-
		51. Seoni	-	42.10	-
		52. Chindwara	-	42.10	-
		53. Mandla	-	42.10	-
11.	Maharashtra	54. Chanderpur	25.00	-	-
		55. Nanded	25.00	-	-
		56. Latur	-	42.10	-
		57. Washim	-	42.10	-
		58. Yavatmal	-	42.10	-
		59. Beed	-	-	42.10
12.	Odisha	60. Nayagarh	-	-	-
		61. Angul	-	42.10	-
		62. Naupada	-	42.10	-
13.	Punjab	63. Sangrur	25	-	-
		64. Ferozpur	-	42.10	-
14.	Rajasthan	65. Nagaur	-	-	-
		66. Ajmer	-	42.10	-
		67. Rajsamand	-	42.10	-
		68. Bhilwara	-	42.10	-
		69. Tonk	-	42.10	-
		70. Jodhpur	-	42.10	-
		71. Bikaner	-	-	42.10
		72. Churu	-	-	42.10
		73. Dausa	-	-	42.10
		74. Dungarpur	-	-	42.10
		75. Jaipur	-	-	42.10
		76. Jaisalmer	-	-	42.10
		77. Jalore	-	-	42.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
		78. Pali	-	-	42.10
		79. Sikar	-	-	42.10
		80. Udaipur	-	-	42.10
15.	Tamil Nadu	81. Dharmapuri	-	-	9.30
16.	Uttar Pradesh	82. Unnao	25.00	-	-
		83. Rae Barelli	25.00	-	-
		84. Pratapgarh	-	42.10	-
		85. Firozabad	-	42.10	0-
		86. Mathura	-	-	42.10
17.	West Bengal	87. Bankura	25.00	-	-
		88. Birbhum	-	42.10	-
		89. Purulia	-	42.10	-
		90. D. Dinajpur	-	42.10	-
		91. Maldha	-	-	42.10

### Cancer Institutes

1155. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cancer institutes in the country, location-wise and State/UTwise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more number of cancer institutes in view of the growing number of cancer patients across the country;

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

(d) whether there is any proposal to shift AIIMS cancer institute to any other location; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) The Ministry has recognized 27 Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) under the erstwhile National Cancer Control Programme, a list of which is enclosed as Statement.

Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 for implementation in 100 districts across 21 States during 2010-2012 of the 11th Five Year Plan.

The programme envisages strengthening Government Medical College Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCC) across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centre (TCC) for providing comprehensive Cancer care services. These institutions are eligible for financial assistance upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government).

The proposal for 12th Five Year Plan envisages providing support for National Cancer Institutes in the country and further strengthening of Government Medical College Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCC) as TCCs for comprehensive Cancer care services.

(d) and (e) A proposal to establish a National Cancer Institute at village Bhadsa in District Jhajjar, Haryana has been submitted by AIIMS, New Delhi. The National Cancer Institute is designed as a State of art National level cancer facility that would undertake pioneering research in cancer.

**Statement***List of Regional Cancer Centres*

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Name of the Institution
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M.N.J. Institute of Oncology & Regional Cancer Centre, Hyderabad.
2.	Assam	Dr. B. Borooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati.
3.	Bihar	Indira Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna.
4.	Chandigarh	Post Graduate Institute Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh
5.	Chhattisgarh	Pt. J.L.N Medical College & Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Memorial Hospital, Raipur
6.	Delhi	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Institute - Rotary Cancer Hospital, AIIMS, New Delhi
7.	Gujarat	The Gujarat Cancer & Research Institute, Ahmedabad.
8.	Haryana	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla.
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sher-I-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar.
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Government Medical College, Jammu.
12.	Karnataka	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore.
13.	Kerala	Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Cancer Hospital & Research Institute, Gwalior.
15.	Maharashtra	Rashtrasant Tukdoji Regional Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Nagpur.
16.	Maharashtra	Tata Memorial Hospital, Mumbai.
17.	Manipur	Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal.
18.	Mizoram	Civil Hospital, Aizwal.
19.	Odisha	Acharya Harihar Regional Cancer Centre, Cuttack.
20.	Puducherry	Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate medical Education & Research
21.	Rajasthan	Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Treatment & Research Institute, Bikaner.
22.	Tamil Nadu	Govt. Arignar Anna Memorial Cancer Research Institute & Hospital, Kancheepuram.
23.	Tamil Nadu	Cancer Institute (WIA), Adyar, Chennai.
24.	Tripura	Civil Hospital, Agartala.
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow.
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad.
27.	West Bengal	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata.

### Closure of Power Units by NTPC

1156. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has closed some of its units recently;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam. NTPC has not permanently closed any of its units recently.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above the question do not arise.

### AIDS Awareness

1157. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI LALJI TANDON:

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

(a) the details of activities undertaken for spreading AIDS awareness along with the amount spent therefor during the last three years and the current year so far;

(b) the achievements made in bringing down HIV/AIDS cases as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government is running Red Ribbon Express equipped with consultation and testing services which aims at creating AIDS awareness across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of the States and Railway Stations covered so far by the Red Ribbon Express; and

(e) the number of people including pregnant women benefited therefrom, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S.

GANDHISELVAN): (a) National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) has developed a communication strategy to create awareness about HIV/AIDS and promote safe behaviors. Campaigns are conducted regularly on mass media supported by outdoor media such as hoardings, bus panels, information kiosks, folk theatre, and exhibition vans. At the inter-personal level, training and sensitization programmes for Self-Help Groups, Anganwadi Workers, ASHA, members of Panchayati Raj Institutions and other key stakeholders are carried out. Vulnerabilities of High Risk Groups including commercial sex workers (CSW), men having sex with men (MSM), injecting drug users (IDU) and also truck drivers and migrants are specifically addressed through behavior change communication programmes implemented as part of Targeted Intervention (TI) projects. In addition, Integrated Counselling & Testing Centres (ICTC), STI clinics and Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) centres have provision of counseling and provide necessary information to clients approaching them.

The amount spent at NACO level during the last three years and the current year so far is Rs. 117.48 Crores.

(b) The programme succeeded in reducing the number of annual new HIV infections by 56% during the last decade through scaled up prevention activities.

The estimated adult HIV prevalence also has come down from 0.41% in 2000 through 0.36% in 2006 and 0.31% in 2009.

(c) to (e) Yes. NACO had launched two phases of Red Ribbon Express project, in 2007-08 and 2009-2010 to generate awareness about HIV/AIDS. The third phase of RRE has been launched from Jan, 2012. During the third phase, the special exhibition train with messages on HIV/AIDS and other health issues and a training coach for providing Counseling, testing and other health services will traverse through 23 states halting at 162 stations. In addition, there are outreach activities as well.

The details indicating the names of the States and Railway Stations covered so far by the Red Ribbon Express and the number of people is at enclosed Statements-I and II.

No separate record of testing of pregnant women is maintained.

**Statement I***Red Ribbon Express Phase-III**States and Railway Stations covered till 12.8.2012*

Sl.No.	Name of Stations	Name of Districts
1	2	3
<b>Delhi</b>		
1.	Delhi Safdarjang	Delhi
2.	Pragati Maidan	Delhi
<b>Rajasthan</b>		
3.	Sadulpur	Churu
4.	Hanumangarh	Shri Ganganagar
5.	Bhagat ki kothi	Jodhpur
6.	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer
7.	Durgapura Jaipur	Jaipur
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
8.	Sugar	Sagar
9.	Katang Khurd	Balaghat
10.	Katni	Katni
11.	Madan Mahal	Jabalpur
12.	Amle	Betul
13.	Itarsi	Hoshangabad
14.	Laxmi Bai Nagar	Indore
15.	Ujjain	Ujjain
16.	Nagda	Ujjain
17.	Ratlam	Ratlam
<b>Gujarat</b>		
18.	Vadodra	Vadodra
19.	Patan	Patan
20.	Surendra Nagar	Surendra Nagar
21.	Hapa	Jamnagar
22.	Bhav Nagar	Bhav Nagar
23.	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
24.	Valsad	Valsad

1	2	3
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
25.	Murtizapur	Akola
26.	Nagpur	Nagpur
27.	Amgaon	Gondia
28.	Jalgaon	Jalgaon
29.	C.S.T. Mumbai	Mumbai Central
30.	Bhivandi Road	Thane
31.	Ahmadnagar	Ahmadnagar
32.	Latur	Latur
33.	Solapur	Solapur
34.	Khadki	Pune
35.	Sangli	Sangli
36.	Miraj	Sangli
<b>Goa</b>		
37.	Madaon	South Goa
<b>Karnataka</b>		
38.	Belgaum	Belgaum
39.	Harihar	Haveri
40.	Dharwad	Dharwad
41.	Gadag	Gadag
42.	Bidar	Bidar
43.	Bangalore Cant	Bangalore
44.	Ashokapuram	Mysore
45.	Kolar	Kolar
<b>Kerala</b>		
46.	Palakkad	Palakkad
47.	Kannur	Kannur
48.	Kozhikode	Kozhikode
49.	Trissur	Trissur
50.	Ernakulam	Ernakulam
51.	Alappuzha	Alappuzha



1	2	3	1	2	3
52.	Kollam	Kollam	73.	Kantabanji	Bolangir
53.	Thiruvananthapuram	Thiruvananthapuram	74.	Bolangir	Bolangir
	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		75.	Bargarh Road	Bargarh
54.	Kanniyakumari	Kanniyakumari	76.	Sambalpur	Sambalpur
55.	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli	77.	Angul	Angul
56.	Dindigul	Dindigul	78.	Cuttack	Cuttack
57.	Karur	Karur	79.	Barhampur	Ganjam
58.	Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram	80.	Balasore	Balasore
59.	Sivganga	Sivganga		<b>West Bengal</b>	
60.	Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam	81.	Kharaghpur	Medinapur
61.	Vellore Cantt	Vellore	82.	Purulia	Purulia
62.	Chennai Central	Chennai	83.	Asansol	Burdwan
	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		84.	Burdwan	Burdwan
63.	Dharmavaram	Anantpur	85.	Bowrah	Bowrah
64.	Guntakal	Anantpur	86.	Majerhat	Howrah
65.	Secunderabad	Hyderabad	87.	Sealdah	Kolkata
66.	Adilabad	Adilabad	88.	Barrakpore	24 North Pargana
67.	Kazipet	Warangal	89.	Murshidabad	Murshidabad
68.	Mehbub Nagar	Mehbub Nagar	90.	Malda Town	Malda
69.	Nalgonda	Nalgonda	91.	Raiganj	South Dinajpur
70.	Guntur	Guntur	92.	Siliguri	Darjeeling
71.	Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam		<b>Assam</b>	
	<b>Odisha</b>		93.	Kamakhya	Kamrup (M)
72.	Koraput	Koraput	94.	Marand	Jorhat

**Statement II***People counselled and tested for HIV in Red Ribbon Express Till 15.8.2012*

State	No. of visitors to REE Exhibition	Counselled for HIV			Tested for HIV		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Delhi	3,793	86	41	127	66	32	98
Rajasthan	3,32,368	1965	369	2334	1639	273	1912

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	5,17,558	6214	1683	7897	5918	1578	7496
Gujarat	2,13,074	2590	685	3275	2036	512	2548
Maharashtra	3,67,601	7152	1999	9151	6735	1763	8498
Goa	24,054	275	220	495	70	65	135
Karnataka	3,26,859	3846	1018	4864	3689	938	4627
Kerala	1,37,590	1142	523	1665	1105	497	1602
Tamil Nadu	7,42,454	3362	119	4541	2965	870	3835
Andhra Pradesh	3,48,697	2862	936	3798	2756	898	3654
Odisha	1,88,058	3854	1169	5023	3441	939	4380
West Bengal	1,30,220	2033	378	2411	1371	327	1698
Assam (9-15 August)	27,266	817	338	1155	790	331	1121
Total	33,59,592	36,198	18,968	55,166	32,581	9,023	41,604

No separate record of testing of pregnant women is maintained.

[*Translation*]

### **Nyaya Panchayats Bill**

1158. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared a Draft Nyaya Panchayat Bill to provide for the establishment of Nyaya Panchayats at Gram Panchayat level, for providing a system of fair and speedy justice to the citizens;

(b) if so, the details and salient features thereof; and

(c) the progress made and present status in regard to inalization and introduction of the draft bill?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj had prepared a Draft Nyaya Panchayat (NP) Bill to provide for the establishment of Nyaya Panchayats at the level of each Village Panchayat or a cluster of Village

Panchayats. The salient features of the proposed Nyaya Panchayat Bill are to provide a sound institutionalized, alternative forum at the grassroots level for dispute resolution through mediation, conciliation and compromise with community involvement. After taking into consideration the comments received from the concerned Central Ministries/Departments, the Draft Nyaya Panchayat Bill was sent to the Ministry of Law & Justice. After series of discussions, the Ministry of Law & Justice (Legislative Department) provided a copy of the revised Draft NP Bill 2010 in November 2010 for views/comments of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the same were forwarded to the Ministry of Law & Justice on 22nd June 2011.

[*English*]

### **Bauxite Mining**

1159. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bauxite is being extracted in the agency/scheduled areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the quantum of bauxite extracted in the country during the last three years, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government has sought the opinion of States on the status of extraction of bauxite;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response received in this regard so far from each State including Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to protect bauxite for future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam, as per available information, bauxite is being extracted in the scheduled areas.

(b) As per available information, the details of reporting Bauxite Mines in the scheduled areas of the country are enclosed as Statement-I and details of the

quantum of bauxite extracted from these mines are enclosed as Statement-II. There is no Mining of bauxite in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Mines received 13 proposals from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for grant of mining lease for bauxite in Sapparla Blocks (I-XIII), Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh in favour of M/s. APMDC Ltd. and after examination of the proposals, the same were returned to the State Government vide letter dated 13.08.2010 taking into account the concerns expressed by the local people relating to environment and ecology.

(e) As on 1.04.2010, the country has a total bauxite resource of 3479.62 million tonnes, which is sufficient for country's ore requirement.

#### **Statement I**

##### *State/District-wise No. of Reporting Mines of Bauxite in the scheduled areas during Last Three Years*

State	District	2009-10	2010-11(P)	2011-12(P)
Chhattisgarh	Kanker	3	1	
Chhattisgarh	Surguja	10	10	10
Total		13	11	10
Gujarat	Sabarkantha	1	1	
Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	2	2	2
Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	1	3	3
Total		03	05	05
Odisha	Koraput	2	2	2
Odisha	Sundargarh	2	1	1
Total		4	3	3

(P): provisional; Source: MCDR Returns

#### **Statement II**

##### *State/District-wise Production of Bauxite During Last Three Years*

(In tonnes)

State	District	2009-10	2010-11(P)	2011-12(P)
1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	Kanker	739	0	0
Chhattisgarh	Surguja	1175004	1410593	1407438
Total		1175743	1410593	1407438

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	Sabarkantha	4250	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	732500	257250	287580
Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	3358	2018	11371
Total		735858	259268	298951
Odisha	Koraput	4878888	4856275	5004065
Odisha	Sundargarh	692	0	41823
Total		4879580	4856275	5045888

(P): Provisional; Source: MCDR Returns

### National Policy on Children

1160. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:  
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any National Policy on children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has invited comments from various stakeholders in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether instances of gross violation of child rights in various parts of the country during each of the last three years and the current year come to/brought to the notice of the Government; and

(f) if so, the State-wise details thereof for the above period along with the action taken by the Government to protect the child rights and to punish the persons involved in violation of child rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government is currently drafting a National Policy for Children to revise the earlier National Policy of 1974. The policy is being revised to address the new challenges

that have emerged with the advent of globalization and development, which impact children's lives, health, security and development. The proposed policy recognises that a multisectoral and multidimensional approach is necessary to secure the rights of children.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is adopting a participatory and consultative process in drafting the proposed Policy. For this, five regional consultations and a national consultation were held to seek comments from various stakeholders including State Governments, concerned Ministries/ Departments, civil society organizations and experts. The proposed Policy was also displayed on the website of the Ministry of Women and Child Development for seeking comments from general public. The policy has been also circulated to State Governments and concerned Ministries/ Departments for comments.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. The Government has been receiving cases of violations of child rights in the various parts of the country. For which, the Government has constituted a National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) in 2007 for better protection of child rights in the country. The Commission has the power to inquire into such complaints and take suo motu notice of matters relating to deprivation of child rights. The State-wise numbers of complaints regarding the violations of child rights as dealt by NCPCR during last three years are given at the Statement. All these complaints have been referred to the concerned Government departments for remedial action.

**Statement***State-wise Complaints of Violation of Child Rights received by NCPCR*

Sl.No.	State	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	2	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	27	27	71
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	3
4.	Assam	5	8	2
5.	Bihar	46	15	17
6.	Chandigarh	0	1	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	14	5	9
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0
10.	Delhi	128	115	121
11.	Goa	4	1	1
12.	Gujarat	8	7	11
13.	Haryana	28	23	18
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7	5	3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	4	0
16.	Jharkhand	17	16	9
17.	Karnataka	23	39	9
18.	Kerala	10	10	10
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	42	81	31
21.	Maharashtra	28	53	26
22.	Manipur	2	7	7
23.	Meghalaya	0	5	5
24.	Mizoram	1	1	1
25.	Nagaland	1	3	2
26.	Odisha	56	31	35
27.	Puducherry	1	1	0
28.	Punjab	18	20	18

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Rajasthan	20	25	12
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	38	29	50
32.	Tripura	0	4	3
33.	Uttar Pradesh	179	206	187
34.	Uttarakhand	6	8	8
35.	West Bengal	41	32	26
Total		764	786	700

### Haj Quota

1161. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the Government ensures transparency on Haj quota allocations;

(b) whether various States including Andhra Pradesh have requested the Union Government to enhance their Haj allocations in future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to allocate Haj quota in a transparent manner. Allocation of Haj seats

to each State/Union Territory (UT) is done by the Haj Committee of India (HCOI) in proportion to population of Muslims in the State/UT *vis-à-vis* the national population of Muslims as per 2001 Census. In case the State Haj Committees/ UTs receive applications in excess of their quota then the surplus seats available from States which receive less applications than their allotted quota is distributed proportionately to States/UTs with excess demand. The information on allocation of Haj seats is freely accessible on HCOI's website.

(b) Yes.

(c) Following the order dated July 23, 2012 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, some more seats had become available. These seats will be distributed by HCOI among States/UTs, with applications in excess of their quota, in proportion to their Muslim population. For Haj-2012, the Quota distribution charts of various States/UTs as of date are attached at enclosed Statements-I, II and III.

### Statement I

*Of Haj-2012 as per 2001 census*

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territory	Total Population	Proportion of Muslim Population	%	Quota
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	356,152	29,265	0.02	24
2.	Andhra Pradesh	76,210,007	6,986,856	5.06	5764
3.	Assam (8,240,611)	26,655,528	8,413,252	6.09	6941

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Arunachal Pradesh	(20,675)	1,097,968		
	Meghalaya	(99,169)	2,318,822		
	Mizoram	(10,099)	888,573		
	Nagaland	(35,005)	1,990,036		
	Sikkim	(7,693)	540,851		
4.	Bihar	82,998,509	13,722,048	9.93	11320
5.	Jharkhand	26,945,829	3,731,308	2.70	3078
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	900,635	35,548	0.03	29
7.	Chhattisgarh	20,833,803	409,615	0.30	338
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	220,490	6,524	0.00	5
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	158,204	12,281	0.01	10
10.	Delhi (NCT)	13,850,507	1,623,520	1.17	1339
11.	Goa	1,347,668	92,210	0.07	76
12.	Gujarat	50,671,017	4,592,854	3.32	3789
13.	Himachal Pradesh	6,077,900	119,512	0.09	99
14.	Haryana	21,144,564	1,222,916	0.88	1009
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10,143,700	6,793,240	4.92	5604
16.	Karnataka	52,850,562	6,463,127	4.68	5332
17.	Kerala	31,841,374	7,863,842	5.69	6487
18.	Lakshadweep (UT)	60,650	57,903	0.04	48
19.	Madhya Pradesh	60,348,023	3,841,449	2.78	3169
20.	Maharashtra	96,878,627	10,270,485	7.43	8473
21.	Manipur	2,166,788	190,939	0.14	158
22.	Odisha	36,804,660	761,985	0.55	629
23.	Puducherry (UT)	974,345	59,358	0.04	49
24.	Punjab	24,358,999	382,045	0.28	315
25.	Rajasthan	56,507,188	4,788,227	3.47	3950
26.	Tamil Nadu	62,405,679	3,470,647	2.51	2863
27.	Tripura	3,199,203	254,442	0.18	210
28.	Uttar Pradesh	166,197,921	30,740,158	22.25	25359
29.	Uttarakhand	8,489,349	1,012,141	0.73	835
30.	West Bengal	80,176,197	20,240,543	14.65	16698
	Total	1,028,610,328	138,188,240	100	114000

**Statement III***State-wise distribution of quota for the Pilgrims of Haj-2012 as per 2001 census*

Sl.No.	Name of States/ Union Territory	Proportion of Muslim Population	Original QUOTA	No. of Appl. Recvd. by SHCs	Surplus Seats Avbl.	Surplus Seats Allotted	Quota after surplus	Addl. Surplus seats avbl.(2)	Surplus Seats Allotted (2)	Quota after surplus (2)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	29265	24	79		4	28		0	28
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6986856	5764	16779		906	6670		10	6680
3.	Assam	8413252	6941	3618	3323		3618		0	3618
4.	Bihar	13722048	11320	6677	4643		6677		0	6677
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	35548	29	61		5	34		0	34
6.	Chhattisgarh	409615	338	1322		53	391		1	392
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	6524	5	20		1	6		0	6
8.	Daman and Diu (UT)	12281	10	37		2	12		0	12
9.	Delhi (NCT)	1623520	1339	7308		211	1550		2	1552
10.	Goa	92210	76	151		12	88		0	88
11.	Gujarat	4592854	3789	37229		596	4385		6	4391
12.	Himachal Pradesh	119512	99	191		15	114		0	114
13.	Haryana	1222916	1009	4229		159	1168		2	1170
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6793240	5604	21837		881	6485		9	6494
15.	Jharkhand	3731308	3078	3436		484	3562	126	0	3436
16.	Karnataka	6463127	5332	15492		838	6170		9	6179
17.	Kerala	7863842	6487	49429		1020	7507		11	7518
18.	Lakshadweep (UT)	57903	48	641		7	55		0	55
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3841449	3169	15354		498	3667		5	3672
20.	Maharashtra	10270485	8473	42022		1332	9805		14	9819
21.	Manipur	190939	158	516		25	183		0	183
22.	Odisha	761985	629	910		99	728		1	729
23.	Puducherry (UT)	59358	49	257		8	57		0	57
24.	Punjab	382045	315	593		49	364		1	365
25.	Rajasthan	4788227	3950	13942		621	4571		7	4578



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	Tamil Nadu	3470647	2863	12121		450	3313		5	3318
27.	Tripura	254442	210	63	147		63	0	0	63
28.	Uttar Pradesh	30740158	25359	36754		3987	29346		42	29388
29.	Uttarakhand	1012141	835	3824		131	966		1	967
30.	West Bengal	20240543	16698	12417	4281		12417	0	0	12417
	<b>Total</b>	<b>138188240</b>	<b>114000</b>	<b>307309</b>	<b>12394</b>	<b>12394</b>	<b>114000</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>114000</b>

31 May, 2012

**Statement III***State-wise distribution of Government released quota for the Pilgrims of Haj-2012 as per 2001 census*

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territory	Quota	SPI. quota of 2250 seats available from GQ 7550	As per Order by SC, the seats available from GQ 7550	Under Quota Cancell- ation	Vacant from cancell- ations	Total vacant (4+5 6+7)	Already Uplifted W/L No.	W/L Nos given provisional selection status. (SHC to Collect Original passport, Pay-in-slip & photos) (8+9)	2% of W/L Nos not given Provosional Select Status (SHC to collect Original Passport, photo with undertaking) (-7)	2% W/L Quota for column No. 11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	28	52				52	3	4 to 55	0	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6680		576	99	31	707	1357	1344 to 2064	2065 to 2167	103
3.	Assam	3586					0	0	0	0	
4.	Bihar	6662					0	0	0	0	
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	34	26				26	6	7 to 32	0	
6.	Chhattisgarh	392		34	6		41	63	64 to 104	105 to 112	8
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT) (*)	6	14		1		15	0	1 to 15	0	0
8.	Daman and Diu (UT)	12	24				24	2	3 to 26	0	0
9.	Delhi (NCT)	1552		134	23	3	162	250	251 to 412	413 to 440	28
10.	Goa	88	55				55	20	21 to 75	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Gujarat	4391		379	65	21	466	789	790 to 1255	1256 to 1322	67
12.	Himachal Pradesh	114	75				75	17	18 to 92		
13.	Haryana	1170		101	17		118	362	363 to 480	481 to 503	23
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6494	1500	560	96	23	2179	205	1 to 2384	2385 to 2491	107
15.	Jharkhand	3504					0	431			
16.	Karnataka	6179		533	92	34	661	1170	1171 to 1831	1832 to 1921	90
17.	Kerala	7518		649	112	6	767	1188	1189 to 1955	1956 to 2099	144
18.	Lakshadweep (UT)	55	250	5	1	5	261	5	6 to 266	267	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3672		317	55	12	384	627	628 to 1011	1012 to 1072	61
20.	Maharashtra	9819		847	146	30	1025	1609	1610 to 2634	2635 to 2800	166
21.	Manipur	183	169	16	3		189	51	52 to 240	241 to 244	4
22.	Odisha	729		63	11	5	79	138	139 to 217	218 to 227	10
23.	Puducherry (UT)	57	85	5	1	2	94	7	8 to 101	102	1
24.	Punjab	365		31	5	5	41	60	61 to 101	102 to 103	2
25.	Rajasthan	4578		395	68	27	491	844	845 to 1335	1336 to 1400	65
26.	Tamil Nadu	3318		286	49	21	356	542	543 to 898	899 to 943	45
27.	Tripura	63					0	0			
28.	Uttar Pradesh	29387		2536	437	35	3010	5543	5544 to 8553	8554 to 9106	553
29.	Uttarakhand	967		83	14	3	102	147	148 to 249	250 to 265	16
30.	West Bengal	12397					0	0			248
Total		114000	2250	7550	1301	263	11380	15436			1742

(\*) 1 is added in DN from under quota cancellation.

[*Translation*]

### Legal Assistance to Women Abroad

1162. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of NGOs and legal organizations engaged in providing legal aid and assistance to Indian women living abroad; and

(b) the country-wise details of number of women provided with such legal aid and assistance by the

Government during the last three years and the current year along with the kind of assistance provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) 26 Non-Government Organizations/legal organizations are empanelled with Indian Missions in 7 countries namely United States of America, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Bahrain and Qatar under Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs scheme for providing legal/financial assistance to the Indian women deserted/ divorced by their overseas spouses. The details of NGOs are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The country-wise details of number of women provided with such legal aid and assistance by the Government during the last three years are at Statement-B.

The women are provided counselling and legal services as initial legal aid for documentation and preparatory work for filing their cases through credible NGOs/Indian women's associations empanelled with Indian Missions/Posts abroad.

**Statement I**

*Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of Question No. 1162 regarding Legal Assistance to Women Abroad - details of NGOs/Indian Women's Associations empanelled with Indian Missions under MOIA's Scheme*

Sl.No.	Indian Mission	NGOs/Indian Women's Associations empanelled with Indian Missions
1	2	3
1.	Embassy of India, Washington DC.	ASHA (Asian Women's Self-help Association), Post Box 2084, Rockville, MD 20847-2084
2.	Consulate General of India, San Francisco.	(i) MAIRI, 234, East Gish Road, Suit 200, San Jose, CA 95112.  (ii) NARIKA Post Box NO. 14014, Berkeley, CA 94714  (iii) SEVA Legal Aid 37053 Cherry Street # 207, Newark, CA 94560 E-mail: anu@worldwideibs.com
3.	Consulate General of India, New York.	(i) SAKHI, New York.  (ii) AWAKE, (Asian Women's Alliance for Kinship and Equality) E-mail: awakeall@awakealliance.org  (iii) MANAVI, New Jersey E-mail: manavi@manavi.org  (iv) SEWAA (SERVICE AND EDUCATION FOR WOMEN AGAINST ABUSE) Philadelphia E-mail: sewaapa@gmail.com  (v) INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUFFALO; E-mail:iib@iibuff.org  (vi) Asian Women's Safety Net; US Highway 1 South, Suite 106, Princeton, NW 08540 E-mail: infor@asianwomenssafetynet.com  (vii) Sneha Inc PO Box No. 271650, West Hartford, CT-06127
4.	Consulate General of India, Chicago.	APNA GHAR INC (OUR HOME), Chicago E-mail: info@apnaghar.org
5.	Consulate General of India, Houston.	Daya Inc., 5890 Point West Dr, Houston TX 77036
6.	Embassy of India, Qatar.	Indian Community Benevolent Fund (ICBF) , Doha, Qatar

1	2	3
7.	High Commission of India, Canberra, Australia.	Federation of Indian Communities of Queensland Inc (FICQ), Brisbane, PO Box No. 157, Spring Hill, Qld 4004 (23 Stralock St, Chapel Hill, Qld 4069)
8.	Consulate General of India, Melbourne, Australia.	(i) The Indian Welfare & Resources Centre (IWRC), the Welfare wing of Federation of Indian Association of Victoria, Melbourne. (ii) Federation of Indian Associations of Victoria INC, PO Box No. 696, Glen Waverley, Vic 3150, 3/85, Foster Street, Dandenong E-mail: president@fiav.asn.au
9.	Consulate General of India, Sydney.	United Indian Association Inc; Post Box 575, Strathfield, NSW 2135, Australia
10.	High Commission of India, Ottawa, Canada.	(i) Indian Canada Association 1301 Prestone Drive, Ottawa, ON K1E 2Z2 (ii) Ottawa Community Immigrant Services Organization, 959 Wellington Street West, Ottawa, ON K1Y 2X5. (iii) National Association of Canadians of Indian Origin, 24 Saint-Paul East, Suite 201. Montreal, QC H2Y 1G3. (iv) AWIC Community & Social Services 3030 Don Mills Road, Peanut Plaza, New York, ON M2J 3C1.
11.	Indian Embassy, Bahrain.	Migrant Workers Protection Society (MWPS) PO Box No. 5561, Flat No.2 Ground Floor, Building 647 Road 3625, Adliya, Area 326, Kingdom of Bahrain.
12.	High Commission of India, New Zealand.	Shakti Community Council INC, Auckland, PO Box No. 24448 Royal Oak, Auckland E-mail: scc@shakti.org.nz
13.	High Commission of India, London, UK.	(i) Good Human Foundation, 42 Eason House 39-40 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1K2NG (ii) Sangam Association of Asian Women 210 Burnt Oak Broadway, Edgware, Middlesex HA8 OAP, UK E-mail: info@sangamcentre.org.uk

**Statement II**

*Annexure referred to in reply to part (b) of Question No. 1162 regarding number of women provided with legal aid and assistance abroad through Indian Missions/Posts under MOIA's Scheme during last 3 years (2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12)*

Name of the Missions/Posts	Year	Total number of women provided assistance under the scheme
1	2	3
Consulate General of India, Sydney	2010-11	01
Consulate General of India, San Francisco	2010-11	02

1	2	3
Consulate General of India, Chicago	2010-11	01
High Commission of India, Wellington, New Zealand	2009-10	05
	2010-11	03
	2011-12	02
High Commission of India, London, U.K	2010-11	36
	2011-12	05
Total No. of beneficiaries during the last three years.		55

[English]

### IFAPA Banning AI Flights

1163. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Federation of Airline Pilots Association (IFAPA) has banned its members from operating any extra flight on AI request;

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

(c) whether the IFAPA has also banned training for AIR crew by member pilots;

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

(e) the likely impact of such a decision on AI operations; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper/safe running of Air India flights?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Madam. No such communication is received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

### Modern Navigation System over Indian Airspace

1164. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:  
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) in collaboration with the Ministry of Space is developing/proposes to develop a modern navigation system over the Indian air space;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which it is likely to be different/helpful from the existing system;

(c) whether the proposed system is likely to be a satellite based or on the lines of CAT-III ILS;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which the modern navigation system is likely to help aircrafts to land in zero visibility condition; and

(e) the details of the amount/funds spent by the Government on research and innovation during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) is implementing state-of-the-art satellite based navigation system named as GPS Aided GEO Augmented Navigation (GAGAN) in collaboration with Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) for improving Civil Air Navigation over Indian Air Space.

GAGAN Project is being implemented in phased manner. The first phase, the Technical Demonstration (TDS) Phase was successfully completed in August 2007. The Final Operation Phase (FOP) has commenced from June 2009.

GAGAN will provide seamless navigation across Indian skies for aircrafts with high level of position accuracy, Integrity, Availability & Continuity with appropriate warnings/alarms when position accuracy is beyond

tolerance limits for specific periods of time as per standard laid down by ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organisation).

When operational, the system will provide navigation assistance to all phases of flight operations including enroute, approach and landing.

As it is a wide area augmentation system, GAGAN services will be available all over Indian air space, and enhance navigational capabilities at airports where it is not practicable to install ground based system due to terrain constraints and coverage limitations.

(c) Presently GAGAN, which is satellite based, is intended to provide approach for landing category APV 1.0 (Approach Procedure with Vertical Guidance) which is different from the ground based ILS system. In future, GAGAN will support similar to Cat-I precision approach services when GPS L-5 signals are available.

(d) GAGAN is presently aimed to provide APV 1.0 level of service which provides vertical guidance upto 50 mtr and horizontal guidance upto 40 mtr as per ICAO standards. However, it will improve airport and airspace access in all weather conditions, and the ability to meet the environmental and obstacle clearance constraints due hillocks, etc where conventional ground based equipments (like ILS) do not give required signal coverage.

(e) Details of expenditure of GAGAN are as follows - In the year 2009-10 (Rs. 158.97 cr), 2010-11 (Rs. 115.72 cr), 2011-12 (Rs. 71.64 cr), 2012-13 upto July 12 (Rs. 25.71 cr).

*[Translation]*

### **Delay in New Passport**

1165. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some suspicious weapon dealers involved in scams in defence deals against whom CBI enquiry is going on have been asked to surrender their passports by the court;

(b) if so, whether the Government is aware that despite surrendering their passports some of them are freely visiting foreign countries;

(c) if so, the details of such persons making foreign visits during the last three years despite surrendering their passports;

(d) the action taken by the Government against such persons; and

(e) the action being taken by the Government to seize the second passport of such guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]*

### **Forest Village**

1166. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor the proper implementation of Programme for Development of Forest Villages; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) As per the guidelines of the scheme 'Development of Forest Villages' which is being implemented as a part of the Special Area Programme 'Special Central Assistance To Tribal Sub-Plan', the concerned State Governments frame their monitoring and evaluation mechanism in accordance with the guidelines issued by the National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The scheme is implemented through the Forest Development Agencies (FDAs). FDAs submit their progress reports to the NAEB through the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF) of the respective States. NAEB thereafter, submits the progress report to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

*[Translation]*

### **Polluted Water released from NTPC Power Plants**

1167. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed that farmers' crops are getting destroyed due to the polluted water released from the Rakhar dam of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), Sipat and continuous leakage of water from the water reservoir dam;

(b) if so, the number of farmers and the total area getting affected due to it; and

(c) the procedure regarding fixation of compensation for the loss of crops due to polluted water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) As per the joint survey carried out by the State Revenue Department, NTPC officials and affected farmers, the crops of the farmers in the villages of Bhilai, Raliya and Gatoura have got affected by the water seepage (which is clear water) from the Ash Dyke (Rakhar dam). The details are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Number of affected farmers	Area affected (Hectare)
1.	Bhilai	41	22.900
2.	Raliya	80	31.082
3.	Gatoura	44	16.348

The seepage water is being pumped back to the reservoir.

(c) The compensation for the loss of crop as identified during the survey was decided by the District administration. The amount was calculated by the District administration considering the minimum support price for kharif (paddy) declared by the Chhattisgarh Government, average yield for the land and the affected area as identified during the survey.

#### **Solar Energy for running Trains**

1168. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to supply electricity to trains through solar energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for the same; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam. However, Inter-Ministerial Group of the Ministry of Finance

has recommended setting up of 10 kWp stand-alone SPV power plants each at 150 railway stations and SPV power packs of 640 kWp each at 850 manned un-electrified level crossings in the country under the Clean Energy Fund.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Fake Flying Schools**

1169. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of several fake flying schools/ institutes operating across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has investigated the details of such fake flying institutes across the country along with the irregularities committed by them;

(d) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof;

(e) whether a number of senior executives of Civil Aviation Directorate have been found to be involved in such frauds; and

(f) if so, the names and the details of such officials and the action taken by the Government against such officials as well as the flying schools?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) There is no fake flying school in the country.

(b) to (f) Question does not arise.

#### **Bangladeshi Refugees**

1170. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any statistical data about the number of Bangladeshi refugees in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) out of these refugees, the number of refugees belonging to Scheduled Caste (Narmashudra Community) living in different States across the country;

(d) whether these refugees have been given AADHAR citizen identity card; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) As per the available data, there are 83,484 Bangladesh nationals living in India who claim to be refugees.

(c) Caste wise break-up of Bangladesh nationals who claim to be refugees residing in the country is not maintained by the Government.

(d) and (e) The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has been mandated to generate and issue a 12 digit unique identification numbers (Aadhaar) to all residents of India. Aadhaar is not a citizen identity card. It does not confer citizenship nor does it, by itself, confer right of citizenship.

*[Translation]*

**Open Access under Electricity Act, 2003**

1171. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
DR. SANJAY SINH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Open Access policy envisaged under Electricity Act, 2003 is being followed in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the details of facilities provided through the open access; and

(c) the way open access policy is helping to create an atmosphere of competition among power distribution policies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The Electricity Act, 2003 defines "Open access" as the non-discriminatory provision for the use of transmission lines or distribution system or associated facilities with such lines or system

by any licensee or consumer or a person engaged in generation in accordance with the regulations specified by the Appropriate Commission."

The Open Access Policy envisaged under the Electricity Act, 2003 has been implemented by the Central Commission by specifying the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Open Access in Inter-State Transmission) Regulations, 2008 and Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Grant of Connectivity, Long-term Access and Middle Term Open Access) Regulations, 2009.

(b) Under the 2009 Regulations, a generating station of installed capacity 250 MW and above including captive generating plant of exportable capacity of 250 MW and above or bulk consumer intending to avail supply of a minimum load of 100 MW, any consumer, electricity trader or distribution licensee are eligible to apply for long term access with the Inter-State Transmission System, which is for a period of 12 to 25 years and medium term access which is permissible for a period exceeding 3 months, but not exceeding 3 years. Once the connectivity and the long term access or medium term open access is granted by the Central Transmission Utility, these applicants become eligible to use Inter-State Transmission System.

Presently, Open Access in inter-state transmission is fully operational. During Financial Year 2010-11, the total number of transactions under Open Access at inter-state level was 19883 as against 18128 in 2009-10. Further, CTU is reported to have received 225 applications from private developers for Long Term Open Access amounting to 1,62,898 MW.

At state level, as per the information available with the Forum of Regulators (FOR) Secretariat, 24 State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERC) have issued regulations on Open Access in intra-state transmission and distribution. 25 SERCs have allowed Open Access to consumers with loads of 1MW and above. 22 SERCs have determined Transmission Charges, 18 SERCs have determined Wheeling Charges and 20 SERCs have determined Cross Subsidy Surcharge for Open Access.

The details of implementation of intra-state open access are at enclosed Statement.

(c) Open access has helped in facilitating access to power from any part of the country. The open access has also introduced competition in the market as the percentage of power transacted through the electricity traders and through power exchange has been steadily increasing.



**Statement***Detailed status of implementation of intra-State open access**Status of Open Access Regulations, Phasing & Charges (20.10.2011)*

Sl.No.	SERC*	Notification of OA# Regulations	Determination of Surcharge	Open Access allowed to consumers with connected load to 1 MW and above	Determination of Wheeling Charges	Determination of Transmission Charges
1.	APERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	AERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	BERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	CSERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	DERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	GERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	HERC	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	HPERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	J&KSERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
10.	JSERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11.	KERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12.	KSERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
13.	MPERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes
14.	MERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	MsERC	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
16.	NERC	No	No	No	No	No
17.	OERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
18.	PSERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
19.	RERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
20.	TNERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
21.	TERC	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
22.	UPERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
23.	UERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	case to case basis	Yes
24.	WBERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
25.	JERC-M&M	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
26.	JERC-UTs	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>

\*SERC : State Electricity Regulatory Commission

#OA : Open Access.

[*Translation*]

### Vacant Posts in Passport Office

1172. ADV. A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of vacancies exist in different regional passport offices in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to fill up these vacancies at the earliest; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes. As on today, the sanctioned cadre strength of Central Passport Organization (Passport Offices) in all Groups is 2697. The details of category-wise vacancies is as under:

#### *No. of vacancies in the various Grades in the Central Passport Organization*

Sl.No.	Designation	No. of vacancies
1.	Deputy Passport Officer	40
2.	Assistant Passport Officer	33
3.	Passport Granting Officer	76
4.	Superintendent	10
5.	Assistant	92
6.	UDC	270
7.	LDC	41
8.	UDC (Hindi)	04
9.	Stenographer	07
10.	Hindi Translator	09
	<b>Total</b>	<b>582</b>

(c) and (d) The Government is taking steps to fill up the existing vacancies at the Passport Offices by deputation, promotion and through Staff Selection Commission, fast-track promotion and deputation. During the last two years, 14 Departmental Promotion Committee meetings were held leading to 1341 fast track promotions which constitutes 64% of the entire workforce of Passport Offices in India. The Central Passport Organisation cadre has been restructured by creation of new level of posts of Passport Granting Officers by upgrading 320 posts. The Ministry has invited applications from suitable candidates to fill up the vacant deputation posts of Deputy Passport Officer and Assistant Passport Officer. An indent to fill up vacant post of Lower Division Clerks has already been placed with the Staff Selection Commission. Some of them have already joined the Passport Offices and for the rest vacant posts, a reminder has been sent to the Commission. Pending filling up of vacancies on regular basis, the Ministry has engaged 311 Data Entry Operators in the Passport Offices in place of vacant non-gazetted posts.

### Demand for Additional Power

1173. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of demand and supply of power in Odisha during the last three years;

(b) whether due to urbanization, mining licences and industrialization, demand for power has increased and the State Government has sought additional allocation of 500 MW from Union Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The details of Demand and supply of power in Odisha during the last three years is furnished below:

#### *Power Supply position of Odisha for the last 3 years*

States	ENERGY				PEAK			
	Require- ment (MU)	Availa- bility (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-)		Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit(-)	
			(MU)	(%)			(MW)	(%)
2009-10	21,136	20,955	-181	-0.9	3,188	3,120	-68	-2.1
2010-11	22,506	22,449	-57	-0.3	3,872	3,792	-80	-2.1
2011-12	23,036	22,693	-343	-1.5	3,589	3,526	-63	-1.8

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. It is seen from the above table that overall demand including demand due to urbanization, Mining licences and industrialization for power in the state of Odisha has increased. Government of Odisha had in April, 2012 requested to Hon'ble Union Minister of Power for allocation of 500 MW of power from Talcher-Kaniha, Stage-II for a period of 2 years. Talcher STPS Stage-II was conceived in the year 1992 as inter regional power station for the benefit of Southern Region States and Odisha. Although initially Odisha requisitioned 35% of the capacity and initialed the PPA but later on GRIDCO informed of their decision to surrender the power from this project. Therefore, the entire power was allocated to Southern Region beneficiary states and PPAs were signed. The NTPC Board approved the investment in the project as Southern Region Plant only. A new HVDC transmission system for evacuation of power from this project was planned and approved by CCEA for Southern Region only. Later the Government of Odisha had requested for 15% unallocated power and 10% home state share. Government of India agreed in principle to 10% home state share and 200 MW of power was allocated to Odisha as home state share in April, 2007. This has been informed to Government of Odisha in May, 2012.

#### **Solar Heating System**

1174. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to make the use of a solar heating system compulsory for all category of houses, industries, hospitals, hotels, nursing homes, etc. in the country with a view to promote the use of solar energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof State/UT-wise; and

(c) the further steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote use of solar energy?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) A model regulation/bye-laws for installation of solar assisted water heating systems in functional buildings was circulated by the Ministry of Urban Development to all State/Union Territories with a view to make installation of this system mandatory in certain categories of buildings. Building constructions are regulated by urban local bodies. Amendment in building bye laws is dependent upon the

concerned urban local body. Based on the model regulation/bye-laws, so far 24 States/UTs *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamlinadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have issued necessary orders to their Urban Local Bodies in this regard.

(c) States are being requested to amend their building bye-laws for making the installation of solar water heating systems mandatory, creating mass awareness, promoting manufacturing and testing facility in new regions and creating trained man power. These are some of the main steps being taken by the Government to promote use of solar energy.

#### **Mother and Child Protection Health Card**

1175. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government issues a Mother and Child Protection Health Card;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the services provided under the above card;

(c) the number of such cards issued in the country during the last five years, yearwise and State-wise; and

(d) the extent to which the issuance of such card becomes helpful in addressing the issues relating to mother and child?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The Mother and Child Protection Card developed as a collaborative activity of the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has been disseminated to the states.

(b) This card is a tool for ensuring provision of services for maternal and child care.

It also serves as a tool for informing and educating the mother and family on different aspects of maternal and child care and linking maternal and child care into a continuum of care through the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme of Ministry of

Women and Child Development and the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW).

(c) Data on the number of MCP cards issued by the States is not captured at National level through Surveys or by the Health Management Information System.

(d) The MCP card helps in timely identification, referral and management of complications during pregnancy, child birth and post natal period. The card also serves as a tool for providing complete immunization to infants and children, early exclusive breast feeding, complementary feeding & monitoring their growth, etc.

### **Energy Efficiency**

1176. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of measures taken by the Government to improve energy efficiency and conservation in the country;

(b) whether the Government has proposed any energy conservation measures to States and power utilities;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the mechanism for monitoring the implementation of these measures;

(e) whether the Government has ensured the practice of energy audit in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The Government has undertaken several initiatives to improve energy efficiency and conservation in the country. These include Energy Efficiency in Commercial Buildings; Standards & Labeling of Appliances (S&L); Bachat Lamp Yojana (BLY); Demand Side Management in Agriculture/Municipalities (AgMuDSM); Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Large Industries; Capacity Building of State Designated Agencies (SDAs); and National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE).

(b) and (c) The scheme on providing financial assistance to the SDAs for strengthening their institutional

capacities and capabilities was taken up during the Eleventh Plan. The major activities for which financial support was provided included:

- Annual Action Plan which includes creation of database for Energy Managers/Energy Auditors/ Designated Consumers, organizing training programmes/workshops, awareness campaigns etc.
- Demonstration projects on energy efficient street lighting, revamping of drinking water pumping system and energy efficiency in SME cluster.
- Investment Grade Energy Audit of Government Buildings.
- Converting the existing incandescent bulbs of households and street lights of a village into LED.

The above scheme was further supplemented by Contribution to State Energy Conservation Fund (SECF) Scheme, under which the following activities were undertaken:-

- Preparation of sector specific energy savings plan of the State.
- Preparation of Detailed Project Report on Waste Heat Recovery for identified 20 industries including SMEs & large industries in the State.
- Implementation of one or two demonstration projects on Waste Heat Recovery.

(d) All the schemes being implemented by Bureau of Energy Efficiency are regularly monitored by Ministry of Power (MoP) and the various Committees attached to it, namely, Management Advisory Committee and Governing Council. The schemes are also monitored through quarterly/yearly report by the MoP. The energy savings are also verified by the third party *i.e.* National Productivity Council.

(e) and (f) Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme has been launched recently. Under this Scheme, in the 8 industrial sectors, 478 designated consumers (DCs) have been notified on 30th March, 2012. These DCs are required to get the energy audit conducted on mandatory basis under Section 14 (i) of the Energy Conservation Act which is yet to be notified.

**Availability of Medicines in Unani Dispensaries**

1177. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiaries are facing a lot of difficulties in Unani dispensaries regarding availability of medicines;

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

(c) the steps taken/to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) No. Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) procures Unani Medicines through various sources for its beneficiaries. Most of the Unani medicines are procured from IMPCL, a Government of India undertaking under Department of AYUSH. The medicines are also procured through rate contracts from other manufacturers. In addition, there is also a provision to procure the medicines through Local purchase to ensure their availability to CGHS beneficiaries

**Visa Pact with Japan**

1178. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has entered into a pact with Japan regarding granting of a straight three years visa to Japanese workers to live and work in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a similar arrangement is likely to be reciprocated by the Japanese Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) A Memorandum on Simplifying Visa Procedures between India and Japan was signed on 25 October 2010 during the visit of Prime Minister to Tokyo for the Annual Summit. According to the Memorandum, the Indian

side may issue multiple-entry employment visas to highly skilled and qualified Japanese professionals engaged in an undertaking in India on contract for up to 3 years or the term of assignment, whichever is less, extendable for 2 more years on an annual basis. According to the Memorandum, the Japanese side may issue Indian nationals with single entry visas for working valid for 3 months. Multiple re-entry permission valid for up to 3 years can be obtained after arrival in Japan.

**Civil Aviation Requirement**

1179. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-compliance of the provisions of Civil Aviation Requirement is punishable under the provision of Schedule VI to the Aircraft Rules 1937;

(b) if so, the details of Civil Aviation Requirement;

(c) the action taken during each of the last three years and current year under the provision of CAR and against whom;

(d) whether no action has been taken on the provisions under the said Act for a long time; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the changes, if any, likely to be made thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The non-compliance of Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) is punishable as per Schedule VI of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. Category III of Schedule VI prescribes punishable offence with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or with fine not exceeding two lakh rupees, or with both for non-compliance with the directions issued under Rule 133A, under which CAR are issued.

(c) to (e) DGCA has taken no action for non-compliance of CAR as per Category III of Schedule VI of Air Craft Rule, 1937. However, 504 enforcement actions have been taken against operators and personnel from January, 2009 till July, 2012. These are actions such as suspension or cancellation of licenses/certificates/permits, oral counseling, warnings, debarment etc. The details in this regard are enclosed as Statement.

**Statement***DGCA Administrative Enforcement Actions taken against the Airlines, and the personnel*

Year	No. of Enforcement Actions
2009	99
2010	86
2011	156
2012 (upto July 2012)	163
<b>Total</b>	<b>504</b>

Name of Organization	No. of Enforcement Actions			
	2009	2010	2011	2012 (upto July 2012)
Air India Charters Ltd.	NIL	03	11	03
Alliance Air	NIL	02	08	02
Blue Dart	01	02	NIL	01
Go Air	01	03	NIL	02
Indigo	04	03	12	19
Jagson Airlines	01	03	01	--
Jet Airways	01	03	03	33
Jet lite	10	10	02	07
Kingfisher Airlines	08	06	10	11
NACIL (I)	17	12	01	12
NACIL (A)	03	01	06	10
Spice Jet	02	09	08	06
Paramount	08	02	--	--
Miscellaneous	43	27	94	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>163</b>

**Cross Subsidy Charge**

1180. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether drawing power has largely been a constraint owing to poor access from distribution companies and their demand for paying cross-subsidy charge;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ease the situation in future in coordination with State Governments including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The Tariff

Policy notified by the Government of India vide Resolution dated 6th January 2006 provides for the method of calculation of cross subsidy surcharge and additional surcharge and wheeling charges for Open Access.

Implementation of Intra-State Open Access rests with the State/Joint Electricity Regulatory Commissions. As per information available with Forum of Regulators (FOR) secretariat, a statement indicating detailed status of steps taken towards implementation of intra-State open access and determination of open access charges is at enclosed Statement.

FOR undertook a study on 'Open Access: Theory and Practice' which recommended the standard practices that need to be followed to remove the hurdles in implementing open access. Further, FOR issued model Regulations on Terms and Conditions of Intra-State Open Access to be framed by State Electricity Regulatory

Commission. The model regulations seeks to address several critical issues like processes and procedures, nodal agencies for seeking open access, various charges including transmission and wheeling charges and surcharge, imbalance settlement, metering, billing etc.

Ministry of Power had requested to all the State Governments to peruse these model regulation and take necessary action for their notification on similar lines by the State Regulatory Commissions.

Further, a review meeting was held in the Ministry on 20th April, 2011 to assess the progress made by the State Governments (including Andhra Pradesh) in implementation of open access and also the progress of notification of Intra-State Open Access Regulations by State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) on the basis of model regulations issued by FOR.

### **Statement**

#### *Detailed status of implementation of intra-State open access*

#### *Status of Open Access Regulations, Phasing & Charges (20.10.2011)*

Sl.No.	SERC	Notification of OA Regulations	Determination of Surcharge	Open Access allowed to consumers with connected load to 1 MW and above	Determination of Wheeling Charges	Determination of Transmission Charges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	APERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	AERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	BERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	CSERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	DERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.	GERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.	HERC	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	HPERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	J&KSERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
10.	JSERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11.	KERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	KSERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
13.	MPERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes
14.	MERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15..	MsERC	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
16.	NERC	No	No	No	No	No
17.	OERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
18.	PSERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
19.	RERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
20.	TNERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
21.	TERC	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
22.	UPERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
23..	UERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	case to case basis	Yes
24.	WBERC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
25.	JERC-M&M	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
26.	JERC-UTs	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
TOTAL		25	20	25	18	22

[*Translation*]

### Hydro Power

1181. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the generation of hydro power is relatively low despite immense potential of hydro power in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise;

(c) whether the Chikhladra Udanchan Hydro Power Project of Maharashtra has been kept pending;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has identified the potential of hydro power generation in the country including Maharashtra; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b), (e) and (f) The Re-assessment studies of hydro- electric potential of the country were completed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in 1987. According to these studies, hydro power potential of the country in terms of Installed capacity is estimated at 148701 MW out of which 145320 MW consist of schemes having Installed Capacity (IC) above 25 MW. Out of this, 34505.8 MW (23.74%) has been developed and 11951.0 MW (8.22%) is under development. In Maharashtra, the hydro power potential in terms of IC is estimated at 3769 MW (3314 MW from schemes having IC above 25 MW). Details of Hydro electric potential identified in the country including Maharashtra and its status of development is given at enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Chikhladra Udanchan Hydro Power Project of Maharashtra is not under examination/pending in CEA. However, DPR of Chikhaldra PSS (2x200 MW) in Amravati district in the State of Maharashtra was received in CEA in March 1995. DPR was returned in



December 1996 as the Government of Maharashtra informed that clearance from CEA is not felt necessary as estimated cost is not exceeding Rs. 1000 Crs. (the

prevailing limit in 1995-96) and the scheme is proposed to be posed to private investors through competitive bidding.

**Statement**

*Status of Hydro Electric Potential Development  
(In terms of Installed capacity - Above 25 MW)*

(As on 30.06.2012)

Region/State	Identified Capacity as per reassessment study		Capacity Developed		Capacity Under construction		Capacity Developed+ Under Construction		Capacity yet to be developed	
	Total (MW)	Above 25 MW (MW)	(MW)	%	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	(%)	(MW)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>NORTHERN</b>										
Jammu and Kashmir	14146	13543	2340.0	17.28	1109.0	8.19	3449.0	25.47	10094.0	74.53
Himachal Pradesh	18820	18540	7594.0	40.96	3282.0	17.70	10876.0	58.66	7664.0	41.34
Punjab	971	971	1206.3	100.00	0.0	0.00	1206.3	100.00	0.0	0.00
Haryana	64	64	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	64.0	100.00
Rajasthan	496	483	411.0	85.09	0.0	0.00	411.0	85.09	72.0	14.91
Uttarakhand	18175	17998	3426.4	19.04	1025.0	5.70	4451.4	24.73	13546.7	75.27
Uttar Pradesh	723	664	501.6	75.54	0.0	0.00	501.6	75.54	162.4	24.46
Sub-Total (NR)	53395	52263	15479.3	29.62	5416.0	10.36	20895.3	39.98	31367.8	60.02
<b>WESTERN</b>										
Madhya Pradesh	2243	1970	2395.0	100.00	400.0	20.30	2795.0	100.00	0.0	0.00
Chhattisgarh	2242	2202	120.0	5.45	0.0	0.00	120.0	5.45	2082.0	94.55
Gujarat	619	590	550.0	93.22	0.0	0.00	550.0	93.22	40.0	6.78
Maharashtra	3769	3314	2487.0	75.05	0.0	0.00	2487.0	75.05	827.0	24.95
Goa	55	55	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	55.0	100.00
Sub-Total (WR)	8928	8131	5552.0	68.28	400.0	4.92	5952.0	73.20	2179.0	26.80
<b>SOUTHERN</b>										
Andhra Pradesh	4424	4360	2177.8	49.95	410.0	9.40	2587.8	59.35	1772.3	40.65
Karnataka	6602	6459	3585.4	55.51	0.0	0.00	3585.4	55.51	2873.6	44.49
Kerala	3514	3378	1881.5	55.70	100.0	2.96	1981.5	58.66	1396.5	41.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tamil Nadu	1918	1693	1722.2	100.00	60.0	3.54	1782.2	100.00	0.0	0.00
Sub-Total (SR)	16458	15890	9366.9	58.95	570.0	3.59	9936.9	62.54	5953.2	37.46
<b>EASTERN</b>										
Jharkhand	753	582	233.2	40.07	0.0	0.00	233.2	40.07	348.8	59.93
Bihar	70	40	0.0		0.0	0.00	0.0		40.0	100.00
Odisha	2999	2981	2027.5	68.01	0.0	0.00	2027.5	68.01	953.5	31.99
West Bengal	2841	2829	77.0	2.72	292.0	10.32	369.0	13.04	2460.0	86.96
Sikkim	4286	4248	570.0	13.42	2421.0	56.99	2991.0	70.41	1257.0	29.59
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.0						0.0	
Sub-Total (ER)	10949	10680	2907.7	27.23	2713.0	25.40	5620.7	52.63	5059.3	47.37
<b>NORTH EASTERN</b>										
Meghalaya	2394	2298	240.0	10.44	82.0	3.57	322.0	14.01	1976.0	85.99
Tripura	15	0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0	
Manipur	1784	1761	105.0	5.96	0.0	0.00	105.0	5.96	1656.0	94.04
Assam	680	650	375.0	57.69	0.0	0.00	375.0	57.69	275.0	42.31
Nagaland	1574	1452	75.0	5.17	0.0	0.00	75.0	5.17	1377.0	94.83
Arunachal Pradesh	50328	50064	405.0	0.81	2710.0	5.41	3115.0	6.22	46949.0	93.78
Mizoram	2196	2131	0.0	0.00	60.0	2.82	60.0	2.82	2071.0	97.18
Sub-Total (NER)	58971	58356	1200.0	2.06	2852.0	4.89	4052.0	6.94	54304.0	93.06
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	<b>148701</b>	<b>145320</b>	<b>34505.8</b>	<b>23.74</b>	<b>11951.0</b>	<b>8.22</b>	<b>46456.8</b>	<b>31.97</b>	<b>98863.2</b>	<b>68.03</b>

Note: 1 In addition to above 2 PSS (1080 MW) are under construction and 4785.6 MW PSS are under operation.

[English]

#### Walk-in Facility for Passport

1182. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently introduced walk in facility for submission of some categories of passport applications in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce such facility in other major cities/metros across the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes, the Ministry has recently introduced walk in facility to ease online appointments and smoothen submission of applications at the six Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) under Regional Passport Office, Hyderabad from the following categories of applicants w.e.f. August 01, 2012:

1. Applicants for Tatkal services (fresh/reissue cases),

2. Applicants for issue of Police Clearance Certificates (PCC),
3. Senior citizens above 60 years,
4. Minors below 15 years whose parents hold valid passports,
5. Physically challenged persons,
6. Central and State government employees along with their spouses and dependent minor children who have no-objection or identity certificates,
7. Application for deletion of ECR status in passports without any change of personal particulars, and
8. Applicants with valid passports seeking new booklets in case of exhaustion of visa pages.

(c) and (d) Yes, the Ministry issued an advisory in June, 2012 to all Regional Passport Offices in the country to introduce walk in facility to ease availability of on line appointment and facilitate easy submission of forms for passport applications under following categories:-

- (i) Applicants for Tatkaal services (fresh/re-issue cases);
- (ii) Applicants for issue of Police Clearance Certificate (PCC);
- (iii) Applicants for deletion of ECR status in passports without any change in personal particulars;
- (iv) Applicants for inclusion of name of the spouse in passport;
- (v) Applicants with valid passports, seeking new booklets in case of exhaustion of visa pages;
- (vi) Senior Citizens (above 60 years);
- (vii) Minor below 15 years whose parents hold valid passports;
- (viii) Physically challenged persons; and
- (ix) Central/State Government servants, their spouses and dependent minor children who have 'No Objection Certificate'/Identity Certificate.

[Translation]

#### **Children in Backward Areas**

1183. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of children living in very backward and poor areas in the country surviving on kernels collected by them from animal dung;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey in this regard particularly in the backward and poor areas of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures adopted by the Government for the welfare of such children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) An incident about children hand picking food grains from cow dung and feeding themselves in Shivpuri District of Madhya Pradesh was reported in a telecast by India TV on 10.6.2012.

Upon a report sought by the Ministry, the State Government informed that in some villages, people eat the seeds of "Ghont" picked from under the trees out of a cultural food practice. The fruit is edible and has no adverse health effects. However, as reported by the State Government, who had conducted an enquiry, they do not eat them in the manner shown in the telecast and contrary to what has been reported, children were not forced to eat the seeds on account of acute shortage of food.

(c) A Survey undertaken by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh through the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) in 2010-2011 revealed that 51.9% of children were underweight. The percentage of underweight children in the Shivpuri district was reported as 55% which was found to be lower than 19 other districts of the State.

(d) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the country and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The Schemes/Programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

Besides, the State Government has also informed that they are committed to reduce malnutrition among children and making every possible effort in this direction.

#### **Adulterated/Synthetic Milk**

1184. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:  
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the rising number of cases of adulterated and synthetic milk and milk products across the country including Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating number of such complaints received and cases reported during the last one year and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the action taken/proposed against those found guilty for such act during the said period;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make the laws more stringent so as to strengthen the present system; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Cases of adulteration of milk and milk products of the country including Delhi have come to the notice of Government from time to time. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) conducted survey on milk standards during 2011 and a large number of samples were not found to be conforming to the standards. It was, however, not established that these were unsafe and injurious of health. Information relating to details of survey (State-wise) is at Statement-I. Information on percentage of adulteration of milk for the year 2010 is at Statement-II.

(c) The implementation of the Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 rest with State/UT Governments. Survey report and the findings have been sent to all Food Safety Commissioner of State/U.Ts for taking necessary action wherever required to check adulteration in milk. Random samples of various food samples including milk and milk products are drawn regularly by State/U.T Government and penal action is taken against the offenders, in cases where samples are found to be not conforming to the provisions of the Act.

(d) and (e) Under Section 59 of FSS Act, 2006, there is a provision of punishment for selling unsafe food. The maximum punishment is imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and also with fine which shall not be less than ten lakh rupees.

#### **Statement I**

##### *National Survey on Adulteration of Milk - An Overview*

Sl. No.	Name of the Regions/States	Samples analyzed	Tot. conf to std	Non-conforming samples						
				Rural A			Urban B			Total (A+B)
				Pkt.	Loose	Total	Pkt.	Loose	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75	70	03	00	03	00	02	02	05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	08	00	10	10	00	07	07	17
3.	Assam*	109	49	02	14	16	08	36	44	60
4.	Bihar*	75	00	00	23	23	43	09	52	75
5.	Chhattisgarh	19	00	00	00	00	00	19	19	19
6.	Chandigarh	25	13	03	01	04	07	01	08	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Delhi	71	21	00	00	00	05	45	50	50
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	05	00	02	02	00	05	05	07
9.	Daman and Diu	25	00	02	12	14	03	08	11	25
10.	Goa	24	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Gujarat	100	11	00	11	11	10	68	78	89
12.	Haryana	109	33	00	07	07	08	61	69	76
13.	Himachal Pradesh	27	11	02	07	09	02	05	07	16
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	03	00	02	02	01	12	13	15
15.	Jharkhand*	25	00	00	05	05	18	02	20	25
16.	Karnataka	51	40	00	05	05	04	02	06	11
17.	Kerala	50	36	00	10	10	04	00	04	14
18.	Madhya Pradesh	61	32	03	26	29	00	00	00	29
19.	Maharashtra	126	44	13	36	49	16	17	33	82
20.	Manipur	25	01	00	15	15	01	08	09	24
21.	Meghalaya	26	01	04	02	06	06	13	19	25
22.	Mizoram***	25	00	00	00	00	14	11	25	25 ***
23.	Nagaland**	22	03	03	00	03	06	10	16	19
24.	Odisha*	50	00	10	07	17	32	01	33	50
25.	Puducherry	25	25	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Punjab	109	21	00	20	20	00	68	68	88
27.	Rajasthan	103	25	04	15	19	08	51	59	78
28.	Sikkim	18	02	00	08	08	02	06	08	16
29.	Tamil Nadu	74	65	02	02	04	05	00	05	09
30.	Tripura***	25	02	04	00	04	00	19	19	23****
31.	Uttarakhand	26	03	00	13	13	00	10	10	23
32.	Uttar Pradesh	136	17	00	43	43	17	59	76	119
33.	West Bengal*	100	00	09	21	30	62	08	70	100
Total		1791	565	64	317	381	282	563	845	1226

\* Presence of Sodium Chloride in one sample in Assam

\*\* Presence of Neutralizers in two samples in Nagaland

\*\*\* Presence of Solid Not Fat (SNF) & Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) in 6 samples in Mizoram and one sample in Tripura

° All the 250 samples are non-conforming due to the presence of detergent in Eastern Region. (detergent =103, fat SNF detergent=147)

**Statement II***Information on adulteration of milk in the country for the year 2010*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Milk		
		Examined	Adulterated	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90	16	17.778
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	NA	NA
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	1	5.26
4.	Assam	36	10	27.78
5.	Bihar	8	0	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	3	2	66.67
7.	Chhattisgarh	6	3	50
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	3	0	0
10.	Delhi	163	14	8.589
11.	Goa	28	0	0
12.	Gujarat	353	31	8.7819
13.	Haryana	143	65	45.455
14.	Himachal Pradesh	27	11	40.741
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	72	11	15.278
16.	Jharkhand	8	1	12.5
17.	Karnataka	83	10	12.048
18.	Kerala	260	12	4.62
19.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA
20.	Madhya Pradesh	374	103	27.54
21.	Maharashtra	1513	412	27.231
22.	Manipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
25.	Nagaland	2	0	0
26.	Odisha	8	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Punjab	1109	312	28.133
29.	Rajasthan	672	194	28.869
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	247	85	34.413
32.	Tripura	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3419	1555	45.481
34.	Uttarakhand	20	14	70
35.	West Bengal	2	1	50
Total		8668	2863	33.03

[English]

### National Women Empowerment Mission

1185. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recently conducted study commissioned as part of the National Women Empowerment Mission (NWEM) has revealed that that non-availability of female teachers, absence of safe drinking water, poor maintenance of sanitation facilities and low awareness forces the young girls away from schools in the educationally backward and rural districts in each State of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective steps taken/ being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) conducted a study in collaboration with Institute of Rural Research and Development, S.M. Sehgal Foundation, Gurgaon on "An Assessment of Convergence of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan with Selected Central and State Government Schemes" in Mewat, Haryana. The final report of the study was submitted recently. Among other things, the study has reported, shortage of female teachers, inadequate infrastructure facilities, lack of maintenance of toilets and

safe drinking water facilities, lack of awareness among the members of the School Management Committee and limited participation of the community.

(c) The salient findings of the study have been shared with the Department of School Education and Literacy, MHRD, GOI and the School Education Department, Government of Haryana for appropriate action.

### Mental Institutes

1186. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been formulated by the Government for development of infrastructure and faculty and other academic activities of various mental Institutes including Central Institute of Psychiatry (CIP), Ranchi;

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise/UT-wise;

(c) whether the existing strength of faculty and capacity of patient intake and other infrastructural facilities in these Mental Institutes have not been revised since long; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to restore the efficiency of these premier mental health institutes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There are three government run Mental Health Institutes under the MoHFW

viz. National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore, Central Institute of Psychiatry (CIP), Ranchi and Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health (LGBRIMH), Tezpur.

To overcome the increased work load and meet the expectations of the patients and requirement of the country, nine additional faculty and non faculty posts have been created at NIMHANS during 2012. In the 12th Five Year Plan Proposal of NIMHANS, additional outlays have been sought to meet the requirements of infrastructure and manpower at the Institute.

An EFC proposal with an outlay of Rs. 100 crores for redevelopment of Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi, had been approved by the Government of India during the 11th Five Year Plan which included creation of 140 additional posts to fulfil mandatory requirement for existing PG courses to meet the MCI norms, mandatory requirements of Oversight Committee and posts for advanced departments, besides funds for construction works at the Institute and purchase of equipment.

An EFC Proposal with an outlay of Rs. 248.36 crores for up-gradation of building and infrastructural facilities at LGBRIMH has been approved by the Government of India in the year 2011-12.

To address the acute shortage of qualified mental health professionals in the country, the Government is also implementing schemes for establishment of Centres

of Excellence and PG Departments in mental health specialties. Till date, support has been provided for establishment of 11 Centres of Excellence and 27 PG Departments (in 11 Institutes) in mental health specialties in the country.

Also funds have been provided for up-gradation of 88 Psychiatric Wings of Govt. Medical Colleges/ General Hospitals and modernization of 29 State run mental hospitals in the country.

The details of funds released are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The infrastructure and amenities for patients at these 3 Central Government Institutes have always been of a very high order and they are one of the model psychiatric and neurological centres in the country and are used as a benchmark for comparing other hospitals of similar nature in the country.

The Government of India has constantly supported the three Institutes in the past by increasing the allocation of funds to these Institutes to facilitate initiation of a number of novel clinical and manpower development activities. Further, Government is taking all possible steps to ensure speedy creation of faculty and non faculty posts to assist the Institutes in starting new courses in mental health specialties and enhancing the intake of students in existing courses every year and ensuring smooth functioning of the Institutes.

### **Statement**

#### *Grant-in-aid released under National Mental Health Programme for Upgradation of Medical Colleges*

Sl.No.	States	Medical College	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool Medical College	47,00,000/-
2.		Andhra Medical College, Vishakhapatnam	42,50,000/-
3.		SVRRG General Hospital, Tirupati, Chittoor	19,40,000/-
4.		Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad	8,81,000/-
5.		Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal	30,00,000/-
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	General Hospital, Naharlagun	18,00,000/-
7.		General Hospital, Pasighat	50,00,000/-



1	2	3	4
8.	Assam	Assam Medical College and Hospital, Dibrugarh	50,00,000/-
9.		Guwahati Medical College and Hospital, Guwahati	50,00,000/-
10.		Silchar Medical College and Hospital, Silchar	34,00,000/-
11.	Chhattisgarh	J.N.M. Government College Raipur	47,00,000/-
12.		Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Hospital, Bilaspur	47,00,000/-
13.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Sh. Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50,00,000/-
14.	Gujarat	Government Medical College, Surat	47,00,000/-
15.		Government Medical College, Kalanala/Bhavnagar	8,10,000/-
16.		M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar	44,00,000/-
17.		Medical College, Baroda.	49,99,000/-
18.		Pandit Dindayal Upadhyay Medical College, Rajkot.	49,99,000/-
19.		B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.	14,10,000/-
20.		Surat Municipal Institute of Medical Education & Research (SMIMER), Surat	20,33,000/-
21.		Smt. NHL Municipal Medical College, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad	50,00,000/-
22.	Haryana	Government Medical College, Rohtak	50,00,000/-
23.	Jammu & Kashmir	Principal, Government Medical College, Jammu	43,00,000/-
24.		SKIMS Medical College, Bemina, Srinager	50,00,000/-
25.	Karnataka	Karnataka Institute of Medical Services, Hubli	49,00,000/-
26.		Bangalore Medical College, Bangalore	34,50,000/-
27.		Government Medical College, Bellary	48,35,000/-
28.		Mysore Medical College, Mysore	46,25,000/-
29.	Kerala	Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	47,62,100/-
30.		Government Medical College, Thrissur	44,66,000/-
31.		Government Medical College, Kozhikode	38,80,495/-
32.		T.D. Medical College, Alapuzha.	30,68,000/-
33.		Government Medical College, Kottayam	45,20,000/-
34.	Madhya Pradesh	NSCB, Medical College, Jabalpur	50,00,000/-
35.		M.G.M. Medical College, Indore	38,00,000/-
36.	Maharashtra	Government Medical College, Latur	32,95,000/-

1	2	3	4
37.		Government Medical College, Nanded	32,95,000/-
38.		Vasantrao Naik Government Medical College, Yavatmal	32,95,000/-
39.		Government Medical College, Kolhapur	32,95,000/-
40.		Dr. V.M. Medical College, Sholapur	32,95,000/-
41.		Government Medical College, Nagpur	32,95,000/-
42.		Indira Gandhi Medical College, Nagpur	32,95,000/-
43.		B.J. Medical College, Pune	32,95,000/-
44.		Grant Medical College, Mumbai	32,95,000/-
45.		Miraj Medical College, Sangli	32,95,000/-
46.		Government Medical College, Akola	32,95,000/-
47.		Government Medical College, Aurangabad	32,95,000/-
48.		Rajiv Gandhi Medical College & Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Hospital, Thane	47,06,000/-
49.		Topiwala Nair Medical College- Mumbai	17,05,000/-
50.	Manipur	J.N. Hospital, Porompat, Imphal	50,00,000/-
51.	Meghalaya	Civil Hospital, Tura	46,38,000/-
52.		Civil Hospital, Jowai	46,38,000/-
53.	Nagaland	Naga Hospital, Kohima	36,28,000/-
54.	Odisha	V.S.S. Medical College, Burla	50,00,000/-
55.	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar	44,00,000/-
56.		Government Medical College, Patiala	44,00,000/-
57.		GGs Government Medical College, Faridkot	44,00,000/-
58.	Rajasthan	R.T.N. Medical College, Udaipur	47,60,000/-
59.		Government Medical College, Kota,	50,00,000/-
60.		S.P. Medical College, Bikaner	50,00,000/-
61.	Tamil Nadu	Madras Medical College, Chennai	24,97,500/-
62.		Stanley Medical College, Chennai	22,42,500/-
63.		Kilpauk Medical College, Chennai	25,00,000/-
64.		Chengalpatu Medical College, Chengalpattu	24,50,000/-
65.		Tirunelveli Medical College, Tirunelveli	24,50,000/-
66.		Madurai Medical College, Madurai	25,00,000/-

1	2	3	4
67.		Mohan Kumarmangalam Medical College, Salem	48,00,000/-
68.		Coimbatore Government Medical College, Coimbatore	48,00,000/-
69.		K.A.P. Vishwanathan Government Medical College, Tiruchirapalli	48,00,000/-
70.		Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur	48,00,000/-
71.		Government Medical College, Toothukudi (Tuticorin)	48,00,000/-
72.		Kanyakumari Government Medical College and Hospital, Nagercoil	43,50,000/-
73.		Government Medical College, Theni	43,50,000/-
74.		IRT Perundurai Medical College, Erode	43,00,000/-
75.	Tripura	Agartala Government Medical College & GBP Hospital, Agartala	50,00,000/-
76.	Uttar Pradesh	MLN Medical College, Allahabad	44,00,000/-
77.		K.G.'s Medical College, Lucknow	45,00,000/-
78.		G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur	35,00,000/-
79.		M.L.B. Medical College, Jhansi	39,00,000/-
80.		L.L.R.M. Medical College, Meerut	11,60,000/-
81.		S.N. Medical College, Agra	38,00,000/-
82.		Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	44,00,000/-
83.	West Bengal	Sammilani Medical College, Bankura	50,00,000/-
84.		Medical College, Kolkata	42,97,000/-
85.		Burdwan Medical College, Burdwan	50,00,000/-
86.		Chittaranjan Medical College, Kolkata	50,00,000/-
87.		NRS Medical College, Siliguri	50,00,000/-
88.		R.G. Kar Medical College, Kolkata	50,00,000/-

*Grant-in-aid provided to Government Mental Hospitals under National Mental Health Programme for their Modernisation*

Sl.No.	States	Institute	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Institution of Mental Health, Hyderabad	2,71,00,000/-
2.		Government Hospital for Mental Care, Vishakhapatnam	3,00,00,000/-

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	Lokpriya Gopinath Boronchloi Regional Institute, Tezpur (Central Government Institute)	3,00,00,000/-
4.	Gujarat	Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmedabad	76,64,000/-
5.		Hospital for Mental Health, Vadodara	2,99,50,000/-
6.		Hospital for Mental Health, Jamnagar	82,28,000/-
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Government Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Srinagar.	2,50,00,000/-
8.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Institute of Neuro Psychiatry & allied sciences, Ranchi	2,45,00,000/-
9.	Karnataka	Karnataka Institute of Mental Health, Dharwad	3,00,00,000/-
10.	Kerala	Mental Health Centre, Kozhikode	2,85,00,000/-
11.		Mental Health Centre, Thrissur	1,10,00,000/-
12.		Mental Health Centre, Trivandrum	2,50,00,000/-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Mansik Arogyasala, Gwalior	2,13,00,000/-
14.		Mental Hospital, Indore	2,99,75,000/-
15.	Maharashtra	Regional Mental Hospital, Yervada/Pune	2,71,00,000/-
16.		Regional Mental Hospital, Thane	2,49,50,000/-
17.		Regional Mental Hospital, Nagpur	2,89,00,000/-
18.		Regional Mental Hospital, Ratnagiri,	2,84,00,000/-
19.	Meghalaya	Meghalaya Institute of Mental Health & Neurological, Shillong	3,00,00,000/-
20.	Nagaland	Mental Hospital, Kohima	1,60,00,000/-
21.	Odisha	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	1,51,00,000/-
22.	Rajasthan	Psychiatric Centre, Jaipur	2,60,50,000/-
23.	Tamil Nadu	Mental Health Institution, Kilpauk	2,69,00,000/-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Mental Hospital Bareilly	2,33,32,000/-
25.		Institute of Mental Health and Hospital, Agra.	3,00,00,000/-
26.		Mental Hospital, Varanasi	3,00,00,000/-
27.	West Bengal	Pavlov Mental Hospital, Kolkata	94,40,000/-
28.		Behrampore Mental Hospital, Murshidabad	2,94,80,000/-
29.		Institute of Mental Health Care, Purulia	1,00,00,000/-

*Manpower Development Schemes***Scheme-A: Centres of Excellence**

Sl.No.	Mental Hospital/Institute	Amount Released
1.	Institute of Mental Health & Hospital, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 28,81,00,000/-
2.	Hospital for Mental Health, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
3.	State Mental Health Institute, Pandit Bhagwat. Dayal Sharma University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, Haryana	Rs. 26,36,38,788/-
4.	Institute of Psychiatry-Kolkata, West Bengal	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
5.	Institute of Mental Health, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
6.	Psychiatric Diseases Hospital, Government Medical College, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 28,84,00,000/-
7.	Department of Psychiatry, Government Medical College, Chandigarh	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
8.	Mental Health Institute, Cuttack	Rs. 27,78,00,000/-
9.	IMHANS, Kozhikode	Rs. 28,84,00,000/-
10.	IHBAS, Shahdra, Delhi	Rs. 5,28,00,000/-
11.	Maharashtra Institute of Mental Health, Pune	Rs. 30,00,00,000/-
Total		Rs. 197,03,38,788/-

**Scheme-B: Strengthening PG Departments**

Sl.No.	Mental Hospital/Institute	Amount Released
1.	PDU Medical College, Rajkot, Gujarat	Rs. 32,78,000/-
2.	Government Medical College, Surat, Gujarat	Rs. 47,12,000/-
3.	CSM Medical University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 1,73,66,000/-
4.	Ranchi Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences, Ranchi,	Rs. 1,21,00,000/-
5.	Dr. RML Hospital, Delhi	Rs. 1,65,16,000/-
6.	S.P Medical College, Bikaner, Rajasthan	Rs. 58,60,000/-
7.	R.N.T. College, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Rs. 58,60,000/-
8.	Institute of Mental Health, Chennai	Rs. 90,38,000/-
9.	LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, Assam	Rs. 1,73,66,000/-
10.	Government Medical College, Trivandrum	Rs. 1,73,66,000/-
11.	NIMHANS, Bangalore	Rs. 87,12,000/-
Total		Rs. 11,81,74,000/-

### Anomalies in ICDS Scheme

1187. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of anomalies in the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme which have left slum children in urban areas to be severely malnourished;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to correct these anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) implemented by the States/UTs. It provides a package of six services viz. supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition & health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. Three of the services *i.e.* immunization, health check-up and referral services are provided by the health systems of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

The Scheme since its inception envisages priority consideration *inter-alia* of location of slums in areas for urban projects. The ICDS Scheme was universalized in 2008-2009 covering all habitations including urban slums. It is a self-selecting scheme, open to all children below six years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers and is being implemented in Urban/Rural/Tribal areas across the country equally.

The problem of malnutrition is a complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature and cannot be tackled by a single sector/programme alone. The determinants of malnutrition include household food insecurity; illiteracy especially in women; poor access to health services; lack of availability of safe drinking water; poor sanitation and environmental conditions and low purchasing power etc.

As this cannot be addressed by single sector scheme or intervention alone, it requires multi-sectoral, direct and indirect interventions. Among the various schemes/programmes of different Ministries, one of the programmes being implemented by the Government is the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme as a direct target intervention.

(c) With universalisation of the Scheme leading to increased outreach there have emerged programmatic, administrative and operational challenges more so in the urban settings. These are proposed to be addressed through a Strengthened and Restructured ICDS.

### Use of Antibiotics

1188. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether use of antibiotics has increased manifold over the last few years in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Drug Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has drawn/proposed any plan to restrict access to certain drugs including antibiotics in the country;

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

(e) the fresh guidelines issued by the CDSCO for approval of bio-similar drugs; and

(f) the number of complaints received against the Drugs Controller General of India during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) On account of the growing public health concern regarding antimicrobial resistance in pathogens on account of increased availability and use of antibiotics across the country meant for human, animal and industrial consumption, a Task Force was constituted by the Government to recommend measures to attend to the problem of multi drugs resistance arising out of widespread and indiscriminate use of antimicrobial drugs in the country and to assess, review and suggest measures on anti-microbial resistance. The Task Force recommended various steps to rationalize the use of antibiotics in the country. The recommendations include *inter alia* a separate Schedule under the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules to regulate the sale of antibiotics, curtail the availability of Fixed Dose Combinations, start colour coding of third generation of antibiotics and restrict

their access only to tertiary care hospitals. It also recommended to develop standardized Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing methodology, develop detailed Standard Operating Procedure for microbial identification and for reporting and training of doctors, etc. Based on the recommendations of the Task Force, a notification GSR 228 (E) dated 20.03.2012 has been published in the Gazette of India containing the draft amendments to the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for taking out all antibiotics, TB drugs and certain habit forming drugs from the existing Schedule 'H1' of the said Rules and putting them in a separate new Schedule 'H1' stipulating that the container of the substance specified in such Schedule 'H1' will be labelled with a symbol 'Rx' which shall be in red colour and conspicuously displayed on the left corner of the label with the warning - 'It is dangerous to take this prescription except in accordance with medical advice and not to be sold by retail without the prescription of the Registered Medical Practitioner.'

(e) Fresh comprehensive guidelines on bio-similars have been uploaded on the web-site of CDSCO [www.cdsc.nic.in](http://www.cdsc.nic.in).

(f) Some complaints have been received from various sources, including some Hon'ble Members of Parliament and an organisation, namely, 1 Citizens Awareness Council. The allegations contained in these complaints have been examined and not found to be true.

### **Pre-Mature Births**

1189. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has the highest number of infant deaths due to pre-mature births;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to prevent large number of infant deaths; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. As per recent WHO publication "Born too Soon: The Global Action Report on Preterm Births", India has the highest number of preterm deaths. Out of an estimated annual 2.7 Crore live births in India, 35 lakh babies are born preterm, and out of these, 3.03 lakh babies die due to complication of preterm

births. Due to large birth cohort the number of the preterm babies is also high. The Preterm birth rate in India is 13% (Overall range is 5%-18%). India ranks 36th among 199 countries when it comes to premature births.

(c) and (d) Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), flagship programme of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, the following interventions are implemented to reduce neonatal and child mortality rates in the country:

- (1) Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality. JSY incentivizes pregnant women to opt for institutional delivery and provides for cash assistance. JSSK entitles all pregnant women to absolutely free and zero expense delivery including caesarean section operation in Government health facilities and provides for free to and fro transport, food, drugs and diagnostics. Similar entitlements have also been put in place for sick neonates.
- (2) Strengthening Facility based newborn care: Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place to provide essential newborn care at birth to all new born babies; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) at District Hospitals and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at FRUs are being set up for the care of sick newborn. As on date 374 SNCUs, 1638 NBSUs and 11432 NBCCs are functional across the country.
- (3) Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHA has recently been initiated to improve new born care practices at the community level and for early detection and referral of sick new born babies. The schedule of home visits by ASHA consists of at least 6 visits in case of institutional deliveries, on days 3, 7, 14, 21, 28 & 42nd days and one additional visit within 24 hours of delivery in case of home deliveries. Additional visits will be made for babies who are pre-term, low birth weight or ill.
- (4) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build

and upgrade the skills of doctors, nurses and ANM for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children and care of newborn at time of birth. These trainings include Integrated Management of Neo-natal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI) and Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (NSSK). A total of 5.3 lakh health care workers have been trained in IMNCI in 457 districts and 68,309 health workers trained in NSSK so far.

- (5) Management of Malnutrition: Emphasis is being laid on reduction of malnutrition which is an important underlying cause of child mortality. 564 Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres have been established for management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Iron and Folic Acid is also provided to children for prevention of anaemia. Recently, weekly Iron and Folic Acid is proposed to be initiated for adolescent population. As breastfeeding reduces infant mortality, exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate infant and young child feeding practices are being promoted in convergence with Ministry of Woman and Child Development.
- (6) Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are also being organized for imparting nutritional counseling to mothers and to improve child care practices.
- (7) Universal Immunization Program (UIP): Vaccination against seven diseases is provided to all children under UIP. Government of India supports the vaccine program by supply of vaccines and syringes, cold chain equipments and provision of operational costs. UIP targets to immunize 2.7 crore infants against seven vaccine preventable diseases every year. 21 states with more than 80% coverage have incorporated second dose of Measles in their immunization program. Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced in two states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu and proposed to be scaled up in six more states. Year 2012-13 has been declared as 'Year of intensification of Routine Immunization'. India has achieved a historic milestone by remaining polio free for one full year now. WHO has taken India off the list of polio endemic countries.
- (8) Mother and Child Tracking System: A name based Mother and Child Tracking System has

been put in place which is web based to enable tracking of all pregnant women and newborns so as to monitor and ensure that complete services are provided to them. States are encouraged to send SMS alerts to beneficiaries reminding them of the dates on which services are due and generate beneficiary-wise due list of services with due dates for ANMs on a weekly basis.

#### **Grants for Tribal Health Projects**

1190. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has stopped all grants for Tribal Health Projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Karnataka alongwith reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No. An amount of Rs. 2224.41 crores has been allocated under the Tribal Sub-Plan during 2012-13 for National Rural Health Mission and Health schemes.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Adoption of Children**

1191. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children adopted by Indians and foreigners, sex ratio-wise, State-wise, Country-wise respectively during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the criteria/rules followed for adoption of a child;

(c) whether the adoptions being carried out by the registered agencies are consistent with existing rules/guidelines for adoption;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to protect them from exploitation after adoption;

(e) whether the Government proposes to simplify the adoption procedure and rules; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Country-wise details of the number of children placed in inter-country adoptions during the period 2009-2012 (upto June, 2012) is at Statement-I. State-wise number of children placed in inter-country and in-country adoptions during the period is at Statement-II. Gender-wise details of the number of children placed in inter-country and in in-country adoptions during the period are at Statement-III. All figures are as reported by adoption agencies to Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA). Sex ratio-wise data for in-country adoptions is not maintained in Central Adoption Resource Authority.

(b) to (f) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has revised the adoption guidelines and notified 'Guidelines Governing Adoption of Children 2011' on 27th June, 2011 to further streamline the adoption procedures. The criteria and procedures to be followed

for adopting a child through Specialized Adoption Agencies are laid down in these Guidelines, which are based on the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 and Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption of which India is a signatory. All adoption agencies are required to follow the provisions of the Guidelines and appropriate action is taken by State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) as the case may be against the defaulting ones. To ensure the best interest of the child, these Guidelines provide that an orphaned, abandoned or surrendered child has to be declared legally free for adoption by a Child Welfare Committee before the child is proposed for adoption. Further, before placing the child with a family, a detailed Home Study Report is prepared to assess the suitability of parents to adopt. The final adoption order is passed by the Competent Court. To safeguard the interest of the adopted child, the adoption guidelines provide for post-adoption follow-up by adoption agencies for period of two years after adoption.

**Statement I**

*Country-wise Data for Inter-Country adoption of Indian Children*

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	2009		2010		2011 (Jan. 2011 to March 2012)		2012 (April 2012 to June 2012)	
		No. of NOC	No. of Children	No. of NOC	No. of Children	No. of NOC	No. of Children	No. of NOC	No. of Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	U.S.A.	217	226	221	229	207	220	35	40
2.	Italy	114	121	105	115	133	138	23	26
3.	Spain	59	64	35	36	38	43	17	19
4.	Denmark	17	17	6	6	10	10	4	5
5.	Sweden	35	40	33	34	20	23	1	1
6.	U.A.E.	34	34	43	45	25	26	3	3
7.	Switzerland	14	17	11	11	13	15	1	1
8.	Norway	17	17	20	22	4	5	3	3
9.	Australia	13	19	5	8	4	6	1	1
10.	Germany	10	10	15	17	7	7	1	1
11.	Netherland	8	8	0	0	1	1	0	0
12.	France	29	31	15	18	19	21	2	2
13.	U.K.	28	32	23	24	25	25	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Belgium	8	9	9	10	11	12	3	4
15.	Canada	33	33	19	19	42	45	1	1
16.	Austria	7	7	3	3	3	2	0	0
17.	Finland	5	6	9	9	7	9	0	0
18.	Singapore	4	4	1	1	2	2	0	0
19.	Ireland	3	3	7	8	8	10	2	2
20.	Ice Land	1	1	2	2	2	1	0	0
21.	South Africa	5	6	5	5	1	1	1	3
22.	Luxemberg	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
23.	Mauritius	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Newzealand	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
25.	Hong Kong	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0
26.	Kenya	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
27.	Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Malaysia	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
29.	Thailand	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Scotland	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
31.	Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	China	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total		666	710	593	628	589	629	101	115

\*Only one No Objection Certificate (NOC) is issued in case of siblings.

### **Statement II**

#### *In-country & Inter-country Adoption (State-wise) for 2009-2012*

Sl. No.	State	2009		2010		2011 (Jan. 2011 to March 2012)		2012 (April 2012 to June 2012)	
		In-country	Inter-country#	In-country	Inter-country#	In-country	Inter-country#	In-country	Inter-country#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	19	0	20	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	231	6	493	7	477	19	61	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Arunchal Pradesh	5	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
4.	Assam	11	0	20	0	109	0	25	0
5.	Bihar	3	0	61	0	199	0	2	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	65	0	79	0	2	0
7.	Delhi	123	87	213	90	291	85	64	23
8.	Goa	20	0	66	0	40	1	1	3
9.	Gujarat	168	13	167	23	173	14	27	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	0
11.	Haryana	24	9	64	0	41	17	8	0
12.	Jharkhand	0	0	81	0	122	0	33	0
13.	Karnataka	81	61	453	46	398	50	24	4
14.	Kerala	69	32	273	36	234	24	74	4
15.	Manipur	7	0	8	0	16	0	0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	37	0	46	0	117	0	18	0
17.	Maharashtra	561	265	1368	221	1290	172	142	32
18.	Mizoram	31	0	158	1	44	8	0	1
19.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
19.	Odisha	85	52	337	53	640	43	46	10
20.	Puducherry	25	2	28	10	22	6	9	0
21.	Punjab	32	29	121	9	68	37	17	3
22.	Rajasthan	44	0	157	0	213	0	35	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	142	35	654	36	682	28	81	1
24.	Tripura	8	0	12	0	48	0	1	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	5	5	221	2	118	2	9	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	6	0	2	1	0	0
27.	West Bengal	140	70	594	59	514	81	60	15
Total		1852	666	5693	593	5964	589	739*	101

\*likely to increase.

#No. of No Objection Certificates (NOCs) issued.

**Statement III***Gender-wise data of children placed in adoption*

Year	In-Country		Inter-Country		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
2009	911	1258	466	244	2879
2010	1402	2241	410	218	4271+ 2050 <sup>®</sup>
January, 2011 to March, 2012	5964 <sup>#</sup>	404	225	6593 <sup>@</sup>	
2012-13 (Upto June, 2012)	305 <sup>*</sup>	434 <sup>*</sup>	79	36	854 <sup>*</sup>

\*likely to increase.

<sup>#</sup>Gender-wise break up not available.

<sup>®</sup>includes data of children placed in pre-adoption foster care for which gender-wise break up is not available.

*[Translation]*

**Conservation of Temples**

1192. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has raised the issues of construction and maintenance of temples of historic and archaeological importance in SAARC countries;

(b) the details of said temples, country-wise; and

(c) the details of works done along with the funds allocated, released and utilized for maintenance of said temples during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) There are no SAARC mandated activities to maintain or construct any religious places in the South Asian Region. There is thus no data on the above that has been collected through SAARC mechanism. At a bilateral level, a Memorandum of Understanding for restoration of the Thiruketheeswaram temple in Mannar, Sri Lanka has been signed between the Governments of India and Sri Lanka in 2011. The Archaeological Survey of India have been identified as the Technical Consultant for the project.

(c) No funds have been released so far for this project.

*[English]*

**Ferrying of Pilot**

1193. SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy of the Government/Air India in regard to ferrying of pilots from one station to another for flight operations; and

(b) the reasons for inclusion of ferrying time into flying time and also allowing flying and other allowances thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) In order to position the crew to operate a flight other than the crew base, Air India has to tranship the flight crew as and when required on Staff On Duty (SOD) basis.

(b) This is in accordance with revision of wages for pilots and legacy agreements.

**JWG with Pakistan**

1194. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Joint Working Groups (JWGs) from India and Pakistan are working towards enhancing economic engagements between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details of such JWGs and the number of their meetings held so far; and

(c) the details of the agenda likely to be taken up by these groups in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the decisions taken during the fifth round of India-Pakistan Commerce Secretary level talks on Commercial and Economic Cooperation held on 27-28, April 2011, in Islamabad, the following Joint Working Group/Groups of Experts have been set up:

- (i) Joint Working Group (JWG) on "Economic and Commercial Cooperation and Trade Promotion" co-chaired by the Joint Secretaries of the respective Departments of Commerce has been set up. The first meeting of this JWG was held in Delhi on August 23-24, 2011.
- (ii) The Group of Experts to enable trade in electricity has been constituted. The Group has met on October 20, 2011 in New Delhi and on August 2-3, 2012 in Islamabad.
- (iii) A Group of Experts on trade in petroleum and petrochemical products has been established to initiate and substantially expand trade in all types of petroleum products. The first meeting of the Expert Group on trade in petroleum and petrochemical products was held on July 17-18, 2012 in New Delhi.

*[Translation]*

#### **Expense of Ministry**

1195. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and head-wise amount spent by different departments, undertaking under the Ministry on publicity, advertisement, reception, catering, function, seminars, conferences, domestic, foreign tours, STD and ISD telephone bills, electricity bills particularly bills of air conditioners and coolers and other official expenses during each of the last three years till date;

(b) whether the Government proposes to start any campaign to curtail the expenses on said heads;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) The required information is being compiled and a reply to the Question shall be tabled in the House soon.

*[English]*

#### **Scholarship to PIOs/NRIs Students**

1196. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total budgetary allocation for scholarships to Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)/Non- Resident Indians (NRIs) students during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of total scholarships awarded to POIs/NRIs students during the said period;

(c) whether any special provision has been made for awarding scholarships to PIOs/NRIs students belonging to SC/ST communities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Under the Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children (SPDC), total budgetary allocation for scholarships to Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs)/Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) students during the last three years and the current year is stated below:

2009-10	-	Rs. 3.5 Crore
2010-11	-	Rs. 6 Crore
2011-12	-	Rs. 5 Crore
2012-13	-	Rs. 5 Crore

(b) The details of the scholarship awarded to PIOs/NRIs during the said period are as follows:

2009-10	:	65
2010-11	:	100
2011-12	:	100
2012-13	:	100

Under the scheme, scholarships are provided to 100 selected students, 50 (fifty) each from the Non-Resident Indian (NRI) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) categories.

(c) to (e) Not at present.

### **Refilling of Oxygen Cylinders**

1197. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiary has to visit his/her dispensary and Medical Store Depot, Gole Market, New Delhi every time to refill his/her Oxygen cylinders prescribed by the doctor and has to incur substantial expenditure on transportation;

(b) the capacity of the oxygen cylinders provided by CGHS and for how many days it last;

(c) whether the store is located at 2nd floor and pensioners are compelled to carry the cylinder themselves;

(d) whether there is any proposal to allow CGHS beneficiaries to get their oxygen cylinders refilled at their place of residence to avoid unnecessary travelling;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of complaints received by Director, CGHS, Delhi and MSD in this regard during the last two years and action taken thereon to address the grievances of the CGHS beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) CGHS beneficiaries can refill Oxygen Cylinders from any authorized refill station and get it reimbursed from CGHS/Department/Office as the case may be. Also, CGHS Medical Store Depot provides filled cylinders against the vouchers issued from respective Wellness Centers.

(b) CGHS provides oxygen cylinders of 10 liters capacity. The consumption depends upon the inhalation schedule prescribed by the treating physician.

(c) Store is located at 2nd floor and associated with lift facility and ramp, which can be utilized. Labourers are also available for carrying/delivering oxygen cylinders.

(d) and (e) This facility is already available. CGHS beneficiaries are allowed to get their oxygen cylinders

refilled from an authorized refill station and get it reimbursed from CGHS/Department/Office as the case may be

(f) No such complaints have been received by Director, CGHS and MSD.

### **Grid Connected Solar Power Plants**

1198. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned setting up of 1100 MW grid connected solar plants by March, 2013 with the long term aim of 20,000 MW by 2022 towards country's energy security and environmental sustainability;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also proposes to set up small solar power generation units at village level;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Under Phase-I of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) a target to create a capacity for generation of 1100 MW of grid connected solar power by 2013 has been fixed. At present solar power projects of 1040 MW capacity have been connected to grid under the Central and State programmes.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Under the Off-Grid Solar Applications Scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), the Ministry provides 30% subsidy for installation of standalone solar photovoltaic power plants of unit capacity upto 250 KWp for installation in the micro/mini grid mode in the villages in General Category States. In special Category States *viz.* North-Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, UT Islands and districts with international border, the subsidy is 90% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 243/- per watt peak for installation of standalone power plants upto 100 KWp unit capacity by Central and State Government Ministries and their organizations, State Nodal Agencies and local bodies. Small power plants upto 1 KW can also be set up by individuals under this scheme.

(e) Standalone SPV power plants having an aggregate capacity of 19.82 MWp have been installed in different parts of the country as on 31.03.2012.

#### **Pooling of Domestic Gas by Power Producers**

1199. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether major power producers in the private and public sector have opposed the proposal floated to pool domestic gas with Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has been alleged that the proposed move would lead to higher tariffs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any submission has been made to Central Electricity Authority in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. NTPC, Projects Developers of State Sector and some private power developers were not in favour of price pooling of domestic gas with RLNG as it was felt that pooling of RLNG is possible only if domestic supply is increased substantially so that RLNG blending is limited to about 20-25% only. Beyond this, the cost of generation will be very high and power can not be scheduled as per merit order dispatch mechanism.

(e) and (f) In order to know the views of major gas power producers in the private and public sector in the country and to explore the possibility of pooling, a meeting was convened in Central Electricity Authority (CEA) on 26th March, 2012 under the Chairmanship of Chairperson, CEA. In the above meeting no consensus on pooling could be arrived due to divergent views of various developers and major power producers in the private and public sector and some opposed the proposal floated to pool domestic gas with Re-gasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG).

[*Translation*]

#### **Illegal Emigration of People**

1200. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a number of people being illegally emigrated to foreign countries in the name of employment are being exploited there;

(b) if so, the number of cases came to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such illegal practices and also to safeguard the interests of such people?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam. Complaints are received from time to time against unauthorized agents who resort to the illegal emigration of Indian workers.

(b) The number of complaints received against unregistered agents during the last three years are as below:

Year	No. of complaints
2009	136
2010	166
2011	225
2012 (till 31.7.2012)	183

(c) Since the agents involved in deploying the persons illegally are not registered with the Protector General of Emigrants, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, the complaints received are referred to the State police authorities concerned for investigation and action for violation of Section 10 of the Emigration Act, 1983 and other provisions of the law as appropriate.

The Government has been taking steps for preventing illegal migration and to safeguard the interests of such emigrants. These, *inter-alia*, include the following:

(i) A National Awareness-cum-Publicity campaign is undertaken from time to time to create wider awareness among the general public and particularly among the potential migrants on the risks of illegal migration and safeguards against illegal practices by unauthorized intermediaries and fraudulent recruiting agencies.

- (ii) The Government has constituted a high level Core-Group to lead and monitor action for combating and preventing irregular migration. The Core-Group is headed by Secretary, MOIA and has representatives from relevant Central Ministries and State Governments. The Core-Group has circulated a template amongst State Governments to formulate action plans against irregular migration from their States.
- (iii) The Ministry has been holding annual consultation with the major states of origin to ensure better coordination and enforcement.
- (iv) An Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) has been established which runs a 24X7 helpline in 7 languages to provide information and guidance to emigrants.
- (v) Migrant Resources Centres have been established in Cochin, Hyderabad and Panchkula (Haryana) for information, dissemination and counselling of potential migrants.
- (vi) Government has established an Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) at UAE.
- (vii) Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) has been established in all countries. Help is provided by the Indian Missions out of this fund to all Indian workers who are stranded and in need of assistance.

#### **Increase in Passport Charges**

1201. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to increase charges of passport application forms;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether people of Nashik are reportedly facing difficulties in obtaining passport forms and passport;
- (d) if so, the steps taken in this regard along with the number of passport applications pending with passport office at Nasik as on date;
- (e) the average time taken to issue a passport after submitting the applications;
- (f) whether the Government proposes to reduce this time period further; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) No, there is no proposal to increase charges of passport application forms. A passport application form is priced at Rs. 10/- only.

(c) No. A new Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) was set up in Nashik on 20th March 2012 for the betterment of passport services in Nashik and adjoining areas. After setting up of Passport Seva Kendra, the applicants are required to register the passport applications online and visit the PSK on the date and time of appointment with all relevant documents. Besides, the passport form is also downloadable from the web portal [www.passport-india.gov.in](http://www.passport-india.gov.in). Out of 425 appointments (including 75 for Tatkal) per day available for PSK, Nashik, applicants varying between 280 and 285 visit PSK, Nashik daily to submit their applications for different passport related services.

(d) PSK, Nashik operates as an extension of Passport Office, Thane to accept passport applications from the residents of Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar and Jalgaon. The pendency of passport applications with RPO, Thane is minimal on account of either non availability of passport forms or online appointments.

(e) Average time taken to issue a passport is 7 days from the date of receipt of clear police report.

(f) and (g) Under the Passport Seva Project, the Government is committed to providing more efficient and timely delivery of passport services to citizens. The Project has been fully operationalised all over India.

#### **Upgradation and Construction of Community Health Centres**

1202. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received project proposals from the State of Kerala regarding upgradation and construction of Community Health Centres (CHC), Hospitals under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);
- (b) if so, the details thereof, CHC-wise, hospital-wise;
- (c) the total funds granted/released by the State Government of Kerala for the above projects; and



(d) the action taken by the Government on these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government has received project proposals from the Government of Kerala regarding up-gradation and construction of Community Health Centres (CHC), and Hospitals through their State Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for 2012-13. The CHC-wise, hospital wise list of proposals received in the PIP is annexed. Other than this, the Ministry also received an additional project proposal after the PIP of the State for 2012-13 had already been approved for upgradation of Taluq hospital Chenganoor, Taluq Hospital Kayamkulam, CHC Chunakkara and CHC Arookutty of Alapuzha District.

(c) The Government has released an amount of Rs. 73.65 crores as first instalment to the Government of Kerala under NRHM for implementation of the approved PIP for 2012-13. The Government of Kerala has not released any funds so far for the above mentioned projects.

(d) Details of action taken by the Government on the proposals in the PIP for 2012-13 is enclosed as Statement. The project proposal for upgradation of Taluq hospital Chenganoor, Taluq hospital Kayamkulam, CHC Chunakkara and CHC Arookutty in Alappuzha district was received after the PIP of the State for 2012-13 had already been approved. Approvals are given keeping in view the availability of resource envelope. In the case of Kerala, against a resource envelope of Rs. 506.42 Crores, approvals of Rs. 563.28 Crores has already been given.

### **Statement**

*Details of Proposals received for upgradation and construction of Community Health Centres and Hospitals from Government of Kerala through PIP 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital to beupgraded/ constructed	Amount Proposed (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount Approved (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	DH Kottayam	352.16	352.16
2.	GH Trivandrum		

1	2	3	4
3	GH Ernakulam		
4.	DH Palakkad	583.98	583.98
5.	DH Kannur		
6.	DH Kanhangad		
7.	THQH Neyyatinkara	1713.23	1713.23
8.	THQH Karungapally		
9.	THQH Vatkam		
10.	THQH N. Paravoor		
11.	THQH Muvattapuzha		
12.	THQH Wadakanchery		
13.	THQH Kunnankulam		
14.	THQH Mannarkad		
15.	THQH Ottapalam		
16.	THQH PerinthaJmanna		
17.	THQH Vythri		
18.	THQH Kalpetta		
19.	THQH Perurnbavoor		
20.	THQH Irinjajakuda		
21.	THQH Ni lam bur		
22.	THQH Feroke		
23.	THQH Punaloor		
24.	THQH Payyanur		
25.	THQH Sultan Bathery	75	75
26.	CMC Muthukulam	36.88	36.88
27.	CHC Edathua		
28.	CHC Meenangady		
29.	CHC Nedumangad	46.8	46.8
30.	CHC Pathanapuram	34.65	34.65
31.	CHC Kumarakom	75	75
32.	CHC Pazhayangadi	37.5	37.5
33.	CHC Kaiinapuram	15	15
34.	THQH Chirayankizhu	447.7	447.7
35.	THQH Nedumangad		
36.	THQH Neyyatinkara		
37.	THQH Thiruvalla		

1	2	3	4
38.	GB Adoor		
39.	THQH Kanjirapally		
40.	THQH Pala		
41.	THQH Adimali		
42.	THQH Thodupuzha		
43.	THQH Kayamkullam		
44.	THQH Haripad		
45.	THQH Kozhikode		
46.	THQH Vadakara		
47.	THQH Alathoor		
48.	THQH Chenganoor		
49.	THQH Mavelikkai-a		
50.	THQH Muvattupuzha		
51.	THQH Perumbavoor		
52.	THQH Angamali		
53.	THQH Vadakkanchery		
54.	THQH Mannarkad		
55.	THQH Ottapalam		
56.	THQH Chitoor		
57.	THQH Punalur	90	90
58.	THQH Kadakkal	50	50
59.	THQH Kodungaloor	31.3	31.3
60.	THQH Thirungadi	400	400
61.	W&C Mattancherry	81.41	81.41
62.	IMCH		
63.	W&C Kollam	700	700
64.	W&C Hospital Kottayam	440.18	440.18
65.	W&C Alapuzzha		
66.	W&C Palakkad		
67.	W&C Mangattuparambu		
68.	W&C Idukki		
69.	CHC Kadampazhipuram	150	0
70.	CHC Valavannur	26.25	0
71.	CHC Mayyil	22.5	0

*[Translation]***Hostels of STs**

1203. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements of hostels for the Scheduled Tribe students have been made in rented buildings in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Hostel for ST Girls & Boys. Under this scheme grant-in-aid is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations/Universities only for construction of hostel buildings. Apart from this, under the scheme of "Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes" Grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) for running & maintenance of hostels for Scheduled Tribes either in owned or rented buildings. The state-wise details of hostels operational in rented buildings for Scheduled Tribe students run by NGOs for which Grant-in-aid has been provided by this Ministry, is at the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of Hostels Operational in Rented Building for Scheduled Tribes under the scheme of 'grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes'*

SI.No.	Name of the Vos/NGOs with addresses
1	2
<b>GUJARAT</b>	
1.	Bharat Yatra Kendra, AT/PO-Dediapada, Distt. Naramada, Pin-393040, Gujarat
2.	INRECA, Raypipla Road, Timbapada, Dediapada, Distt. Narmada, Gujarat
3.	Shree Dhadhela Kelvani Mandal, At/PO: Dhadhela, Distt. Dahod, Gujarat
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>	
4.	Buddhist Cultural Society of Key Gampa, PO: Key Gampa, Distt. Lahaul & Spiti, H.P.

1	2
5.	Ramdha Buddhist Society, Village/PO: Sidhpur, Via-Dari, Norbuilinga, Dharamshala, Kangra, H.P.
KERALA	
6.	Maa Amritamayi Math, Amrita Bhavanam, Paripally, PO: Kolam-691574 (Kerala)
7.	Swami Nirmalananda Memorial Bala Bhawan, Sri Ramakrishna Asharam, Kayamkulam-690502, Distt.-Alpappuzha, Kerala
MAHARASHTRA	
8.	Shri Sainath Education Society, Pratappur, Tal.Taloda, Nandurba (Maharashtra)
9.	Ujwal Rural Development Society, At/PO. Newade, Tal.-Shindkheda, Distt. Dhule, Maharashtra
NAGALAND	
10.	Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, Dimapur, Nagaland, (A Unit of Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand SevashramSangha, 315, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi) (H.Qrs.) Project at Naharabai, Distt-Dimapur, Nagaland
DELHI	
11.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055
ODISHA	
12.	Banbasi Seva Samiti, AT/PO-Baliguda, Distt. Khandamal, Pin-762103, Odisha
13.	Banki Anchalik Adivasi Harijan Kalyan Parishad, At-Banki, Distt.-Cuttack, Odisha
14.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Odisha State Branch, HIG-116, Kanan Vihar, Phase-1, Patia, Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneshwar-31 (A unit of Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055)
TAMIL NADU	
15.	New life Agency for Tribal People Upliftment (NATPU), Distt.-Vellore, Tamil Nadu pin-632009
UTTRAKHAND	
16.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, At-Kalsi, Distt.-Dehradun, Uttarakhand

*[English]***Purchase of Aircraft**

1204. SHRI M. ANANDAN:  
SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:  
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of aircrafts purchased, name of supplier companies, price paid for each aircraft, time of payment and the name of the agency through which payment was made during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there was a delay in the delivery of aircrafts and subsequently a difference between the actual price and the payment made to the said agency resulting in huge losses to the airline;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the details of other irregularities, if any, detected in the leasing of aircrafts by Air India during the above period along with the justification for acquisition of large number of aircrafts on loan by Government/Air India;

(d) whether Air India had taken the said aircraft on lease despite non availability of pilots and employees;

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

(f) the corrective steps taken by the Government including revisiting the said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Erstwhile Air India had signed a purchase agreement with Boeing in December 2005 for acquisition of 50 aircraft (8xB777-200LR, 15xB777-300 ER and 27xB787-8 aircraft) for Air India. Out of these, 20 aircraft have already been delivered to the airline. Air India Charters Limited (AICL) had also signed a purchase agreement with Boeing for acquisition of 18xB737-800 and all the aircrafts have been received. The Boeing aircraft have been acquired with the loans from banks/ financial institutions like Citi Bank, J.P. Morgan, DVB Bank, IDBI Bank, Standard Chartered Bank & ABN Amro Bank.

Erstwhile Indian Airlines had signed the purchase agreement with Airbus in February 2006 to purchase

43x A320 family aircraft comprising of 19x A319, 4x A320 and 20x A321. All 43 aircraft have been received by the airline. The aircrafts from Airbus have been acquired with loans from KFW and Non-Convertible Debentures issued by ICICI Bank. The amount spent on purchase of aircraft from Boeing and Airbus is enclosed as Statement.

(b) There was no delay in induction of the aircraft except for B787-8 Dreamliner aircraft. The delivery of 27x B787-8 aircraft which were due from September 2008 to October 2011 was delayed by Boeing due to production/design problems and various other reasons. Though these aircraft are yet to be received by Air India but Boeing would provide these aircraft at the price which was agreed in the original purchase agreement.

(c) During last three years, Air India has not taken any additional aircraft on lease.

(d) to (f) Not applicable in view of answer (c) above.

#### **Statement**

##### *Total amount spent on aircraft purchase*

#### **Air India Limited**

##### **Aircraft Details - Boeing**

	B777-200LR	B777-300ER	Total	Cost in USD Million
2006-07	0	0	0	-
2007-08	5	3	8	1,044.05
2008-09	0	2	2	274.41
2009-10	3	4	7	977.83
2010-11	0	3	3	437.46
	8	12	20	2,733.75

##### **Aircraft Details - Airbus**

	A319	A321	A320	Total	Cost in USD Million
2006-07	1	0	0	1	34.16
2007-08	5	6	0	11	488.21
2008-09	4	6	0	10	464.20
2009-10	9	7	0	16	895.01
2010-11	0	1	4	5	54.65
	19	20	4	43	1,936.23

#### **Air India Charters Limited**

	B737-800	Total	Cost in USD Million
2006-07	6	6	240.87
2007-08	5	5	205.41
2008-09	3	3	127.54
2009-10	4	4	175.03
2010-11	0	0	0
	18	18	748.85

*[English]*

#### **Development of Hydrogen Fuel**

1205. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the research is being undertaken by the Government for development and handling of hydrogen fuel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Madam. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy supports Research, Development and Demonstration projects at various R&D organizations in academic institutions and in industry on hydrogen production through renewable energy, its storage and its dispensing for further utilisation.

(b) The projects include production of hydrogen by splitting of water using solar and wind energy; through fermentation of biological wastes; gasification of bio-mass and reformation of bio-mass derived glycerol. Two demonstration facilities for production of hydrogen through electrolysis of water and its storage in high pressure cylinders have been set up. Hydrogen so produced is blended with Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) to operate different types of demonstration vehicles. Another facility for storage and dispensing of hydrogen for experimentation with hydrogen fuelled three wheelers is currently in operation in New Delhi.

(c) In addition to the on-going R&D programme on the subject, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has recently constituted a Steering Committee to co-ordinate further activities on hydrogen production, its storage, its applications for transportation & electricity generation, and related regulatory measures.

[Translation]

### OCI Cards

1206. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government issues Overseas Indian Citizen (OCI) card to the people of Indian origin;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the OCI card;

(c) the number of applications received for issuance of OCI Card during the last three years and the current year along with the country-wise number of OCI cards issued so far;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints with regard to delay and issuance of OCI Cards; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam

(b) As on 16th August, 2012 a total number 11,42,744 persons of Indian origin have been registered as Overseas Citizens of India. Salient features are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) A country wise list during the last three years is given in enclosed Statement-II and country wise list during the current year is given in enclosed Statement-III.

(d) & (e) The OCI Scheme envisages the issue of OCI documents within a period of 30 days. However in the past, some of our Missions & Posts, especially in USA, UK and Canada have been unable to cope up with the pressure of work and there had been delays. It is believed that some of these Missions and Posts could

take upto three months for issue of such documents. This Ministry has been assisting such Missions and Posts from time to time by enabling them to hire local staff to clear the backlog

### Statement I

Details and salient Features of the OCI Scheme are as follows:

- The Scheme provides for registration of Person of Indian Origin (PIOs) who were citizens of India on or after 26th January, 1950 or were eligible to become citizens of India on 26th January, 1950 and who are citizens of other countries, except Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- The Scheme was introduced by an amendment of the Citizenship Act, 1955 in August 2005 and was made operational from January, 2006.
- Registered OCIs are issued an OCI registration certificate and a life-long multiple entry, multipurpose for visiting India.
- Registered OCIs are exempted from registration with Foreigners Regional Registration Office for any length of stay in India.
- Registered OCIs are granted conceptual parity with Non-Resident Indians in respect of all facilities available to them in economic, financial and educational fields except in matters relating to the acquisition of agriculture or plantation properties. However, specific benefits have to be notified under section 7B(1) of the Act.
- OCI is not to be construed as 'dual citizenship'.

### Statement II

#### *Country-wise list of the last three years*

Sl.No.	Country Name	Application for OCI Card received and issued from January, 2009 to December, 2011
1	2	3
1.	Afganistan	1
2.	Angola	4
3.	Argentina	12

1	2	3	1	2	3
4.	Australia	100210	35.	Israel	900
5.	Austria	3631	36.	Italy	3908
6.	Azerbaijan	37	37.	Jamaica	515
7.	Belgium	4826	38.	Japan	160
8.	Bangladesh	24	39.	Kazakhstan	14
9.	Bahrain	1303	40.	Kenya	20129
10.	Brazil	191	41.	Cambodia	20
11.	Botswana	423	42.	Kuwait	409
12.	Canada	94313	43.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	19
13.	Chile	119	44.	Sri Lanka	17653
14.	China	3228	45.	Morocco	13
15.	Colombia	30	46.	Madagascar	687
16.	Cyprus	46	47.	Maldives	10
17.	Czech Republic	18	48.	Mexico	450
18.	Germany	13013	49.	Mali	1
19.	Denmark	442	50.	Mongolia	1
20.	Egypt	51	51.	Mauritius	472
21.	Spain	3214	52.	Malaysia	48
22.	Ethiopia	12	53.	Namibia	24
23.	Finland	543	54.	Nigeria	52
24.	France	27125	55.	Ivory Coast	7
25.	UK	210565	56.	Brunei Darussalam	38
26.	Ghana	126	57.	Netherlands	3100
27.	Greece	89	58.	Norway	910
28.	Guatemala	9	59.	Nepal	6
29.	Hungary	17	60.	New Zealand	20506
30.	Croatia	4	61.	Oman	206
31.	Indonesia	394	62.	Pakistan	3
32.	Iran	8	63.	Panama	417
33.	Ireland	3881	64.	Peru	21
34.	Iceland	40	65.	Phillipines	438

1	2	3
66.	Poland	174
67.	Korea (Republic of)	82
68.	Portugal	3204
69.	Qatar	452
70.	Romania	31
71.	Russia	146
72.	Saudi Arabia	788
73.	Sudan	91
74.	Singapore	15318
75.	Senegal	31
76.	Serbia	3
77.	Suriname	518
78.	Slovak (Republic)	7
79.	Sweden	2224
80.	Switzerland	5084
81.	Seychelles	810
82.	Thailand	4983
83.	Tajikistan	2
84.	Trinidad & Tobago	223
85.	Turkey	3
86.	Tanzania	1503
87.	UAE	3264
88.	Uganda	162
89.	USA	433673
90.	Venezuela	1015
91.	Yemen	50
92.	Serbia (Republic of)	1
93.	South Africa	7676
94.	Zambia	365
95.	Zimbabwe	192
96.	India	56099

**Statement III***Country-wise list during the current year*

Sl.No.	Country Name	Application for OCI Card received and issued from 1st January, 2012 to 16th August, 2011
1	2	3
1.	UK	36860
2.	USA	52155
3.	Canada	11441
4.	Australia	12903
5.	France	3935
6.	India	6728
7.	Singapore	2143
8.	New Zealand	1778
9.	Kenya	1351
10.	Ireland	1038
11.	Thailand	812
12.	Austria	800
13.	Germany	1551
14.	Sri Lanka	843
15.	Italy	714
16.	Netherlands	569
17.	Spain	505
18.	Portugal	501
19.	Belgium	475
20.	Norway	440
21.	Tanzania	373
22.	South Africa	616
23.	UAE	383
24.	Switzerland	387
25.	China	327

1	2	3
26.	Bahrain	218
27.	Sweden	210
28.	Venezuela	182
29.	Zambia	136
30.	Botswana	117
31.	Finland	96
32.	Suriname	90
33.	Qatar	84
34.	Madagascar	82
35.	Israel	81
36.	Denmark	66
37.	Saudi Arabia	97
38.	Zimbabwe	56
39.	Mexico	49
40.	Phillipines	46
41.	Panama	42
42.	Seychelles (Republic of)	38
43.	Jamaica	36
44.	Mauritius	33
45.	Indonesia	43
46.	Trinidad & Tobago	31
47.	Poland	29
48.	Yemen	28
49.	Uganda	26
50.	Kuwait	25
51.	Oman	23
52.	Malaysia	21
53.	Chile	17
54.	Japan	15
55.	Iran	13
56.	Russia	9

1	2	3
57.	Brazil	8
58.	Ghana	8
59.	Namibia	8
60.	Sudan	7
61.	Egypt	7
62.	Iceland	6
63.	Nigeria	5
64.	Colombia	5
65.	Korea (Republic of)	5
66.	Greece	4
67.	Guatemala	4
68.	Brunei Darussalam	4
69.	Azerbaijan	3
70.	Croatia	3
71.	Bangladesh	3
72.	Czech Republic	3
73.	Morocco	3
74.	Argentina	3
75.	Serbia	3
76.	Turkey	3
77.	Ethiopia	1
78.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	1
79.	Ivory Coast	1
80.	Hungary	1
81.	Cambodia	1

*[English]*

#### **Rationalisation of Hospital Charges**

1207. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding doctors working in different hospitals charge exorbitantly and exploiting the patients;



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to rationalise the hospital charges and make the hospital authorities to display them on the notice board;

(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) Health is a State subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to regulate/monitor the functioning of the hospitals in the States. Information regarding complaints against doctors for charging exorbitantly is not maintained centrally.

In so far as the three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Mahohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College and its Associated Hospital are concerned, no such complaint has been received. The Government approved charges applicable for special investigations are displayed on the Notice Boards of these hospitals.

Further, the Central Government has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010. The Act has come into effect in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim and Union Territories with effect from 1st March, 2012. All other states have been requested to adopt this Act. As per the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules 2012 notified under this Act, the clinical establishments shall charge the rates for each type of procedures and services within the range of rates to be determined and issued by the Central Government from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. Every clinical establishment shall display the rates charged for each type of service provided and facilities available, for the benefit of the patients at a conspicuous place in the local as well as in English language.

### **Complaints against KSCH**

1208. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints for denial of fundamental rights to women employees working in Central Government Hospitals in Delhi

particularly Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital (KSCH) in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken on such complaints;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard;

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

(e) the other corrective steps taken/ being taken by the Government/concerned hospital in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital has informed that they had received representations from a staff Nurse on account of non-payment of DA arrears, bonus, salary, etc. as she was on leave. Hospital Authority has informed that the bonus and DA arrears due to the staff nurse were drawn by the hospital authority on 21.10.2011 but it was not collected by her as she was absent from 28.9.2011 onwards without prior intimation and hence deposited to Government treasury on 30.01.2012. She submitted her leave application on joining on 03.02.2012. All the justified dues to the Staff Nurse has since been paid. However, with regard to grant of extra ordinary leave on health ground, hospital authority has called for necessary documents for considering leave for the period of unauthorized absence as per the provisions of leave rules.

*[Translation]*

### **Rehabilitation of Tribals**

1209. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any action plan for the welfare of tribals including education and healthcare facilities who are either migrated from naxal affected areas or living in naxal affected areas in various parts of the country including Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of the States where the said action plan is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):

(a) and (b) On going programmes/schemes under this Ministry are implemented in 27 states and 3 Union territories, including naxal areas in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. However at present, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has no special plan for those tribals who migrate from naxal affected area or are living in naxal affected area in various parts of the country including Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

### **Kailash Mansarover Yatra**

1210. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pilgrims of Kailash Mansarover passes through Uttarakhand State at present;

(b) if so, whether there is an alternative way from a place named Shipki La in Kinnour district of Himachal Pradesh for this pilgrimage; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and its comparison with the above route *vis-a-vis* expenditure involved, time taken etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes, the pilgrims of the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra, organized by the Ministry of External Affairs, pass through Uttarakhand State.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has been discussing with the Government of China the issue of opening additional routes to Kailash-Manasarovar since 1992, including through Shipki La. The Chinese side has cited difficulties in opening any alternate routes to Kailash-Manasarovar.

### **Death of Children due to Mysterious Disease**

1211. SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hundreds of children have died due to mysterious disease in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has sent any expert team to these places to diagnose this disease;

(d) if so, the details of the report submitted by the experts; and

(e) the details of assistance provided to the said States and other remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) 147 deaths in Uttar Pradesh and 275 deaths in Bihar have been reported, mostly in children, due to Japanese Encephalitis (JE)/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) during 2012 (till 9th Aug.).

(c) and (d) Multi-disciplinary teams consisting of experts in epidemiology, entomology, microbiology and pediatrics were sent from the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to Muzaffarpur and Gaya districts in Bihar in June 2012. The teams interacted with the local authorities and health care providers and emphasized early transport of cases from villages to hospitals, and improved bedside care of admitted patients.

(e) An amount of Rs. 25 crore (approx.) has been released/allocated to different States for prevention and control of JE/AES under National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) during the last three years and current year.

Besides, an amount of Rs. 60 crore (approx.) has been sanctioned from National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for different activities (up-gradation of JE/AES Ward, purchase of ventilators, public health action, etc.).

109 districts in 15 States have been covered under special campaign for JE vaccination.

76 Sentinel sites have been set-up for disease surveillance, and technical support has been provided to States for improved case management in the hospitals.

### **Tribal Sub-Plan**

1212. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to Central Ministries for preparing tribal sub-plan to ensure allocation of funds in proportion of tribal population to check the siphoning off the funds and also to have need-based utilization of the funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Ministries are complying with these guidelines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Planning Commission had issued guidelines to all Central Ministries/Departments for differentiated Ministry/ Department-wise earmarking of funds under Tribal Sub-Plan commencing from 2011-12, as a follow-up of the

recommendations of the Task Force set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission in June, 2010 which reviewed the operational guidelines for an effective & meaningful implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). A statement showing Ministry/ Department-wise stipulated earmarking of funds under TSP for 2011-12 is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) From the year 2011-12 onwards, the Planning Commission has made a classification of 28 Central Ministries/Departments for the purpose of earmarking of funds under TSP. No Ministry/Department has so far informed the Ministry of Tribal Affairs about difficulties, if any, in earmarking of TSP component after the issue of guidelines by the Planning Commission.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Statement**

##### *Ministry/Department-wise stipulated earmarking of fund under TSP for 2011-12*

Sl.No.	Ministry/Department	Earmarking of funds under TSP (In percent)
1	2	3
1.	Department of Telecommunications	0.25
2.	Ministry of Textiles	1.20
3.	Ministry of Water Resources	1.30
4.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	1.40
5.	Ministry of Culture	2.00
6.	Department of AYUSH	2.00
7.	Ministry of HUPA	2.40
8.	Ministry of Tourism	2.50
9.	Department of Science and Technology	2.50
10.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	3.50
11.	Department of Agriculture Research & Education	3.60
12.	Ministry of Mines	4.00
13.	Department of Information Technology	6.70
14.	Department of Higher Education	7.50
15.	Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	8.00
16.	Ministry of MSME	8.20

1	2	3
17.	Ministry of Coal	8.20
18.	Department of Youth Affairs	8.20
19.	Ministry of Labor and Employment	8.20
20.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	8.20
21.	Department of Sport	8.20
22.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	8.20
23.	Department of Health & Family Welfare	8.20
24.	Department of Land Resources	10.00
25.	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation	10.00
26.	Department of School Education and Literacy	10.70
27.	Department of Rural Development	17.50
28.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	100.00

[English]

### Fuel Supply Agreements

1213. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision on the amended terms of the new fuel supply agreements between various stakeholders that proposes to lower the trigger point to 65 per cent from 80 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its objectives thereof; and

(c) the views of each State including Andhra Pradesh in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Ministry of Power has written to Ministry of Coal for not agreeing to lower the trigger point to 65% from 80% in the Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) for levy of disincentive.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

### Fund Utilisation for NRE Sources

1214. SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds proposed to be allocated by the Union Government to various States including Uttar Pradesh for generating power through New and Renewable Energy (NRE) sources during the XII Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Government has ensured proper utilization of the funds provided during previous years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Projects for power generation from various renewable energy sources are being set up mostly in private sector with largely private investment backed by fiscal and financial incentives from the Union Government. Funds are not allocated state-wise in advance. The eligible Central Financial Assistance (CFA)/subsidy is based on specific proposals and disbursed to project developers either directly or through State Nodal Agencies/Departments. The 12th Plan allocation for Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has not been communicated by the Planning Commission.

(b) to (d) The utilization of funds is an ongoing process. Mostly the funds are released to project developers only after the completion of projects to ensure

complete utilization. Some funds are released to developers through State Nodal Agencies (SNAs)/State Departments and the instalments are linked with projects' progress and further releases are made after utilization of the instalments released earlier. To ensure proper utilization of the funds, the MNRE obtains periodic physical & financial progress reports, utilization certificates and audited statements of expenditure. MNRE also holds periodic meetings with implementing agencies to review the progress of projects and the pace of utilization of funds and undertakes random inspection visits to project sites to ascertain the quantity and quality of project implementation and systems deployed, etc. In addition, periodic audit of the SNAs is also undertaken.

[Translation]

#### **Violation of Right to Education Act, 2009**

1215. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered with the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) till now for violation of Right to Education Act, 2009, State-wise;

(b) the follow-up action taken thereon;

(c) the further steps taken/being taken by the NCPCR for the propagation and to monitor the implementation of the said Act;

(d) whether the NCPCR is also proposes to start a helpline to stop violation of the said Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The State-wise number of cases registered with the NCPCR for violation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act), are given at enclosed Statement. All the complaints/suo motu cognizance of cases of violation of the RTE Act, are dealt by NCPCR and referred to concerned Government Departments for remedial action.

(c) For propagating RTE Act, the NCPCR publicizes the objectives and provisions of the Act among stakeholders through various public hearings, social audit, publications, exhibitions, meeting/consultations, etc. For monitoring, the implementation of this Act the NCPCR is attending complaints of violation under the Act, taking suo motu cognizance of the violations; as well as by conducting social audit about implementation of the Act.

(d) and (e) As reported by NCPCR, there is no proposal to start a helpline to stop violation of the said Act.

#### **Statement**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-13 (upto 10.08.2012)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23	780	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0
4.	Assam	1	12	0
5.	Bihar	1	8	3
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	4	1
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Delhi	133	517	247
11.	Goa	1	1	0
12.	Gujarat	4	2	4
13.	Haryana	26	20	2
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2	5	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	0
16.	Jharkhand	1	5	39
17.	Karnataka	1	6	3
18.	Kerala	0	2	2
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	27	10	4
21.	Maharashtra	4	132	6
22.	Manipur	0	28	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	1	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	1	0
26.	Odisha	4	35	5
27.	Puducherry	1	0	0
28.	Punjab	7	9	5
29.	Rajasthan	771	6	0
30.	Sikkim	1	1	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	128	15	14
32.	Tripura	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	23	62	62
34.	Uttarakhand	3	5	3
35.	West Bengal	12	99	7
Total		1177	1768	422

**Promotion of Hindi Language in Foreign Countries**

1216. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:  
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the deteriorating standard of the Hindi language in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the standard as well as promotion of Hindi as official language in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of External Affairs has a well structured programme for promotion and propagation of Hindi abroad through Indian Missions/Posts as well as other relevant institutions. Hindi reference and learning material including software, dictionaries, books are regularly supplied for presentation to educational institutions and organizations involved in the teaching and propagation of Hindi abroad. Financial assistance is provided to various foreign universities and educational institutions for organizing Hindi related activities including regional Hindi conferences. An important feature of this

programme is the organization of the World Hindi Conferences from time to time and the next such Conference is proposed to be held at Johannesburg, South Africa in September 2012. The Government of India in collaboration with the Government of Mauritius has also set up the World Hindi Secretariat in Port Louis for promotion and propagation of Hindi globally.

*[English]*

**Funds for Establishment of EMRS**

1217. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) sanctioned during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments to run these EMRS during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has sanctioned 52 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) for 12 States during the last 3 years and the current year (up to 16.08.2012). With this, the total number of EMRS sanctioned so far has gone up to 152.

The details of EMRS sanctioned, funds released and utilized during the last three years and the current year are at enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*No. of EMRS sanctioned, funds released and utilized during 2010-11 and 2011-12*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	No of EMRS Sanctioned		Total	Total Funds Sanctioned/ Released	Total Funds Utilized
		2010-11	2011-12			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	-	2	2400.00	0.00
2.	Assam	1	-	1	664.16	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	3	1	4	3170.23	1569.93
4.	Gujarat	5	7	12	3936.00	1200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Jharkhand	1	2	3	1355.17	200.00
6.	Karnataka	6	-	6	3000.00	1913.04
7.	Mizoram	-	1	1	566.47	566.47
8.	Madhya Pradesh	8	-	8	6577.58	6577.58
9.	Odisha	2	3	5	5155.40	1200.00
10.	Rajasthan	6	1	7	6045.20	0.00
11.	Tripura	1	-	1	1100.40	600.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	2	-	2	2400.00	1200.00
Total		37	15	52	36370.61	15027.02

Note: No EMRS has been sanctioned during the year 2009-10 and the current year *i.e.* 2012-13 (as on 16.08.2012).

### Energy from Solid Waste

1218. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:  
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:  
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of power generated from waste garbage/material in the country along with financial assistance given by the Government to various States during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government is considering initiatives like tying with solid waste management companies, municipal corporations and technology institutions to boost the Waste-to-Energy programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering to give incentives modelled on carbon credits to the institutions, companies and municipal corporations investing in Waste-to-Energy technologies and programmes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

megawatt project installed at Okhla, New Delhi is the only project in operation in the country for generation of power from garbage/municipal solid waste. This project, commissioned in May, 2012, has so far generated about 24 million units (kWh) of electricity. During last three years and the current year, financial assistance of Rs 5.00 crore has been given for an under construction project for power generation from municipal solid waste in the State of Karnataka.

(b) and (c) Projects on energy from municipal solid wastes (MSW) are being taken up by the Municipal Corporations in public private partnership mode by tying up with selected private companies.

(d) and (e) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a programme for setting up of five new projects on energy recovery from MSW. The programme provides for capital subsidy of Rs. 2.00 crore per megawatt with upper limit of Rs. 10.00 crore per project. Benefits for Customs and Excise Duty concessions are also provided for projects based on MSW. Project developers are also taking initiatives for getting carbon credits for such projects.

[Translation]

### Posts in BBMB

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The 16

1219. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:



(a) whether a reference has been sent under rule 7 of Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) Rules, 1974 for sharing of the posts in BBMB between Beas project and Bhakra Complex;

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

(c) whether the Government has fixed any time limit for taking decision in this case; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Projects for Exploitation of Hydro Power**

1220. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects going on for exploitation of the hydro power capacity of the rivers originating from the Himalayan region besides Ganga and Yamuna river;

(b) the fund allocated during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether there has been a huge loss of revenue due to stalling of the said projects at the last stage of construction;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to take action against those who have stalled the projects started after obtaining approval of the Ministry; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Presently, 40 nos. of hydro power projects (25 MW and above) aggregating to 11981 MW (Statement-I) capacity are under construction on the rivers originating from the Himalayan region. This includes following 7 nos. of hydro projects on river Ganga and Yamuna and their tributaries:-

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	State	I.C. (No. x MW)	Under Execution (MW)
1.	Swara Kuddu	Himachal Pradesh	3x37	111.00
2.	Tangu Romai-I	Himachal Pradesh	2x22	44.00
3.	Tehri PSS (THDC)	Uttarakhand	4x250	1000.00
4.	Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC)	Uttarakhand	4x130	520.00
5.	Shrinagar	Uttarakhand	4x82.5	330.00
6.	Phata Byung	Uttarakhand	2x38	76.00
7.	Singoli Bhatwari	Uttarakhand	3x33	99.00

(b) The expenditure incurred on these ongoing hydro projects during the last three years (2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12) and the current year (2012- 13) is as under:-

The expenditure figures are provisional (un-audited) and based on the information received from the Project Authorities. Project-wise details are enclosed at Statement-II.

Year	Expenditure in Rs. Crores
2009-10	7420.67
2010-11	8678.27
2011-12	9132.48
2012-13 (till date)	1261.51

(c) to (e) The works of 3 ongoing Hydro-electric projects are stalled/ discontinued due to various reasons. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Executing Agency/(Specify)/Installed Capacity	Reasons/Remarks
1.	Loharinag Pala NTPC (Central) 4x150 = 600 MW	Works suspended from 20.02.2009 due to environmental concerns. MoP <i>vide</i> order dated 24.12.2010 communicated the decision of National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) to discontinue the project.  The Expenditure incurred on the project is Rs. 772 Crores upto Decemebr, 2011.
2.	Srinagar GVK Industries (Pvt.) 4x82.5 = 330 MW  Ar. Pradesh/Assam	MoEF has issued notice on 30.05.2011 to stop the works due to environmental concerns.  The Expenditure incurred on the project is Rs. 3328 Crores upto March, 2012.
3.	Subansiri Lower NHPC (Central) 8x250 = 2000 MW	Works stopped since 16.12.2011 due to agitation launched by Anti-dam activists against construction of the project in view of downstream impact. With the help of CRPF/Assam police barricades along access roads to the project have been removed. However, situation is still not conducive for work.  The Expenditure incurred on the project is Rs. 5703.24 Crores upto July, 2012.

### **Statement I**

#### *Details of Hydro Projects under Execution*

*(Excluding projects under Ministry of New & Renewable Energy)*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	State	I.C. (No. x MW)	Under Execution (MW)	Likely Commng Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Central Sector</b>					
1.	Parbati St. II (NHPC)	Himachal Pradesh	4x200	800.00	2016-17
2.	Parabati-III (NHPC)	Himachal Pradesh	4x130	520.00	2012-14
3.	Kol Dam (NTPC)	Himachal Pradesh	4x200	800.00	2013-14
4.	Rampur (SJVNL)	Himachal Pradesh	6x68.67	412.00	2013-14
5.	Uri-II (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	4x60	240.00	2012-13
6.	Chutak (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	4x11	44.00	2012-13

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Nimoo Bazgo (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	3x15	45.00	2013-14
8.	Kishanganga (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	3x110	330.00	2016-17
9.	Tehri PSS (THDC)	Uttarakhand	4x250	1000.00	13th Plan
10.	Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC)	Uttarakhand	4x130	520.00	2015-16
11.	Teesta Low Dam-III (NHPC)	West Bengal	4x33	132.00	2013-14
12.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (NHPC)	West Bengal	4x40	160.00	2014-15
13.	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Arunachal Pradesh	8x250	2000.00	2016-17
14.	Kameng (NEEPCO)	Arunachal Pradesh	4x150	600.00	2016-17
15.	Pare (NEEPCO)	Arunachal Pradesh	2x55	110.00	2014-15
16.	Tuirial (NEEPCO)	Arunachal Pradesh	2x30	60.00	2016-17
	Sub-total (Central Sector):			7773.00	
	<b>State Sector</b>				
17.	Uhl-III	Himachal Pradesh	3x33.33	100.00	2014-15
18.	Swara Kuddu	Himachal Pradesh	3x37	111.00	2014-15
19.	Kashang-I	Himachal Pradesh	1x65	65.00	2014-15
20.	Kashang-II & III	Himachal Pradesh	2x65	130.00	2015-16
21.	Sainj	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	100.00	2014-15
22.	Baglihar-II	Jammu and Kashmir	3x150	450.00	2016-17
23.	Myntdu	Meghalaya	2x42+1x42	42.00	2012-13
24.	New Umtru	Meghalaya	2x20	40.00	2014-15
	Sub-total (State Sector):			1038.00	
	<b>Private Sector</b>				
25.	Sorang	Himachal Pradesh	2x50	100.00	2013-14
26.	Tidong-I	Himachal Pradesh	2x50	100.00	2015-16
27.	Tangu Romai-I	Himachal Pradesh	2x22	44.00	2015-16
28.	Shrinagar	Uttarakhand	4x82.5	330.00	2013-14
29.	Phata Byung	Uttarakhand	2x38	76.00	2013-14
30.	Singoli Bhatwari	Uttarakhand	3x33	99.00	2015-16
31.	Chujachen	Sikkim	2x49.5	99.00	2013-14
32.	Teesta St. III	Sikkim	6x200	1200.00	2014-15
33.	Teesta St. VI	Sikkim	4x125	500.00	2015-16

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Rangit-IV	Sikkim	3x40	120.00	2014-15
35.	Jerethang Loop	Sikkim	2x48	96.00	2014-15
36.	Bhasmey	Sikkim	2X25.5	51.00	2014-15
37.	Tashiding	Sikkim	2x48.5	97.00	13th Plan
38.	Dikchu	Sikkim	3x32	96.00	13th Plan
39.	Rangit-II	Sikkim	2x33	66.00	13th Plan
40.	Rongnichu	Sikkim	2x48	96.00	13th Plan
Sub-total (Private Sector):				3170.00	
Total:				11981.00	

**Statement II***Expenditure Incurred on Hydro electric projects under construction in Himalayan Region*

(Expenditure figures are in Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of project (State)	Capacity (MW)	Benefits (MW)	Expend. During 2009-10	Expend. During 2010-11	Expend. During 2011-12	Expend. During 2012-13 (upto)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>(ii) Under Execution</b>							
<b>Central Sector</b>							
1.	Parbati-II (NHPC) Himachal Pradesh	4x200	800	35676	38233	27425	11745 (06/2012)
2.	Parbati-III (NHPC) Himachal Pradesh	4x130	520	29073	41753	35026	9352 (06/2012)
3.	Kol Dam (NTPC) Himachal Pradesh	4x200	800	48196	48340	62100	6300 (05/2012)
4.	Ram Pur (SJVNL) Himachal Pradesh	6x68.67	412	25234	34022	47239	18126 (05/2012)
5.	Uri-II (NHPC) Jammu and Kashmir	4x60	240	35976	31690	29224	5075 (06/2012)
6.	Chutak	4x11	44	17561	20797	10873	1129

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Jammu and Kashmir						(06/2012)
7.	Nimoo Bazgo	3x15	45	18021	17740	10104	1129
	Jammu and Kashmir						(06/2012)
8.	Kishanganga (NHPC)	3x110	330	11355	40282	69839	11160
	Jammu and Kashmir						(06/2012)
9.	Tehri PSS (THDC)	4x250	1000	691	780	6855	985
	Uttarakhand						(06/2012)
10.	Tapovan Vishnug (NTPC)	4x130	520	29200	23200	37900	1800
	Uttarakhand						(05/2012)
11.	Teesta Low Dam-III (NHPC)	4x33	132	21613	16265	19660	5107
	West Bengal						(06/2012)
12.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (NHPC)	4x40	160	23450	23185	17542	4476
	West Bengal						(06/2012)
13.	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	8x250	2000	97131	89279	75207	8205
	Arunachal Pradesh/Assam						(06/2012)
14.	Kameng (NEEPCO)	4x150	600	23580	30427	37872	9069
	Arunachal Pradesh						(06/2012)
15.	Pare (NEEPCO)	2x55	110	5190	8497	12336	3755
	Arunachal Pradesh						(06/2012)
16.	Tuirial (NEEPCO)	2x30	60	21409	1200	7738	3362
	Mizoram						(06/2012)
	Sub-total: Central Sector		443356	465690	506940	100775	
	<b>State Sector</b>						
17.	Baglihar-II	3x150	450				
	Jammu and Kashmir						
18.	Uhl-III	3x33.33	100	15150	12503	13009	857
	Himachal Pradesh						(04/2012)
19.	Sawara Kuddu	3x37	111	14543	16547	22917	664
	Himachal Pradesh						(05/2012)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Kashang-I Himachal Pradesh	1x65	65	195	13828	14573	1204 (05/2012)
21.	Kashang-II & III Himachal Pradesh	2x65	130.00				
22.	Sainj Himachal Pradesh		100		13990	13052	444 (05/2012)
23.	Myntdu Meghalaya	2x42	42	16890	13658	16394	394 (07/2011)
24.	New Umtru Meghalaya	2x20	40				1542 (05/2012)
	Sub-total: State Sector		46778	70526	79945	5105	
	<b>Private Sector</b>						
25.	Sorang Himachal Pradesh	2x50	100	4200			
26.	Tidong-I Himachal Pradesh	2x50	100	720			
27.	Tangu Romai- I Himachal Pradesh	2x22	44.00				
28.	Shrinagar Uttarakhand	4x82.5	330	73133	78338	105403	
29.	Phata Byung Uttarakhand	2x38	76		8586	8800	3265 (06/2012)
30.	Singoli Bhatwari Uttarakhand	3x33	99		5855	14738	688 (05/2012)
31.	Chujachen Sikkim	2x49.5	99	22776	14770	16540	2180 (05/2012)
32.	Teesta St. III Sikkim	6x200	1200	141040	134164	105039	7508 (06/2012)
33.	Teesta St. VI Sikkim	4x125	500	4206	73723	58229	2463 (04/2012)
34.	Rangit-IV	3x40	120	4020	10918	12919	4017

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sikkim						(06/2012)
35.	Jorethang Loop Sikkim	2x48	96				
36.	Bhasmey Sikkim	2x25.5	51				150 (04/2012)
37.	Tashiding Sikkim	2x48.5	97		2975		
38.	Dikchu Sikkim	3x32	96	1838	2282	4695	
39.	Rangit-II Sikkim	2x33	66				
40.	Rongnichu Sikkim	2x48	96				
	Sub-total: Private Sector		251933.00	331611.00	326363.00	20271.00	
	Total		742067	867827	913248	126151	

*[English]***Environmental Effect of Hydel Projects**

1221. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of hydel projects are being coming up on Himalayan water bodies including Ganga;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether environmental groups are against it and demanding for their scrapping;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government have examined the ecological impact of these projects;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Presently, 40 hydro-electric projects (25 MW & above) aggregating to 11981 MW are under construction on Himalayan water bodies including Ganga. The list of such projects is enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (g) The works of 3 Hydro-electric projects are held-up/discontinued due to various reasons. The details of these projects are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Project/Executing Agency/Sector/I.C. (Sector)	Reasons/Remarks
1	2	3
	Uttarakhand	
1.	Loharinag Pala NTPC (Central) 4x150 = 600 MW	Works suspended from 20.02.2009 due to environmental concerns. The Government <i>vide</i> order dated 24.12.2010 communicated the decision of National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) to discontinue the project.

1	2	3
2.	Srinagar GVK Industries (Pvt.) 4x82.5 = 330 MW  Arunachal Pradesh./Assam	Ministry of Environment & Forests has issued notice on 30.05.2011 to stop the works due to shifting of Dharidevi Temple. No ecological impact is involved in stoppage of the work.
3.	Subansiri Lower NHPC (Central) 8x250 = 2000 MW	Works stopped since 16.12.2011 due to agitation launched by Anti-dam activists construction of the project in against view of downstream impact and safety of dam. A Technical Expert Committee, constituted by the Planning Commission and the Joint Steering Committee, constituted by NHPC Ltd. have recently examined the issues and given certain recommendations in respect of dam safety and mitigation of downstream impact respectively.

**Statement**

*Details of Hydro Projects under Execution (25 MW & above) on Himalayan water bodies including Ganga*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	State	I.C. (No. x MW)	Under Execution (MW)	Likely Commng Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Central Sector</b>					
1.	Parbati St. II (NHPC)	Himachal Pradesh	4x200	800.00	2016-17
2.	Parabati-III (NHPC)	Himachal Pradesh	4x130	520.00	2012-14
3.	Kol Dam (NTPC)	Himachal Pradesh	4x200	800.00	2013-14
4.	Rampur (SJVNL)	Himachal Pradesh	6x68.67	412.00	2013-14
5.	Uri-II (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	4x60	240.00	2012-13
6.	Chutak (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	4x11	44.00	2012-13
7.	Nimoo Bazgo (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	3x15	45.00	2013-14
8.	Kishanganga (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	3x110	330.00	2016-17
9.	Tehri PSS (THDC)	Uttarakhand	4x250	1000.00	13th Plan
10.	Tapovan Vishnugad (NTPC)	Uttarakhand	4x130	520.00	2015-16
11.	Teesta Low Dam-III (NHPC)	West Bengal	4x33	132.00	2013-14
12.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (NHPC)	West Bengal	4x40	160.00	2014-15
13.	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Arunachal Pradesh	8x250	2000.00	2016-17
14.	Kameng (NEEPCO)	Arunachal Pradesh	4x150	600.00	2016-17



1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Pare (NEEPCO)	Arunachal Pradesh	2x55	110.00	2014-15
16.	Tuirial (NEEPCO)	Arunachal Pradesh	2x30	60.00	2016-17
	Sub-total (Central Sector):			7773.00	
	<b>State Sector</b>				
17.	Uhl-III	Himachal Pradesh	3x33.33	100.00	2014-15
18.	Swara Kuddu	Himachal Pradesh	3x37	111.00	2014-15
19.	Kashang-I	Himachal Pradesh	1x65	65.00	2014-15
20.	Kashang-II & III	Himachal Pradesh	2x65	130.00	2015-16
21.	Sainj	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	100.00	2014-15
22.	Baglihar-II	Jammu and Kashmir	3x150	450.00	2016-17
23.	Myntdu	Meghalaya	2x42+1x42	42.00	2012-13
24.	New Umtru	Meghalaya	2x20	40.00	2014-15
	Sub-total (State Sector):			1038.00	
	<b>Private Sector</b>				
25.	Sorang	Himachal Pradesh	2x50	100.00	2013-14
26.	Tidong-I	Himachal Pradesh	2x50	100.00	2015-16
27.	Tangu Romai-I	Himachal Pradesh	2x22	44.00	2015-16
28.	Shrinagar	Uttarakhand	4x82.5	330.00	2013-14
29.	Phata Byung	Uttarakhand	2x38	76.00	2013-14
30.	Singoli Bhatwari	Uttarakhand	3x33	99.00	2015-16
31.	Chujachen	Sikkim	2x49.5	99.00	2013-14
32.	Teesta St. III	Sikkim	6x200	1200.00	2014-15
33.	Teesta St. VI	Sikkim	4x125	500.00	2015-16
34.	Rangit-IV	Sikkim	3x40	120.00	2014-15
35.	Jerethang Loop	Sikkim	2x48	96.00	2014-15
36.	Bhasmey	Sikkim	2X25.5	51.00	2014-15
37.	Tashiding	Sikkim	2x48.5	97.00	13th Plan
38.	Dikchu	Sikkim	3x32	96.00	13th Plan
39.	Rangit-II	Sikkim	2x33	66.00	13th Plan
40.	Rongnichu	Sikkim	2x48	96.00	13th Plan
	Sub-total (Private Sector):			3170.00	
	Total:			11981.00	

**Flow of the Ganga**

1222. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KCHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) number of hydro-electric projects on the river Ganga and its tributaries which are under construction at present;

(b) whether the Government has made any study to evaluate the impact of these projects on the flow of water in river Ganga and its tributaries;

(c) if so, whether the Government has set up an inter-ministerial Committee to suggest ways and means for the uninterrupted flow of water in the Ganga and to ensure the hydro-electric projects are environmentally sustainable; and

(d) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) At present, 5 hydro-electric schemes (above 25 MW) with total installed capacity of 2025 MW are under construction on river Ganga and its tributaries. Details of these schemes are at enclosed Statement.

(b) IIT Roorkee and Wild Life Institute of India, Dehradun were entrusted to study the cumulative impact of hydro-electric projects on Bhagirathi and Alaknanda rivers in Uttarakhand. The reports have been submitted to Ministry of Environment & Forests. Further, the consortium of IITs is preparing a comprehensive Ganga River Basin Management Plan.

(c) The Government has set up an Inter-Ministerial Group with the following objectives:

(i) To facilitate cooperation with government agencies for early completion of the study being conducted by the consortium of IITs for preparing a Ganga River Basin Management Plan; and

(ii) Pending finalization of the Ganga River Basin Management Plan, to consider and make recommendations on the following short-term measures in the upper reaches of the river Ganga on the basis of available reports, within three months.

a. To suggest environmental flow requirement that could be prescribed for various stretches of Bhagirathi, Alaknanda and other tributaries of river Ganga, taking into account suggestions in the reports prepared by the IIT Roorkee, Wild Life Institute of India and any other available report on the subject that the group wishes to consider.

b. To examine how best to make the suggested flows applicable to projects currently in operation, taking into account, inter alia, its impact on tariff.

c. To make a review of the environmental impacts of projects that are proposed on Bhagirathi, Alaknanda and other tributaries of river Ganga and recommend necessary remedial action.

(d) The first meeting of the Inter-Ministerial Group held at Yojana Bhawan, New Delhi on 26.7.2012 in which it was decided that the group should finalize its recommendations in 3 months time reckoning the same from the date of first meeting *i.e.* 26.7.2012.

**Statement***Hydro Power Projects under construction in Uttarakhand***(Above 25 MW)**

Sl.No.	Project Name	Installed Capacity (MW)	Likely date of commissioning	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Bhagirathi River</b>				
1.	Tehri PSS	1000	2016-17	
	Total	1000		

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Alaknanda River</b>				
2.	Tapovan Vishnugad	520	2015-16	
3.	Shrinagar	330	2013-14	Ministry of Environment and Forests, has issued stop notice for works from 30.05.2011.
4.	Phata Byung	76	2013-14	
5.	Singoli Bhatwari	99	2015-16	
	Total	1025		
Grand Total		2025		

Note: Loharinagpala HE Project (4x150=600MW) being executed by NTPC has been discontinued as per the Ministry of Power letter dated 24.12.2010 in accordance with the decision of National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA).

### **Steroid in Eye Drops**

1223. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of Pharmaceutical companies are manufacturing steroid eye drops which can lead to blindness;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government exercises any check on the Pharmaceutical companies manufacturing steroid eye drops about percentage of steroid in eye drops;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to ensure manufacture of steroid eye drops according to the specifications to avoid blindness?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Eye drops containing steroid are permitted to be marketed for treating certain specified diseases of the eye. Misuse of these formulations could lead to medical complications. These preparations are required to be sold on the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP) only.

(c) to (e) Eye drops containing steroid are required to be manufactured under a valid license and in accordance with the approved composition and standard prescribed for them under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945 rules made there under.

### **Caramel Colouring in Soft/Cold Drinks**

1224. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of certain modifications made by the beverage companies in the USA caramel colouring using ammonia-sulfite in their sodas as a result of a recent law that mandates drinks containing a certain level of carcinogens bear a cancer warning label;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce such law to streamline manufacturing process of cold/soft drinks being sold in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The Government has taken note of certain modification made by the beverage companies in the USA caramel colouring using ammonia-sulfite in their sodas as a result of a recent law that mandates drinks containing a certain level of carcinogens bear a cancer warning label and this matter has already been referred to the Scientific Panel of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### **Special Status to MPs in Air India**

1225. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:  
SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters to provide special status to MPs in Air India and its subsidiaries;

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

(c) whether the Government also proposes to waive off Airport Development Fee (ADF) from MPs and other VIPs;

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

(e) whether the same facilities are likely to be provided to MLAs/MLCs/CMs and senior Government officials also; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which these facilities are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Visit of Domestic/Foreign Tourists**

1226. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:  
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:  
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:  
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) and country-wise Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to various tourists sites in States/Union Territories (UTs) including Bihar, Maharashtra and North-Eastern States alongwith the foreign exchange earnings therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and site-wise;

(b) the details of schemes implemented in the country, for attraction of tourists in various States, indicating the tourist spots developed/to be developed and the funds allocated/released thereunder during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there has been a drop in inflow of FTVs in the country, particularly in rural tourist sites;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve infrastructure facilities for foreign and domestic tourists in the country, including in Bihar, Maharashtra and North-Eastern States to increase their inflow and make the country as tourist favourite destination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (e) The number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTV) and Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs) to different States and Union Territories (UTs), during 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given in Statement-I. The Ministry of Tourism does not compile the numbers of DTVs and country-wise FTVs to different tourist sites including rural tourist spots. This information for the current year is not available. The number of FTVs registered an increase of 8.8% in 2011 over 2010.

The foreign exchange earnings from tourism for the country as a whole during 2009, 2010, 2011 and January-July, 2012 are estimated at Rs. 53700 crores, Rs.64889 crores (Provisional), Rs. 77591 crores (Provisional) and Rs. 52149 crores (Provisional), respectively. The Ministry of Tourism does not compile State-wise estimates of revenue earned from tourism.

Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Government Agencies for the tourism infrastructure development under the following schemes:

- i. Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits
- ii. Large Revenue Generating Project

- iii. Assistance to Central Agencies for Infrastructure Development
- iv. Computerisation and Information Technology
- v. Capacity Building for Service Providers

Ministry of Tourism is also implementing number of schemes of human resource development, market research, domestic and overseas promotion and publicity, etc.

Other efforts made by Ministry of Tourism for improving the facilities for foreign and domestic tourists include, creation/upgradation of tourism infrastructure, wayside amenities, providing last mile connectivity, increasing the availability of budget accommodation and trained manpower, etc.

The numbers of projects and amount sanctioned to different States and UTs, during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in Statement-II.

### **Statement I**

#### *Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits to States/UTs during 2009-2011*

(Figures in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009		2010		2011 (Provisional)	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.42	0.14	1.81	0.15	2.02	0.16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1574.90	7.95	1557.90	3.23	1531.20	2.65
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.95	0.04	2.28	0.03	2.33	0.05
4.	Assam	38.51	0.15	40.51	0.15	43.39	0.16
5.	Bihar	157.85	4.23	184.92	6.36	183.97	9.72
6.	Chandigarh	9.15	0.38	9.05	0.39	9.10	0.37
7.	Chhattisgarh*	5.12	0.01	5.66	0.02	6.44	0.02
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.07	0.07	4.96	0.02	4.22	0.01
9.	Daman and Diu	5.63	0.06	7.74	0.05	8.33	0.04
10.	Delhi *#	88.34	19.58	135.58	18.94	154.29	21.60
11.	Goa	21.27	3.77	22.02	4.41	22.25	4.46
12.	Gujarat	159.10	1.03	188.61	1.31	210.17	1.66
13.	Haryana	64.08	1.37	69.15	1.06	59.88	1.30
14.	Himachal Pradesh	110.37	4.01	128.12	4.54	146.05	4.85
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	92.35	0.54	99.73	0.48	130.72	0.72
16.	Jharkhand	76.10	0.14	68.85	0.16	107.96	0.72
17.	Karnataka	327.02	3.27	382.02	3.81	841.07	5.74
18.	Kerala	77.89	5.49	85.95	6.59	93.81	7.33
19.	Lakshadweep	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Madhya Pradesh	231.06	2.01	380.80	2.50	441.20	2.70
21.	Maharashtra	306.28	24.26	484.65	50.83	553.33	48.15
22.	Manipur	1.24	neg.	1.14	neg.	1.35	0.01
23.	Meghalaya	5.91	0.05	6.53	0.04	6.68	0.05
24.	Mizoram	0.57	0.01	0.57	0.01	0.62	0.01
25.	Nagaland	0.21	0.01	0.21	0.01	0.25	0.02
26.	Odisha	68.92	0.46	75.92	0.50	82.71	0.61
27.	Puducherry	8.51	0.54	8.36	0.51	8.98	0.52
28.	Punjab	53.70	1.10	105.84	1.37	164.17	1.51
29.	Rajasthan	255.59	10.73	255.44	12.79	271.37	13.52
30.	Sikkim	6.16	0.18	7.00	0.21	5.52	0.24
31.	Tamil Nadu	1157.56	23.69	1191.88	28.05	1375.13	33.74
32.	Tripura	3.18	0.04	3.42	0.05	3.60	0.06
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1348.32	15.50	1447.55	17.33	1554.30	18.87
34.	Uttarakhand	219.35	1.06	302.06	1.27	259.46	1.25
35.	West Bengal	205.29	11.80	210.72	11.92	222.57	12.13
Total		6688.00	143.72	7477.03	179.10	8508.57	194.95

(a) \*Estimated using all-India growth rate

(b) \*#DTVs estimated using all - India growth rate, Figure of advance estimates of Foreign Tourist Arrivals at Delhi Airport adopted for FTVs

(c) neg.: Negligible.

(d) Note: Totals may not tally due to rounding off

### Statement II

*Tourism projects and amount sanctioned\* during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	37.3	10	20.4	12	50.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	36.5	13	32.3	11	30.7
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	7	22.8	4	23.6	5	11.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Bihar	3	7	1	3.6	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	5	11.5	5	11	2	0.3
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	4	21	1	0.4
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	9	44.9	5	9.8	4	2.7
11.	Goa	2	17	3	12.8	1	5
12.	Gujarat	1	7.3	1	0.1	3	51.8
13.	Haryana	6	12.4	6	27.4	6	0.8
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6	24	12	35	5	0.5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	31	49.8	20	56.2	33	171.2
16.	Jharkhand	3	0.3	5	7.6	6	48.2
17.	Kerala	7	13	3	42.9	7	23.8
18.	Karnataka	13	42.4	2	8.6	6	22
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Maharashtra	2	5	3	11.3	8	82.8
21.	Manipur	9	27.1	8	39.4	5	30.7
22.	Meghalaya	7	14.7	9	22.5	3	0.5
23.	Mizoram	7	24.1	9	11.5	7	13.9
24.	Madhya Pradesh	11	61	13	30.9	8	40.4
25.	Nagaland	13	24.6	10	29.1	19	65.5
26.	Odisha	9	23.7	6	20.3	6	12
27.	Puducherry	3	5.6	3	50.3	4	0.3
28.	Punjab	3	9.5	4	11.9	2	4.4
29.	Rajasthan	7	19.7	7	31.3	3	14.5
30.	Sikkim	19	42.4	14	23.5	8	25.2
31.	Tamil Nadu	10	16.3	6	60	6	20.8
32.	Tripura	13	20.7	12	40.7	6	15.4
33.	Uttar Pradesh	6	21.9	14	27.9	11	51
34.	Uttarakhand	1	0.6	8	29.8	14	102.7
35.	West Bengal	7	28.4	8	22	11	28.8
Grand Total		247	671.2	228	774.4	223	927.7

Note: \*Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Adventure & Rural Tourism (A& RT).

**Indian Mission in Syria**

1227. SHRI RAMKISHUN:  
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to trim down its Mission in Syria and other disturbed countries across the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to evacuate families of Indian Embassy personnel posted in such disturbed countries particularly from Syria;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps being taken to ensure safety of personnel and their families deployed in such missions abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) & (b) The Government regularly monitors security related developments in places where Indian Missions/ Posts are located. In view of the recent developments in Syria, the Indian Ambassador in Damascus has been advised to take all steps necessary for ensuring the safety and security of our personnel, including trimming down of the personnel strength if so required.

(c) and (d) The Indian Mission in Syria has also been authorized to evacuate the members of the families

of the India- based personnel in the Mission. Most of the families have in fact already returned to India.

(e) Depending upon the evolving security scenario anywhere, appropriate decisions are taken from time to time with regard to the optimal personnel strength; declaring a Mission non-family; need for evacuation; desirability of continued operations etc. in respect of a particular Mission/Post abroad.

**Complaints against Airlines**

1228. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received by DGCA (Directorate General of Civil Aviation) against various airlines during each of the last three years and the current year, airline-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to redress these complaints at the earliest along with the timeframe within which these are likely to be redressed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Carriage by air is a contractual matter between the passenger and carrier. The complaints are filed with the airlines by the passenger. However, some passengers choose to take up the matter with Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) also for redressal. Such complaints are taken up with the concerned airlines for redressal.

As informed by scheduled domestic airlines, the details of number of complaints received by them during the year 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (till June) are as under:

Sl.No.	Airlines	2009	2010	2011	2012 (Jan to June, 2012)
1.	Air India	2441	3323	1244	744
2.	Jet Airways	3589	3842	3351	1048
3.	JetLite	607	917	782	323
4.	Kingfisher	N/A	2102	1846	310
5.	Spicejet	N/A	1288	1860	794
6.	Go Air	N/A	671 (From Oct. to Dec. 10)	1207	847
7.	IndiGo	1445	2261	2595	1453



(b) To redress the complaint of passengers, DGCA has issued detailed CARs. These CARs are available on the DGCA website www.dgca.nic.in. All the airlines are complying with the provisions of the CAR.

#### Availability of Doctors in Rural Areas

1229. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
DR. K.S. RAO:  
SHRI RATAN SINGH:  
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:  
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:  
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether unequal distribution of doctors and other medical professionals is a major factor responsible for the poor healthcare delivery system in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the present ratio of availability of doctors and other medical professionals in rural areas in comparison to urban areas in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to improve the availability of doctors and other medical professionals including feasibility of opening medical colleges in rural areas along with the extent to which success has been achieved so far;

(d) whether the Government has finalised Bachelor of Rural Health Care (BRHC) course to improve the availability of medical professionals in rural areas of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which Bachelor of Rural Health Care (BRHC) course is likely to be introduced in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Shortage of allopathic doctors and specialists in rural areas is an area of concern for providing comprehensive health care delivery in rural areas.

(b) State-wise estimates availability of doctors and nurses in urban and rural areas as per HRH Technical Report, 2008 (by Krishna D. Rao et al) is attached as Statements-I and II.

(c) Public Health is a state subject. Financial support is provided to States under NRHM to strengthen the health system including engagement of doctors and paramedics on contractual basis based on the requirement proposed by the State in annual Programme Implementation Plan.

Further, Multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists; provision of incentives to serve in rural areas; mainstreaming of AYUSH; improved accommodation arrangements; measure to set up more Medical Colleges, GNM Schools and ANM Schools particularly in deficient States/districts to produce more doctors and paramedics are some of the important measures taken to bridge the gap in human resources. Norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement of land, faculty, bed strength/bed occupancy and other infrastructure have been relaxed. Establishment of medical college in two pieces of land has been allowed in 8 backward States for a period of five years. During the last 4 years, 66 new medical colleges have been set up.

(d) No.

(e) No timeline can be given.

#### Statement I

##### HRH Technical Report # 1

##### Doctor Density (per 10,000 Population) by State and Area

State	Total		Rural		Urban	
	NSSO	Census	NSSO	Census	NSSO	Census
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	4.28	6.07	2.42	3.28	9.12	13.34
Andhra Pradesh	4.52	7.84	3.87	5.41	6.30	14.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arunachal Pradesh	1.97	3.17	0.62	1.53	7.33	9.65
Assam*	0.16	2.83	0.17	1.37	0.11	12.89
Bihar	2.06	3.96	2.02	2.86	2.38	13.31
Chhattisgarh	2.59	4.09	1.56	2.69	6.67	9.67
Delhi	1.53	15.03	0.00	8.32	1.64	15.53
Goa	6.35	10.99	0.00	4.43	12.71	17 35
Gujarat	3.89	4.40	1.59	1.35	7.74	9.52
Haryana	4.02	8.21	3.68	5.31	4.86	15.32
Himachal Pradesh	5.97	5.96	4.54	3.91	19.33	24.96
Jammu and Kashmir	1.81	6.77	1.70	2.07	2.14	21.03
Jharkhand	4.23	3.94	0.91	2.45	15.85	9.12
Karnataka	7.58	7.32	3.65	3.02	15.19	15.68
Kerala	4.45	6.28	2.05	3.29	11.29	14.80
Madhya Pradesh	2.68	4.89	2.85	2.47	2.20	11.54
Maharashtra	7.09	7.88	2.61	3.42	13.19	13.95
Manipur	1.91	4.54	0.92	2.03	5.09	12.55
Meghalaya	1.12	2.51	0.38	0.58	4.21	10.49
Mizoram	0.47	5.32	0.00	1.92	6.95	8.78
Nagaland	2.05	3.37	1.16	2.10	6.27	9.33
Odisha	0.48	2.69	0.56	1.29	0.00	10.68
Punjab	6.57	11.14	5.57	6.55	8.51	20.08
Rajasthan	5.03	3.97	2.22	1.81	14.26	11.03
Sikkim	1.66	7.49	1.49	5.07	2.95	26.65
Tamil Nadu	9.07	6.09	3.16	1.73	16.63	11.66
Tripura	1.05	3.21	0.47	1.35	3.81	12.16
Uttar Pradesh	3.76	6.04	2.63	3.94	8.06	14.05
Uttarakhand	4.19	7.40	1.29	4.86	12.64	14.78
West Bengal	3.16	7.07	1.90	5.01	6.38	12.37
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	7.59	0.00	5.14	0.00	12.50
Chandigarh	14.03	23.17	9.97	4.80	14.48	25.21
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	2.70	0.00	1.01	0.00	8.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Daman and Diu	0.00	4.95	0.00	2.32	0.00	9.33
Lakshadweep	13.64	5.24	27.27	4.58	0.00	5.89
Puducherry	7.85	10.60	23.79	2.48	0.00	14.62

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation 2004-05; Census of India 2001; Central Bureau of Health Intelligence 2005

**Statement II**

*HRH Technical Report # 1*

State/UT	Total			Rural		Urban	
	NSSO	Census	INC	NSSO	Census	NSSO	Census
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA	7.09	7.39	12.77	4.27	4.13	14.42	15.88
Andhra Pradesh	11.48	7.54	22.53	8.42	4.41	19.71	15.98
Arunachal Pradesh	6.10	17.92	-	5.79	12.72	7.33	38.46
Assam	3.93	6.18	7.90	0.80	4.20	25.51	19.84
Bihar	2.73	2.80	1.86	2.46	1.71	5.05	12.15
Chhattisgarh	9.01	5.74	0.12	7.57	3.33	14.72	15.35
Delhi	8.34	15.80	1.84	0.00	8.40	8.96	16.36
Goa	34.64	19.72	-	61.29	16.73	7.99	22.71
Gujarat	2.83	5.95	22.44	1.08	2.78	5.78	11.26
Haryana	9.58	4.52	12.86	10.72	2.34	6.78	9.88
Himachal Pradesh	8.21	9.76	27.11	7.16	6.83	18.01	36.97
Jammu and Kashmir	2.22	6.29		2.42	4.71	1.62	11.06
Jharkhand	0.44	6.23	0.01	0.41	2.87	0.51	17.96
Karnataka	1.98	8.29	19.42	2.69	3.46	0.60	17.67
Kerala	18.08	19.16	31.87	15.65	18.10	25.02	22.19
Madhya Pradesh	7.64	5.79	17.77	2.31	2.88	22.29	13.82
Maharashtra	9.73	11.06	10.40	4.74	4.58	16.52	19.87
Manipur	3.87	12.32	-	2.46	8.86	8.40	23.38
Meghalaya	11.68	9.19	-	2.27	4.53	50.57	28.47
Mizoram	10.20	11.84	28.71	5.16	5.19	15.33	18.64
Nagaland	12.45	17.30		3.96	13.93	52.27	33.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Odisha	6.72	12.84	19.57	4.41	11.81	19.85	18.72
Punjab	9.93	7.79	24.42	11.13	4.96	7.59	13.32
Rajasthan	17.61	4.95	9.38	4.74	2.68	59.76	12.37
Sikkim	12.21	14.11	-	13.40	11.37	2.79	36.03
Tamil Nadu	3.27	10.43	34.24	0 <sup>^</sup> 77	5.38	6.47	16.91
Tripura	9.85	9.15	4.94	10.44	5.91	7.02	24.68
Uttar Pradesh	4.02	2.76	2.57	2.66	1.47	9.20	7.70
Uttarakhand	12.10	6.27	-	5.67	4.31	30.77	11.96
West Bengal	7.79	10.44	13.03	4.46	5.10	16.34	24.15
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28.81	17.43	-	28.63	15.99	29.24	20.31
Chandigarh	19.43	24.46	-	0.00	8.10	21.59	26.27
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	5.62	-	0.00	4.06	0.00	10.92
Daman and Diu	0.00	9.77	-	0.00	4.73	0.00	18.18
Lakshadweep	9.09	19.64	-	0.00	20.62	18.18	18.65
Puducherry	2.64	29.39	-	0.00	13.71	3.94	37.11

Source: National Sample Survey Organisation 2004-05; Census of India 2001; Indian Nursing Council (INC) 2005

Note: For Data from INC

1. Assam = Assam + Arunachal Pradesh + Manipur + Meghalaya + Nagaland
2. Maharashtra = Maharashtra + Goa
3. Punjab = Punjab + J & K
4. Tamil Nadu = Tamil Nadu + Andaman and Nicobar Islands + Puducherry
5. West Bengal = West Bengal + Sikkim

### **Anaemia among Women and Children**

1230. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the children under four years of age are under-weight and also most of the women and children are suffering from anaemia in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any measures to address this problem of anaemia and malnutrition in the country;and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP

BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) carried out in 2005-2006 shows that 42.5 per cent of children under five years are underweight and the overall prevalence of anaemia among children 6-59 months is 69.5 per cent.

The prevalence of anaemia is reported as 55.3 per cent among all women aged 15 to 49 years and 58.7 per cent among pregnant women.

The State-wise details are provided in Statements-I, II and III.

(c) and (d) Yes. The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the country and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT administrations.

1. Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and within its umbrella, the Reproductive & Child Health Programme, the treatment of malnutrition in children and nutritional anaemia among children and women is an important intervention. The steps taken to tackle anaemia and malnutrition include:

- The **Weekly Iron-Folic Acid supplementation Scheme (WIFS)** has recently been launched targeting adolescent girls in order to decrease prevalence of anaemia.
- **Universal screening** of pregnant women for anaemia as part of ante-natal care and provision of iron and folic acid tablets to all pregnant women.
- **Identification and tracking of severely anaemic pregnant women** at all the sub centres and PHCs for their timely management.
- **Promotion of optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices.**
- **Deworming:** Children under 5 years of age are provided deworming tablets/syrups twice a year.
- **IFA Supplementation programme:** All children in the age group of 6 months- 5 years receive Iron and Folic Acid syrup for prevention of anaemia.
- **Health and nutrition education during Village health and Nutrition days (VHNDs)** to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food and increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breastfeeding.

- **Distribution of Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs)** in endemic areas to tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children.
- **Management of malnutrition and common neonatal and childhood illnesses** at community and facility level by training service providers in IMNCI (Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses) training.
- Treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition at special units called the **Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs)**, set up at public health facilities. Presently 564 such centres are functional all over the country.
- **Vitamin A supplementation** for children aged 9 months to 5 years.
- Growth monitoring of children up to three years by promoting use of **Mother and Child Protection card.**

2. **Other schemes/programmes** include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, India Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

### **Statement I**

*Prevalence of anaemia and malnutrition in children (6-59 months)*

States/UTs	Anaemia				Malnutrition % underweight children
	Mild (10.0-10.9g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9g/dl)	Severe (<7.0g/dl) NFHS-III	Any anaemia (<11.0g/dl) (2005-06)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
India	263	40.2	2.9	69.5	42.5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	23.7	43.5	3.6	70.8	32.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	27.1	29.1	0.8	56.9	32.5
Assam	28.7	38.7	2.2	69.6	36.4
Bihar	29.6	46.8	1.6	78	55.9
Chandigarh	-	-	-		-
Chhattisgarh	24	45.2	2	71.2	47.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	26.3	30	0.7	57	26.1
Goa	19.5	43.5	3.6	70.8	25.0
Gujarat	25	41.1	3.6	69.7	44.6
Haryana	25.8	42.2	4.3	72.3	39.6
Himachal Pradesh	25.7	26.8	2.2	54.7	36.5
Jammu and Kashmir	25.8	30.4	2.4	58.6	25.6
Jharkhand	29.3	39.1	1.9	70.3	56.5
Karnataka	28.6	38.6	3.2	70.4	37.6
Kerala	23.5	20.5	0.5	44.5	22.9
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	27.1	43.6	3.4	74.1	60.0
Maharashtra	21.9	39.6	1.8	63.4	37.0
Manipur	25.6	15.2	0.3	41.1	22.1
Mcghalya	31.7	31.7	1	64.4	48.8
Mizoram	23.5	20	0.6	44.2	19.9
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	25.2
Odisha	28.9	34.5	1.6	65	40.7
Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-
Punjab	21.7	38.1	6.6	66.4	24.9
Rajasthan	22.8	40.2	6.7	69.7	39.9
Sikkim	28.9	29.5	0.8	59.2	19.7
Tamilnadu	27.1	34.6	2.6	64.2	29.8
Tripura	27.5	34.6	0.7	62.9	39.6
Uttar Pradesh	25.4	45	3.6	73.9	42.4
Uttarakhand	28.5	30.6	2.3	61.4	38.0
West Bengal	30	29.4	1.5	61	38.7

**Statement II***Estimated prevalence of Anaemia as per NFHS-HI (2005-06)*

Category	India (NFHS III 2005-06)
Children (6-59 months)	69.5%
Pregnant Women	58.7%
Lactating Women	62.3%
All women (15-59 years)	55.3%

**Statement III***Anaemia among Women by State**Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years classified as having iron-deficiency anaemia by State, India, NFHS -HI (2005-06)*

State	% in women				% in pregnant women			
	Anyanaemia	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Anyanaemia	Mild	Moderate	Severe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
India	55.3	38.6	15.0	1.8	58.7	25.8	30.6	2.2
Delhi	44.3	35.2	8.8	0.2	29.9	-	-	-
Haryana	56.1	37.6	16.7	1.7	69.7	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	43.3	31.6	10.5	1.2	37	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	52.1	37.3	13.1	1.6	54	-	-	-
Punjab	38.0	26.2	10.4	1.4	41.6	-	-	-
Rajasthan	53.1	35.2	15.4	2.5	61.2	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	55.2	40.4	13.3	1.5	45.2	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	57.5	39.9	15.7	1.9	63.1	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	56.0	40.8	14.1	1.0	57.9	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	49.9	35.1	13.2	1.6	51.6	-	-	-
Bihar	67.4	50.5	15.9	i.O	60.2	-	-	-
Jharkhand	69.5	49.6	18.6	1.3	68.4	-	-	-
Odisha	61.2	44.9	14.9	1.5	68.1	-	-	-
West Bengal	63.2	45.8	16.4	1.0	62.6	-	-	-
Arunchal Pradesh	50.6	36.6	12.5	1.6	49.2	-	-	-
Assam	69.5	44.8	21.2	3.4	72	-	-	-
Manipur	35.7	30.1	5.1	0.5	36.4	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meghalaya	47.2	32.8	12.6	1.8	56.1	-	-	-
Mizoram	38.6	29.1	8.8	0.7	49.3	-	-	-
Sikkim	60.0	42.1	16.2	1.7	53.1	-	-	-
Tripura	65.1	49.0	14.8	1.3	57.6	-	-	-
Goa	38.0	29.6	7.8	0.6	36.9	-	-	-
Gujarat	55.3	36.2	16.5	2.6	60.8	-	-	-
Maharashtra	48.4	32.8	13.9	1.7	57.8	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	62.9	39.0	20.6	3.3	56.4	-	-	-
Karnataka	51.5	34.4	15.1	2.0	59.5	-	-	-
Kerala	32.8	25.8	6.5	0.5	33.1	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	53.2	37.4	13.6	2.2	53.3	-	-	-

Note: The Hemoglobin levels are adjusted for altitude of the enumeration area and for smoking when calculating the degree of anemia.

#### **Carbon Emission Tax on Aircrafts**

1231. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
 KHAGTAONKAR:  
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Union proposes to levy carbon emission taxes on aircrafts using its airspace;

(b) if so, whether the Government has set up a Committee of Secretaries (CoS) to counter the plans of the European Union;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of Indian Aviation industry and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (f) Yes, Madam. The Committee of Secretaries (COS) deliberated on the proposal of European Union (EU) to unilaterally levy Carbon Emission Tax on aircrafts using their air space and in its first meeting held on 29th July, 2011 it, *inter alia*, recommended convening of a meeting of Non-EU International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Council Members and other Non-EU Member States for formulating an action plan to counter the European Union Emission Trading System (EU-ETS). An International Meeting at New Delhi was held on 29-30th September, 2011 attended by 25 countries wherein a Delhi Declaration was adopted. As a follow up to this Declaration, another meeting was held in Moscow on 21-22nd February, 2012 culminating in adoption of Moscow Declaration. These Declarations adopted a series of counter measures which could be invoked. Based on these declarations, the second COS meeting held on 29th March, 2012, recommended that the Indian carriers should not participate in EU-ETS. Accordingly, the Indian carriers were formally prohibited from participating in the EU-ETS.

#### **Scheme of Large Revenue Generating Projects**

1232. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:  
 SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Government assists public-private partnership for development of tourism through the Scheme of Large Revenue Generating Projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the type of projects sanctioned under the scheme and funds allocated/ released thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the present status of the sanctioned projects, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the scheme has been contemplated for benefitting only for higher class and not for general public; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism has a scheme of Assistance for Large Revenue Generating (LRG) Projects for development of tourism

infrastructure, in order to bring in private sector, corporate and institutional resources as well as techno-managerial efficiency. The projects admissible under this scheme should be of tourist's attraction or used by tourists to generate revenue through levy of fee or user charges on the visitors.

Some of the important items which are covered under this scheme are: Tourist trains, Cruise vessels, Cruise Terminals, Convention Centres, Golf Courses, Health and Rejuvenation facilities and last mile connectivity to tourist destinations, etc.

The subsidy under the scheme has a cap of Rs. 50 crore subject to a maximum of 25% of total project cost or 50% of equity contribution of the promoters, whichever is lower. Project sanctioned in this scheme so far are mainly luxury tourist trains, ropeways, development of golf courses, etc. The number of projects, including LRG Projects and amount sanctioned during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Number of projects\* and amount sanctioned\* during the last three years, upto 31st March, 2012.*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Grand Total	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	37.29	10	20.38	12	50.77	35	108.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	36.54	13	32.26	11	30.68	38	99.48
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	7	22.76	4	23.55	5	11.08	16	57.39
5.	Bihar	3	6.99	1	3.6	0	0	4	10.59
6.	Chandigarh	5	11.51	5	11.04	2	0.25	12	22.8
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	4	20.95	1	0.35	5	21.3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	9	44.91	5	9.75	4	2.72	18	57.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Goa	2	17	3	12.78	1	4.98	6	34.76
12.	Gujarat	1	7.33	1	0.14	3	51.75	5	59.22
13.	Haryana	6	12.37	6	27.41	6	0.8	18	40.58
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6	23.95	12	34.98	5	0.47	23	59.4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	31	49.75	20	56.17	33	171.23	84	277.15
16.	Jharkhand	3	0.25	5	7.56	6	48.15	14	55.96
17.	Kerala	7	12.98	3	42.87	7	23.76	17	79.61
18.	Karnataka	13	42.42	2	8.59	6	21.95	21	72.96
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Maharashtra	2	5.01	3	11.3	8	82.76	13	99.07
21.	Manipur	9	27.14	8	39.4	5	30.73	22	97.27
22.	Meghalaya	7	14.73	9	22.53	3	0.5	19	37.76
23.	Mizoram	7	24.06	9	11.51	7	13.91	23	49.48
24.	Madhya Pradesh	11	60.99	13	30.85	8	40.43	32	132.27
25.	Nagaland	13	24.6	10	29.1	19	65.45	42	119.15
26.	Odisha	9	23.69	6	20.29	6	11.95	21	55.93
27.	Puducherry	3	5.57	3	50.26	4	0.3	10	56.13
28.	Punjab	3	9.48	4	11.91	2	4.39	9	25.78
29.	Rajasthan	7	19.74	7	31.32	3	14.5	17	65.56
30.	Sikkim	19	42.36	14	23.48	8	25.15	41	90.99
31.	Tamil Nadu	10	16.28	6	60	6	20.75	22	97.03
32.	Tripura	13	20.67	12	40.73	6	15.44	31	76.84
33.	Uttar Pradesh	6	21.9	14	27.85	11	51	31	100.75
34.	Uttarakhand	1	0.55	8	29.78	14	102.66	23	132.99
35.	West Bengal	7	28.37	8	22.02	11	28.8	26	79.19
Grand Total		247	671.19	228	774.36	223	927.66	698	2373.21

\*Includes Projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Rural Tourism (A&RT).

**Fake Pilot Licences**

1233. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:  
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:  
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of pilots apprehended so far with fake licences/for submitting fake mark-sheet to obtain licences;

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against such pilots;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the authenticity of commercial pilot licences issued by domestic as well as foreign institutes/organisations;

(d) whether several important documents pertaining to the investigations into commercial pilot license examination are reported to have gone missing from the DGCA office;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the officials of DGCA involved in the issuance of such fake pilot licenses; and

(f) the measures taken to check recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) As per information submitted by Delhi Police, the list of apprehended pilots is enclosed at Statement-I.

(b) The action taken report for such pilots is enclosed at Statement-II.

(c) All the licences issued by Foreign countries are verified from the regulatory authorities of concerned contracting state.

The results of pilot licence written examination is verified from the master folder provided by Central Examination Organization and educational qualifications from concerned Board/University.

(d) All files which are required for investigation by Delhi Police have been handed over to Delhi Police except in case Mr. Param Prakash and Mr. Saif Mishab.

(e) As a result of investigation by crime branch of Delhi Police, 03 officers of DGCA were arrested for their involvement in the scam. All three have been suspended from the services of DGCA.

(f) As part of the reorganization of training and licencing sections new compactors have been installed.

**Statement I****1. Detail of Pilots arrested in the Fake Pilot Case**

Sl.No.	Name of Pilot	Detail of Case	Date of arrest	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Parminder Kaur Gulati	FIR No. 56/11 U/S 420/467/466/47 1/120b IPC PS Crime Branch	08.03.2011	On Bail
2.	Jitender Krishan Varma	-do-	12.03.2011	On Bail
3.	Meenakshi Singhal	-do-	13.04.2011	On Bail
4.	Pradeep Tyagi	-do-	24.03.2011	On Bail
5.	Swarn Singh Talwar	-do-	19.04.2011	On Bail
6.	Deepak Daulat Asadkar	-do-	02/09.2011	On Bail (as agent)

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Abhishek Kaushik	FIR No. 86/11 U/S 420/467/466/47 1/120b IPC PS Chime Branch	01.04.2011	On Bail
8.	Hiren Nagar	-do-	04.04.2011	On Bail
9.	Saif Misbah	-do-	14.04.2011	On Bail
10.	Param Prakash	-do-	28.04.2011	On Bail
11.	Anirban Sangrahi	-do-	02.05.2011	On Bail
12.	Gourav Jain	-do-	09.08.2011	On Bail
13.	Saurabh Lokhande	FIR No. 125/11 U/S 420/467/466/47 1/120b IPC PS Crime Branch	24.05.2011	On Bail
14.	Patel Jigesh Ghanshyam Bhi	-do-	02.08.2011	On Bail
15.	Rohit Kapoor	-do-	11.05.2011	On Bail
16.	Manoj Dhaka	-do-		On Bail (Worked as agent)
17.	Anirudh Deshpande	Fir No. 262/11 U/S 420/467/466/47 1/120b IPC PS Crime Branch	21.11.2011	On Bail

**2. The Following pilots who had submitted forged mark sheet, have not been arrested yet as they are absconding.**

1.	Bhupinder Singh	FIR No. 56/11 U/S 420/467/466/47 1/120b IPC PS Crime Branch	Not Arrested	(absconding)
2.	Syed Habib Ali	-do-	Not Arrested	(absconding)

**Statement II**

*Airline Transport Pilot Licence (ATPL) of 06 pilots and Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL) of 11 pilots have been suspended by this office on the basis of fake CEO mark Sheet submitted by these pilots issue of licence. Case of these pilots have been registered with Delhi Police Crime Branch*

**(A) Following is the list of Pilots who submitted fake CEO marks sheet for issue of ATPL**

SI.No.	Name	Licence	Date of Issue	Date of Suspension of Licence
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Capt. Parminder Kaur Gulati	ALTP-3946	16.11.2009	28.02.2011
2.	Capt. Meenakshi Singhal	ALTP-3997	21.12.2009	07.03.2011

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Capt. Swarn Singh Talwar	ALTP-4275	10.07.2010	07.03.2011
4.	Capt. J.K. Verma	ALTP-4255	17.09.2010	12.03.2011
5.	Capt. Habeeb Ali	ALTP-4397	20.10.2010	17.03.2011
6.	Capt. Bupinder Singh	ALTP-4327	30.08.2010	24.03.2011

**(B) Following is the list of Pilots who submitted fake CEO marks Sheet for issue of CPL**

Sl.No.	Name	Licence	Date of Issue	Date of Suspension of Licence
1.	Capt. Pradeep Kumar Tyagi	CPL-9904	18.06.2010	24.03.2011
2.	Capt. Gourav Jain	CPL-9896	17.06.2010	28.03.2011
3.	Capt. Abhishek Kaushik	CPL-8935	19.11.2009	30.03.2011
4.	Capt. Param Prakash	CPL-8020	05.05.2009	11.04.2011
5.	Capt. Saif Misbah	CPL-8047	13.05.2009	11.04.2011
6.	Capt. Anirban Sangrahi	CPL-8120	Approved on 27.05.2009	CPL Ab initio void on 03.11.2011
7.	Capt. Hiren M Nagar	CPL-7734	04.03.2009	13.04.2011
8.	Capt. Jigesh G. Bhi Patel	CPL-6874	05.09.2008	09.05.2011
9.	Capt. Saurabh P. Lokhande	CPL-6684	27.08.2008	09.05.2011
10.	Capt. Rohit Kapoor	CPL-not issued	Debarred from obtaining CPL till further orders on 09.05.2011	
11.	Capt. Anirudh K Deshpande	CPL-not issued	Debarred from obtaining CPL till further order on 14.09.2011	

**Decline in Sex Ratio**

1234. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:  
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:  
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:  
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:  
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN:  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:  
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:  
SHRI N. CHALUVARAYA SWAMY:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether as per 2011 Census female sex ratio is on the decline in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with male and female ratio in rural and urban areas during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of cases of female foeticides reported in various States and the number of clinics and doctors punished under the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 for the said act during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken/proposed certain measures including review of the ongoing schemes and amendments in the PC&PNDT Act, 1994 to improve the sex ratio in the country particularly in those States wherein the sex-ratio is declining sharply; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated and released in this regard during the said period, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No Madam.

(b) In light of (a) above, question does not arise.

(c) As per the National Crime Record Bureau, a total of 123,111 and 132 cases of foeticide have been reported in various States in 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively as per details at Statement-I.

A total 465 cases have been filed against violations under the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 and 30 persons have been convicted under the law during the last three years. State-wise details are at Statements-II & III respectively.

(d) The recent initiatives undertaken by Government of India to strengthen effective implementation of the Act include the following:

- Amendment to Rule 11 (2) of the PC & PNDT Rules, 1996 to provide for confiscation of unregistered machines and further punishment under the Act
- Amendment to regulate the use of portable ultrasound equipment and services offered by mobile genetic clinics.
- Amendment to allow the doctors to be registered with a maximum of two USG clinic/centers within a district only.
- Amendment to Rule 5(1) of the PC&PNDT Rules, 1996 regarding enhancement in Registration fee for bodies under PC&PNDT Act.
- Amendment to Rule 13 of the PNDT Rules, 1996 with regard to mandating every Genetic Counseling Centre, Genetic Laboratory, Genetic

Clinic, Ultrasound Clinic and Imaging Centre to intimate every change of employee, place, address and equipment installed, to the Appropriate Authority 30 days in advance of the expected date of such change, and seek issuance of a new certificate.

- A Ministerial meeting was held under the Chairpersonship of Hon. HFM with Health Ministers of States on 28th September, 2011 at New Delhi to focus sharply on those areas where child sex ratio is skewed against the girl child.
- 17 states with the most skewed child sex ratio have been identified for concerted attention. A meeting of Health Secretaries of these States was first convened on 20th April 2011, followed by several review meetings.
- Inspections by the National Inspection and Monitoring Committee have been scaled up. NIMC has been reconstituted and apart from inspections further empowered to oversee follow-up action by Appropriate Authorities against organizations found guilty of violations under the Act during inspections.
- Operational guidelines for Grant in Aid to Non-Governmental Organizations have been revised to ensure targeted use of resources for awareness generation of the Act.
- States have been asked to take advantage of funding available under NRHM for strengthening infrastructure and augmentation of human resources required for effective implementation of the PC & PNDT Act.
- States have been advised to focus on districts/ blocks/villages with low Child Sex Ratio to ascertain the causes, plan appropriate BCC campaigns and effectively implement provisions of the PC & PNDT Act.

(e) Funds are released to the States based on needs reflected by them in their State PIPs for undertaking activities that include IEC/BCC activities against gender discrimination & about provisions of PC&PNDT Act) and support for dedicated PNDT cells etc. State-wise details of funds allocated for the above state activities to States/ UTs during the last three years are at Statement-IV.

**Statement I***Cases Registered under Foeticide in States/UTs during 2009-2011*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	1	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	5	0	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	7	9	21
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	3	10	0
8.	Haryana	3	2	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	1
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	1
12.	Karnataka	7	4	1
13.	Kerala	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	39	18	38
15.	Maharashtra	17	5	12
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	23	15	15
22.	Rajasthan	12	18	13
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	18	12
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	7	5
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total		123	111	132

Source: National Crime Record Bureau

**Statement II***Number of Cases under PC&PNDT Act, 1994 during last three years*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2	2
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Punjab	1	7	26	34
4.	Chandigarh	0	1	1	2
5.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	5	6	12	23
7.	Delhi	2	2	1	5
8.	Rajasthan	12	106	60	178
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0	2	2	4
10.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
11.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
13.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
14.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
15.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
16.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Assam	0	0	0	0
19.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
20.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
21.	Odisha	0	0	20	20
22.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	5	5
23.	Madhya Pradesh	0	11	13	24
24.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
25.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
27.	Maharashtra	9	20	137	166
28.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
29.	Karnataka	0	2	0	2
30.	Goa	0	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
32.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
33.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Total		29	157	279	465

**Statement III***Convictions under PNDT in last three years*

SI.No.	States/UTs	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	0	4	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1
15.	Maharashtra	1	2	11
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	1	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu*	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
Total		4	7	19

**Statement IV***Statement showing allocation and expenditure for PNDT activities for F.Y. 2009-10 to 2011-12*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12			
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation (Program Activities)	Expenditure	Allocation (IEC/BCC)	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>A. High Focus States</b>									
1.	Bihar	150	4.73	145.25	6.58	50	1.7	0.00	0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	27.4	0.2	5	0.1	0	0	27.80	0.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	25	29.91	52.6	49.24	24	15.42	10.00	29.91
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	53.55	28.67	25.5	15.76	9.1	7.87	0.00	0.00
5.	Jharkhand	17	0	18	0	17	16.25	30.00	15.76
6.	Madhya Pradesh	87	30.39	128.24	122.82	190.52	78.75	160.25	0.00
7.	Odisha	0	0	21	1.91	13.4	0.51	0.00	0.00
8.	Rajasthan	113.68	113.68	143.26	117.6	185.25	124.3	200.00	185.63
9.	Uttar Pradesh	210.2	141.06	50.53	38.96	47.35	12.92	0.00	37.57
10.	Uttarakhand	16	15.83	16	11.2	0	0	35.00	11.45
	Sub Total	699.83	364.47	605.38	364.17	536.62	257.72	463.05	280.32
<b>B. NE States</b>									
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	1.54	0	1.42	9	5.61	0.00	0.00
12.	Assam	8.22	8.22	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
13.	Manipur	15	7.36	8.79	0.12	13.29	4.45	1.80	0.88
14.	Meghalaya	4.24	0	4.7	0.17	0.9	0	0.00	0.00
15.	Mizoram	1	1	1.4	1.4	2.4	2.4	0.00	0.00
16.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	21.64	16.04	0.00	5.10
17.	Sikkim	5.43	3.81	1.85	1.35	2	7.99	1.70	1.30
18.	Tripura	7	0.99	2.47	2.14	2.64	7	24.40	11.33
	Sub Total	54.89	22.92	19.21	6.6	51.87	43.49	27.90	18.61
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>									
19.	Andhra Pradesh	10	8.81	25	2.05	0	14.09	0.00	0.00
20.	Goa	25	5.22	15	6.52	0	1.43	8.00	3.02
21.	Gujarat	76.45	51.48	72.7	51.58	66.85	37.08	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
22.	Haryana	30.76	18.97	53.1	21.51	90.16	40.99	21.00	6.21
23.	Karnataka	104.78	32.09	187.5	32.17	31.4	11.69	100.00	21.07
24.	Kerala	0	0	14.7	8.23	0	0	0.00	1.45
25.	Maharashtra	59.7	35.5	645.44	98.74	184.4	139.16	0.00	0.00
26.	Punjab	62.8	137.08	95.04	81.53	295.28	2.88	93.75	0.00
27.	Tamil Nadu	38.5	0	128.52	0	0	0	0.00	0.95
28.	West Bengal	50	41.29	182	43.3	65.6	22.04	38.40	40.01
	Sub Total	457.99	330.44	1419	345.63	733.69	269.36	261.15	72.71
<b>D. Small States/UTs</b>									
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.09	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	3.74	1.95	3.12	3.03	13.19	12.55	1.35	0.31
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.4	0.36	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.3	0.00	1.09
32.	Daman	3	2.53	3	1.93	5	2.15	0.00	0.60
33.	Delhi	15.8	6.26	25.75	8.16	65.23	8.9	40.42	15.86
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0.55	2	2.16	2	0	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	1.85	0.7	2	1.9	2	2.02	0.00	0.00
	Sub Total	25.79	12.35	36.27	17.58	89.02	27.01	41.77	17.86
	Grand Total	1238.5	730.18	2079.86	733.98	1411.2	597.58	793.87	389.50

**Gas-Based Power Generation**

1235. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of gas-based power generating stations along with the requirement and supply of gas to various power projects in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the State-wise details of number of gas-based power projects affected due to short supply of gas along with the steps being taken by the Government to allocate more gas for gas-based power projects in the country;

(c) the quantum of indigenous natural gas available

and the quantum of long term contracted RLNG available for power generation in the country, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has allocated gas on firm basis for the upcoming gas-based power projects i.e. GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited and GSEG expansion projects in Gujarat;

(e) if so, whether the State Government of Gujarat/GUVNL has requested the Union Government for additional allocation of gas for meeting the shortage of gas in these projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Details of capacity of gas based power generating station, gas requirement

and supply of gas to different power stations in the country during last 3 years *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year *i.e.* April-June 2012, is at Statements-I, II, III and IV respectively.

(b) Station-wise details of generation loss due to short supply of gas as reported by power utilities for the last 3 years *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current year *i.e.* April-June 2012, is enclosed at Statements-I, II, III and IV respectively.

Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to augment gas supplies and bridge the gap between supply and demand for the domestic market is as under:

- (i) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MOP&NG) is taking necessary steps to augment production of natural gas from the gas fields/wells.
- (ii) MOP&NG is taking necessary steps to increase availability of gas from domestic sources by awarding gas blocks for Exploration & Production (E&P) activities in various sedimentary basins of the country under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).

(iii) MOP&NG is encouraging import of gas in the form of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and also making efforts for import of gas through international pipeline projects.

(c) The quantum of indigenous natural gas (including long term contracted RLNG) available/consumed by power projects in the country during year 2011-12 was 56.37 MMSCMD. The project-wise/State-wise details are given in Statement-III.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. State Government of Gujarat/GUVNL has requested the Union Government for allocation of gas for the upcoming gas-based power Projects *i.e.* GSPC Pipavav Power Company Limited and GSEG expansion Projects in Gujarat. The proposal for allocation of gas to the recommended projects including the aforesaid projects of Gujarat was placed before Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) in its meeting held on 24.02.2012. However, no allocation could be made to any of the projects due to non-availability of KG D6 gas as indicated by MOP&NG.

### Statement I

For the year 2009-2010

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station	Installed Capacity <sup>6</sup> (MW)	Located in the State	Gen (MUs)	Gas* Requirement at 90% PLF (MMSCMD)	Gas Allotted (MMSCMD)	Avg. Gas Supplied/ Consumed+ (MMSCMD)	Alternate fuel used (KL)		Gen Loss due to short supply of Gas as reported (MUs)	Remarks
								Naphtha	HSD		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>											
1.	Faridabad CCPP	431.59	Haryana	3211.95	2.07	2	603.63	64171.93	868	0	
2.	Anta CCPP	419.33	Rajasthan	3001.76	2.01	1.76	637.86	26446.48	0	0	
3.	Auraiya CCPP	663.36	Uttar Pradesh	4528.39	3.18	2.56	934.35	119186	0	10.58	
4.	Dadri CCPP	829.78	Uttar Pradesh	5606.63	3.98	2.81	1023.12	0	178707.44	0	
	Sub Total (NR)	2344.06		16348.73	11.24	9.13	3198.96	209804.41	179575.44	10.58	
5.	Gandhar CCPP	657.39	Gujarat	4487.83	3.12	2.99	940.43	0	0	1.95	
6.	Kawas CCPP	656.2	Gujarat	4327.23	3.15	2.87	924.01	8095	0	0	
7.	Ratnagiri CCPP I	740	Maharashtra	2504.97	3.55	1.5	488.21	0	0	0	
8.	Ratnagiri CCPP II	740	Maharashtra	3340.21	3.55	1.5	651	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Ratnagiri CCPP III	740	Maharashtra	2445.37	3.56	1.5	476.6	0	0	0	
	Sub Total (WR)	3533.59		17105.61	16.93	10.36	3480.25	8095	0	1.95	
10.	Kathalguri CCPP	291	Assam	1744.14	1.4	1.4	483.46	0	0	108.3	
11.	Agartala GT	84	Tripura	662.71	0.58	0.75	271.63	0	0	0	
	Sub Total (NER)	375		2406.85	1.98	2.15	755.09	0	0	108.3	
	Total (CS)	6252.65		35861.19	30.15	21.64	7434.3	217899.41	179575.44	120.83	
<b>STATE SECTOR</b>											
12.	I.P. CCPP	270	Delhi	1498.84	1.3	1.17	407.77	0	14231.94	0	
13.	Pragati CCPP	330.4	Delhi	2453	1.59	1.5	526.16	0	0	0	
14.	Dholpur CCPP	330	Rajasthan	2424.77	1.58	1.46	493.74	0	0	69.12	
15.	Ramgarh CCPP	113.8	Rajasthan	352.92	1.18	0.75	213.63	0	90.93	0	
	Sub Total (NR)	1044.2		6729.53	5.65	4.88	1641.3	0	14322.87	69.12	
16.	Dhuvaran CCPP	218.62	Gujarat	1358	1.05	0.86	269.72	0	0	22.98	
17.	Hazira CCPP	156.1	Gujarat	1111.81	0.75	0.8	244.82	0	0	0	
18.	Utran CCPP	518	Gujarat	1944.22	2.49	2.01	426.15	0	0	0	
19.	Uran CCPP	912	Maharashtra	5109.34	4.38	3.3	1203.78	0	0	1653.57	
	Sub Total (WR)	1804.72		9523.37	8.67	6.97	2144.47	0	0	1676.55	
20.	Karaikal CCPP	32.5	Puducherry	227.25	0.16	0.17	58.42	0	0	24.6	
21.	Kovikalpal CCPP	107	Tamil Nadu	534.06	0.51	0.29	103.49	0	0	267.9	
22.	Kuttalam CCPP	100	Tamil Nadu	646.26	0.48	0.35	127.28	0	0	56	
23.	Narimanam GPS	10	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Power station is not operating.
24.	Valuthur CCPP	186.2	Tamil Nadu	1064.64	0.89	0.66	223.46	43.49	0	158	
	Sub Total (SR)	435.7		2472.21	2.04	1.47	512.65	43.49	0	506.5	
25.	Lakwa GT	120	Assam	762.51	0.84	0.94	316.96	0	0	56.28	
26.	Namrup CCPP	95	Assam	510.82	0.43	0.4	213	0	0	11	
27.	Namrup ST	24	Assam	35.41	0.14	0.26	19	0	0	2.4	
28.	Baramura GT	37.5	Tripura	177.32	0.26	0.2	73.73	0	0	0	
29.	Rokhia GT	90	Tripura	442.47	0.63	0.6	201.69	0	0	0	
	Sub Total (NER)	366.5		1928.53	2.3	2.4	824.38	0	0	69.68	
	Total (SS)	3651.12		20653.64	18.66	15.72	5122.8	43.49	14322.87	2321.85	
<b>PVT SECTOR</b>											
30	Vatwa Ccpp	100	Gujarat	798.05	0.48	0.48	174.73	0	0	0	
31	Trombay Ccpp	180	Maharashtra	1414.61	0.86	0.85	309.2	0	0	130.08	
	Sub Total (WR)	280		2212.66	1.34	1.33	483.93	0	0	130.08	
	Total (Pvt S)	280		2212.66	1.34	1.33	483.93	0	0	130.08	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>PVT IPP SECTOR</b>											
32	Baroda Ccpp	160	Gujarat	1064.39	0.77	0.63	230.89	0	0	1.42	
33	Essar Ccpp	515	Gujarat	1714.97	2.47	1.68	614.7	0	4.2	0	
34	Peguthan Ccpp	655	Gujarat	4593.82	3.14	2.67	926.66	7.46	0	0	Naptha is mainly used for testing purposed during outage.
35.	Sugen Ccpp	1147.5	Gujarat	6630.26	5.51	4.06	1188.59	0	0	0	
	Sub Total (WR)	2477.5		14003.44	11.89	9.04	2960.84	7.46	4.2	1.42	
36.	Gautami Ccpp	464	Andhra Pradesh	3078.89	2.23	1.86	676.26	0	0	0	
37.	Godavari Ccpp	208	Andhra Pradesh	1553.13	1	0.91	330.75	12723.5	0	16.11	
38.	Jegurupadu Ccpp	455.4	Andhra Pradesh	3348.39	2.19	2.11	714.71	13407.59	0	18.27	
39.	Konaseema Ccpp	280	Andhra Pradesh	867.65	1.95	1.75	297.14	0	0	0	
40.	Kondapalli Extn Ccpp	233	Andhra Pradesh	389.12	1.62	1.75	434.35	0	0	0	GT (233 MW) Commissioned on 5.12.2009
41.	Kondapalli Ccpp	350	Andhra Pradesh	2749.85	1.68	1.75	507.94	59935.13	302.02	292.43	
42.	Peddapuram Ccpp	220	Andhra Pradesh	1525.02	1.06	0.86	315.21	19130.97	55.42	105.8	
43.	Vemagiri Ccpp	370	Andhra Pradesh	3000.18	1.78	1.56	568.41	0	0	98.08	
44.	Karuppur Ccpp	119.8	Tamil Nadu	676.97	0.58	0.5	139.13	0	0	0	
45.	P.nallur Ccpp	330.5	Tamil Nadu	2258.34	1.59	0.37	133.91	348072.97	291	0	
46.	Valantary Ccpp	52.8	Tamil Nadu	338.63	0.25	0.24	86.3	0	0	61.74	
	Sub Total (SR)	3083.5		19786.17	15.93	13.66	4204.11	453270.16	648.44	592.43	
47.	DLF Assam GT	24.5	Assam	0	0.12	0.17	35.39	0	0	70.82	
	Sub Total (NER)	24.5		0	0.12	0.17	35.39	0	0	70.82	
	Total (Pvt IPP S)	5585.5		33789.61	27.94	22.87	7200.34	453277.62	652.64	664.67	
	Grand Total	15769.27		92517.1	78.09	61.56	20241.37	671220.52	194550.95	3237.43	

Installed capacity is as on last day of the year.

Normative gas requirement at 90% PLF taking GCV of gas=9000k.Cal/SCM (except for Ramgarh CCGT for which GCV is 4150 kCal/SCM), station

heat rate - 2900 k.Cal/kWh for open cycle and 2000 k.Cal/kWh for combined cycle and is as on last day of the year.

MUs - Million Units

MMSCMD - Million Standard Cubic Meters per Day

KL - Kilo Litre

HSD - High Speed Diesel

**Statement II***Annual report on fuel supply/consumption for gas based power stations in the country*

For the year 2010-2011

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station	Installed Capacity® (MW)	Located in the State	Gen (MUs)	Gas* Requirement at 90% PLF (MMSCMD)	Gas Allotted (MMSC MD)	Avg. Gas Supplied/ Consumed+ (MMSCMD)	Alternate fuel used (KL)		Gen Loss due to short supply of Gas as reported (MUs)	Remarks
								Naphtha	HSD		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>											
1.	Faridabad CCPP	431.59	Haryana	3155.40	2.07	1.95	1.80	1606.46	136.00	0.22	
2.	Anta CCPP	419.33	Rajasthan	2487.90	2.01	1.60	1.51	1203.54	0.00	0.00	
3.	Auraiya CCPP	663.36	Uttar Pradesh	4369.34	3.18	2.79	2.72	4536.07	0.00	0.80	
4.	Dadri CCPP	829.78	Uttar Pradesh	5399.88	3.98	3.20	3.14	0.00	8441.98	0.00	
	Sub Total (NR)	2344.06		15412.52	11.24	9.54	9.17	7346.07	8577.98	1.02	
5.	Gandhar CCPP	657.39	Gujarat	4058.06	3.16	3.02	2.31	0.00	0.00	10.58	
6.	Kawas CCPP	656.20	Gujarat	3882.14	3.15	2.29	2.29	917.20	80.28	0.00	
7.	Ratnagiri CCPP I	740.00	Maharashtra	4148.41	3.55	2.35	2.09	0.00	0.00	149.08	
8.	Ratnagiri CCPP II	740.00	Maharashtra	3135.84	3.55	2.35	2.09	0.00	0.00	149.08	
9.	Ratnagiri CCPP III	740.00	Maharashtra	4592.60	3.56	2.34	2.10	0.00	0.00	149.08	
	Sub Total (WR)	3533.59		19817.05	16.97	12.35	10.88	917.20	80.28	457.82	
10.	Kathalguri Ccpp	291.00	Assam	1833.87	1.40	1.40	1.44	0.00	0.00	129.46	
11.	Agartala GT	84.00	Tripura	644.10	0.58	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total (NER)	375.00		2477.97	1.98	2.12	2.16	0.00	0.00	129.46	
	Total (CS)	6252.65		37707.54	30.19	24.01	22.21	8263.27	8658.26	588.30	
<b>STATE SECTOR</b>											
12.	I.P. CCPP	270.00	Delhi	1368.32	1.30	1.34	1.02	0.00	19.10	0.00	
13.	Pragati CCGT-III <sup>§</sup>	500.00	Delhi	6.09	2.40	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	Signing of contract with RIL in process. Spot Gas from GAIL is arranged for commissioning/testing.
14.	Pragati CCPP	330.40	Delhi	2335.78	1.59	1.54	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	
15.	Dholpur CCPP	330.00	Rajasthan	1994.87	1.58	1.28	1.13	0.00	0.00	217.76	
16.	Ramgarh CCPP	113.80	Rajasthan	301.13	1.18	0.90	0.50	0.00	204.83	0.00	
	Sub Total (NR)	1544.20		6006.19	8.05	5.06	4.08	0.00	223.93	217.76	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17.	Dhuvaran CCPP	218.62	Gujarat	891.38	1.05	1.18	0.94	0.00	0.00	3.37	
18.	Hazira CCPP	156.10	Gujarat	1022.81	0.75	0.78	0.63	0.00	0.00	6.59	
19.	Utran CCPP	518.00	Gujarat	2947.22	2.49	1.53	1.53	0.00	0.00	32.94	
20.	Uran CCPP	672.00	Maharashtra	5587.39	3.23	4.83	3.45	0.00	0.00	1107.44	
	Sub Total (WR)	1564.72		10448.80	7.52	8.32	6.55	0.00	0.00	1150.34	
21.	Karaikal CCPP	32.50	Puducherry	195.45	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	18.57	
22.	Kovikalpal CCPP	107.00	Tamil Nadu	663.76	0.51	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	272.42	
23.	Kuttalam CCPP	100.00	Tamil Nadu	172.58	0.48	0.45	0.09	0.00	0.00	49.00	Plant is under long planned shut down from 18.7.2010. Generation loss reported is from 1.4.2010 to 17.7.2010.
24.	Narimanam CCPP	10.00	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	Power plant is not in Operation.
25.	Valuthur CCPP	186.20	Tamil Nadu	547.67	0.89	0.34	0.31	43.49	0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total (SR)	435.70		1579.46	2.04	1.27	0.88	43.49	0.00	339.99	
26.	Lakwa GT	120.00	Assam	766.25	0.84	0.90	0.89	0.00	0.00	24.78	
27.	Namrup CCPP	95.00	Assam	508.73	0.43	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	21.46	
28.	Namrup ST	24.00	Assam	21.08	0.14	0.16	0.11	0.00	0.00	6.00	
29.	Baramura GT#	58.50	Tripura	225.82	0.41	0.40	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	
30.	Rokhia Gt	90.00	Tripura	443.50	0.63	0.58	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total (NER)	387.50		1965.38	2.45	2.54	2.44	0.00	0.00	52.24	
	Total (SS)	3932.12		19999.83	20.06	17.19	13.95	43.49	223.93	1760.33	
<b>PVT SECTOR</b>											
31.	Vatwa CCPP	100.00	Gujarat	670.53	0.48	0.31	0.41	0.00	0.00	145.63	
32.	Trombay CCPP	180.00	Maharashtra	1568.79	0.86	0.87	0.90	0.00	0.00	79.06	
	Sub Total (WR)	280.00		2239.32	1.34	1.18	1.31	0.00	0.00	224.69	
	Total (Pvt S)	280.00		2239.32	1.34	1.18	1.31	0.00	0.00	224.69	
<b>PVT IPP SECTOR</b>											
33.	Rithala CCPP**	71.50	Delhi	88.80	0.50	0.40	0.10	0.00	0.00	31.68	Both the units (2x35.75 MW GT) are under trial run.
	Sub Total (NR)	71.50		88.80	0.50	0.40	0.10	0.00	0.00	31.68	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
34.	Baroda CCPP	160.00	Gujarat	843.55	0.77	0.47	0.52	0.00	0.00	23.13	
35.	ESSAR CCPP	515.00	Gujarat	1443.70	2.47	1.68	1.68	0.00	4.20	0.00	Allocation of Gas is for 300 MW capacity only.
36.	Peguthan CCPP	655.00	Gujarat	3667.45	3.14	2.11	2.06	2850.00	16.75	0.00	
37.	Sugen CCPP	1147.50	Gujarat	8216.99	5.51	4.65	4.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total (WR)	2477.50		14171.69	11.89	8.91	8.49	2850.00	20.95	23.13	
38.	Gautami CCPP	464.00	Andhra Pradesh	3331.07	2.23	1.76	1.82	0.00	0.00	304.38	
39.	Gmr Energy Ltd., Kakinada	220.00	Andhra Pradesh	960.49	1.06	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	31.94	
40.	Godavari CCPP	208.00	Andhra Pradesh	1464.36	1.00	0.87	0.87	381.81	0.00	202.12	
41.	Jegurupadu CCPP	455.40	Andhra Pradesh	3094.23	2.19	2.01	1.79	0.00	0.00	406.40	Generation loss is due to restriction in Gas supply by RIL.
42.	Konaseema CCPP <sup>§</sup>	445.00	Andhra Pradesh	2350.49	2.14	1.78	1.60	0.00	0.00	1319.10	
43.	Kondapalli Extn. CCPP	366.00	Andhra Pradesh	2043.68	1.76	1.26	1.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	
44.	Kondapalli CCPP***	350.00	Andhra Pradesh	2133.77	1.68	1.75	1.27	0.00	0.00	641.37	Generation loss is due to short supply of Gas by GAIL.
45.	Peddapuram CCPP	220.00	Andhra Pradesh	1427.37	1.06	0.84	0.84	0.00	0.00	290.69	
46.	Vemagiri CCPP	370.00	Andhra Pradesh	2815.56	1.78	1.44	1.44	0.00	0.00	450.20	
47.	Karuppur CCPP	119.80	Tamil Nadu	820.38	0.58	0.50	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	
48.	P. Nallur CCPP	330.50	Tamil Nadu	2494.06	1.59	0.97	0.97	142562.16	30.00	0.00	
49.	Valantary CCPP	52.80	Tamil Nadu	370.17	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.00	0.00	12.25	
	Sub Total (SR)	3601.50		23305.63	17.32	14.01	13.18	142943.97	30.00	3658.45	
50.	DLF Assam GT	24.50	Assam	67.42	0.12	0.17	0.07	0.00	0.00	108.09	
	Sub Total (NER)	24.50		67.42	0.12	0.17	0.07	0.00	0.00	108.09	
	Total (Pvt IPP S)	6175.00		37633.54	29.83	23.49	21.84	145793.97	50.95	3821.35	
	Grand Total	16639.77		97580.23	81.42	65.87	59.31	154100.73	8933.14	6394.67	

® Installed Capacity is as on last day of the month

\* Normative gas requirement at 90% PLF taking GCV of gas 9000k.Cal/SCM (except for Ramgarh CCGT for which GCV is 4150 kCal/SCM), station heat rate 2900 k.Cal/kWh for open cycle and 2000 k.Cal/kWh for combined cycle.

+ Including R-LNG.

§ Pragati III GT-1 (250 MW) commissioned on 24.10.2010 and GT-2 (250 MW) commissioned on 17.2.2011.

# Baramura GT (21 MW) commissioned on 3.8.2010.

& Konaseema CCPP (ST- 165 MW) commissioned on 30.6. 2010.

\*\* Rithala CCPP GT-1 (35.75 MW) commd. on 9.12.2010 and GT-2 (35.75 MW) commd. on 4.10.2010.

\*\*\* Kondapalli CCPP ST(133 MW) commissioned on 18.07.2010.

MUs - Million Units

MMSCMD - Million Standard Cubic Meters per Day

HSD - High Speed Diesel

KL - Kilo Litre

**Statement III***For the year 2011-2012*

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station	Installed Capacity <sup>e</sup> (MW)	Located in the State	Gen (MUs)	Gas* Requirement at 90% PLF (MMSCMD)	Gas Allotted (MMSC MD)	Avg. Gas Supplied/ Consumed+ (MMSCMD)	Alternate fuel used (KL)		Gen Loss due to short supply of Gas as reported (MUs)	Remarks
								Naphtha	HSD		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>											
1.	Faridabad CCPP	431.59	Haryana	3067.72	2.07	1.95	1.80	72.38	15.00	0.00	
2.	Anta CCPP	419.33	Rajasthan	2694.60	2.01	1.82	1.65	883.54	0.00	0.00	
3.	Auraiya CCPP	663.36	Uttar Pradesh	3878.62	3.18	2.63	2.45	262.11	0.00	0.00	
4.	Dadri CCPP	829.78	Uttar Pradesh	5376.07	3.98	3.31	3.06	0.00	2.82	0.00	
	Sub Total (NR)	2344.06		15017.01	11.24	9.71	8.96	1218.03	17.82	0.00	
5.	Gandhar CCPP	657.39	Gujarat	3684.07	3.16	3.09	2.09	0.00	0.00	2.09	
6.	Kawas CCPP	656.20	Gujarat	3638.40	3.15	2.05	2.05	277.53	100.81	0.00	
7.	Ratnagiri CCPP I	740.00	Maharashtra	2950.50	3.55	2.55	1.56	0.00	0.00	714.49	
8.	Ratnagiri CCPP II	740.00	Maharashtra	4846.46	3.55	2.55	2.56	0.00	0.00	593.33	
9.	Ratnagiri CCPP Ili	740.00	Maharashtra	3822.12	3.56	2.56	2.02	0.00	0.00	1661.26	
	Sub Total (WR)	3533.59		18941.55	16.97	12.80	10.28	277.53	100.81	2971.17	
10.	Kathalguri CCPP	291.00	Assam	1765.17	1.40	1.40	1.38	0.00	0.00	194.02	
11.	Agartala GT	84.00	Tripura	666.12	0.58	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total (NER)	375.00		2431.29	1.98	2.15	2.13	0.00	0.00	194.02	
	Total (CS)	6252.65		36389.85	30.19	24.66	21.37	1495.56	118.63	3165.20	
<b>STATE SECTOR</b>											
12.	I.P. CCPP	270.00	Delhi	1243.72	1.30	1.37	0.89	0.00	19.10	0.00	
13.	Pragati CCGT-III	750.00	Delhi	331.38	2.74	1.07	0.29	0.00	0.00	141.14	
14.	Pragati CCPP	330.40	Delhi	2560.05	1.59	1.57	1.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	
15.	Dholpur CCPP	330.00	Rajasthan	2253.77	1.58	1.57	1.36	0.00	0.00	249.42	
16.	Ramgarh CCPP	113.80	Rajasthan	536.79	1.18	0.95	0.81	0.00	22.82	0.00	
	Sub Total (NR)	1794.20		6925.71	8.39	6.53	4.84	0.00	41.92	390.56	
17.	Dhuvaran CCPP	218.62	Gujarat	1008.70	1.05	0.76	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	
18.	Hazira CCPP	156.10	Gujarat	907.62	0.75	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.52	
19.	Utran CCPP	518.00	Gujarat	2987.98	2.49	1.61	1.56	0.00	0.00	21.84	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20.	Uran CCPP	672.00	Maharashtra	4668.78	3.23	4.70	3.50	0.00	0.00	224.45	Less gas allocation from M/s GAIL & M/s RIL.
	Sub Total (WR)	1564.72		9573.08	7.52	7.72	6.27	0.00	0.00	246.81	
21.	Karaikal CCPP	32.50	Puducherry	251.46	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	
22.	Kovikalpal CCPP	107.00	Tamil Nadu	705.75	0.51	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	155.23	
23.	Kuttalam CCPP	100.00	Tamil Nadu	413.29	0.48	0.45	0.22	0.00	0.00	137.00	Daily gas allocation from M/s is insufficient.
24.	Narimanam GPS	10.00	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
25.	Valuthur CCPP	186.20	Tamil Nadu	1114.56	0.89	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total (SR)	435.70		2485.06	2.04	1.68	1.45	0.00	0.00	292.23	
26.	Lakwa GT	120.00	Assam	771.99	0.84	0.95	0.83	0.00	0.00	77.56	
27.	Namrup CCPP	95.00	Assam	565.73	0.43	0.66	0.67	0.00	0.00	27.00	
28.	Namrup ST	24.00	Assam	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
29.	Baramura GT	58.50	Tripura	357.62	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	
30.	Rokhia GT	90.00	Tripura	419.10	0.63	0.58	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Sub Total (NER)	387.50		2114.44	2.45	2.59	2.40	0.00	0.00	104.55	
	Total (SS)	4182.12		21098.29	20.40	18.52	14.96	0.00	41.92	1034.15	
<b>PVT SECTOR</b>											
31.	Vatwa CCPP	100.00	Gujarat	459.26	0.48	0.25	0.28	0.00	0.00	403.16	
32.	Trombay CCPP	180.00	Maharashtra	1567.90	0.86	0.84	0.90	0.00	0.00	29.00	
	Sub Total (WR)	280.00		2027.16	1.34	1.09	1.18	0.00	0.00	432.16	
	Total (Pvt S)	280.00		2027.16	1.34	1.09	1.18	0.00	0.00	432.16	
<b>PVT IPP SECTOR</b>											
33.	Rithala CCPP	108.00	Delhi	241.83	0.52	0.40	0.27	0.00	0.00	141.70	
	Sub Total (NR)	108.00		241.83	0.52	0.40	0.27	0.00	0.00	141.70	
34.	Baroda CCPP	160.00	Gujarat	668.74	0.77	0.36	0.42	0.00	0.00	549.77	
35.	Essar CCPP	515.00	Gujarat	135.89	2.47	1.23	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	
36.	Peguthan CCPP	655.00	Gujarat	3067.07	3.14	1.87	1.80	2386.82	2.05	0.00	
37.	Sugen CCPP	1147.50	Gujarat	7592.16	5.51	4.65	3.87	0.00	0.00	921.96	
	Sub Total (WR)	2477.50		11463.86	11.89	8.11	7.32	2386.82	2.05	1471.73	
38.	Gautami CCPP	464.00	Andhra Pradesh	2898.67	2.23	1.86	1.57	0.00	0.00	960.34	
39.	GMR Energy Ltd., Kakinada	220.00	Andhra Pradesh	1200.03	1.06	0.67	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	
40.	Godavari CCPP	208.00	Andhra Pradesh	1282.46	1.00	0.73	0.73	4165.50	0.00	435.39	Gas shortage from Gas Wells.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
41.	Jegurupadu CCGP	455.40	Andhra Pradesh	2833.49	2.19	2.67	1.58	0.00	0.00	860.97	Non availability of gas-short supply of APM gas and RIL gas.
42.	Konaseema CCGP	445.00	Andhra Pradesh	2266.22	2.14	1.78	1.32	0.00	0.00	488.09	
43.	Kondapalli Extn. CCGP	366.00	Andhra Pradesh	2203.54	1.76	1.23	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	
44.	Kondapalli CCGP	350.00	Andhra Pradesh	2030.94	1.68	1.75	1.18	0.00	0.00	757.77	
45.	Peddapuram CCGP	220.00	Andhra Pradesh	1318.82	1.06	0.76	0.76	0.00	0.00	565.38	
46.	Vemagiri CCGP	370.00	Andhra Pradesh	2066.81	1.78	1.48	1.02	0.00	0.00	409.07	
47.	Karuppur CCGP	119.80	Tamil Nadu	797.10	0.58	0.49	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	
48.	P. Nallur CCGP	330.50	Tamil Nadu	1526.19	1.59	0.37	0.37	177240.54	63.00	0.00	
49.	Valantary CCGP	52.80	Tamil Nadu	377.51	0.25	0.37	0.25	0.00	0.00	9.14	
	Sub Total (SR)	3601.50		20801.78	17.32	14.16	11.21	181406.04	63.00	4486.15	
50.	Dif Assam GT	24.50	Assam	0.00	0.12	0.17	0.06	0.00	0.00	124.76	
	Sub Total (NER)	24.50		0.00	0.12	0.17	0.06	0.00	0.00	124.76	
	Total (Pvt IPP S)	6211.50		32507.47	29.85	22.84	18.86	183792.86	65.05	6224.34	
	Grand Total	16926.27		92022.77	81.78	67.11	56.37	185288.42	225.60	10855.84	

@Installed capacity is as on last day of the year.

\*Normative gas requirement at 90% PLF taking GCV of gas=9000k.Cal/SCM (except for Ramgarh CCGT for which GCV is 4150 kCal/SCM), station heat rate - 2900 k.Cal/kWh for open cycle and 2000 k.Cal/kWh for combined cycle and is as on last day of the year.

MUs - Million Units

MMSCMD - Million Standard Cubic Meters per Day

KL - Kilo Litre

HSD - High Speed Diesel

#### Statement IV

*Month-wise/Station-wise Gas consumed & Generation Loss of gas based power stations for the year 2012-2013 (April to June, 2012)*

Sl. No.	Name of Power Stations	Installed Capacity (MW)	Located in the State	Gas Consumption in MMSCMD				Cumm. Gen Loss (MU)	
				April 2012	May 2012	June 2012	Total	Average gas consumption (MMSCMD)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>									
1.	Faridabad CCGP	431.59	Haryana	1.83	1.83	1.78	5.44	1.36	0
2.	Anta CCGP	419.33	Rajasthan	1.48	1.56	1.68	4.72	1.18	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
3.	Auraiya CCPP	663.36	Uttar Pradesh	1.63	2.27	2.67	6.57	1.64	0
4.	Dadri CCPP	829.78	Uttar Pradesh	3.05	3.19	3.31	9.55	2.39	0
	Sub Total (NR)	2344.1		7.99	8.85	9.44	26.28	6.57	0
5.	Gandhar CCPP	657.39	Gujarat	2.14	2.47	2.12	6.73	1.68	0
6.	Kawas CCPP	656.2	Gujarat	2.24	2.03	1.93	6.2	1.55	0
7.	Ratnagiri CCPP I	740	Maharashtra	0	0	1.05	1.05	0.26	218.09
8.	Ratnagiri CCPP II	740	Maharashtra	2.68	2.36	1.72	6.76	1.69	225.12
9.	Ratnagiri CCPP III	740	Maharashtra	2.68	2.36	1.74	6.78	1.7	236.24
	Sub Total (WR)	3533.6		9.74	9.22	8.56	27.52	6.88	679.45
10.	Kathalguri CCPP	291	Assam	1.34	1.43	1.35	5.47	1.37	42.09
11.	Agartala GT	84	Tripura	0.91	0.78	0.77	3.22	0.81	0
	Sub Total (NER)	375		2.25	2.21	2.12	8.69	2.18	42.09
	Total (CS)	6252.7		19.98	20.28	20.12	62.49	15.63	721.54
<b>STATE SECTOR</b>									
12.	I.P. CCPP	270	Delhi	1.03	1.32	1.21	4.74	1.19	0
13.	Pragati CCGT-III	1000	Delhi	0.72	0.94	0.76	3.4	0.85	11.45
14.	Pragati CCPP	330.4	Delhi	1.49	1.34	1.41	4.24	1.06	0
15.	Dholpur CCPP	330	Rajasthan	1.13	0.78	0.89	2.8	0.7	0
16.	Ramgarh CCPP	113.8	Rajasthan	0.28	0.52	0.8	2.49	0.62	0
	Sub Total (NR)	2044.2		4.65	4.9	5.07	17.67	4.42	11.45
17.	Dhuvaran CCPP	218.62	Gujarat	0.66	0.84	0.51	2.01	0.5	0
18.	Hazira CCPP	156.1	Gujarat	0.54	0.54	0.49	1.57	0.39	2.53
19.	Hazira CCPP Ext.	351	Gujarat		0	0	0	0	0
20.	Utran CCPP	518	Gujarat	1.16	0.59	0.69	2.44	0.61	0
21.	Uran CCPP	672	Maharashtra	3.23	2.71	2.71	8.65	2.16	178.42
	Sub Total (WR)	1915.7		5.59	4.68	4.4	14.67	3.66	180.95
22.	Karaikal CCPP	32.5	Puducherry	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.57	0.14	0
23.	Kovikalpal CCPP	107	Tamil Nadu	0.4	0.39	0.4	1.58	0.4	44.67
24.	Kuttalam CCPP	100	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Narimanam GPS	10	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Valuthur CCPP	186.2	Tamil Nadu	0.35	0.74	0.59	1.68	0.42	0
	Sub Total (SR)	435.7		0.94	1.32	1.18	3.83	0.96	44.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
27.	Lakwa GT	157.2	Assam	0.76	0.76	0.76	2.28	0.57	0
28.	Namrup CCPP	95	Assam	0.65	0.62	0.51	1.78	0.45	11.7
29.	Namrup ST	24	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Baramura GT	58.5	Tripura	0.37	0.4	0.42	1.59	0.4	0
31.	Rokhia GT	90	Tripura	0.49	0.49	0.49	1.47	0.37	0
	Sub Total (NER)	424.7		2.27	2.27	2.18	7.12	1.79	0
	Total (SS)	4820.3		13.45	13.17	12.83	43.29	10.83	11.7
<b>PVT SECTOR</b>									
32.	Vatwa CCPP	100	Gujarat	0.22	0.18	0.16	0.56	0.14	149.05
33.	Trombay CCPP	180	Maharashtra	0.94	0.76	0.81	3.15	0.79	0
	Sub Total (WR)	280		1.16	0.94	0.97	3.71	0.93	149.05
	Total (Pvt S)	280		1.16	0.94	0.97	3.71	0.93	149.05
<b>PVT IPP SECTOR</b>									
34.	Rithala CCPP	108	Delhi	0.25	0.2	0.19	0.64	0.16	87.2
	Sub Total (NR)	108		0.25	0.2	0.19	0.64	0.16	87.2
35.	Baroda CCPP	160	Gujarat	0.6	0.25	0.1	0.95	0.24	212.9
36.	Essar CCPP	515	Gujarat	1.11	0.96	1.04	3.11	0.78	0
37.	Peguthan CCPP	655	Gujarat	1.14	1.21	1.26	3.61	0.9	0
38.	Sugen CCPP	1147.5	Gujarat	3.09	3.1	2.84	9.03	2.26	608.97
	Sub Total (WR)	2477.5		5.94	5.52	5.24	16.7	4.18	821.87
39.	Gautami CCPP	464	Andhra Pradesh	1.16	0.98	0.85	3.74	0.94	547.71
40.	GMR Energy Ltd., Kakinada	220	Andhra Pradesh	0.56	0.45	0.39	1.75	0.44	0
41.	Godavari CCPP	208	Andhra Pradesh	0.73	0.67	0.65	2.73	0.68	130.25
42.	Jegurupadu CCPP	455.4	Andhra Pradesh	1.95	1.56	1.13	4.64	1.16	167.81
43.	Konaseema CCPP	445	Andhra Pradesh	1.31	1.09	0.79	3.19	0.8	310.23
44.	Kondapalli Extn CCPP	366	Andhra Pradesh	0.87	0.78	0.65	2.3	0.58	0
45.	Kondapalli CCPP	350	Andhra Pradesh	1.36	1.33	1.18	3.87	0.97	199.12
46.	Peddapuram CCPP	220	Andhra Pradesh	0.73	0.69	0.61	2.61	0.65	196.99
47.	Vemagiri CCPP	370	Andhra Pradesh	1.23	0.87	0.64	2.74	0.69	228.02
48.	Vijeswaran CCPP	272	Andhra Pradesh		0.87	0.83	2.5	0.63	132.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
49.	Karuppur CCPP	119.8	Tamil Nadu	0.5	0.51	0.51	1.52	0.38	0
50.	P. Nallur CCPP	330.5	Tamil Nadu	0.45	0.2	0.55	1.2	0.3	0
51.	Valantary CCPP	52.8	Tamil Nadu	0.26	0.24	0.26	1.02	0.26	2.38
	Sub Total (SR)	3873.5		11.11	10.24	9.04	33.81	8.48	1914.77
52.	DLF Assam GT	24.5	Assam	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.04	31.38
	Sub Total (NER)	24.5		0.05	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.04	31.38
	Total (PVT IPP S)	6483.5		17.35	16.01	14.52	51.3	12.86	2855.22
	Grand Total	17836		51.94	50.4	48.44	160.79	40.25	3974.58

MMSCMD - Million Standard Cubic Meters per Day.

[*Translation*]

#### AAI's Airports in Madhya Pradesh

1236. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:  
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of airports of Airport Authority of India (AAI) in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of airports out of above proposed to be made at par with international level and the action taken in this regard so far;

(c) the names of airports expanded and upgraded to international level and the time by which international flights from the said airports are likely to be started;

(d) the present status of Satna and Khandwa air strips in the State;

(e) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sought the transfer of these air strips to the Madhya Pradesh administration to make it operational; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) There are eight airports including one civil enclave in Madhya Pradesh. Of these, airports at Bhopal, Indore, Khajuraho, Jabalpur and Gwalior (Civil Enclave)

are operational, while Khandwa, Panna and Satna airstrips are non-operational.

(b) and (c) Three airports, namely, Bhopal, Indore and Khajuraho are being upgraded to international standards. The work at Bhopal and Indore airports have already been completed and new facilities commissioned.

As for the commencement of international flights is concerned, it is upto the airline operators to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability.

(d) Satna and Khandwa airstrips are non-operational.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Satna and Khandwa airstrips are to be transferred to the State Government after completion of the required formalities.

#### Arbitrariness of Private Hospitals and Doctors

1237. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:  
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

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

(a) whether any mechanism is in place to guard the patients against any possibilities of arbitrariness of private hospitals and doctors in National Capital Region of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and cases arising therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year; and



(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health is a State subject and it is primarily the responsibility of the Government of NCT of Delhi to regulate/monitor the functioning of the hospitals to avoid any possibilities of arbitrariness of private hospitals and doctors. Information in respect of such cases is not maintained centrally.

However, the Central Government has enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 which provides for the registration and regulation of clinical establishments in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Act has not come into effect in the Government of NCT of Delhi in view of provisions of Sub-Section (3) of Section (1) of the Act and Section 56 of the Act.

*[English]*

#### **Supply of Spurious Drug**

1238. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the cases regarding supply of spurious drugs in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) dispensaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any investigation in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome of the investigation; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the firms and the employees found guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No such case has come to notice in recent past. CGHS takes utmost care to ensure that quality of medicines is not compromised at any cost. It has put elaborate system in place to ensure the same. However, CGHS procures medicines directly from the manufacturers. Medicines, which are not available in its stock, are procured through Authorised local chemists appointed by CGHS.

(c) to (e) In view of the above, questions do not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **New Scheme for International Flights**

1239. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate any new scheme/international business plan for international flights of the Air India facing financial crisis and strike by pilots;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Air India has taken several measures to improve and restructure its schedules for international flights. Some of the significant measures are as under:

(i) All long-haul routes have been upgraded and are now operated with B-777-200LR/300 ER aircraft.

(ii) Operations on the regional international routes have been upgraded and are operated with A321/320/319 aircraft to improve the product perception and passenger load factors and revenues.

(iii) The ground times at New York, Chicago and Toronto have been reduced to increase B-777 aircraft utilization without adversely impacting the schedules.

(iv) Air India's hub operations at Delhi have been progressively strengthened to derive the greater hub benefits. The hub operations at Delhi have given rise to international transfer passenger.

(v) The international connectivity to/from major Indian metros other than Mumbai and Delhi has been significantly enhanced through increased number of conveniently connecting flight to attract more long haul traffic to Air India.

(vi) Air India has a plan to replace B-777-200LR aircraft with B787 aircraft which would be more cost efficient.

(vii) Air India has planned to introduce non-stop services to Melbourne/Sydney with B787 aircraft.

Due to agitation of pilots, Air India restructured its operations on long haul international routes and put in place a schedule to operate maximum possible flights and ensure connectivity to maximum destinations so as to cause least inconvenience to the passengers. However, the agitation has now been called off and the pilots are joining their operational duties in phases.

(c) Not applicable in view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

### **Corrupt Practices Prevalent in CGHS**

1240. DR. SANJAY SINH:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the cases of corrupt practices prevalent in CGHS have been reported;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against the persons involved in these corrupt practices till date along with the outcome thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Delhi Police had arrested some CGHS officials for investigating into the charges of selling of stolen CGHS medicines in the open market in the last three years as indicated below:

2009 - Shri Revati Prasad Sharma, Pharmacist/Storekeeper, Vivek Vihar dispensary and Shri Mithun Tyagi, Computer Operator, Yamuna Vihar Wellness Centre

2010 - Nil

2011 - Five officials of various CGHS dispensaries: S/Shri Attar Singh Mastwal, Pharmacist/Storekeeper, Ravinder Kumar, Pharmacist, Krishan Kumar Pharmacist, Sunil Kumar, Pharmacist and Bachcha Singh, Dresser.

Action Taken:- The services of Shri Mithun Tyagi have been terminated. Departmental Enquiry against Shri Revati Prasad Sharma has been completed and penalty imposed for recovery of cost of medicines found short. For the remaining five officials, Departmental enquiry has been

instituted as per rule. Further, to check pilferage of medicines from CGHS, detailed instructions have been issued to all CMOs i/c Vide Circular dated 10th August 2011.

April 2012 - Recently, one such case has also been reported from CGHS dispensary, Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad regarding issuance of medicines fraudulently in name of CGHS beneficiaries who are not visiting CGHS dispensary regularly, by quoting their CGHS card no.

Action Taken: After preliminary departmental enquiry, two Data Entry Operators have been removed and one senior doctor, one pharmacist/store keeper and one LDC have been suspended. In addition, the CMO In charge and a Senior CMO have been transferred with immediate effect. The Authorized Local Chemist has also been removed. A detailed enquiry has been ordered to initiate disciplinary action against the delinquent officers and staff of CGHS.

2012 - Based on a complaint received that regarding issuance of medicines fraudulently in name of CGHS beneficiaries who are not visiting CGHS dispensary through CGHS Wellness Centre at South Avenue, a preliminary departmental enquiry has been conducted and one senior medical officer, one pharmacist and one clerk have been suspended in July 2012. CBI has been asked to investigate the matter.

SMS facility has been initiated, since the first week of July 2012. SMS messages are sent to the beneficiaries whose mobile phone numbers are available. The messages are sent after registration and consultation with the doctor and collection of medicines at CGHS Wellness Centre.

SMS facility has been started

- (i) As deterrent against misuse of CGHS card by unauthorized persons
- (ii) As good will gesture that CGHS takes care of the beneficiaries.

### **Revision in Royalty Rates of Minerals**

1241. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise/increase the royalty being paid to the States for minerals and has constituted a Study Group on revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for major minerals;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made by the Study Group; and

(c) the time by which the royalty rates for minerals is likely to be revised/increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) In terms of Section 9 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act), royalty rates for minerals can be revised upward only once in three years. Accordingly, royalty rates in respect of major minerals (excluding coal, lignite and sand for stowing) were last revised on 13.8.2009. The Ministry has set up a Study Group on revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for major minerals (other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing) on 13.9.2011 to review the rates of royalty. The Study Group has held 3 meeting so far on 4.11.2011, 17.4.2012 and 19.7.2012 and prepared a draft Report. The Government will consider any revision in rates of royalty only after considering the final report of the Study Group on revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for major minerals (other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing).

*[English]*

#### **US Travel Advisory**

1242. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of issuance of a fresh travel advisory by the United States on overseas travel to its citizens including India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken up the matter with the United States Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the response of the US Government in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken by the Union Government to get India's name removed from the fresh travel advisory issued by the US Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of a Worldwide Caution issued by the United States Department of State on 19 July 2012 to update information on the continuing threat of terrorist actions and violence against U.S. citizens and interests throughout the world. It reminded U.S. citizens to maintain a high level of vigilance and to take appropriate steps to increase their security awareness.

(c) to (f) The Government of India has raised the issue of travel advisories with the Government of United States, stressing that there should be no concerns about safety of US citizens in India, and, US travel advisories should not create undue alarm about security situation in India. The United States officials have stated that they are obliged under their legal systems to regularly advise their citizens on travel related issues to any foreign country.

*[Translation]*

#### **Training of Elected Representatives of PRIs**

1243. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States are provided assistance to impart training to elected representatives and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) and Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (AMEYSA);

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise along with the reasons for depriving Bihar and Jharkhand from the said assistance under these schemes during 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(c) the action taken by the Government for release of funds to these States under the said schemes;

(d) whether the Union Government is incessantly persuading State Governments through progress reports, utilisation certificates, audit reports, periodic correspondence, meetings and workshops etc. and by providing more financial assistance to implement the training programme effectively; and

(e) if so, the State-wise details thereof including its merits and shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) provides assistance to States for training of Elected Representatives and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) under the Schemes of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) and Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA).

(b) The State-wise details about the financial assistance provided under these Schemes during the last three years is at enclosed Statement. It will be seen that during the year 2009-10, financial assistance to the State of Bihar was released to the tune of Rs. 25.78 crore under BRGF, Rs. 3.28 crore under RGSY and Rs 0.21 crore under PMEYSA. A sum of Rs. 31.34 crore was also released to Bihar during 2010-11 under BRGF. A sum of Rs. 0.16 crore under RGSY in 2009-10, Rs. 8.46

crore under BRGF in 2010-11 and Rs. 0.95 crore under PMEYSA in 2011-12 was released to Jharkhand. The states of Jharkhand and Bihar could not get releases for the subsequent years under these Schemes mainly due to unspent balance, non-submission of utilisation certificates and non submission of audit reports and physical and financial progress reports of the earlier releases.

(c) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has taken up with the States for expediting expenditure and submission of U.C. and other reports.

(d) and (e) MoPR has facilitated implementation of capacity building programmes by monitoring through progress reports, utilization certificates, audit reports, periodic communications, meetings, workshops etc. for all States. State-wise feedback is provided as necessary. These reports are essential for monitoring the capacity building program.

#### Statement

*Details of funds released to States under Capacity Building component of BRGF, CB&T component of RGSY and PMEYSA from 2009-10 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Year — State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Amount Released			Amount Released			Amount Released		
		BRGF	RGSY	PMEYSA	BRGF	RGSY	PMEYSA	BRGF	RGSY	PMEYSA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.11	6.22	0.16	13.00	6.23	0.0012	6.07	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.90	-	-	-	8.91	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	2.37	0.50	13.08	1.00	0.51	9.76	4.42	0.51
4.	Bihar	25.78	3.28	0.21	31.34	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	8.46	1.92	0.28	17.54	3.25	-	13.00	1.50	-
6.	Gujarat	5.47	-	-	1.85	1.00	-	-	1.50	-
7.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.05
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	1.04	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.76	4.89	0.14	2.00	2.43	-	2.00	2.34	-
10.	Jharkhand	-	0.16	-	8.46	-	-	-	-	0.95
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.43	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Karnataka	8.39	2.39	-	5.00	1.27	-	2.69	3.66	-
13.	Kerala	2.00	0.59	-	1.28	3.60	0.05	-	3.60	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.66	-	0.32	24.00	17.84	-	12.41	-	0.30
15.	Maharashtra	-	3.39	0.08	12.00	2.08	-	5.06	2.39	0.80
16.	Manipur	-	2.10	-	2.02	-	-	0.67	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	2.36	-	-	3.00	-	-	2.04	-	-
18.	Mizoram	2.00	-	-	2.00	-	-	1.32	-	-
19.	Nagaland	6.00	-	-	3.00	-	-	3.00	-	-
20.	Odisha	23.27	-	-	-	3.14	-	4.99	-	-
21.	Punjab	1.00	-	-	1.00	3.58	-	1.00	2.20	-
22.	Rajasthan	32.08	-	-	8.45	2.17	-	8.70	1.30	0.31
23.	Sikkim	0.73	-	0.05	0.84	-	-	0.63	-	0.08
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	2.36	-	5.24	-	-	6.00	1.95	-
25.	Tripura	0.89	0.82	-	1.00	2.70	-	1.00	2.07	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20.26	0.94	-	28.07	1.00	0.11	12.21	1.28	-
27.	Uttarakhand	-	2.07	0.50	-	-	-	1.99	2.06	-
28.	West Bengal	10.52	1.90	0.05	11.00	-	0.27	11.00	0.95	-
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	0.11	-	-	-	-	0.15	-
Total		190.64	35.40	2.40	197.17	60.20	0.96	106.58	35.80	3.00

[English]

#### Aviation Turbine Fuel

1244. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:  
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:  
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a uniform tax rate on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) for the whole country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the Government policy of allowing the import of ATF by the Airlines alongwith its likely impact

on the revenues of various State Governments due to such change in policy;

(d) whether any consultations have been held with the State Governments in this regard and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to put ATF in notified goods category; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (f) On request of the Ministry to review the pricing of ATF and accord it to 'Declared Goods' status *i.e.* imposition of uniform tax rate of 4%, Ministry

of Finance, in August, 2009 informed that a view has been taken that it may not be expedient to bring ATF under the list of 'Declared Goods'.

Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has allowed import of ATF by or on behalf of airlines as actual users and on actual use basis. Such Indian Carriers who are interested to avail the opportunity to import ATF

directly without going through STE route may apply to the DGFT in the prescribed format (ANF 2B) available in the website of DGFT.

Following domestic airlines have been granted permission to directly import ATF as actual user on actual use basis:

Sl.No.	Name of the firm	Qty. allowed (in KL)	CIF value	Permission issued on
1.	Kingfisher Airlines Ltd., Bangalore	5,00,000	Rs. 2233 crore (US\$446.59 million)	11.4.2012
2.	Spicejet Ltd., Chennai	50,000	Rs. 235 crore (US\$47 million)	11.4.2012
3.	Inter Globe Aviation Ltd., Delhi	7,15,000	Rs. 3200 crore (US\$620 million)	18.4.2012
4.	Go Airlines Ltd., Delhi	2,00,000	Rs. 1200 crore (US\$226.42 million)	3.5.2012
5.	Air India Ltd., Mumbai	1,00,000 MTs	Rs. 503.93 (US\$90.80)	6.8.2012

The validity of an import authorization is 18 months and the importer can import either partly or full quantity, at any time, before the expiry of the import authorization.

As per the Entry 51 of List II of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, collection of sales tax on ATF is a State subject. The details of sales tax collected by States is not maintained by the Central Government.

*[Translation]*

#### **Statutory Provision for Mining Sector**

1245. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any statutory provision in the country for holding dialogue between the Government and future investors in the mining sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the prevalent mechanism to address the concerns of mining industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) There is no provision in the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act 1957) for holding dialogue between the Government and future investors in the mining sector. However, Section 30 of the MMDR Act 1957 provides for redressal mechanism for any person affected by an order of the State Government or any of its Authority through revision process. Further, in order to address concerns of Mining Sector, including streamlining the process of grant of mineral concessions, the Ministry of Mines has set up a Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (CCEC) on 4.3.2009 involving all major mineral producing State Governments, Central Ministries including Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Shipping (Ports), Ministry of Environment and Forests etc. The CCEC has held 9 meetings so far on various issues pertaining to mining sector.

*[English]*

#### **Power Project Clearance Board**

1246. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up a power project clearance board;

(b) if so, the structure and functions of this board;

(c) the details of departments coming under this board; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) At present, there is no proposal in the Ministry of Power to set up a Power Project Clearance Board.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Deportation of Bangladeshis**

1247. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Bangladeshi nationals have been deported from India during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the number of foreign nationals of other countries overstaying in the country as on date, country-wise and duration-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for location/deportation of such people living in various States across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) During the last three years 23,653 Bangladesh nationals have been deported from India. As per the available information, the following is the year-wise details of Bangladesh nationals deported from India during the last three years. The data for the current year has not been compiled.

Year	No. of Bangladeshi nationals deported
2009	10,602
2010	6,290
2011	6,761

(c) The details of foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying as on 31.12.2011, country-wise, are given at enclosed Statement. The duration-wise data is not maintained by the Government of India.

(d) The Foreigners Act of 1946 empowers the Central Government with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process. A revised procedure for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants was communicated to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in November, 2009, which was partially modified in February, 2011. The procedure includes sending back there and then, the illegal immigrants who are intercepted at the border while entering India unauthorisedly. As and when any Bangladesh national is apprehended for staying illegally in India, he/she is deported back to Bangladesh.

#### **Statement**

*Country-wise details of foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying as on 31.12.2011*

Afghanistan	13744
Australia	260
Bangladesh	21274
Canada	627
China	633
Congo	314
Ethiopia	118
Fiji	164
France	611
Germany	647
Indonesia	124
Iran	698
Iraq	2038
Italy	152
Ivory Coast	179
Japan	602

Kenya	587
Korea South	990
Malaysia	468
Mauritius	284
Mongolia	123
Myanmar	1402
Netherlands	118
Nigeria	1528
Oman	690
Pakistan	8037
Philippines	178
Russia	343
Rwanda	105
Seychelles	330
Singapore	230
Spain	135
Sri Lanka	1956
Stateless-Tibet	385
Sudan	562
Sweden	103
Tanzania	1004
Thailand	273
U.S.A.	2168
U.K.	1094
Yemen	269
Others	2398
<b>Total</b>	<b>67945</b>

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of AIIMS likes Institutions**

1248. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:  
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:  
SHRI PREMDAS:  
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:  
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:  
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI KADIR RANA:  
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether the Government had approved the setting up of certain All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) like institutions in the country under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total budget allocated, released and utilized for setting up of each of the abovementioned institutions;

(c) whether there have been considerable delays in the setting up of these institutions;

(d) if so, the dates of approval/sanction, commencement of construction, target date of operationalization along with the present status of each of the above-mentioned institutions;

(e) the reasons for delay in operationalization of each of these institutions along with the time frame by which each of these institutions is likely to be operationalized;

(f) whether the Government proposes to set-up similar institutions in other-serve regions of the country;

(g) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise including Uttar Pradesh; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Central Government has sanctioned Rs. 820 crore for each AIIMS like Institutions at Bhopal, Raipur, Rishikesh, Bhubaneswar, Patna and Jodhpur. The details of amount spent on each of these six AIIMS are as under:

(Rs. in crore)		
State	Name of Site	Amount released/spent
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	267.64
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	200.07
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	254.9
Bihar	Patna	346.95
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	258.7
Uttarakhand	Rishikesh	288.37



The Central Government has approved setting up of two AIIMS like Institutions in the States of West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh on 5th February 2009 under second phase of PMSSY.

(c) to (e) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) initially approved the proposal for setting up six new AIIMS in March 2006. Insofar as commencement of works is concerned, the setting up these Institutions consisted of various components like medical college, hospital, residential complexes, estate services, etc. The works for these different components have already started at different dates for each of these six Institutions. Though there have been certain delays due to administrative and technical reasons, the academic session at these six new AIIMS are going to commence from September 2012 under first phase of the PMSSY.

(f) and (g) The working group on tertiary care has also recommended to Planning Commission to set up four more AIIMS in the country during the 12th Plan period.

(h) Does not arise.

[English]

### Power Generation

1249. DR. K.S. RAO:  
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:  
DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:  
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the target set and achievement made in power generation during the last Three Five Year Plans, plan-wise;

(b) the reasons for not achieving the target set during these plan periods;

(c) the target set for capacity addition during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, source-wise; and

(d) the action plan formulated to achieve the target set during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Power generation

targets (in Million Units) are fixed on an annual basis and not for a Five Year Plan period. However, the Plan-wise capacity addition target set (in MW) and achievement made during the last three plan periods are indicated in the table given below:

Five Year Plan	Target (MW)	Achievement (MW)
9th (1997-2002)	40245	19,015
10th (2002-2007)	41110	21180
11th (2007-2012)	78700	54964

The power generation capacity added in the Eleventh Plan is 54964 MW as against the total capacity addition of 56618 MW in the 8th, 9th and 10th Plans taken together. The capacity added during the Eleventh Plan is about 260% of the total capacity added during the Tenth Plan. In the year 2011-12, capacity addition of 20502 MW exceeded the target of 17601 MW, which is the highest ever annual capacity addition and is nearly equal to capacity added in the Tenth Plan.

(b) The major reasons for not achieving the capacity addition targets include delay in the placement of orders for main plant equipment, delay and non-sequential supply of material for main plant and Balance of Plant, slow progress of civil works, contractual disputes between project developer and contractor and their sub-vendors/sub-contractors, poor geology, flash flood, delay in land acquisition, environmental concern, shortage of manpower, law and order problems and difficult climate conditions.

(c) The Working Group on Power constituted by the Planning Commission to formulate the 12th Five Year Plan for the Power sector has submitted its report to the Planning Commission. As per the report of this Working Group, capacity addition requirement during the 12th Plan is 75,785 MW. The source-wise break up of 12th Plan capacity addition programme is given as under:

	(In MW)			
	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total
Central	5632	11426	2800	19858
State	1456	12340	0	13796
Private	2116	40015	0	42131
Total	9204	63781	2800	75785

(d) Several measures have been initiated by the Government to achieve the capacity addition target. These include:

- (i) Augmentation of manufacturing capacity of BHEL from 10,000 MW in December, 2007 to 20,000 MW by 2012.
- (ii) Formation of several new joint ventures to manufacture super-critical boilers and turbine-generators for thermal power plants.
- (iii) Periodic review of issues related to supply of power equipment from BHEL by a group under the chairmanship of Secretary (Heavy Industry).
- (iv) Rigorous monitoring of projects at different levels including by Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority, Power Projects Monitoring Panel and Advisory Group under the chairmanship of Minister of Power.
- (v) Introduction of web-based monitoring system.

#### **Offshore Wind Farms**

1250. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated the process of putting in place a policy to auction, or award, offshore wind farms in a way that could be similar to the auction of oil and gas blocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted an inter-ministerial panel of secretaries to frame policy guidelines in this regard;

(d) if so, the guidelines prepared by the Government therefor; and

(e) the time by when the auction of offshore wind farms is likely to take place?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Government has constituted an Offshore Wind Energy Steering Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary, MNRE to steer the wind energy development in the country in a directed and focused manner. A sub-

committee has also been constituted to suggest draft policy guidelines for development of offshore wind energy projects in the country and submit the report to the Government.

(c) The Offshore Wind Energy Steering Committee has been constituted with the members comprising of the stakeholder Departments/Organizations/Ministries.

(d) Government has not prepared any guidelines for development of offshore wind energy projects in the country.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **FDI in Civil Aviation Sector**

1251. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:  
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:  
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI A. SAMPATH:  
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase/change Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) limit in various sectors of Civil Aviation Industry;

(b) if so, the extent thereof in percentage terms and the percentage of FDI in this sector at present;

(c) whether any decision has been taken in regard to the proposal to allow Foreign Airlines to invest in domestic sectors/carriers;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to protect the indigenous interests in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) The present limit of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in aviation sector in India are enclosed as Statement.

A proposal to allow Foreign Airlines to invest up to 49% of equity in the domestic carriers is under examination of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP).

**Statement***Existing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Norms in Civil Aviation Sector***A. Airports**

Sl. No.	Sector/Activity	FDI Cap/ Equity	Entry route	Other Conditions
1.	Greenfield Projects	100%	Automatic	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation.
2.	Existing Projects	100%	FIPB beyond 74%	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation.

**B. Air Transport Services**

1.	Domestic Scheduled passenger Airlines	49%, 100% by NRI	Automatic Route	Subject to no direct or indirect participation by any foreign airlines and sectoral regulations.
2.	Non-scheduled Airlines (a) Passenger/Chartered (b) Cargo	74%, 100% by NRI	49% through Automatic route Beyond 49% upto 74% FIPB route	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation. No direct or indirect participation by any foreign airlines in Non-scheduled and chartered airlines. Foreign airlines are allowed to participate in the equity of companies operating Cargo airlines.

**C. Ground Handling Services and Other activities**

1.	Ground Handling Services	74%, 100% by NRI	49% through Automatic route Beyond 49% upto 74% FIPB route	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation and security clearance.
2.	Maintenance and Repair Organisation	100%	Automatic route	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation.
3.	Flying Training Institutes/ Technical Training Institutions	100%	Automatic route	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation and approval of DGCA.
4.	Helicopter Services/ Seaplane Services	100%	Automatic route	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation and approval of DGCA. Foreign airlines are allowed to participate in the equity of companies operating Helicopter and Seaplane Services.

*[Translation]*

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

**Indian Mission Abroad**

1252. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

(a) the number of Indian High Commissions and Embassies located in various countries of the world;

(b) the number of said offices where there is no Hindi typist;

(c) the reasons for not posting Hindi typist in the said offices; and

(d) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) There is a total of 122 Indian High Commissions and Embassies abroad.

(b) to (d) The Indian Missions abroad are provided with the relevant software which permits any computer trained officer to write Hindi in Devnagri script.

#### **Inspection of Medical Colleges**

1253. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) the details of provisions made in respect of periodic inspection of medical colleges in the country;

(b) the number of medical colleges inspected and shortcomings noticed therein during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of colleges found to be lacking required facilities during the said inspections, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government in the light of the outcome of the above inspections?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The periodic inspections of medical colleges are conducted by Medical Council of India (MCI) as per the provisions under clause 8.3 of Establishment of Medical College Regulations (Amendment), 2010.

(b) to (d) Out of 140 periodic inspections conducted by MCI during the last three years, 38 medical colleges were found lacking required facilities in terms of teaching faculty, clinical material and infrastructure etc. These colleges have been given opportunity to rectify the deficiencies and submit the compliance report for appropriate action. The details of inspections conducted by MCI during the last three year is at Statements-I, II and III.

#### **Statement I**

*Statement showing the state-wise details of periodic inspection carried out by MCI*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	January 2010-December 2010		
		No. of colleges Inspected	Recommended	Not recommended
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	3	3
2.	Delhi	1	1	0
3.	Gujarat	1	1	0
4.	Jharkhand	2	0	2
5.	Karnataka	7	4	3
6	Kerala	1	1	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	1
8.	Maharashtra	6	4	2
9.	Puducherry	2	1	1
10.	Punjab	1	1	0
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	0
		30	18	12

**Statement II***Statement showing the state-wise details of periodic inspection carried out by MCI*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	January 2011-December 2011			
		No. of colleges Inspected	Recommended	Not recommended	Under consideration
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	1	0
2.	Assam	2	0	2	0
3.	Bihar	1	1	0	0
4.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	1	0
6.	Gujarat	1	0	1	0
7.	Haryana	1	1	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	2	1	1	0
11.	Karnataka	14	9	5	0
12.	Kerala	2	2	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	1	1
14.	Maharashtra	14	6	7	1
15.	Punjab	2	1	0	1
16.	Rajasthan	6	6	0	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	3	2	0	1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	9	5	4	0
19.	West Bengal	9	7	2	0
Total		74	45	25	4

**Statement III***Statement showing the state-wise details of periodic inspection carried out by MCI*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	January 2012-July 2012			
		No. of colleges Inspected	Recommended	Not recommended	Under consideration
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	3	1	2
2.	Bihar	1	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Delhi	1	1	0	0
4.	Goa	1	1	0	0
5.	Gujarat	1	0	0	1
6.	Haryana	1	0	0	1
7.	Karnataka	8	5	0	3
8.	Kerala	2	0	0	2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4	2	0	2
10.	Maharashtra	3	1	0	2
11.	Puducherry	2	0	0	2
12.	Sikkim	1	1	0	0
13.	Tamil Nadu	4	0	0	4
14.	West Bengal	1	0	0	1
Total		36	15	1	20

### Exploration of Women and Children

1254. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public and private shelter homes/hostels for women and girls in the country along with the financial assistance provided to each such home/hostel during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the incidents of exploitation and misbehavior with the girls have been reported from women hostels/shelter homes located in Haryana recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints regarding exploitation of women and children from other women hostels/shelter homes located in different parts of the country.

(e) if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise;

(f) whether the Government has constituted proposes to constitute any committee to investigate these cases including the case of Haryana; and

(g) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India implements two shelter based schemes, namely, Swadhar and Short Stay Home for providing emergency outreach services to women in difficult circumstances who do not have societal/family support or independent means of income. Under these schemes free shelter, food, medical care, counseling etc. are being provided to the beneficiaries. At present, 311 Swadhar homes and 353 Short Stay Homes are functioning across the country. Apart from these, 892 Working Women Hostels have been sanctioned under the Scheme of Working Women Hostel since its inception for providing safe, suitable and affordable accommodation to working women. The State-wise details of the grant released to these shelter homes and working women hostels during last three years and current year are enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) The alleged atrocities meted out to women inmates of a swadhar home run by the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) namely Bharat Vikas Sangh, Rohtak have been reported to this Ministry and it was decided to close the home and blacklist the NGO.

(d) and (e) A complaint has been received from State Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding alleged sexual harassment of an inmate of swadhar home in Nuzvid,

Krishna District run by Gram Vikas Voluntary Organization. The said home has since been closed by this Ministry.

(f) and (g) National Commission for Women (NCW) has conducted an enquiry in the case of alleged atrocities meted out to women inmates of swadhar home in Rohtak, Haryana. The State Government of Haryana is enjoined to act upon the recommendations contained in the enquiry report.

### **Statement**

*State-wise details of funds released under Swadhar and Short Stay Home schemes during last three years and current year*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till date)
Swadhar & SSH					
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	397.02	581.33	557.87	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.66	3.78	14.48	0.00
3.	Assam	118.62	286.40	231.33	15.80
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Bihar	84.77	86.79	57.50	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	3.72	5.35	4.29	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	7.81	54.31	30.40	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	7.21	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	2.75	15.59	15.44	0.00
11.	Gujarat	15.08	63.57	40.95	24.27
12.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00
13.	Haryana	21.91	103.18	112.43	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Jharkhand	16.57	36.87	31.62	4.57
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.59	34.67	26.14	0.00
17.	Karnataka	420.86	531.80	562.23	39.62
18.	Kerala	41.51	62.75	64.85	5.02
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	162.55	283.24	211.86	42.26
21.	Maharashtra	301.30	719.80	643.90	33.32
22.	Manipur	105.55	252.94	246.59	3.99
23.	Mizoram	6.07	4.34	13.35	3.10
24.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Nagaland	11.86	41.10	31.41	0.00
26.	Odisha	388.65	775.73	739.04	120.14
27.	Punjab	10.90	23.07	41.59	0.00
28.	Puducherry	4.26	0.00	24.27	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	4.20	78.26	132.23	0.00
30.	Sikkim	3.55	5.16	5.26	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	348.72	513.38	509.92	2.88
32.	Tripura	17.12	27.97	39.79	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	398.43	826.84	833.96	112.94
34.	Uttarakhand	47.44	102.70	93.94	14.69
35.	West Bengal	253.91	343.91	464.91	42.14
	Total	3231.73	5864.83	5789.21	464.74

*State-wise details of funds sanctioned to implementing organizations during the last three years & current year for Working Women Hostel*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Amount Sanctioned in Rupees				
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Till Date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	10,78,268	36,77,760	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	2,25,000	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	27,28,125	—	—
6.	Chandigarh	—	51,62,359	—	—	—
7.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Haryana	—	84,450	3,53,337	—	—
10.	Himachal Pradesh	—	83,383	4,40,475	—	—
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Karnataka	18,16,538	27,31,681	23,23,795	—	—
14.	Kerala	21,42,619	4,92,439	3,24,68,884	—	—
15.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	15,28,418	—	—
16.	Maharashtra	77,43,076	26,22,306	1,25,82,461	36,88,280	—
17.	Manipur	56,11,521	15,95,868	52,81,057	9,52,446	27,32,743
18.	Meghalaya	—	—	27,60,020	—	—
19.	Mizoram	—	—	3,40,650	—	—
20.	Nagaland	26,09,108	47,62,766	1997154	—	—
21.	Odisha	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Tamil Nadu	2,47,706	36,00,000	2,53,49,826	3,02,625	3,02,625
27.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Uttar Pradesh	20,73,510	—	—	—	—
29.	Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—	—
30.	West Bengal	18,48,000	—	—	—	—
31.	Delhi	—	6,99,99,518	4,94,22,635	—	3,25,330
	Total	2,40,92,078	9,16,98,388	14,14,79,597	49,43,351	30,58,073

[Translation]

**National Population Commission**

1255. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:  
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:

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

(a) whether National Population Commission has the mandate to take steps to check the population of the country;

(b) if so, the major achievement of the commission during the last three years;

(c) the results achieved out of the expenditure incurred from the National Population Stabilisation Fund;

(d) the details of the assistance/incentives being given to the States for checking population;

(e) whether some States are not implementing the Family Welfare Programmes/Schemes in an effective manner; and

(f) if so, the details of bottlenecks in implementation of the programme and the action plan formulated by the Government to control the increasing population of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) The National Commission on Population headed by the Prime Minister has been constituted as a body to review, monitor and give directions to concerned Ministries/Departments for the implementation of the National Population Policy (NPP), 2000.

(b) The main achievements are as mentioned below:

- In its meeting held on 21st October 2010, the National Commission on Population (NCP) in the light of suggestions from experts, representatives of political parties and participating Chief Ministers/Minister of State Governments has identified key points for effective implementation of the National Population Policy 2000 (NPP).
- Two rounds of the Annual Health Survey(AHS) have been conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through the Office of Registrar General of India during 2010-11 and 2011-12 in 284 districts of Assam and 8 Empowered Action Group (EAG) states namely Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan and Odisha.
- Expert Groups have been engaged to study the population profile of the states of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. Their recommendations have been incorporated in the overall design of the National Rural Health Mission.

(c) The details of benefits are as mentioned below:

1. The Prerna strategy (Responsible Parenthood Practices) of Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) promotes population stabilization by encouraging

delayed marriage (after the legal age) among girls, by rewarding and publically honouring the women who marry after the legal age and ensure proper spacing in the birth of their children. Under the Prerna Scheme, 1502 Prerna Couples have been awarded so far.

2. The Santushti strategy provides for private sector gynaecologists and vasectomy surgeons an opportunity to conduct sterilisation operations in Public Private Partnership (PPP). Under the Santushti Scheme, 8581 couples have been sterilised through Public Private Partnership mode so far.
3. Jansankhya Sthirata Kosh (JSK) has taken up the promotion of the IUCD 380A through capacity building programmes in high focus states.
4. The JSK Call Centre on Reproductive, Family Planning and Child Health provides authentic information on issues related to family planning, reproductive and child health. About 4,33,199 people have been benefited from National Helpline on Reproductive Health so far.
5. JSK is working closely with the State Government in Bihar to promote FW issues in the state. It is setting up Missions for FW in 4 states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.
6. JSK has also produced two 22 minute films of Birth Spacing and Malnutrition which have been screened widely on TV channels and private venues.
7. JSK has undertaken advocacy on the issue with stakeholders such as the corporates, national media, adolescents and students from Higher Secondary schools, NGOs and the community in the high fertility states.

(d) The National Rural Health Mission which is a flagship programme of the Government, *inter-alia* lays stress on reduction of Total Fertility Rate. During the last three years, an amount of Rs. 1302.54 crores has so far been spent on Family Planning Services. State-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

(e) and (f) No, Does not arise.

**Statement***Statement Showing Expenditure under Family Planning for Financial Years 2008-09 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>A. High Focus States</b>							
1.	Bihar	58.15	44.43	82.42	46.10	79.17	38.86
2.	Chhattisgarh	21.21	13.65	22.23	14.25	19.11	26.67
3.	Himachal Pradesh	4.02	3.67	3.97	2.87	4.20	2.96
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.70	1.79	2.76	1.96	3.05	2.29
5.	Jharkhand	19.06	15.48	24.52	16.22	17.08	17.61
6.	Madhya Pradesh	59.00	41.09	59.28	65.44	72.12	62.17
7.	Odisha	18.28	13.03	16.90	14.67	16.78	14.82
8.	Rajasthan	40.90	35.07	50.82	38.78	47.49	30.52
9.	Uttar Pradesh	84.81	51.43	83.45	44.27	79.06	28.80
10.	Uttarakhand	3.65	3.65	5.19	3.47	4.55	3.60
	Sub Total	311.80	223.28	351.54	248.03	342.61	228.30
<b>B. NE States</b>							
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.30	0.12	0.34	0.21	0.34	0.21
12.	Assam	17.25	8.94	19.17	16.48	18.66	10.03
13.	Manipur	0.45	0.12	0.48	0.22	0.10	0.22
14.	Meghalaya	0.46	0.05	0.82	0.38	0.74	0.11
15.	Mizoram	0.47	0.30	0.45	0.28	0.53	0.31
16.	Nagaland	0.39	0.05	0.56	0.34	0.37	0.28
17.	Sikkim	0.14	0.15	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.05
18.	Tripura	2.21	0.58	1.89	0.72	1.61	1.44
	Sub Total	21.66	10.31	23.81	18.70	22.44	12.65
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>							
19.	Andhra	62.82	61.28	27.80	30.20	34.31	19.05
20.	Goa	0.14	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.18	0.12
21.	Gujarat	23.32	18.35	24.69	16.23	24.28	16.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Haryana	13.69	6.56	10.49	4.96	12.04	5.87
23.	Karnataka	45.15	28.71	54.46	30.12	37.36	22.82
24.	Kerala	5.20	4.38	4.47	3.50	4.11	3.19
25.	Maharashtra	59.13	38.02	45.99	38.56	43.14	36.22
26.	Punjab	11.17	7.82	11.28	8.47	10.71	7.98
27.	Tamil Nadu	31.21	26.36	34.05	26.26	31.43	25.50
28.	West Bengal	41.13	22.73	42.50	22.41	39.96	22.45
	Sub Total	292.96	214.32	255.84	180.82	237.50	159.42
<b>D. Small States/UTs</b>							
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.05
30.	Chandigarh	0.17	0.09	0.15	0.10	0.17	0.09
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.11	0.19	0.11
32.	Daman	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.01
33.	Delhi	3.12	1.72	3.63	1.46	3.63	0.96
34.	Lakshyadweep	0.05	-	0.02	0.01	0.02	-
35.	Puducherry	-	0.39	0.77	0.62	0.70	0.72
	Sub Total	3.63	2.38	4.87	2.38	4.78	1.94
Grand Total		630.03	450.30	636.06	449.93	607.33	402.31

Note:- The above Expenditure for the F.Ys 2009-10 to 2011-12 are as per FMR and are Provisional.

### Hydro Power Sector

1256. SHRI ARJUN RAY:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Electricity Regulatory Commission is contemplating to give 16.5 per cent return on equity in hydel power sector to increase investment in this sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether after the implementation of said proposal the consumer prices of electricity are also likely to be increased in future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) As per the information made available by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) the Commission has invited comments/suggestion from the stakeholders on the draft amendment to its Tariff Regulation 2009 on 13th June, 2012. This provides for base rate of return on equity of 16.5% for computing return on equity on pre tax basis for the reservoir based Hydro Generating Station including pumped storage scheme to encourage investment stations.

(c) and (d) The main objective of the draft amendment is to encourage setting up of reservoir based hydro power plants for meeting the peaking demand of electricity. The cost of procurement of power by Distribution Companies during peak periods is generally higher. The impact of

higher ROE for hydro power plants on tariffs is therefore, dependent on and relative to the cost of peak power procurement by the Distribution Companies.

### Quality of Medical Education

1257. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister has recently expressed concern over the quality of medical education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Prime Minister has stressed upon the need to put in place a credible regulatory and institutional mechanism to help improve standards of medical education in the country; and

(d) if so, the follow up action taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Prime Minister in his speech at the third convocation of Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research at Puducherry while expressing concern over the quality of medical education said that there is a perception of its deteriorating quality. He stated that such a situation cannot be allowed to continue or persist and stressed the need to put in place a credible regulatory and institutional mechanism to help develop standards in our medical education.

(d) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare proposes to set up the National Commission for Human Resources for Health (NCHRH) as an overarching regulatory body for medical education and allied health sciences with a dual purpose of reforming the current regulatory framework and enhancing the supply of skilled manpower in the health sector.

The proposed NCHRH would also constitute a National Board for Health Education (NBHE) and a National Evaluation and Assessment Committee (NEAC) with a mandate to prescribe minimum standards for health

education and developing and maintaining system of accreditation of health educational institutes respectively.

The NCHRH Bill has already been introduced in the Rajya Sabha and is presently under examination by the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare.

*[English]*

### Performance of CSS through PRI

1258. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:  
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Gram as well as Block Panchayats in the country and the elected members in these Panchayats, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilized by the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for the purpose of their training and capacity building during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the lack of technical and managerial capacity of the PRIs has hampered the performance of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) currently being implemented through the PRIs;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has proposed to contribute a portion of its allocation to Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) in order to strengthen PRIs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the other measures being taken by the Government to strengthen PRIs?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) The number of Gram Panchayats and Block Panchayats in the country and the number of elected members therein state-wise is given in Statement-I.

(b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) provides assistance to States/State Institutes of Rural Development for training of Elected Representatives and functionaries of Panchayats under the Schemes of Backward Regions

Grant Fund (BRGF), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) and Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMYESA). The State-wise details about the financial assistance provided under these Schemes during the last three years and the current year is at Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The capacity of Panchayats to implement Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) varies across the states in various aspects like manpower, building and expenses for processes. The Functions, Funds and Functionaries (3F's) devolved to the Panchayats also vary widely across the states. Ultimately, the state governments are responsible for building up manpower etc. and for devolution of 3F's. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been supporting strengthening of Panchayats in capacity building as stated above. Besides, MoPR has been advocating with state governments for greater devolution of 3F's to Panchayats.

(e) The Minister, Rural Development and Drinking Water & Sanitation has suggested to the Planning Commission that 1% of the outlay for the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation may be earmarked for strengthening Panchayats.

(f) Apart from the assistance provided for capacity building as described above, MoPR has promoted e-enablement of Panchayats through the e-Panchayat scheme. An untied grant is provided to Panchayats through States for bridging critical gaps in local infrastructure in 250 backward districts on the basis of decentralized planning under BRGF. Through the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS), MoPR has incentivized States for devolving 3Fs to Panchayats and has incentivized Panchayats for performance.

### **Statement I**

*State-wise number of Gram Panchayats (GPs), Intermediate Panchayats (IPs) and Number of Elected Representatives therein*

Sl.No.	States	Number of GPs	No. of Elected Members	Number of IPs	No. of Elected Members
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21807	225276	1097	16148
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1646	7415	136	1646
3.	Assam	2196	22898	189	2148
4.	Bihar	8463	124339	531	11566
5.	Chhattisgarh	9820	157250	146	2831
6.	Goa*	189	1509		0
7.	Gujarat	13693	109209	224	4161
8.	Haryana	6187	66588	119	2833
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3243	22654	75	1676
10.	Jharkhand	4562	N.A.	211	N.A.
11.	Jammu and Kashmir <sup>#</sup>	3093	25458	106	3199
12.	Karnataka	5628	90748	176	3665
13.	Kerala	999	16139	152	2005
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23051	388829	313	7008



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Assam	-	2.37	0.50	13.08	1.00	0.51	9.76	4.42	0.51	1.24	-	-
4.	Bihar	25.78	3.28	0.21	31.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	8.46	1.92	0.28	17.54	3.25	-	13.00	1.50	-	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	5.47	-	-	1.85	1.00	-	-	1.50	-	-	-	-
7.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	0.05	-	-	0.023
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	2.00	-	-	1.04	-	-	0.96	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.76	4.89	0.14	2.00	2.43	-	2.00	2.34	-	-	1.72	-
10.	Jharkhand	-	0.16	-	8.46	-	-	-	-	0.95	-	-	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.43	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	8.39	2.39	-	5.00	1.27	-	2.69	3.66	-	-	-	-
13.	Kerala	2.00	0.59	-	1.28	3.60	0.05	-	3.60	-	0.67	-	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.66	-	0.32	24.00	17.84	-	12.41	-	0.30	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	-	3.39	0.08	12.00	2.08	-	5.06	2.39	0.80	6.94	-	-
16.	Manipur	-	2.10	-	2.02	-	-	0.67	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	2.36	-	-	3.00	-	-	2.04	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	2.00	-	-	2.00	-	-	1.32	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	6.00	-	-	3.00	-	-	3.00	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	23.27	-	-	-	3.14	-	4.99	-	-	-	-	0.51
21.	Punjab	1.00	-	-	1.00	3.58	-	1.00	2.20	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	32.08	-	-	8.45	2.17	-	8.70	1.30	0.31	-	-	-
23.	Sikkim	0.73	-	0.05	0.84	-	-	0.63	-	0.08	0.53	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	2.36	-	5.24	-	-	6.00	1.95	-	-	-	-
25.	Tripura	0.89	0.82	-	1.00	2.70	-	1.00	2.07	-	-	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20.26	0.94	-	28.07	1.00	0.11	12.21	1.28	-	-	8.40	-
27.	Uttarakhand	-	2.07	0.50	-	-	-	1.99	2.06	-	-	-	-
28.	West Bengal	10.52	1.90	0.05	11.00	-	0.27	11.00	0.95	-	-	-	-
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	0.11	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	-	-	-
	Total	190.64	35.40	2.40	197.17	60.20	0.96	106.58	35.80	3.00	10.34	10.12	0.533



[Translation]

**Livelihood Based on Forest**

1259. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether earning livelihood based on forest is becoming difficult for the tribals in the country over the last few years;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to share the forest land with tribals to preserve and to provide livelihood to these tribals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA):

(a) and (b) Minor Forest Produce provides essential food, nutrition, medicinal needs and also cash income to the large number of tribal who are living in and around the forest. However, the Minor Forest Produce economy provides poor returns to gatherers.

The issue of providing fair price to the gatherers for the Minor Forest Produce has engaged the attention of the Government in recent years. Government has enacted the Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers" (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, (FRA) 2006. This Act, inter alia, provides right of ownership, access to collect, use & disposal of Minor Forest Produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside the village boundaries. To ensure fair prices to Minor Forest Produce gatherers, there is a provision to give grants-in-aid to the State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce operations for which Rs. 20 Crores has been provided in current year's budget.

(c) to (e) The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 seeks to vest the forest rights on forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations. These rights include right to access to collect, use and dispose

of the Minor Forest Produce. One of these forest rights also relates to their right to protect, regenerate or conserve or manage any community forest resource which they have been traditionally protecting and conserving for sustainable use.

**Upgradation/Modernization of Airports in Metro Cities**

1260. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:  
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:  
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:  
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of construction/upgradation/expansion and modernization plan undertaken for the airports in the country along with the details of funds required/released for this purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, airport-wise, State-wise, including Madurai, Agatti, Kannaur, Meerut and Jewar airports;

(b) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the existing airports in the country in Public Private Partnership (PPP);

(c) if so, the details of the airports likely to be upgraded;

(d) whether the companies engaged for the PPP mode has since been finalised; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the target date of completion of upgradation of airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Details of upgradation/modernization of airports civil enclaves of Airports Authority of India (AAI) maintained and managed by AAI alongwith funds released during last three years and current year are given in Statements-I and II.

As regards Chennai & Kolkata airports, these two projects are complete. The new domestic and international Terminal Buildings at Chennai and the new Integrated Terminal at NSCBI airport at Kolkata are to be commissioned by September, 2012 and October, 2012 respectively. Details of expenditure during the last three years and current year are given in Statement-III.

As regards new Greenfield airport at Kannur in Kerala, Central Government has accorded 'in-principle approval' to the Project. The decision regarding setting up of Greenfield Airport at Hastinapur, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh has to be taken by Uttar Pradesh Government. A proposal has been received in the Ministry of Civil Aviation for Jewar Airport, from Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) A Task Force has been constituted by

the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission, to review the implementation of the Financing Plan for development of airports and also to identify potential projects on Public Private Partnership mode. A list of such airports is at Statement-IV.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise in view of the reply at (d) above.

**Statement I**

*Modernization of AAI Airports during last 3 years  
(Completed Projects)*

Sl.No.	Name of Airport	Name of Work	Cost (Rs. in crores)	Completion Date
1	2	3	4	5
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>				
1.	CUDDAPAH	Construction of Runway, taxiway and Apron	26.12	Jan-10
2.	RAJAMUNDARY	Construction of New Terminal Building including Car Park	43.29	Oct-11
3.	VIZAG	Construction of New integrated Terminal Building	94.95	Jun-09
4.	VIJAYWADA	Extension of Runway	47.87	Dec-09
5.	TIRUPATI	Construction of New Apron	13.00	Apr-12
<b>ASSAM</b>				
1.	DIBRUGARH	Construction of New Terminal Building.	71.71	Aug-09
		Strengthening of Existing Runway and taxiway	17.71	Dec-10
		Construction of Doppler Weather Radar for Metrological Department at Dibrugarh Airport	2.18	Apr-12
		Construction of Fire Station	3.24	Apr-12
2.	GUWAHATI	Extension of Runway and Construction of New Apron with link taxiway	60.82	Jun-09
		Construction of Isolated aircraft parking	14.15	Mar-10
		Filling low lying area and development of internal drainage system of newly acquired land at Guwahati Airport	29.78	Jan-11
<b>BIHAR</b>				
1.	PATNA	Re-carpeting of Runway, taxiway & apron and allied works at JPNI Airport	23.08	Aug-11

1	2	3	4	5
<b>CHANDIGARH</b>				
1.	CHANDIGARH	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	78.00	Mar-11
<b>GUJARAT</b>				
1.	AHMEDABAD	Construction New International Terminal Building	328.00	Aug-10
2.	SURAT	Extension of Runway	21.30	Apr-09
		Construction of Terminal Building Ph-II first floor	23.68	Dec-09
<b>JHARKHAND</b>				
1.	RANCHI	Expansion of Apron and Construction of isolation bay	12.52	May-10
		Resurfacing of Runway	15.07	Jan-11
<b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</b>				
1.	SRINAGAR	Expansion and Modification of Terminal Building for integrated operations	101.33	Apr-09
		Expansion of apron Ph-II	28.00	Mar-11
<b>KARNATAKA</b>				
1.	MANGALORE	Construction of New integrated Terminal Building	147.00	Oct-09
2.	MYSORE	Construction of New Terminal Building and other ancillary Buildings i/c Residential Quarters	85.00	Sep-10
<b>KERALA</b>				
1.	TRIVANDRUM	Construction of international Terminal Building, Apron & car park etc.	258.08	Apr-10
		Construction of 8 nos bays, taxiway, GSE area & shoulders	30.92	May-09
<b>LAKSHADWEEP</b>				
1.	AGATTI	Strengthening of Runway at Agatti	11.26	Nov-10
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>				
1.	BARAPANI (SHILLONG)	Construction of New Terminal Building and Expansion of Apron	29.70	May-10
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>				
1.	BHOPAL	Extension of Runway	35.00	Jul-09
		Construction of New integrated Terminal Building	135.00	Dec-10
		Construction of New Apron and associated works.	63.78	Sep-10
2.	INDORE	Extension and strengthening of Runway and Construction of isolation bay & taxiway	79.00	Jul-09
		Construction of New integrated Terminal building	135.60	May-11

1	2	3	4	5
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>				
1.	AURANGABAD	Extension of Runway including electrical works	25.68	Jan-10
2.	GONDIA	Construction of Parallel Taxi way	18.61	Mar-10
		Construction of NIATAM	52.33	Jan-11
		Construction of II module Passenger lounge and allied works	12.97	Feb-12
3.	JALGAON	Development of Jalgaon Airport	20.00	Dec-11
4.	PUNE	Extension & Modification of Terminal Building for integrated operations	78.00	Sep-10
<b>NAGALAND</b>				
1.	DIMAPUR	Expansion of Apron and Construction of Link Taxiway	13.35	Jul-11
<b>PUNJAB</b>				
1.	AMRITSAR	Modular Expansion of terminal building for integrated operations	149.1	Jun-09
		Construction of 2 no.contact parking bays		
		Construction of 3 no. additional parking bays	13.19	Jul-09
2.	BHATINDA	Construction of apron i/c link taxiway	6.37	May-12
		Construction of Terminal Building	2.50	Jul-12
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>				
1.	JAIPUR	Construction of New Terminal Building	115.77	Jul-09
		Construction of New Apron and taxiway	32.00	Sep-09
2.	JAISELMER	Construction of Apron & Taxi track	9.94	Apr-10
3.	UDAIPUR	Extension and Strengthening of Runway and allied works	44.31	May-09
		Construction of Apron including link Taxiway- Ph-II	7.76	Jun-11
<b>TRIPURA</b>				
1.	AGARTALA	Strengthening of Existing Runway	37.00	Jul-09
		Expansion and Strengthening of Apron	18.66	Apr-09
		Construction of Control Tower	9.67	Apr-12
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>				
1.	COIMBTORE	Construction of part parallel taxiway and Expansion of apron	41.51	Feb-10
		Expansion & modification of Terminal Building for integrated operations	78.00	Sep-11

1	2	3	4	5
2.	MADURAI	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building and allied works	128.76	Jul-10
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>				
1.	AGRA	Refurbishing of Terminal Building	3.38	Dec-09
2.	LUCKNOW	Construction of New Apron for four wide-bodied aircraft and taxiway	41.30	Dec-09
		Construction of New Integrated International Terminal Building	129.38	Oct-11
3.	VARANASI	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	139.50	Aug-10
		Extension and Strengthening of Apron and Extension of Runway	40.00	Apr-10
<b>UTTARAKHAND</b>				
1	DEHRADUN	Construction of New Terminal Building, Substation cum AC Plant room, car park etc.	35.00	Sep-09
<b>WEST BANGAL</b>				
1	COOCH BEHAR	Construction of New Terminal Building	12.46	Jun-09
2.	BAGDOGRA	Expansion of Apron	20.70	Sep-09
<b>ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS</b>				
1.	PORTBLAIR	Expansion of Apron and additional taxiway.	34.38	Dec-09

**Statement II**

*Modernization of AAI Airports during last 3 years  
(Work in Progress)*

Sl.No.	Name of Airport	Name of Work	Cost (Rs. in crores))	Expected Date of Completion/ Operationalisation
1	2	3	4	5
<b>ASSAM</b>				
1.	GUWAHATI	Construction of Hangars at LGBI Airport, Guwahati.	23.16	Dec-13
<b>ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS</b>				
1.	PORTBLAIR	Construction of Hangar, Annexe Building, Apron and Link Taxiway etc.	5.34	Dec-12
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>				
1.	TEZU	Construction of Terminal Building, Runway, Apron, Fire station etc.	79.00	Mar-14

1	2	3	4	5
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>				
1.	CUDDAPAH	Construction of New Terminal Building	40.40	Dec-12
<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>				
1.	RAIPUR	Construction of Integrated Terminal Building.	129.65	Oct-12
<b>CHANDIGARH</b>				
1.	CHANDIGARH	Extension of Apron and allied works	452.00	Dec-12
		Development of New International Airport at Chandigarh Airport (Mohali side)		Mar-15
		(a) Terminal Building		
<b>GOA</b>				
1.	GOA	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	330.00	May-13
<b>GUJARAT</b>				
1.	AHMEDABAD	Construction of State Government Hangar	11.09	Oct-12
2.	SURAT	Construction of isolation bays connected link taxi track at Surat Airport	5.11	Oct-12
3.	VADODARA	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	115.97	Oct-13
<b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</b>				
1.	JAMMU	Extension of Apron	15.00	Sep-12
<b>JHARKHAND</b>				
1.	RANCHI	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	137.79	Sep-12
<b>KARNATAKA</b>				
1.	MANGALORE	Construction of ATC tower and technical Block at Mangalore Airport, Mangalore	18.90	May-13
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>				
1	KHAJURAHO	Construction of New integrated Terminal Building (Risk & Cost)	75.32 57.81	Mar-13
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>				
1.	GONDIA	Extension & Strengthening of Runway and parallel Taxi way	34.49	Dec-12
2.	PUNE	Construction of Hangars and CIP Lounge cum admin block at Pune Airport, Pune	24.40	Jul-13
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>				
1.	BARAPANI	Providing wall fencing for newly acquired land at Barapani Airport	6.75	Mar-13

1	2	3	4	5
<b>MANIPUR</b>				
1.	IMPHAL	Expansion of Apron with link taxiway	13.28	Dec-12
		Construction of Boundary Wall around of Newly Acquired land at Imphal Airport	15.10	Aug-13
		Construction of Fire Station and allied works	4.45	Dec-12
		Expansion of Security Hold Area	4.30	Dec-12
<b>ODISHA</b>				
1.	BHUBNESWAR	Construction of New Terminal Building	145.54	Dec-12
<b>PUDUCHERRY</b>				
1.	PUDUCHERRY	Construction of New Terminal Building including car park	29.87	Oct-12
<b>PUNJAB</b>				
1.	AMRITSAR	C/o parallel taxi track (PTT) from Runway 34 beginning upto Twy F at Amritsar Airport	17.61	Jun-13
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>				
1.	BIKANER	Construction of Terminal Building, Apron and Car park	4.73	Oct-12
2.	JAIPUR	Extension and strengthening of Runway for operation of wide bodied jet aircraft of E category i/c provision of cat-II lighting system at Jaipur airport	76.47	Oct-13
3.	JAISELMER	Construction of New Civil Enclave including Terminal Building	81.00	Aug-12
<b>SIKKIM</b>				
1.	PAKYONG	Construction of New Airport at Pakyong, Sikkim (SH: Earth work in cutting and filling, geogrid reinforced retaining wall, drainage system including box culvert, aerodrome pavement etc.)	309.00	Dec-13

**Statement III***Airports Authority of India**Details of Capital Expenditure (Airport-wise, State-wise) last three years & current year*

(Rs. in crores)

**AERODROME WORKS**

Sl.No.	State	Airport Name	Expenditure 2009-10	Expenditure 2010-11	Expenditure 2011-12	Expenditure 2012-13 (Upto July 2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Portblair	11.28	2.98	1.49	0.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	11.30	1.68	6.69	1.58
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	0.26	0.01	0.02	0.00
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	19.11	13.48	10.18	0.00
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi	1.30	2.23	14.65	0.98
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	13.61	1.10	0.05	0.00
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	35.03	0.70	0.03	0.00
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Along	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Daparizo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	Zero	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Passighat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu	0.00	0.17	3.51	0.15
14.	Assam	Dibrugarh	19.20	12.75	1.11	0.00
15.	Assam	Dimapur	10.41	3.47	0.07	0.00
16.	Assam	Guwahati	40.29	8.89	1.37	0.11
17.	Assam	Jorhat	0.26	0.00	0.32	0.00
18.	Assam	Lilabari	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Assam	Rupsi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Assam	Tezpur	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
21.	Assam	Silchar	4.00	0.05	1.66	0.00
22.	Bihar	Behta	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Bihar	Gaya	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Bihar	Katihar	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Bihar	Kishanganj	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Bihar	Mazaffarpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Bihar	Patna	2.57	0.00	0.15	0.11
28.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	27.43	32.85	21.70	8.13
30.	Delhi	Delhi	26.40	16.58	6.41	0.85
31.	Delhi	EMC	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	Airports in NR	2.09	0.00	0.00	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Goa	Goa	3.59	20.69	72.59	19.18
34.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	134.09	47.15	10.41	0.00
35.	Gujarat	Baramati	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
37.	Gujarat	Bharauch	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38.	Gujarat	Bhuj	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39.	Gujarat	Deesa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
41.	Gujarat	Kandla	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
42.	Gujarat	Keshod	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
43.	Gujarat	Porbandar	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
44.	Gujarat	Rajkot	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
45.	Gujarat	Surat	11.13	4.58	1.80	0.62
46.	Gujarat	Vadodara	0.72	0.10	2.07	2.91
47.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
48.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	2.14	0.39	0.00	0.00
49.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
50.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	0.27	0.09	1.03	0.05
51.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
52.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	23.10	13.84	1.97	0.00
53.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
54.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	29.97	50.41	22.62	8.79
56.	Karnataka	Belgaum	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
57.	Karnataka	Bangalore	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
58.	Karnataka	Bellary	0.00	0	0	0.00
59.	Karnataka	Gulberga	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60.	Karnataka	Hasan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
61.	Karnataka	Hubli	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
62.	Karnataka	Mangalore	56.16	17.45	0.00	0.00
63.	Karnataka	Mysore	21.57	4.81	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
64.	Kerala	Trivandrum	90.93	6.63	7.92	0.31
65.	Lakshdweep	Agatti	0.58	11.63	0.09	0.05
66.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
67.	Madhya Pradesh	Khajuraho	2.46	5.21	4.11	0.46
68.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	84.86	84.02	2.21	0.00
69.	Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	72.36	42.90	28.96	0.16
71.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
72.	Madhya Pradesh	Raipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	
73.	Maharashtra	Akola	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
74.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	18.23	1.75	0.00	0.00
75.	Maharashtra	Gondia	45.89	34.28	29.17	9.14
76.	Maharashtra	Juhu	4.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
77.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	1.73	0.00	0.66	0.02
78.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	6.05	0.00	3.65	0.00
79.	Maharashtra	Nasik	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
80.	Maharashtra	Pune	20.03	8.92	0.06	0.00
81.	Maharashtra	Solapur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
82.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	0.00	12.56	30.09	1.57
83.	Meghalaya	Barapani	17.17	5.70	0.00	0.38
84.	Meghalaya	Tura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
85.	Mizoram	Imphal	1.88	0.70	0.50	0.11
86.	Mizoram	Lenpui	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
87.	Nagaland	Cheithu (Kohima)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
88.	Odisha	Berhampur	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
89.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	12.59	10.73	36.93	9.38
90.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
91.	Puducherry	Puducherry	1.65	5.14	5.50	2.82
92.	Punjab	Amritsar	50.69	12.86	4.59	0.08
93.	Punjab	Bhatinda	0.00	0.44	2.27	6.89
94.	Punjab	Halwara	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
95.	Punjab	Ludhiana	8.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
96.	Punjab	Mohali (Chandigarh)	0.00	1.10	3.53	3.18
97.	Punjab	Pathankot	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
98.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
99.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	0.00	0.17	0.26	0.39
100.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	8.85	10.28	11.31	4.27
101.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	32.36	2.48	0.13	0.77
102.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	1.47	0.00	0.01	0.00
103.	Rajasthan	Kota	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
104.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	14.28	5.02	0.81	0.00
105.	Sikkim	Pakyong (Sikkim)	0.00	80.90	73.20	0.04
106.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai (Others)	82.42	37.74	52.30	21.69
107.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	37.99	38.91	21.54	0.16
108.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	41.64	34.44	0.16	0.00
109.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
110.	Tamil Nadu	Trichy	15.05	1.05	0.08	0.00
111.	Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
112.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
113.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Airport Project	527.26	627.74	366.23	38.52
114.	Tripura	Agartala	18.04	0.54	4.17	0.55
115.	Tripura	Kailashahar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
116.	Tripura	Kamalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
117.	Trivendrum	Calicut	5.04	2.17	1.98	0.54
118.	Union Territory	Chandigarh	8.60	31.38	5.18	0.20
119.	Union Territory	Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
120.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
121.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
122.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
123.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.01
124.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	34.07	19.60	12.91	1.05
125.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
126.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	42.66	17.01	12.53	0.00
127.	Uttar Pradesh	CATC, Allahabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
128.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	21.62	0.59	0.07	0.42
129.	Uttarakhand	Pantnagar	2.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
130.	West Bengal	Bagdogra	6.29	0.27	0.41	0.00
131.	West Bengal	Asansol	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
132.	West Bengal	Balurghat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
133.	West Bengal	Behala	0.06	1.24	0.64	0.28
134.	West Bengal	Cooch Behar	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
135.	West Bengal	Kolkata (Others)	29.59	41.99	19.34	4.37
136.	West Bengal	Malda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
137.	West Bengal	Kolkata Airport Project	408.42	558.71	618.85	114.09
Total			2311.50	2013.27	1544.56	266.01

**Statement IV***List of Airports recommended by the Task Force*

	Ist Phase	IInd Phase
Metro Airports	Chennai	Kolkata
Non-Metro Airports	1. Ahmedabad	1. Coimbatore
	2. Guwahati	2. Trichy
	3. Lucknow	3. Varanasi
	4. Jaipur	4. Tuticorin
	5. Bhubaneswar	5. Pantnagar
	6. Amritsar	6. Puducherry
	7. Udaipur	
	8. Gaya	
	9. Khajuraho	

*[English]***Shortage of Doctors**

1261. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:  
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

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

(a) whether All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) like institutes and Central Government hospitals have been facing huge shortage of faculty for a long time;

(b) if so, the details of the sanctioned posts in various Institutes/hospitals run by the Union Government and the number of posts vacant as on date, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to fill up these vacant posts and stop brain drain of doctors;

(d) whether Government proposes to reappoint retired doctors to meet the shortage of doctors; 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) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Insofar as action regarding filling up vacant posts is concerned, the information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

However, in order to arrest the brain drain in respect of doctors working under Government Sector, the following steps have been taken by the Central Government:

1. Pay and allowances of doctors have been enhanced considerably after implementation of the 6th Central Pay Commission.
2. The age of superannuation of faculty of medical institutions has been enhanced to 65 years.
3. Assured Promotion Scheme for faculty of Central Government Institution has been revised to make it more beneficial
4. Various allowances available to faculty like Non Practicing Allowance, Conveyance Allowance, Learning Resource Allowance, etc. have been enhanced considerably.

(d) and (e) The Medical Council of India, with the prior approval of the Central Government, has amended "Minimum Qualifications for Teachers in Medical Institutions Regulations, 1998" thereby enhancing age limit for appointment/extension/re-employment in-service against posts of teachers/dean/principal/director in medical colleges from 65 to 70 years.

[Translation]

#### **Consultancy Services of PGCIL**

1262. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether consultancy services are being provided by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries where such services are being provided by the PGCIL;

(c) the average yearly income earned by the company during last three years through such activities; and

(d) the total number of employees employed under this department related to consultancy work in March, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) is providing consultancy services in foreign countries. Presently, consultancy services are being provided in 11

countries, namely, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nepal, Myanmar, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan and United Arab Emirates.

(c) The yearly revenue earned by PGCIL through such consultancy activities during the last three years is given below:

Financial Year	Revenue (Rs. Crore)
2009-10	16.70
2010-11	20.00
2011-12	23.70

(d) As on March, 2012, twenty two (22) executives were employed in the International Business Department of PGCIL including those posted at the work site. However, back-end support is being given by various departments and regions of the PGCIL.

#### **Environmental Clearance to Power Projects**

1263. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power projects for which environmental and other clearance have been provided during the last three years and the current year along with their estimated power generation capacity, State wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the developers of power projects are facing problems in purchasing raw material for the cleared power projects;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure supply of raw material in adequate quantity for projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) With the enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003, concurrence of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is not required for setting up of new Thermal Power Projects. However, concurrence of CEA is required for setting up of Hydro Projects estimated to involve capital expenditure exceeding such as may be fixed from time to time, by notification by the Central Government. Environment and Forest clearances to power projects are, however, accorded by

the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) as per defined procedures laid down by them through various Notifications issued from time to time.

During the last 3 years & current year (i.e. 01.04.2009 onwards), CEA have accorded concurrence to 18 nos. of Hydro Projects in the country. However, no proposal of any hydro project was received from Madhya Pradesh. The State-wise details of these projects alongwith current status of environment and forest clearance as available is enclosed at Statement-I.

During the last three years (for the period 1.4.2009-31.3.2012), coal based thermal power projects totalling to 106130 MW and projects totalling to 4620 MW during the current year have been accorded Environmental

clearance by MoEF. State-wise details of these projects including the state of Madhya Pradesh are enclosed as Statement-II & Statement-III respectively.

(b) to (d) Demand of coal is estimated on a year to year basis and its shortage is assessed depending upon the availability of indigenous coal. For the year 2012-13, against an estimated coal requirement of 476 Million Tonnes (MT) from domestic sources, availability of coal was indicated as 407 MT, thereby resulting in an anticipated shortfall of 69 MT. In order to bridge this gap, Power Utilities have been assigned a target to import 46 MT (equivalent to 69 MT of domestic coal due to its higher calorific value) of coal during the year 2012-13 for blending with domestic coal.

### **Statement I**

*Hydro Electric Schemes Concurred/Appraised by CEA during last 3 years & current year (i.e. 01.04.2009 onwards)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sector	State	Installed capacity (Nos. x MW)	Date of CEA Concurrence	Date of Environmental Clearance	Date of Forest Clearance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Demwe Lower	Private	Arunachal Pradesh	5x342+1x40=1750	20.11.2009	12.02.2010	Awaited
2.	Dibbin	Private	Arunachal Pradesh	2x60=120	04.12.2009	Awaited	Awaited
3.	Lower Siang	Private	Arunachal Pradesh	9x300=2700	16.02.2010	Awaited	Awaited
4.	Teesta Stage-IV	Central	Sikkim	4x130=520	13.05.2010	Awaited	Awaited
5.	Kutehr	Private	Himachal Pradesh	3x80=240	31.8.2010	05.07.2011	Awaited
6.	Baglihar Stage-II	State	Jammu and Kashmir	3x150=450	29.12.2010	Awaited	Not Applicable
7.	Sainj	State	Himachal Pradesh	2x50=100	29.12.2010	04.05.2009	26.10.2009
8.	Panan	Private	Sikkim	4x75=300	07.03.2011	02.01.2007	06.10.2010
9.	Nafra	Private	Arunachal Pradesh	2x60=120	11.02.2011	17.01.2011	Awaited
10.	Nyamjang Chhu	Private	Arunachal Pradesh	6x130=780	24.03.2011	19.04.2012	Awaited
11.	Kolodyne Stage-II	Central	Mizoram	4x115=460	14.09.2011	Awaited	Awaited
12.	Tawang Stage-I	Central	Arunachal Pradesh	3x200=600	10.10.2011	10.06.2011	Awaited
13.	Tawang Stage-II	Central	Arunachal Pradesh	4x200=800	22.09.2011	10.06.2011	Awaited
14.	Vyasi	State	Uttarakhand	2x60=120	25.10.2011	07.9.2007	21.10.1986 (Fresh clearance awaited)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Indirasagar (Polavaram)	State	Andhra Pradesh	12x80=960	21.02.2012	25.10.2005 (Matter pending in High court)	28.07.2010
16.	Bajoli Holi	Private	Himachal Pradesh	3x60=180	30.12.2011	24.01.2011	Awaited
17.	Tato-II	Private	Arunachal Pradesh	4x175=700	22.05.2012	27.6.2011	Awaited
18.	Devsari	Central	Arunachal Pradesh	3x84=252	07.08.2012	Awaited	Awaited

**Statement II**

*List of Thermal Power Projects Granted environment Clearance During last three years  
(1.4.2009 - 31.03.2012) with their present status*

Sl. No.	State	Project Name	Plant capacity (MW)	District	Company	EC approval date	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2640 MW Bhavanapadu TPP near Kakrapalli Village	2640	Srikakulam	Athena-East Coast Energy Pvt. Ltd.	9-Apr-09	St-I - 1320 MW under Construction, Proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1980 MW Coal based TPP	1980	Nellore	Thermal Powertech (India) Ltd.	4-Nov-09	Under Construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1040 MW (2x520 MW) Hinduja Power Project at Visakhapatnam	1040	Visakhapatnam	Hinduja National Power Corporation Limited	31-Aug-09	Under Construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
4.	Andhra Pradesh	600 MW Rayalseema TPP Stage IV	600	Kadapa	APGENCO	21-Oct-09	Under Construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
5.	Andhra Pradesh	1X300 MW Coal based Thermal Power Plant (Phase II Expansion) project at Thammenapatnam village.	300	Nellore	Meenakshi Energy Private Ltd.	19-Oct-09	Under Construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Andhra Pradesh	4x660 MW Komarda TPP	2640	Vizianagaram	Alfa Infraprop Pvt. Ltd.	15-Mar-10	Construction yet to start
7.	Andhra Pradesh	2X660 MW TPP at Sompeta	1200	Srikakulam	Nagarjuna Construction Co. Ltd.	9-Dec-09	Construction yet to start
8.	Andhra Pradesh	2x300 MW Merchant Power Plant	600	Adilabad	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	28-Oct-09	Construction yet to start
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Expansion of 600 MW to 2x600 MW Coal Based TPP at Jaipur	600	Krishna	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	27-Dec-10	Construction yet to start
10.	Andhra Pradesh	2X660 MW Super Critical Imported Coal Based Thermal Power Plant at villages Painampuram & Sivarampuram, in Muthukur Mandal	1320	Nellore	Nelcast Energy Corporation Ltd.	30-Sep-10	Construction yet to start
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Coal Fired TPP	1980	Nellore	M/s Kineta Power Pvt. Ltd.	25.1.12	Construction yet to start
12.	Bihar	2x195 mw (Stage-II) Coal Based Thermal Power Plant	390	Muzaffarpur	Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	9-Nov-09	Under Construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
13.	Bihar	Nabinagar thermal power plant	1980	Bihar- Aurangabad	NTPC Ltd.	27-Dec-10	Construction yet to start proposed under Bulk Tender
14.	Bihar	4x660 Coal based TPP at village Siriya	2640	Banka	Jas Infrastructure Capital Pvt. Ltd.	1-Jul-11	Construction yet to start
15.	Chhattisgarh	Expansion of 1000 MW (4x250 MW) by addition of 4x600 MW (2400 MW) Coal Based Thermal Power Plant	2400	Raigarh	Jindal group- Jindal Power Ltd.	18-Mar-11	Under Construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Chhattisgarh	1320 MW Coal based TPP	1320	Janjgir-Champa	D.B. Power Ltd.	16-Dec-10	Under Construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
17.	Chhattisgarh	1200 MW Coal based TPP	1200	Raigarh	Ispat-SKS Ispat and Power Ltd.	5-Oct-10	Under Construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
18.	Chhattisgarh	2x600 MW Singhitari TPP near villages Singhitari	1200	Janjgir-Champa	Athena Chhattisgarh Power Pvt. Ltd	17-Jul-09	Under Construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
19.	Chhattisgarh	2x300 MW Coal based TPP	600	Raigarh	Korba West Power Co.Ltd. (Avantha)	20-May-10	Under Construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
20.	Chhattisgarh	2x660 MW to 2x685 MW Coal Based Super Critical at village-Raikheda	1370	Raipur	M/s GMR Energy Ltd.	9-May-11	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
21.	Chhattisgarh	660 MW Coal based Thermal power Project at Paraghat & Beltukri vill.	660	Bilaspur	TRN Energy Pvt. Ltd.	18-Mar-11	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
22.	Chhattisgarh	3x350 MW Coal Based TPP Dhanras Vill. Khatgora	1050	Korba	Dheeru Powergen Pvt Ltd.	18-Jan-10	Construction yet to start. Forest clearance awaited
23.	Chhattisgarh	2x660 MW Coal Based Thermal Power Plant at Village Salka in Prem Nagar	1320	Surguja	M/s IFFCO Chhattisgarh Power Ltd.	16-Mar-12	Construction yet to start
24.	Chhattisgarh	2x660 Super Thermal Power Project at Raigarh	1320	Raigarh	M/s Visa Power Ltd.	2-Aug-11	Construction yet to start
25.	Chhattisgarh	2x660 Super Critical Coal based TPP	1320	Raigarh	M/s JSW Energy Ltd.	7-Mar-12	Construction yet to start

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Gujarat	1200 MW Coal based Power Project near village Nana Mandha	1200	Jamnagar	Essar Power Gujarat Limited	8-May-09	Under Construction one unit commissioned in March 12 and second Unit expected in 12th Plan
27.	Gujarat	2X250 MW Lignite Based TPP at Padva	500	Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar Energy Company Ltd.	10-Feb-10	Under Construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
28.	Gujarat	2x800 MW TPP near Pipavav Port	1600	Amreli	Videocon Industries Ltd	4-Feb-10	Construction yet to start
29.	Gujarat	2x660 MW TPP Ph-III, at Tunda, Mundra	1320	Kutch	Adani Power Ltd.	20-May-10	Commissioned in 2011-12
30.	Gujarat	4x660 Coal Based Thermal Power Plant at Dahej	2640	Bharuch	M/s Adani Power Dahej Ltd.	25-Oct-11	Construction yet to start
31.	Gujaraat	2x660 Coal Based super TPP at Sanghipuram	1320	Kutch	Sanghi Energy Ltd.	7-June-2011	Construction yet to start
32.	Jharkhand	2000 MW Coal based Power Project	2000	Latehar	Essar Power Jharkhand Ltd.	8-May-09	2 x 600 MW Stage-1 under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
33.	Jharkhand	2x330 MW/4x 135 MW Coal based TPP	660	Latehar	Corporate Power Ltd.	11-Nov-10	Capacity revised to 2 x 270 MW. Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
34.	Jharkhand	Expansion of existing 1x270 MW by addition of 3x270 MW coal based TPP at village Padampur	3x270	Saraikele-Kharsawan	M/s Adhunik Power & Natural Resources Ltd.	9-May-11	2 x 270 MW under construction and proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Karnataka	Enhancement of Project Capacity from 1050 MW to 2x600 MW TPP at Padubidri near Mangalore	1200	North Kannada	Lanco-Udupi Power Corporation Ltd.	9-Sep-09	Already commissioned in 11th Plan
36.	Karnataka	2X800 MW Coal Based Thermal Power Plant at Yermarus near Vadloor	1600	Raichur	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.	17-Nov-09	Construction yet to start
37.	Karnataka	2x210 MW Imported Coal Based Captive Thermal Power Plant at KIADB Industrial Area	420	Raichur	Surana Power Ltd.	9-Sep-10	Construction yet to start
38.	Karnataka	3x800 STPP State-I at Kudgi	2400	Bijapur	M/s NTPC Ltd.	25-May-12	Proposed under bulk tender. Construction yet to start
39.	Karnataka	500 MW Coal based TPP at Hassan	500	Hassan	M/s HTP(P) Ltd.	17-Feb-12	Construction yet to start
40.	Madhya Pradesh	1320 MW coal based TPP	1320	Sidhi	D.B. Power (MP) Ltd.	9-Sep-10	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan
41.	Madhya Pradesh	2x660 MW TPP and Cement Grinding Unit of 2.0 TPA at Nigri	1320	Singrauli	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd.	25-Feb-10	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
42.	Madhya Pradesh	1200 MW TPP	1200	Anuppur	Moserbaer Ltd.	28-May-10	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
43.	Madhya Pradesh	2x300 MW Coal based TPP	600	Seoni	Jhabua Power Ltd. (Avantha)	17-Feb-10	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
44.	Madhya Pradesh	3960 MW PP at Chitrangi Sidhi	3960	Singrauli	Reliance-Chitrangi Power Pvt. Ltd.	28-May-10	Construction yet to start

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
45.	Maharashtra	1X300 MW Phase-2 TPP in Warora	600	Chandrapur	GMR Energy Limited (EMCO)	25-May-10	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
46.	Maharashtra	Expansion from 1320 MW to 3300 MW by addition of 3x660 MW Coal Based Thermal Power Plant	1980	Gondia	Adani Power Maharashtra Pvt.Ltd.	22-Apr-10	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
47.	Maharashtra	2x800 MW Koradi TPS expansion	1600	Nagpur	MAHAGENCO	4-Jan-10	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
48.	Maharashtra	2x660 MW Coal based TPP at Sinnar	1320	Nashik	Indiabulls Realtech Ltd.	28-Jul-10	Capacity revised to 5 x 270 MW Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
49.	Maharashtra	2x300 MW Coal based Thermal Power Project in MIDC industrial area at village Tadali	600	Chandrapur	CESC Ltd. (Culkatta Electricity Supply Company)	4-Dec-09	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
50.	Maharashtra	300 MW TPP expansion Phase-II	300	Chandrapur	GMR Energy Limited (EMCO)	25-May-10	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
51.	Maharashtra	1320 MW Theremal Power Project near Mandva vill.	1320	Wardha	Lanco Mahanadi Power Private Ltd.	24-Feb-11	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
52.	Maharashtra	5x 270 Expansion Nasik TPP by setting up additional units under st.II	1350	Nasik	M/s Indiabulls Power Ltd.	5-Aug-11	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
53.	Maharashtra	5x270 Expansion of Amrawati TPP by additional units under St, II at Nandgaonpethj	1350	Amravati	M/s Indiabulls Power Ltd.	27-May-11	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
54.	Maharashtra	1600 MW Coal based power project at Dherand/Shahpur	1600	Raigad	Tata Power Co. Ltd.	9-Dec-09	Construction yet to start
55.	Maharashtra	405 MW (270 MW + 135 MW) TPP phase-II at Alibag	405	Raigad	Patni Energy Pvt. Ltd.	31-Aug-09	Construction yet to start
56.	Maharashtra	2x660 MW Super TPP	1320	Solapur	NTPC Ltd.	27-Dec-10	Proposed under bulk order. Construction yet to start
57.	Maharashtra	2X660 MW TPP Near Mauda	1320	Nagpur	NTPC Ltd.	30-Dec-10	Proposed under bulk tender. Construction yet to start
58.	Odisha	2x350 MW Coal Based Thermal Power plant at Sahajbahal	700	Jharsuguda	India-Barath Energy (Utkal) Ltd.	30-Nov-09	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
59.	Odisha	2640 MW Coal based PP at Dhenkanal (previous phase of 1320 MW)	1320	Dhenkanal	Lanco Babandh Power Pvt. Ltd.	17-Feb-10	2x660 MW Stage-1 under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
60.	Odisha	2x525 MW Coal based Thermal Power Plant at Village Malibrahmani	1050	Angul	Ispat - Monnet Power Company Ltd.	29-Jun-10	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
61.	Odisha	Expansion of existing Coal based Thermal Power Plant by addition of 2x660 MW (Unit 3& 4) at village Banaharpalli.	1320	Jharsuguda	Odisha Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	4-Feb-10	Construction yet to start

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
62.	Odisha	1X660 MW at Narajmarthapur	660	Cuttack	Tata Power Company Ltd.	15-Feb-11	Construction yet to start
63.	Odisha	Expansion by Addition of 1x350 MW Coal based TPP at Kamalanga	350	Dhenkandal	M/s GMR Kamalanga Energy Pvt. Ltd.	5-Dec-11	Construction yet to start
64.	Odisha	4x250 MW TPP in Cuttack	1000	Cuttack	M/s Visa Power Ltd.	17-Jan-12	Construction yet to start
65.	Rajasthan	1320 MW (2x660 MW) TPP at Kawai Thermal Power Station	1320	Baran	Adani Power Rajasthan Ltd.	4-May-11	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
66.	Tamil Nadu	1200 MW Imported coal based TPP at Kattupalli & kalani Villages	1200	Thiruvallur	North Chennai Power Co. Ltd. (NTPC+TNEB)	31-Aug-09	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
67.	Tamil Nadu	4000 MW Coal based TPP captive Port and Desalination Plant near Cuddalore	4000	Cuddalore	IL and FS Ltd.	31-May-10	Construction yet to start
68.	Tamil Nadu	1X660 MW Super Critical Coal Thermal Power Plant (TPP)	660	Tuticorin	India-Barath Power (Madras) Ltd.	12-Jul-10	Construction yet to start
69.	Tamil Nadu	2140 MW Coal based merchant TPP	2140	Nagapattinam	Tridem Port and Power Co. Ltd.	9-Dec-09	Construction yet to start
70.	Tamil Nadu	2x500 MW TPP	1000	Nagapattinam	Patel Power Ltd.	26-Mar-10	Construction yet to start
71.	Tamil Nadu	2x500 MW TPP at Neyveli Town	1000	Cuddalore	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	21-Oct-10	Construction yet to start
72.	Tamil Nadu	1x600 MW Ennore TPS at vill. Ernavur	600	Thiruvallur	TNEB	3-Jun-09	Construction yet to start
73.	Tamil Nadu	1x525 MW imported coal based TPP Stage-IV at Tuticorin	525	Tuticorin	Spic Electric Power Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	3-Nov-10	Construction yet to start

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
74.	Tamil Nadu	2x660 MW TPP	1320	Nagapattinam	Chettinad Power Corporation	20-Jan-11	Construction yet to start
75.	Tamil Nadu	2x660 MW Thermal Merchant Power Plant	1320	Nagapattinam	NSL Power Ltd.	13-Oct-10	Construction yet to start
76.	Tamil Nadu	1x150 MW Power Project at Sirupulalpettal	150	Thiruvallur	M/s Accord Energy Corporation Pvt. Ltd.	18-May-11	Construction yet to start
77.	Tamil Nadu	3x600 MW TPP at Chidambaram	1800	Cuddalore	M/s SRM Energy Ltd.	18-May-11	Construction yet to start
78.	Uttar Pradesh	2x300 MW Thermal Power Project Stage-II Expansion at Chaudhera	600	Shahjahanpur	Reliance Power Ltd.	20-Jun-09	Commissioned in 2011-12
79.	Uttar Pradesh	3X660 MW Coal based TP in Teshil Lalitpur	1980	Lalitpur	Lalitpur Power Generation Company Ltd. (UPPCL)	31-Mar-11	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
80.	Uttar Pradesh	3x660 MW TPP at Bara	1980	Allahabad	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.	8-Sep-09	Under construction proposed for commissioning in 12th Plan.
81.	Uttar Pradesh	2x660 MW TPP at Karchhana	1320	Allahabad	Jaiprakash Pvt. Ltd.	30-Oct-09	Construction yet to start
82.	Uttar Pradesh	Tanda Thermal Power Project, Stage-II (2X660 MW) at village Bahadurpur	1320	Ambedkar Nagar	NTPC Ltd.	13-Apr-11	Construction yet to start
83.	West Bengal	2x500 MW + 20% - Ph-II Sagardighi Thermal Power Projects	1000	Murshidabad	M/s WBPDC	18-May-11	Construction yet to start
		Total	106130				

**Statement III***List of coal Based Thermal Power Projects Granted Environmental Clearance during the current year and their present status*

Sl. No.	State	Project Name	Plant capacity (MW)	District	Company	EC approval date	Present Status
1.	Madhya Pradesh	3x660 MW TPP in Bujbuja Village	1980	Katni	M/s Welspun Energy Madhya Pradesh Ltd.	1.06.2012	Construction yet to start
2.	Maharashtra	2x660 MW TPP at Vilage Kalura, NerTaluka	1320	Yavatmal	M/s Jinbhuvish Power Generations (MP) Pvt. Ltd.	30.07.2012	Construction yet to start
3.	Rajasthan	2x660 MW Coal based TPP, St-II at Chhabra	1320	Baran	M/s Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	23.05.2012	Construction yet to start
Total			4620				

**Power Generation Capacity**

1264. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any data regarding the power generation capacity and the volume of power produced by the national energy producers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the under utilization of power generation capacity of energy producers is a major concern; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The monitored capacity of the national energy producers (central sector stations) as on 31.07.2012 was 65439.93 MW. Actual gross electricity generation by these plants during 2012-13 (upto July) was approximately 1,29,640 Million Unit.

(c) and (d) The utilization of installed capacity of a generating unit of power producers is linked to the type of power station. While the thermal units are meant to

be utilized continuously as base-load units, hydro units are to be utilized both as base or peak load, depending on availability of water/reservoir level. Thus, utilization of installed capacity is effectively applicable to thermal (including nuclear) generating units and is expressed in terms of Plant Load Factor (PLF). The PLF of thermal and nuclear units mainly depends on a number of factors such as age of the units, outages for repairs (forced) and planned maintenance, availability of quantity and quality of fuel and receipt of schedule from beneficiaries, etc. Availability of water for hydel power generation influences the performance of hydro power stations. Therefore, unlike PLF for thermal stations, availability of hydel power station is used to assess the performance of that station. Reasons for their performance below their generating capacity include inadequate availability of coal and gas, supply of coal having quality at variance with designed coal, long duration forced outages, closure of the plant on account of taking up Renovation & Modernization, Life Extension and uprating works, problem of silt, etc.

While, the overall PLF of coal/lignite based thermal power stations in the country was 72.12% during 2012-13 (upto July, 2012), the PLF of central sector coal/lignite based thermal power stations during the same period was 82.07%. Moreover, the generation of central



generating stations during April to July, 2012-13 was 104.2% of the target. In order to improve utilization of capacity of power stations, thrust is being given to import of coal to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from domestic sources, renovation & modernization, life extension & uprating, etc.

#### **Discretionary Quota of Haj**

1265. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent orders of Supreme Court cutting down the discretionary Haj quota;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of Haj quota before and after passing of such orders, dignitary-wise; and

(d) the response of the Government to the Supreme Court judgement regarding the discretionary Haj quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes.

(b) As per the interim order dated July 23, 2012 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the discretionary Haj quota of the Government has been curtailed to 300 seats and for the Haj Committee of India (HCOI) to 200 seats.

(c) Prior to the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court, there was no fixed Haj quota for dignitaries. Government's discretionary quota in 2011 of 3061 seats was allotted to those pilgrims who had applied for Haj to the HCOI but were unsuccessful in the Qurrah and had been recommended by dignitaries and eminent persons.

In pursuance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated July 23, 2012, the number of seats to be allotted on the recommendations of the dignitaries is to be limited to the following:

The Hon'ble President of India	100 seats
The Hon'ble Vice-President	75 seats
The Hon'ble Prime Minister	75 seats
The Hon'ble External Affairs Minister	50 seats
HCOI	200 seats

(d) Government is implementing the directions and orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Haj related matters.

#### **Pricing Policy for Minor Forest Produce**

1266. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a pricing policy for the Minor Forest Produce (MFP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assistance is given to panchayats for cooperative marketing, processing and storage of MFP; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) There is no pricing policy for the Minor Forest Produce (MFP).

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Proposals under RGGVY**

1267. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:  
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:  
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:  
SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:  
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:  
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:  
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals received, sanctioned and still lying pending for approval under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether funds have been released/allocated for the sanctioned projects under the scheme;

(c) if so, the State/UT-wise details of funds released/allocated and utilized by the State Governments during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) The details of proposals received, sanctioned and funds released under RGGVY during the last three years and current

year, State- wise, are given at Statement-I. The reasons for non-release of funds in respect of some of the projects mentioned in Statement-I are non-award of projects to turn key contractors by concerned discoms/implementing agencies as first installment of 30% is released on award of project. The details of proposals pending are given at Statement-II.

**Statement I**

Sl. No.	Name of the district	Implementing Agency	Sanctioned Project cost	Cumulative Release as on 30.06.12	Expenditure Incurred as on 30.06.12
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>During 2009-10</b>					
<b>Odisha</b>					
1.	Ganjam(S)	NHPC	3998.29	1572.22	1194.80
Total Odisha (01 Projects)			3998.29	1572.22	1194.80
TOTAL 2009-10 (01 project)			3998.29	1572.22	1194.80
<b>During 2010-11</b>					
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>					
1.	Durg(S)	NHPC	574.96	0.00	0.00
2.	Kawardha(S)	NHPC	2035.28	483.39	340.00
Total Chhattisgarh (02 Projects)			2610.24	483.39	340.00
<b>Manipur</b>					
3.	Bishnupur	P&E Deptt.	1415.40	1150.43	678.14
4.	Churachandrapur	P&E Deptt.	10093.36	8535.88	6687.18
5.	Thoubal	P&E Deptt.	2222.81	1794.31	1351.26
6.	Imphal West	P&E Deptt.	3001.02	2457.14	1754.85
7.	Imphal East	P&E Deptt.	3470.39	2832.12	2440.42
Total Manipur (05 Projects)			20202.98	16769.89	12911.85
<b>Karnataka</b>					
8.	Kodagu	MESCOM	3839.09	3030.18	2665.42
Total Karnataka (01 Projects)			3839.09	3030.18	2665.42
<b>Kerala</b>					
9.	Kannur	KSEB	1971.40	993.55	671.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Kasargod	KSEB	1460.71	763.91	431.57
11.	Kozhikode	KSEB	1692.93	560.32	474.41
12.	Malappuram	KSEB	3263.46	664.74	623.80
13.	Palakkad	KSEB	1635.40	748.32	527.85
14.	Wayanad	KSEB	1433.44	651.25	481.29
Total Kerala (06 Projects)			11457.34	4382.10	3210.16
TOTAL 2010-11 (14 projects)			38109.65	24665.56	19127.43
<b>During 2011-12</b>					
<b>Bihar</b>					
1.	Araria	BSEB	23409.76	0	
2.	Banka	BSEB	19912.31	0	
3.	Bhojpur	BSEB	16909.34	0	
4.	Gaya	BSEB	49841.20	0	
5.	Kishanganj	BSEB	17362.60	0	
6.	Nalanda	BSEB	34811.30	0	
7.	Nawada	BSEB	24093.49	0	
8.	Patna	BSEB	42062.88	0	
9.	Purnea	BSEB	30753.80	0	
10.	Rohtas	BSEB	21839.70	0	
11.	Siwan	BSEB	32007.69	0	
Total Bihar (11 Projects)			313004.07	0.00	0.00
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>					
12.	Koriya	CSPDCL	8132.31	1845.49	0
13.	Jashpur-Nagar	CSPDCL	9370.86	0	
Total Chhattisgarh (02 Projects)			17503.17	1845.49	0.00
<b>Haryana</b>					
14.	Gurgaon	DHBVNL	424.04	0	
15.	Faridabad	DHBVNL	443.95	0	
16.	Plwal	DHBVNL	833.54	0	
Total Haryana (03 Projects)			1701.53	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Karnataka</b>					
17.	Dakshin Kannada	MESCOM	5947.19	0	
18.	Udipi	MESCOM	2157.06	0	
Total Karnataka (02 Projects)			8104.25	0.00	
<b>Kerala</b>					
19.	Alappuzha	KSEB	1366.81	0	
20.	Eranakulam	KSEB	2471.24	0	
21.	Kollam	KSEB	328.05	0	
22.	Kottayam	KSEB	796.51	0	
23.	Pathanamthitta	KSEB	575.65	0	
24.	Thiruvananthapuram	KSEB	2182.13	0	
25.	Thrissur	KSEB	1262.70	0	
Total Kerala (07 Projects)			8983.08	0.00	
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>					
26.	Bhind	MPMKVVCL	5215.48	1719.881	
27.	Bhopal	MPMKVVCL	2449.26	804.9271	
28.	Gwalior	MPMKVVCL	3066.24	1007.697	
29.	Hoshangabad	MPMKVVCL	5182.19	1680.121	
30.	Raisen	MPMKVVCL	6541.56	2091.236	
31.	Rajgarh	MPMKVVCL	9187.11	2981.378	
32.	Sehore	MPMKVVCL	4986.17	1568.327	
33.	Vidisha	MPMKVVCL	7939.31	2517.131	
34.	Barwani	MPPsKVVCL	4162.16	1345.075	
35.	Burhanpur	MPPsKVVCL	1911.62	688.522	
36.	Dewas	MPPsKVVCL	5038.19	1630.5593	
37.	Khandwa	MPPsKVVCL	3349.44	862.1703	
38.	Khargone	MPPsKVVCL	7097.91	2324.4147	
39.	Mandsaur	MPPsKVVCL	4076.23	1312.9968	
40.	Neemuch	MPPsKVVCL	2031.72	646.9927	
41.	Shajapur	MPPsKVVCL	5231.10	1735.6308	
42.	Balaghat	MPPoKVVCL	2309.24	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6
43.	Sidhi	MPPoKVVCL	2254.63	0	
44.	Chhatarpur	MPPoKVVCL	3761.72	0	
45.	Satna	MPPoKVVCL	2414.48	0	
Total Madhya Pradesh (20 Projects)			88205.76	24917.06	0.00
<b>Maharashtra</b>					
46.	Solapur	MSEDCL	3499.58	0	
Total Maharashtra (01 Project)			3499.58	0.00	
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>					
47.	Dharmapuri	TANGEDCO	1072.49	0	
48.	Tirunelveli	TANGEDCO	1891.02	0	
49.	Nilgiris	TANGEDCO	763.87	0	
Total Tamil Nadu (03 Projects)			3727.38	0.00	
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>					
50.	Etah	DVVNL	4341.84	0	
51.	Kannauj	DVVNL	7722.53	0	
52.	Mainpuri	DVVNL	6072.23	0	
53.	Ambedkar Nagar	MVVNL	22000.26	0	
54.	Barabanki	MVVNL	30991.03	0	
55.	Behraich	MVVNL	13050.13	0	
56.	Faizabad	MVVNL	14288.04	0	
57.	Gonda	MVVNL	17592.45	0	
58.	Hardoi	MVVNL	15551.93	0	
59.	Lakhimpur	MVVNL	30268.19	0	
60.	Shahjahanpur	MVVNL	20703.27	0	
61.	Unnao	MVVNL	30725.77	0	
62.	Bijnour	PsVVNL	13545.29	0	
63.	Muzaffar Nagar	PsVVNL	9777.18	0	
64.	Bulandshahr	PsVVNL	12399.12	0	
65.	Allahabad	PuVVNL	12402.67	0	
66.	Ballia	PuVVNL	9918.02	0	
67.	Deoria	PuVVNL	7042.36	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6
68.	Gorakhpur	PuVVNL	21299.94	0	
69.	Jaunpur	PuVVNL	28613.47	0	
70.	Pratapgarh	PuVVNL	11512.41	0	
71.	Siddarth Nagar	PuVVNL	5516.73	0	
Total Uttar Pradesh (22 Projects)			345334.86	0.00	
<b>West Bengal</b>					
72.	Darjeeling	WBSEDCL	10338.41	0	
Total West Bengal (01 Project)			10338.41	0.00	
TOTAL 2011-12 (72 Projects)			800402.09	26762.55	0.00

**During 2012-13**

NIL

Note: Ganjam(s) in Odisha, Durg(s) and Kawardha(s) in Chhattisgarh are supplementary projects. Their main projects were already sanctioned during X Plan.

**Statement II**

*Balance Projects pending for sanction for which DPRs have been received in the prescribed format as per the guidelines*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of projects
1.	Bihar	9
2.	Assam	2
3.	Karnataka	1
4.	Kerala	1
5.	Uttar Pradesh	3
6.	Chhattisgarh	1
Total		17

**Power Generation by NHPC**

1268. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Hydro Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) has revised its generation capacity addition target for the current fiscal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the company's project development has been affected by certain political and geological issues especially in the North East;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As per Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the year 2012-13 signed between NHPC and Ministry of Power, NHPC is likely to add a total of 737 MW during the current financial year 2012-13 from four projects. Further, a capacity of 515 MW scheduled to be added in the year 2011-12 from three projects, would also be added during 2012-13.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Details of some of the projects being executed by NHPC including in the North-East, affected due to geological and other reasons and remedial steps taken thereof are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement***Statement of Projects including in the North East affected due to geological and other reasons*

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Details/Remedial steps taken
1.	Subansiri Lower HE Project (2000 MW)	Works stopped since 16.12.2011 due to agitation launched by Anti-dam activists against construction of the project in view of downstream impact and safety of dam. A Technical Expert Committee, constituted by the Planning Commission and the Joint Steering Committee, constituted by NHPC Ltd. have recently examined the issues and given certain recommendations in respect of dam safety and mitigation of downstream impact respectively.
2.	Chutak HE project (44 MW)	Due to civil disturbance in J&K from June, 10 to Nov., 10, the supply-chain of construction material and equipments remained disrupted. However, now three Units of the Project have been synchronized at partial load.
3.	Uri HE Project (240 MW)	Intermittent bandhs/curfew called by different organizations in the Valley has affected the completion schedule since such bandhs/curfew disrupted the essential supplies to the Project. The local agitation for want of employment has been called off on 30.06.2012.
4.	Nimoo Bazgo HE Project (45 MW)	Due to civil disturbance in J&K from June, 10 to Nov., 10, the supply-chain of construction material and equipments remained disrupted. Initial Reservoir filling has been completed.
5.	Parbati HE Project Stage-III (520 MW)	Very poor geological conditions encountered in Head Race Tunnel from Face-2 & Face-3 delayed HRT excavation and further, HRT concreting suffered in Face-2 & 3 due to treatment of shear zone. Further, there was continuous stoppage of work at all fronts during Jun/July'11 by local people demanding permanent employment, improvement of Largi-Nueli road (23 Km) belonging to HP PWD & additional crop compensation. Geological conditions in Head Race Tunnel have since been tackled and the work is in progress.
6.	TLDP-III HE Project (132 MW)	The project has experienced frequent bandhs/strikes called by local political outfits/organization thereby hampering the works at all fronts. The bandhs/strikes have since been sorted out with the assistance of the State Government.
7.	TLDP-IV HE Project (160 MW)	The project has experienced frequent bands/strikes called by local political outfits/organization thereby hampering the works at all fronts. The bandhs/strikes have since been sorted out with the assistance of the State Government.
8.	Parbati HE Project Stage-II (800 MW)	Due to poor Geological condition, the project has been affected due to heavy ingress of water with silt in Head Race Tunnel (HRT) and due to back hill slope failure of power house three times. The balance works of HRT have been re-tendered, back hill slope has been stabilized by installing cable anchors and work construction in power house is in progress.
9.	Kishanganga HE Project (330 MW)	Continued disturbance in Kashmir Valley & Bandipora area w.e.f. June, 2010 has affected the supply to the Project. Poor rock strata have been encountered in Tunnel Boring Machine portion of Head Race Tunnel and Main Access Tunnel of Power House thereby necessitating additional support measures. Work in river bed on dam site has been affected in view of interim order by international court of justice.

[*Translation*]

### Medical Courses from AIIMS like Institutions

1269. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:  
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

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

(a) whether the medical courses are going to begin from this August- September, 2012 in the newly established six All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) like institutes in the country;

(b) if so, whether all the States including Odisha and Madhya Pradesh have provided all the necessary basic facilities to these newly set up AIIMS like institutes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) to (e) The concerned State Governments have committed to provide all possible support to facilitate commencement of academic session during September, 2012 at the six new AIIMS like Institutions.

### Shortage of Doctors in CGHS Dispensaries

1270. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:  
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:  
PROF. RAM SHANKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is reducing clerical staff in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS);

(b) if so, whether due to shortage of clerical staff, various problems are being faced in issuing of plastic CGHS cards in Bikaner House, Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures being taken in this regard;

(d) whether there is an acute shortage of doctors/ lady doctors, paramedical staff and Group 'C' and 'D' in the Homoeopathic/Ayurvedic/Allopathic dispensaries of CGHS across the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the location where shortage exists, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the number of posts of Homoeopathic/Ayurvedic/ Allopathic doctors vacant in CGHS dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal for reducing the clerical staff in Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS).

However, as an interim measure the services of Data Entry Operators on contractual basis are utilized to take care of the job against vacant posts of clerical staff to mitigate the problems.

Staff Selection Commission has allocated 57 candidates for CGHS and out of these 34 have already joined their duties.

In addition, some posts of clerical staff are filled up through promotion and compassionate appointment.

(d) and (e) There is an overall shortage of medical and paramedical personnel in the country and CGHS is also facing the same.

(f) The State wise/location-wise vacancy position in respect of doctors in different systems of medicines in CGHS are at Statements-I and II.

### Statement I

#### *Vacant position of doctors and Specialists in Various Cities*

Sl.No.	CGHS City	GDMO			Specialists		
		Sanctioned	Filled up	Vacant	Sanctioned	Filled up	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Allahabad	21	23	+02	10	05	05





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3.	Bihar	Patna	1	2	1	1	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Delhi	Delhi & NCR	16	43	22	13	29	12	5	10	0	1	1	0
5.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	1	2	1	1	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Karnataka	Bangalore	2	4	0	1	2	0	1	2	1	-	-	-
7.	Kerala	Trivandrum	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	2	4	2	3	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Nagpur	2	4	0	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Pune	1	2	0	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	1	2	0	1	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1	2	1	1	2	0	-	-	-	2	2	0
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	1	2	0	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Meerut	1	2	1	1	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Allahabad	1	2	0	1	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Lucknow	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	2	1	-	-	-
12.	West Bengal	Kolkata	1	2	0	2	4	0	1	2	1	-	-	-
		Total	35	79	29	35	69	19	10	20	5	3	3	0

Note: (a) 18 Retired Ayurvedic doctors and 4 Homeopathic doctors have been appointed on contractual basis in Delhi against the vacant posts to manage the operations.

[English]

### Ongoing Power Projects

1271. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:  
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:  
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:  
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power projects started during the last three years in the country, project and State-wise;

(b) the details of the ongoing power projects along with their present power generation capacity, project and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there has been delay in commissioning of various power projects in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time and cost overrun of these projects along with cost/expenditure incurred on such projects; and

(e) the time by which ongoing power projects are likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) State-wise details of thermal and hydro power projects started during the last three years in the country are given at Statement-I and Statement-1A, respectively.

(b) State-wise details of under construction thermal and hydro power projects along with their power generation capacity and likely commissioning dates are given at Statement-II and Statement-IIA, respectively.

(c) to (e) The details of on-going thermal and hydro power projects having time and cost overrun along with their original/latest cost and expenditure incurred so far are given at Statement-III and Statement-IIIA, respectively.

**Statement I***Details of Thermal Power Projects (having all clearances) Started during the last three years in the Country*

State	Project Name	Impl Agency	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	Ant. Comm. Schedule
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>					
Bihar	Muzaffarpur TPP Exp	NTPC	U-3	195	Jun-14
Bihar	Muzaffarpur TPP Exp	NTPC	U-4	195	Sep-14
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP	APCPL	U-3	500	Dec-12
Karnataka	Kudgi STPP Ph-I	NTPC	U-1	800	Dec-15
Karnataka	Kudgi STPP Ph-I	NTPC	U-2	800	Jun-16
Karnataka	Kudgi STPP Ph-I	NTPC	U-3	800	Dec-16
Maharashtra	Mouda STPP-II	NTPC	U-3	660	Mar-16
Maharashtra	Mouda STPP-II	NTPC	U-4	660	Sep-16
Maharashtra	Solapur STPP	NTPC	U-1	660	May-16
Maharashtra	Solapur STPP	NTPC	U-2	660	Nov-16
Tamil Nadu	Vallur TPP-II	NTECL	U-3	500	Sep-13
Tripura	Monarchak CCPP	NEEPCO	GT+ST	101	Oct-13
Total Central Sector				6531	
<b>STATE SECTOR</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	Rayalseema St-III U-6	BHEL	U-6	600	Jul-14
Maharashtra	Koradi TPP Expn.	MSPGCL	U-8	660	Dec-13
Maharashtra	Koradi TPP Expn.	MSPGCL	U-9	660	Jun-14
Maharashtra	Koradi TPP Expn.	MSPGCL	U-10	660	Dec-14
Rajasthan	Ramgarh CCPP Extn.-III	RRVUNL	GT	110	Jan-13
Rajasthan	Ramgarh CCPP Extn.-III	RRVUNL	ST	50	Jun-13
West Bengal	Sagardighi TPP Extn.-2	WBPDC	U-3	500	Feb-15
West Bengal	Sagardighi TPP Extn.-3	WBPDC	U-4	500	May-15
Total State Sector				3740	
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>					
Andhra Pradesh	Bhavanpadu TPP	M/s East Coast Energy Ltd.	U-1	660	Oct-14
			U-2	660	Jan-15

1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	NCC TPP	NCC Power Projects Ltd.	U-1	660	Jun-16
			U-2	660	Sep-16
Andhra Pradesh	Painampuram TPP	Thermal Power Tech Corporation Ltd.	U-1	660	Aug-14
			U-2	660	Nov-14
Andhra Pradesh	Simhapuri Energy Pvt. Ltd. Ph-II	Madhucon Projects Ltd.	U-3	150	Nov-12
			U-4	150	Feb-13
Andhra Pradesh	Thamminapatnam TPP-I	Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	150	Aug-12
			U-2	150	Oct-12
Andhra Pradesh	Thamminapatnam TPP-II	Meenaksha Energy Ltd.	U-3	350	Nov-13
			U-4	350	Feb-14
Andhra Pradesh	Vizag TPP	Hinduja National Power Corp. Ltd.	U-1	520	Sep-13
			U-2	520	Dec-13
Chhattisgarh	Akaltara (Naiyara) TPP	Wardha PCL (KSK)	U-1	600	Jun-13
			U-2	600	Oct-13
			U-3	600	Feb-14
			U-4	600	Jun-14
Chhattisgarh	Avantha Bhandar TPS, U-1	Korba West Power Co. Ltd.	U-1	600	Jul-13
Chhattisgarh	Baradarha TPP (DB Power TPP)	D.B. Power Co. Ltd.	U-1	600	Aug-13
			U-2	600	Dec-13
Chhattisgarh	Bandakhar TPP	M/s Maurti Clean Coal & Power Ltd.	U-1	300	Jun-14
Chhattisgarh	Binjkote TPP	M/s SKS Power Generation (Chhattisgarh) Ltd.	U-1	300	Jun-14
			U-2	300	Sep-14
			U-3	300	Dec-14
			U-4	300	Mar-15
Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak TPS-II	LAP Pvt. Ltd.	U-3	660	Aug-13
			U-4	660	Dec-13
Chhattisgarh	Raikheda TPP	GMR	U-1	685	Jun-14
			U-2	685	Nov-14
Chhattisgarh	Ratija TPP	Spectrum Coal & Power Ltd.	U-1	50	Sep-12
Chhattisgarh	Singhitarai TPP	Athena Chhattisgarh Power Ltd.	U-1	600	Feb-15
			U-2	600	May-15

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chhattisgarh	Swastic TPP	M/s ACB	U-1	25	Oct-12
Gujarat	Bhavnagar CFBC TPP	Bhavnagar Energy	U-1	250	Oct-14
			U-2	250	Dec-13
Jharkhand	Adhunik Power TPP	Adhunik Power Co.Ltd	U-1	270	Nov-12
			U-2	270	Mar-13
Jharkhand	Maitrishi Usha TPP-Ph-I	M/s Corporate Power Ltd.	U-1	270	Nov-12
			U-2	270	Feb-13
Jharkhand	Maitrishi Usha TPP-Ph-II	Corporate Power Ltd.	U-3	270	Jun-13
			U-4	270	Sep-13
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-1	270	Feb-13
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-2	270	Jun-13
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-3	270	Sep-13
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-4	270	Dec-13
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-5	270	Mar-14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-1	270	Jul-14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-2	270	Sep-14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-3	270	Nov-14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-4	270	Jan-15
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-5	270	Mar-15
Maharashtra	Butibori TPP Ph-II	Vidarbha Industries Power	U-1	300	Aug-12
Maharashtra	Dhariwal Infracture TPP	Dhariwal Infracture (P) Ltd.	U-1	300	Mar-13
			U-2	300	Jun-13
Maharashtra	EMCO Warora TPP	EMCO Energy Ltd. (GMR)	U-1	300	Nov-12
			U-2	300	Mar-13
Maharashtra	GEPL TPP	GEPL	U-1	60	Aug-12
Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha TPP	Lanco Vidarbha	U-1	660	Apr-14
Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha TPP	Lanco Vidarbha	U-2	660	Aug-14
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-1	270	Feb-13
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-2	270	Jun-13
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-3	270	Nov-14
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-4	270	Jan-15

1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-5	270	Mar-15
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-1	270	Jul-14
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-2	270	Sep-14
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-3	270	Nov-14
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-4	270	Jan-15
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-5	270	Mar-15
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur TPP Ph-I	MB Power MP	U-1	600	Dec-13
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur TPP Ph-I	MB Power MP	U-2	600	Apr-14
Madhya Pradesh	Nigri TPP	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd.	U-1	660	Jun-13
			U-2	660	Dec-13
Madhya Pradesh	Seioni TPP Ph-I	Jhabua Power Ltd.	U-1	600	Oct-13
Odisha	Derang TPP	JITPL	U-1	600	Sep-13
Odisha	Derang TPP	JITPL	U-2	600	Dec-13
Odisha	Ind Bharat TPP (Odisha)	Ind. Bharat	U-1	350	Feb-13
Odisha	Ind Bharat TPP (Odisha)	Ind. Bharat	U-2	350	Mar-13
Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	KVK Nilanchal	U-1	350	Feb-14
Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	KVK Nilanchal	U-2	350	Dec-14
Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	KVK Nilanchal	U-3	350	Jan-15
Odisha	Lanco Babandh TPP	Lanco Babandh Power Ltd.	U-1	660	Mar-14
			U-2	660	May-14
Odisha	Malibrahmani TPP (Monnet Ispat)	MPCL	U-1	525	Apr-14
Punjab	Rajpura TPP (Nabha)	Nabha Power Ltd.	U-1	700	Jan-14
Punjab	Rajpura TPP (Nabha)	Nabha Power Ltd.	U-2	700	Mar-14
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s Sterlite	U-1	660	Dec-13
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s Sterlite	U-2	660	Apr-14
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s Sterlite	U-3	660	Jun-14
Rajasthan	Kawai TPP	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	660	Mar-13
Rajasthan	Kawai TPP	Adani Power Ltd.	U-2	660	May-13
Tamil Nadu	Melamaruthur TPP	Coastal Energen	U-1	600	Feb-13
Tamil Nadu	Melamaruthur TPP	Coastal Energen	U-2	600	May-13

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPP (Ind-Barath TPP)	IBPIL	U-1	660	Jan-14
Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj (Bara) TPP	J.P. Power	U-1	660	Feb-14
Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj (Bara) TPP	J.P. Power	U-2	660	Jul-14
Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj (Bara) TPP	J.P. Power	U-3	660	Dec-14
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur TPP	Bajaj Energy Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	660	Sep-14
			U-2	660	Dec-14
			U-3	660	Mar-15
West Bengal	Haldia TPP-I	M/s Haldia Energy Ltd.	U-1	300	Aug-14
			U-2	300	Nov-14
	Total Private Sector			45400	
	Grand Total			55671.0	

**Statement IA***Hydro Power Projects (25 MW & above) started during the last three years*

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Date of award of first package/ Date of start of work
1	2	3	4
	<b>Uttarakhand</b>		
1.	Tehri PSS	4x250 = 1000	23.06.2011
	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>		
2.	Pare	2x55 = 110	12.10.2009
	<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>		
3.	Baglihar-II	3x150= 450	31.03.2012
	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>		
4.	Kasang-II & III	2x65 =130	11.11.2010
5.	Sainj	2x50 = 100	02.08.2010
6.	Tangnu Romai-I	2x44 = 88	14.06.2010
	<b>Maharashtra</b>		
7.	Koyna Left Bank PSS	2x40 = 80	16.12.2010
	<b>Sikkim</b>		
8.	Bhasmey	2x25.5 = 51	12.04.2010

1	2	3	4
9.	Tashiding	2x48.5 = 97	28.03.2011
10.	Dikchu	3x32 = 96	22.03.2011
11.	Rangit-II	2x33 = 66	24.10.2011
12.	Rongnuchu	2x48 = 96	07.04.2010
Total Capacity		2364 MW	

**Statement II***Under Construction Thermal Power Projects*

State	Project Name	Impl Agency	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	Org. Comm. Schedule	Ant. Comm. Schedule
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL SECTOR						
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	NTPC	U-1	250	Jan-11	Aug-13
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	NTPC	U-2	250	May-11	Jun-14
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	NTPC	U-3	250	Sep-11	Nov-14
Bihar	Barh STPP-I	NTPC	U-1	660	Oct-13	Jul-14
Bihar	Barh STPP-I	NTPC	U-2	660	Apr-14	May-15
Bihar	Barh STPP-I	NTPC	U-3	660	Oct-14	Mar-16
Bihar	Barh STPP-II	NTPC	U-4	660	Dec-12	Aug-13
Bihar	Barh STPP-II	NTPC	U-5	660	Oct-13	Jun-14
Bihar	Muzaffarpur TPP Exp	NTPC	U-3	195	Oct-12	Jun-14
Bihar	Muzaffarpur TPP Exp	NTPC	U-4	195	Jan-13	Sep-14
Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP	NTPC	U-1	250	May-12	May-14
Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP	NTPC	U-2	250	Sep-13	Nov-14
Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP	NTPC	U-3	250	Jan-14	May-15
Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP	NTPC	U-4	250	May-14	Nov-15
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP	APCPL	U-3	500	Dec-11	Dec-12
Jharkhand	BokaroTPS "A" Exp.	DVC	U-1	500	Dec-11	Jun-14
Jharkhand	Koderma TPP	DVC	U-2	500	Feb-11	Nov-12
Karnataka	Kudgi STPP Ph-I	NTPC	U-1	800	Dec-15	Dec-15
Karnataka	Kudgi STPP Ph-I	NTPC	U-2	800	Jun-16	Jun-16



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	Kudgi STPP Ph-I	NTPC	U-3	800	Dec-16	Dec-16
Maharashtra	Mouda TPP	NTPC	U-2	500	Oct-12	Apr-13
Maharashtra	Mouda STPP-II	NTPC	U-3	660	Mar-16	Mar-16
Maharashtra	Mouda STPP-II	NTPC	U-4	660	Sep-16	Sep-16
Maharashtra	Solapur STPP	NTPC	U-1	660	May-16	May-16
Maharashtra	Solapur STPP	NTPC	U-2	660	Nov-16	Nov-16
Madhya Pradesh	Vindhyachal TPP-IV	NTPC	U-12	500	Dec-12	Apr-13
Tamil Nadu	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	NLC	U-2	250	Jun-09	Feb-13
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin JV	NLC	U-1	500	Mar-12	Dec-13
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin JV	NLC	U-2	500	Aug-12	Mar-14
Tamil Nadu	Vallur TPP Ph-I	NTECL	U-2	500	Aug-11	Dec-12
Tamil Nadu	Vallur TPP-II	NTECL	U-3	500	Dec-12	Sep-13
Tripura	Monarchak CCGP	NEEPCO	GT+ST	101	May-13	Oct-13
Tripura	Tripura Gas	ONGC	Module-1	363.3	Dec-11	Sep-12
Tripura	Tripura Gas	ONGC	Module-2	363.3	Mar-12	Dec-12
Uttar Pradesh	Rihand TPP-III	NTPC	U-6	500	Dec-12	Apr-13
West Bengal	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I	DVC	U-1	600	Feb-11	Apr-13
West Bengal	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I	DVC	U-2	600	May-11	Jun-13
	Total Central Sector			17757.6		
	STATE SECTOR					
Andhra Pradesh	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	APPDL	U-1	800	Jul-12	Oct-13
Andhra Pradesh	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	APPDL	U-2	800	Jan-13	Feb-14
Andhra Pradesh	Kakatiya TPP Extn	APGENCO	U-1	600	Jul-12	May-14
Andhra Pradesh	Rayalseema St-III U-6	BHEL	U-6	600	Jul-14	Jul-14
Assam	Namrup CCGT	APGCL	GT	70	Jan-12	Feb-13
Assam	Namrup CCGT	APGCL	ST	30		
Chhattisgarh	Korba West St-III	CSPGCL	U-5	500	May-12	Mar-13
Chhattisgarh	Marwa TPP	CSPGCL	U-1	500	May-12	Mar-13
Chhattisgarh	Marwa TPP	CSPGCL	U-2	500	Jul-12	Oct-13
Delhi	Pragati CCGT-III	PPCL	GT-4	250	Sep-10	Dec-12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	Pragati CCGT-III	PPCL	ST-2	250	Nov-10	Feb-13
Gujarat	Pipavav CCPP	GSECL	Block-1	351	Sep-10	Apr-13
Gujarat	Pipavav CCPP	GSECL	Block-2	351	Nov-10	Feb-13
Gujarat	Sikka TPP Extn.	GSECL	U-3	250	Oct-13	Apr-14
Gujarat	Sikka TPP Extn.	GSECL	U-4	250	Jan-14	Jul-14
Gujarat	Ukai TPP Extn.	GSECL	U-6	490	Jan-11	Mar-12
Maharashtra	Chandrapur TPS	MSPGCL	U-8	500	Jun-12	Sep-13
Maharashtra	Chandrapur TPS	MSPGCL	U-9	500	Sep-12	Dec-13
Maharashtra	Koradi TPP Expn.	MSPGCL	U-8	660	Dec-13	Dec-13
Maharashtra	Koradi TPP Expn.	MSPGCL	U-9	660	Jun-14	Jun-14
Maharashtra	Koradi TPP Expn.	MSPGCL	U-10	660	Dec-14	Dec-14
Maharashtra	Parli TPP Expn.	MSPGCL	U-8	250	Jan-12	Sep-13
Madhya Pradesh	Malwa TPP (Shree Singati TPP)	MPGENCO	U-1	600	Jun-12	Apr-13
	Malwa TPP (Shree Singati TPP)	MPGENCO	U-2	600	Oct-12	Sep-13
Madhya Pradesh	Satpura TPP Extn	MPPGCL	U-10	250	Feb-12	Jan-13
Madhya Pradesh	Satpura TPP Extn	MPPGCL	U-11	250	Apr-12	May-13
Rajasthan	Chhabra TPP Extn.	RRVUNL	U-3	250	May-11	Feb-13
Rajasthan	Chhabra TPP Extn.	RRVUNL	U-4	250	Jul-11	Jun-13
Rajasthan	Kalisindh TPS	RRVUNL	U-1	600	Aug-11	Mar-13
Rajasthan	Kalisindh TPS	RRVUNL	U-2	600	Mar-12	Aug-13
Rajasthan	Ramgarh CCPP Extn.-III	RRVUNL	GT	110	May-11	Jan-13
Rajasthan	Ramgarh CCPP Extn.-III	RRVUNL	ST	50	Oct-11	Jun-13
Tamil Nadu	Mettur TPP Ext	TNEB	U-1	600	Jun-11	Aug-12
Tamil Nadu	North Chennai Extn, U-1	TNEB	U-1	600	Apr-11	May-13
Tamil Nadu	North Chennai Extn, U-2	TNEB	U-2	600	Nov-11	Nov-12
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara-D	UPRVUNL	U-6	500	Mar-11	Dec-13
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara-D	UPRVUNL	U-7	500	Jun-11	Mar-14
Uttar Pradesh	Parichha Extn	UPRVUNL	U-6	250	Nov-09	Sep-12
West Bengal	Durgapur TPS Extn	DPL	U-8	250	Dec-13	Dec-13
West Bengal	Sagardighi TPP Extn.-2	WBPDC	U-3	500	Feb-15	Feb-15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	Sagardighi TPP Extn.-3	WBPDCL	U-4	500	May-15	May-15
	Total State Sector			17682		
	PRIVATE SECTOR					
Andhra Pradesh	Bhavanpadu TPP	M/s East Coast Energy Ltd.	U-1	660	Oct-13	Oct-14
			U-2	660	Mar-14	Jan-15
Andhra Pradesh	NCC TPP	NCC Power Projects Ltd.	U-1	660	Mar-15	Jun-16
			U-2	660	Jun-15	Sep-16
Andhra Pradesh	Painampuram TPP	Thermal Power Tech Corporation Ltd.	U-1	660	May-14	Aug-14
			U-2	660	Aug-14	Nov-14
Andhra Pradesh	Simhapuri Energy Pvt. Ltd. Ph-II	Madhucon Projects Ltd.	U-3	150	Dec-11	Nov-12
			U-4	150	Feb-12	Feb-13
Andhra Pradesh	Thamminapatnam TPP-I	Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	150	Sep-11	Aug-12
			U-2	150	Nov-11	Oct-12
Andhra Pradesh	Thamminapatnam TPP-II	Meenaksha Energy Ltd.	U-3	350	May-12	Nov-13
			U-4	350	Aug-12	Feb-14
Andhra Pradesh	Vizag TPP	Hinduja National Power Corp. Ltd.	U-1	520	Jun-13	Sep-13
			U-2	520	Sep-13	Dec-13
	Akaltara (Naiyara) TPP	Wardha PCL (KSK)	U-1	600	Apr-12	Jun-13
			U-2	600	Aug-12	Oct-13
			U-3	600	Dec-12	Feb-14
			U-4	600	Apr-13	Jun-14
Chhattisgarh	Avantha Bhandar TPS, U-1	Korba West Power Co. Ltd.	U-1	600	Jul-12	Jul-13
Chhattisgarh	Baradarha TPP (DB Power TPP)	D.B. Power Co. Ltd.	U-1	600	Mar-13	Aug-13
			U-2	600	Jul-13	Dec-13
Chhattisgarh	Balco TPP	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	U-1	300	Feb-11	Dec-12
			U-2	300	Nov-10	Aug-12
Chhattisgarh	Bandakhar TPP	M/s Maurti Clean Coal & Power Ltd.	U-1	300	Dec-12	Jun-14
Chhattisgarh	Binjkote TPP	M/s SKS Power Generation (Chhattisgarh) Ltd.	U-1	300	Jan-14	Jun-14
			U-2	300	Apr-14	Sep-14
			U-3	300	Jul-14	Dec-14
			U-4	300	Oct-14	Mar-15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak TPS-II	LAP Pvt. Ltd.	U-3	660	Jan-13	Aug-13
			U-4	660	Mar-13	Dec-13
Chhattisgarh	Raikheda TPP	GMR	U-1	685	Sep-13	Jun-14
			U-2	685	Jan-14	Nov-14
Chhattisgarh	Ratija TPP	Spectrum Coal & Power Ltd.	U-1	50	Jun-11	Sep-12
Chhattisgarh	Singhitarai TPP	Athena Chhattisgarh Power Ltd.	U-1	600	Jun-14	Feb-15
			U-2	600	Sep-14	May-15
Chhattisgarh	Swastic TPP	M/s ACB	U-1	25	Jun-12	Oct-12
Chhattisgarh	Tamnar TPP (Raigarh)	O.P. Jindal	U-1	600	Jan-14	Jan-14
			U-2	600	Apr-14	Apr-14
			U-3	600	Sep-14	Sep-14
			U-4	600	Nov-14	Nov-14
Chhattisgarh	TRN Energy TPP	M/s TRN Energy Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	300	Dec-13	Jun-14
			U-2	300	Apr-14	Sep-14
Chhattisgarh	Uchpinda TPP	RKM Powergen Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	360	May-12	Oct-13
			U-2	360	Nov-12	Jan-14
			U-3	360	Feb-13	Apr-14
			U-4	360	Jul-13	Jul-14
Chhattisgarh	Vandana Vidyut TPP-Chhattisgarh	M/s Vandana Vidyut	U-1	135	Jun-11	Nov-12
			U-2	135	Sep-11	Mar-13
Gujarat	Bhavnagar CFBC TPP	Bhavnagar Energy	U-1	250	Oct-13	Oct-14
			U-2	250	Dec-13	Dec-13
Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP	Tata Power Co.	U-3	800	Aug-13	Oct-12
Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP	Tata Power Co.	U-4	800	Feb-14	Jan-13
Gujarat	Mundra UMTTP	Tata Power Co.	U-5	800	Aug-14	Apr-13
Jharkhand	Adhunik Power TPP	Adhunik Power Co.Ltd.	U-1	270	Jan-12	Nov-12
			U-2	270	Mar-12	Mar-13
Jharkhand	Maitrishi Usha TPP-Ph-I	M/s Corporate Power Ltd.	U-1	270	May-12	Nov-12
			U-2	270	Jun-12	Feb-13
Jharkhand	Maitrishi Usha TPP-Ph-II	Corporate Power Ltd.	U-3	270	Feb-13	Jun-13
			U-4	270	Mar-13	Sep-13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jharkhand	Tori TPP	Essar Power	U-1	600	Jun-13	Jun-14
Jharkhand	Tori TPP	Essar Power	U-2	600	Jan-14	Sep-14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-1	270	Dec-11	Feb-13
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-2	270	Dec-11	Jun-13
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-3	270	Jan-12	Sep-13
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-4	270	Feb-12	Dec-13
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-5	270	Mar-12	Mar-14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-1	270	Jul-14	Jul-14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-2	270	Sep-14	Sep-14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-3	270	Nov-14	Nov-14
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-4	270	Jan-15	Jan-15
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-5	270	Mar-15	Mar-15
Maharashtra	Bela TPP-I	IEPL	U-1	270	Dec-11	Dec-12
Maharashtra	Butibori TPP Ph-II	Vidarbha Industries Power	U-1	300	Jan-12	Aug-12
Maharashtra	Dhariwal Infracture TPP	Dhariwal Infracture (P) Ltd.	U-1	300	Feb-12	Mar-13
			U-2	300	May-12	Jun-13
Maharashtra	EMCO Warora TPP	EMCO Energy Ltd. (GMR)	U-1	300	Nov-11	Nov-12
			U-2	300	Feb-12	Mar-13
Maharashtra	GEPL TPP	GEPL	U-1	60	Nov-10	Aug-12
Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha TPP	Lanco Vidarbha	U-1	660	Jan-14	Apr-14
Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha TPP	Lanco Vidarbha	U-2	660	May-14	Aug-14
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-1	270	Feb-12	Feb-13
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-2	270	Apr-12	Jun-13
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-3	270	Jun-12	Nov-14
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-4	270	Aug-12	Jan-15
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-5	270	Oct-12	Mar-15
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-1	270	Apr-13	Jul-14
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-2	270	Jun-13	Sep-14
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-3	270	Aug-13	Nov-14
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-4	270	Oct-13	Jan-15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-5	270	Dec-13	Mar-15
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	660	Apr-11	Aug-12
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd.	U-2	660	Jul-11	Nov-12
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	660	Oct-11	Dec-12
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	U-2	660	Jul-12	Aug-13
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	U-3	660	Oct-12	Nov-13
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur TPP Ph-I	MB Power MP	U-1	600	Apr-13	Dec-13
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur TPP Ph-I	MB Power MP	U-2	600	Aug-13	Apr-14
Madhya Pradesh	Bina TPP	Bina Power Supply Co. Ltd.	U-2	250	Nov-11	Apr-13
Madhya Pradesh	Gorgi TPP (DB Power)	DB Power	U-1	660	Jun-13	Feb-15
Madhya Pradesh	Mahan TPP	Essar Power MP Ltd.	U-1	600	Jun-11	Apr-13
			U-2	600	Sep-11	Jun-13
Madhya Pradesh	Nigri TPP	Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd.	U-1	660	Jun-13	Jun-13
			U-2	660	Dec-13	Dec-13
Madhya Pradesh	Sasan UMPP	Reliance Power Ltd.	U-1	660	May-13	May-13
			U-2	660	Dec-13	Dec-13
			U-3	660	Jul-14	Jul-14
			U-4	660	Feb-15	Feb-15
			U-5	660	Sep-15	Sep-15
			U-6	660	Apr-16	Apr-16
Madhya Pradesh	Seioni TPP Ph-I	Jhabua Power Ltd.	U-1	600	Mar-13	Oct-13
Odisha	Derang TPP	JITPL	U-1	600	Mar-12	Sep-13
Odisha	Derang TPP	JITPL	U-2	600	Jun-12	Dec-13
Odisha	Ind Bharat TPP (Odisha)	Ind. Bharat	U-1	350	Sep-11	Feb-13
Odisha	Ind Bharat TPP (Odisha)	Ind. Bharat	U-2	350	Dec-11	Mar-13
Odisha	Kamalanga TPP	GMR	U-1	350	Nov-11	Nov-12
Odisha	Kamalanga TPP	GMR	U-2	350	Dec-11	Mar-13
Odisha	Kamalanga TPP	GMR	U-3	350	Feb-12	Jul-13
Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	KVK Nilanchal	U-1	350	Dec-11	Feb-14
Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	KVK Nilanchal	U-2	350	Jan-12	Dec-14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	KVK Nilanchal	U-3	350	Mar-12	Jan-15
Odisha	Lanco Babandh TPP	Lanco Babandh Power Ltd.	U-1	660	Apr-13	Mar-14
			U-2	660	Aug-13	May-14
Odisha	Malibrahmani TPP (Monnet Ispat)	MPCL	U-1	525	Dec-12	Apr-14
Punjab	Goindwal Sahib	GVK Power	U-1	270	Apr-13	Apr-13
Punjab	Goindwal Sahib	GVK Power	U-2	270	Oct-13	Oct-13
Punjab	Rajpura TPP (Nabha)	Nabha Power Ltd.	U-1	700	Jan-14	Jan-14
Punjab	Rajpura TPP (Nabha)	Nabha Power Ltd.	U-2	700	Mar-14	Mar-14
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s Sterlite	U-1	660	Oct-12	Dec-13
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s Sterlite	U-2	660	Jan-13	Apr-14
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s Sterlite	U-3	660	May-13	Jun-14
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	U-5	135	Jun-10	Oct-12
			U-6	135	Aug-10	Jan-13
			U-7	135	Sep-10	Aug-13
			U-8	135	Mar-11	Dec-13
Rajasthan	Kawai TPP	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	660	Dec-12	Mar-13
Rajasthan	Kawai TPP	Adani Power Ltd.	U-2	660	Mar-13	May-13
Tamil Nadu	Melamaruthur TPP	Coastal Energen	U-1	600	Feb-12	Feb-13
Tamil Nadu	Melamaruthur TPP	Coastal Energen	U-2	600	Mar-12	May-13
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPP (Ind-Barath TPP)	IBPIL	U-1	660	May-12	Jan-14
Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj (Bara) TPP	J.P. Power	U-1	660	Feb-14	Feb-14
Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj (Bara) TPP	J.P. Power	U-2	660	Jul-14	Jul-14
Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj (Bara) TPP	J.P. Power	U-3	660	Dec-14	Dec-14
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur TPP	Bajaj Energy Pvt.Ltd.	U-1	660	Oct-14	Sep-14
			U-2	660	Feb-15	Dec-14
			U-3	660	Jun-15	Mar-15
West Bengal	Haldia TPP-I	M/s Haldia Energy Ltd.	U-1	300	Aug-14	Aug-14
			U-2	300	Nov-14	Nov-14
	Total Private Sector			66080		
	Grand Total			101519.6		

**Statement IIA**

*List of Hydro projects under execution  
(Excluding projects under Ministry of New & Renewable Energy)*

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Unit No.	State/Implem. Agency	Capacity (MW)	Likely Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Central Sector</b>					
1.	Uri-II 4x60= 240 MW	U-1 to U-4	Jammu & Kashmir/NHPC	240	2012-13
2.	Chutak 4x11=44 MW	U-1 to U-4	Jammu & Kashmir/NHPC	44	2012-13
3.	Nimoo Bazgo 3x15=45 MW	U-1 to U-3	Jammu & Kashmir/NHPC	45	2013-14
4.	Kishanganga 3x110=330 MW	U-1 to U-3	Jammu & Kashmir/NHPC	330	2016-17
5.	Parbati St. II 4x200=800 MW	U-1 to U-4	Himachal Pradesh/NHPC	800	2016-17
6.	Parabati-III 4x130=520 MW	U-1 to U-4	Himachal Pradesh/NHPC	520	2012-14
7.	Kol Dam 4x200=800 MW	U-1 to U-4	Himachal Pradesh/NTPC	800	2014-15
8.	Rampur 6x68.67=412 MW	U-1 to U-6	Himachal Pradesh/SJVNL	412	2013-14
9.	Tapovan Vishnugad 4x130=520 MW	U-1 to U-4	Uttarakhand /NTPC	520	2015-16
10.	Tehri PSS 4x250= 1000 MW	U-1 to U-4	Uttarakhand/THDC	1000	Beyond 12th Plan
11.	Teesta Low Dam-III 4x33=132 MW	U-1 to U-4	West Bengal/NHPC	132	2013-14
12.	Teesta Low Dam-IV 4x40=160 MW	U-1 to U-4	West Bengal/NHPC	160	2014-15
13.	Subansiri Lower 8x250=2000 MW	U-1 to U-8	Arunachal Pradesh/NHPC	2000	2016-17
14.	Kameng 4x150=600 MW	U-1 to U-4	Arunachal Pradesh/NEEPCO	600	2016-17
15.	Pare 2x55=110 MW	U-1 to U-2	Arunachal Pradesh/NEEPCO	110	2014-15
16.	Tuirial 2x30=60 MW	U-1 to U-2	Mizoram/NEEPCO	60	2016-17
			Sub-total (Central):	7773	
<b>State Sector</b>					
17.	Baglihar-II 3x150=450 MW	U-1 to U-3	Jammu & Kashmir/JKPDC	450	2016-17
18.	Uhl-III 3x33.33=100 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/Beas Valley Power Corp. Ltd. (BVPC)	100	2014-15
19.	Kashang-I 65 MW		Himachal Pradesh/HPPCL	65	2014-15
20.	Kashang-II & III 1x65+1x65=130 MW	U-1 to U-2	Himachal Pradesh/HPPCL	130	2015-16
21.	Sainj 100 MW		Himachal Pradesh/ HPPCL	100	2014-15
22.	Swara Kuddu 3x37=111 MW	U-1 to U-3	Himachal Pradesh/HPPCL	111	2014-15



1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Koyna Left Bank PSS 2x40=80 MW	U-1 to U-2	Maharashtra/WRD, GO Mah.	80	Beyond 12th Plan
24.	Nagarujana Sagar TR 2x25=50 MW	U-1 to U-2	Andhra Pradesh/APGENCO	50	2014-15
25.	Lower Jurala 6x40=240 MW	U-1 to U-6	Andhra Pradesh/APGENCO	240	2014-16
26.	Pulichintala 4x30=120 MW	U-1 to U-4	Andhra Pradesh/APGENCO	120	2015-17
27.	Pallivasal 2x30=60 MW	U-1 to U-2	Kerala/KSEB	60	2014-15
28.	Thottiyar 1x30+1x10=40 MW	U-1 to U-2	Kerala/KSEB	40	2015-16
29.	Bhawani Barrage II 2x15=30 MW	U-1 to U-2	Tamil Nadu/TNEB	30	2012-13
30.	Bhawani Barrage III 2x15=30 MW	U-1 to U-2	Tamil Nadu/TNEB	30	2012-14
31.	Myntdu Unit-3 1x42=42 MW	U-3	Meghalaya/MeECL	42	2012-13
32.	New Umtru 2x20=40 MW	U-1 to U-2	Meghalaya/MeECL	40	2014-15
			Sub- total (State):	1688	
	<b>Private Sector</b>				
33.	Sorang 2x50=100 MW	U-1 to U-2	Himachal Pradesh/Himachal Sorang Power	100	2013-14
34.	Tangu Romai-I 2x22=44 MW	U-1 to U-2	Himachal Pradesh/Tangu Romai Power Generation	44	2015-16
35.	Shrinagar 4x82.5=330 MW	U-1 to U-4	Uttarakhand/M/s GVK Industries	330	2013-14
36.	Phata Byung 76 MW		Uttarakhand/M/s Lanco	76	2013-14
37.	Singoli Bhatwari 3x33=99 MW	U-1 to U-3	Uttarakhand/L&T Uttarakhand Hydro power Limited	99	2015-16
38.	Maheshwar 10x40=400 MW	U-1 to U-10	Madhya Pradesh/SMHPCL	400	2013-15
39.	Chujachen 2x49.5=99 MW	U-1 to U-2	Sikkim/Gati	99	2013-14
40.	Teesta-III 6x200=1200 MW	U-1 to U-6	Sikkim/Teesta Urja Ltd.	1200	2014-15
41.	Tidong-I 2x50=100 MW	U-1 to U-2	Himachal Pradesh/M/s Nuziveedu Seeds	100	2015-16
42.	Teesta-VI 4x125=500 MW	U-1 to U-4	Sikkim/LANCO	500	2015-16
43.	Rangit-IV 3x40=120 MW	U-1 to U-3	Sikkim/Jal Power corp. Ltd.	120	2014-15
44.	Jorethang Loop 2x48=96 MW		Sikkim/M/s DANS Energy	96	2014-15
45.	Bhasmey 2X25.5=51 MW	U-1 to U-2	Sikkim/Gati Infrastructure	51	2014-15
46.	Tashiding 2x48.5=97 MW	U-1 to U-2	Sikkim/Shiga Energy Pvt. Ltd.	97	Beyond 12th Plan
47.	Dikchu 3x32=96 MW	U-1 to U-3	Sikkim/Sneha Kinetic Power Projects Pvt. Ltd.	96	Beyond 12th Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6
48.	Rangit-II 2x33=66 MW	U-1 to U-2	Sikkim/Sikkim Hydro Power Ltd.	66	Beyond 12th Plan
49.	Rongnichu 2x48=96 MW	U-1 to U-2	Sikkim/Madhya Bharat Power Corporation Ltd.	96	Beyond 12th Plan
Sub-total (Private):				3570	
Total-Under Execution:				13031	

**Statement III***Under Construction Thermal Power Projects Time & Cost overrun*

State	Project Name	Impl Agency	Unit No	Cap. (MW)	Org. Comm. Schedule	Ant. Comm. Schedule	Time over run (months)	Org. Cost (Rs. Crs)	Latest Cost (Rs. Crs)	Cost Over-run (Rs. Crs)	Exp. (Rs. Crs)	Up to
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>												
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	NTPC	U-1	250	Jan-11	Aug-13	31	4375.35	4375.35	0	3168	May-12
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	NTPC	U-2	250	May-11	Jun-14	37					
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	NTPC	U-3	250	Sep-11	Nov-14	38					
Bihar	Barh STPP-I	NTPC	U-1	660	10/2013*	Jul-14	9	8693	8693	0	6948.49	May-12
Bihar	Barh STPP-I	NTPC	U-2	660	04/2014*	May-15	13					
Bihar	Barh STPP-I	NTPC	U-3	660	10/2014*	Mar-16	17					
Bihar	Barh STPP-II	NTPC	U-4	660	Dec-12	Aug-13	8	7341.04	7341.04	0	4247.07	May-12
Bihar	Barh STPP-II	NTPC	U-5	660	Oct-13	Jun-14	8					
Bihar	Muzaffarpur TPP Exp	NTPC	U-3	195	Oct-12	Jun-14	20	3154.33	3154.33	0	1010.34	Jun-12
Bihar	Muzaffarpur TPP Exp	NTPC	U-4	195	Jan-13	Sep-14	20					
Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP	NTPC	U-1	250	May-12	May-14	24	5352.5	5352.5	0	1561.67	Jul-12
Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP	NTPC	U-2	250	Sep-13	Nov-14	14					
Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP	NTPC	U-3	250	Jan-14	May-15	16					
Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP	NTPC	U-4	250	May-14	Nov-15	18					
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP	APCPL	U-3	500	Dec-11	Dec-12	12	7892.4 (3 Units)	8587.97 (3 Units)	695.55	6000.75	Jun-12
Jharkhand	Bokaro TPS "A" Exp.	DVC	U-1	500	Dec-11	Jun-14	30	2313	2313	0	987.66	Feb-12
Jharkhand	Koderma TPP	DVC	U-2	500	Feb-11	Nov-12	21	4313 (2 Units)	5583 (2 Units)	1270		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Maharashtra	Mouda TPP	NTPC	U-2	500	Oct-12	Apr-13	6	5459.28 (2 Units)	6010.89 (2 Units)	551.61	4125	May-12
Madhya Pradesh	Vindhyaachal TPP-IV	NTPC	U-12	500	Dec-12	Apr-13	4	5915 (2 Units)	5915 (2 Units)	0	3510	May-12
Tamil Nadu	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.	NLC	U-2	250	Jun-09	Feb-13	44	2030.78 (2 Units)	3027.59 (2 Units)	996.81	2416.73	Mar-12
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin JV	NLC	U-1	500	Mar-12	Dec-13	21	4909.54	4909.54	0	3035.03	Jun-12
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin JV	NLC	U-2	500	Aug-12	Mar-14	19					
Tamil Nadu	Vallur TPP Ph I	NTECL	U-2	500	Aug-11	Dec-12	16	5552.78 (2 Units)	5552.78 (2 Units)	0	5470.94	Jul-12
Tamil Nadu	Vallur TPP-II	NTECL	U-3	500	Dec-12	Sep-13	9	3086.78	3086.78	0	884.17	Jul-12
Tripura	Monarchak CCGP	NEEPCO	GT+ST	101	May-13	Oct-13	5	623.44	623.44	0	250.56	May-12
Tripura	Tripura Gas	ONGC	Module-1	363.3	Dec-11	Sep-12	9	3429	3429	0	2250	Apr-12
Tripura	Tripura Gas	ONGC	Module-2	363.3	Mar-12	Dec-12	9					
Uttar Pradesh	Rihand TPP- III	NTPC	U-6	500	Dec-12	Apr-13	4	6230.81 (2 Units)	6230.81 (2 Units)	0	3296	May-12
West Bengal	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I	DVC	U-1	600	Feb-11	Apr-13	26	5507	6745	1238	4675	Mar-12
West Bengal	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I	DVC	U-2	600	May-11	Jun-13	25					
Total Central Sector				12717.6								
<b>STATE SECTOR</b>												
Andhra Pradesh	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	APPDL	U-1	800	Jul-12	Oct-13	15	8482.14	8482.14	0	5982.75	Mar-12
Andhra Pradesh	Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS	APPDL	U-2	800	Jan-13	Feb-14	13					
	Kakatiya TPP Extn	APGENCO	U-1	600	Jul-12	May-14	22	2968.64	3019	50.36	1719.37	Mar-12
	Rayalseema St-III U-6	BHEL	U-6	600	Jul-14	Jul-14	0	3028.86	3525	496.14	1214.54	Mar-12
Assam	Namrup CCGT	APGCL	GT	70	Jan-12	Feb-13	13	411	694	283	208.82	Jul-12
Assam	Namrup CCGT	APGCL	ST	30			0					
Chhattisgarh	Korba West St-III.	CSPGCL	U-5	500	May-12	Mar-13	10	2309.34	3156	846.66	2321.27	Jun-12
Chhattisgarh	Marwa TPP	CSPGCL	U-1	500	May-12	Mar-13	10	5277.3	6318	1040.7	3684.89	Jun-12
Chhattisgarh	Marwa TPP	CSPGCL	U-2	500	Jul-12	Oct-13	15			0		
Delhi	Pragati CCGT-III	PPCL	GT-4	250	Sep-10	Dec-12	27	5195.81 (for 4 GT + 2 ST)	5195.81 (for 4 GT + 2 ST)	0	3746.95	May-12
Delhi	Pragati CCGT-III	PPCL	ST-2	250	Nov-10	Feb-13	27					



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>												
Andhra Pradesh	Bhavanpadu TPP	M/s East Coast Energy Ltd.	U-1	660	Oct-13	Oct-14	12	6571.94	6571.94	0	1500	Jul-12
			U-2	660	Mar-14	Jan-15	10					
Andhra Pradesh	Painampuram TPP	Thermal Power Tech Corporation Ltd.	U-1	660	May-14	Aug-14	3	6869	6869	0	2107	Jul-12
			U-2	660	Aug-14	Nov-14	3					
Andhra Pradesh	Simhapuri Energy Pvt. Ltd. Ph-II	Madhucon Projects Ltd.	U-3	150	Dec-11	Nov-12	11	1605.88	1605.88	0	1288.64	Jul-12
			U-4	150	Feb-12	Feb-13	12					
Andhra Pradesh	Thamminapatnam TPP-I	Meenakshi Energy Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	150	Sep-11	Aug-12	11	1420	1428	8	1345.76	Jul-12
			U-2	150	Nov-11	Oct-12	11					
Andhra Pradesh	Thamminapatnam TPP-II	Meenaksha Energy Ltd.	U-3	350	May-12	Nov-13	18	3120	3120	0	1063.02	Jul-12
			U-4	350	Aug-12	Feb-14	18					
Andhra Pradesh	Vizag TPP	Hinduja National Power Corp. Ltd.	U-1	520	Jun-13	Sep-13	3	5545	5545	0	2090.32	Jul-12
			U-2	520	Sep-13	Dec-13	3					
	Akaltara (Naiyara) TPP	Wardha PCL (KSK)	U-1	600	Apr-12	Jun-13	14	16190 (cost of 6 units)	16190 (cost of 6 units)	0	8292.22	Apr-12
			U-2	600	Aug-12	Oct-13	14					
			U-3	600	Dec-12	Feb-14	14					
			U-4	600	Apr-13	Jun-14	14					
Chhattisgarh	Avantha Bhandar TPS, U-1	Korba West Power Co. Ltd.	U-1	600	Jul-12	Jul-13	12	2872	2872	0	1895	Mar-12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chhattisgarh	Baradarha TPP (DB Power TPP)	D.B. Power Co.Ltd.	U-1	600	Mar-13	Aug-13	5	6533	6640	107	3081.74	Mar-12
			U-2	600	Jul-13	Dec-13	5					
Chhattisgarh	Balco TPP	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	U-1	300	Feb-11	Dec-12	22	4650 (cost of 4 units)	4650 (cost of 4 units)	0	3600 (for 4 units)	Jun-12
			U-2	300	Nov-10	Aug-12	21					
Chhattisgarh	Bandakhar TPP	M/s Maurti Clean Coal & Power Ltd.	U-1	300	Dec-12	Jun-14	18	1456	1456	0	490.61	Jun-12
Chhattisgarh	Binjkote TPP	M/s SKS Power Generation (Chhattisgarh) Ltd.	U-1	300	Jan-14	Jun-14	5	5058	6848.1	1790.1	550	Jan-12
			U-2	300	Apr-14	Sep-14	5					
			U-3	300	Jul-14	Dec-14	5					
			U-4	300	Oct-14	Mar-15	5					
Chhattisgarh	Lanco Amarkantak TPS-II	LAP Pvt. Ltd.	U-3	660	Jan-13	Aug-13	7	6886	6940.5	54.5	5115	May-12
			U-4	660	Mar-13	Dec-13	9					
Chhattisgarh	Raikheda TPP	GMR	U-1	685	Sep-13	Jun-14	9	8290	8290	0		
			U-2	685	Jan-14	Nov-14	10					
Chhattisgarh	Ratija TPP	Spectrum Coal & Power Ltd.	U-1	50	Jun-11	Sep-12	15	220	220	0	285	Feb-12
Chhattisgarh	Singhitarai TPP	Athena Chhattisgarh Power Ltd.	U-1	600	Jun-14	Feb-15	8	6200	6200	0	1203.03	Apr-12
			U-2	600	Sep-14	May-15	8					
Chhattisgarh	Swastic TPP	M/s ACB	U-1	25	Jun-12	Oct-12	4	136	142	6	136.43	Jun-12
Chhattisgarh	TRN Energy TPP	M/s TRN Energy Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	300	Dec-13	Jun-14	6	2844	2844	0	280	Feb-12
			U-2	300	Apr-14	Sep-14	5					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chhattisgarh	Uchpinda TPP	RKM Powergen Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	360	May-12	Oct-13	17	6653.61	6653.61	0	3679.43	Jun-12
			U-2	360	Nov-12	Jan-14	14					
			U-3	360	Feb-13	Apr-14	14					
			U-4	360	Jul-13	Jul-14	12					
Chhattisgarh	Vandana Vidyut TPP- Chhattisgarh	M/s Vandana Vidyut	U-1	135	Jun-11	Nov-12	17	1458.44	1458.44	0	1492	Jul-12
			U-2	135	Sep-11	Mar-13	18					
Gujarat	Bhavnagar CFBC TPP	Bhavnagar Energy	U-1	250	Oct-13	Oct-14	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
			U-2	250	Dec-13	Dec-14	12					
Jharkhand	Adhunik Power TPP	Adhunik Power Co.Ltd.	U-1	270	Jan-12	Nov-12	10	2650	3151	501	2600	Jun-12
			U-2	270	Mar-12	Mar-13	12					
Jharkhand	Maitrishi Usha TPP-Ph-I	M/s Corporate Power Ltd.	U-1	270	May-12	Nov-12	6	2900	2900	0	2637	May-12
			U-2	270	Jun-12	Feb-13	8					
Jharkhand	Maitrishi Usha TPP-Ph-II	Corporate Power Ltd.	U-3	270	Feb-13	Jun-13	4	3182	3182		1390.69	Dec-11
			U-4	270	Mar-13	Sep-13	6					
Jharkhand	Tori TPP	Essar Power	U-1	600	Jun-13	Jun-14	12	5700	5700	0	2478.85	Jun-12
Jharkhand	Tori TPP	Essar Power	U-2	600	Jan-14	Sep-14	8					
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-1	270	Dec-11	Feb-13	14	6889	6889	0	1697.12	Mar-11
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-2	270	Dec-11	Jun-13	18					
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-3	270	Jan-12	Sep-13	20					
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-4	270	Feb-12	Dec-13	22					
Maharashtra	Amravati TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-5	270	Mar-12	Mar-14	24					
Maharashtra	Bela TPP-I	IEPL	U-1	270	Dec-11	Dec-12	12	1477	1477	0	1231.18	Feb-12
Maharashtra	Butibori TPP Ph-II	Vidarbha Industries Power	U-1	300	Jan-12	Aug-12	7	1600	1600	0	1250	Dec-11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Maharashtra	Dhariwal Infracture TPP	Dhariwal Infracture (P) Ltd.	U-1	300	Feb-12	Mar-13	13	2850	2878	28	1100	Nov-11
			U-2	300	May-12	Jun-13	13					
Maharashtra	EMCO Warora TPP	EMCO Energy Ltd.(GMR)	U-1	300	Nov-11	Nov-12	12	3480	3480	0	4468.78	Jul-12
			U-2	300	Feb-12	Mar-13	13					
Maharashtra	GEPL TPP	GEPL	U-1	60	Nov-10	Aug-12	21	656.49 (2 Units)	750 (2 Units)	93.51	725.18	Jul-12
Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha TPP	Lanco Vidarbha	U-1	660	Jan-14	Apr-14	3	6936	6936	0	1471	Jul-11
Maharashtra	Lanco Vidarbha TPP	Lanco Vidarbha	U-2	660	May-14	Aug-14	3					
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-1	270	Feb-12	Feb-13	12	6789	6789	0	1368.05	Jul-11
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-2	270	Apr-12	Jun-13	14					
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-3	270	Jun-12	Nov-14	29					
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-4	270	Aug-12	Jan-15	29					
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-I	India Bulls	U-5	270	Oct-12	Mar-15	29					
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-1	270	Apr-13	Jul-14	15	6789	6789	0	1368.05	Jul-11
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-2	270	Jun-13	Sep-14	15					
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-3	270	Aug-13	Nov-14	15					
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-4	270	Oct-13	Jan-15	15					
Maharashtra	Nasik TPP Ph-II	India Bulls	U-5	270	Dec-13	Mar-15	15					
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	660	Apr-11	Aug-12	16	6560	6560	0	6351	Dec-11
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-I	Adani Power Ltd.	U-2	660	Jul-11	Nov-12	16					
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	660	Oct-11	Dec-12	14	2703	2703	0	2445	Dec-11
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	U-2	660	Jul-12	Aug-13	13	6290	6290	0	5189	Dec-11
Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph-II	Adani Power Ltd.	U-3	660	Oct-12	Nov-13	13					
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur TPP Ph-I	MB Power MP	U-1	600	Apr-13	Dec-13	8	6240	6240	0	2600	Mar-12



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur TPP Ph-I	MB Power MP	U-2	600	Aug-13	Apr-14	8					
Madhya Pradesh	Bina TPP	Bina Power Supply Co. Ltd.	U-2	250	Nov-11	Apr-13	17	2750 (for 2 units)	2750 (for 2 units)	0	1474	Jan-11
Madhya Pradesh	Gorgi TPP (DB Power)	DB Power	U-1	660	Jun-13	Feb-15	20	6640 (for 2 units)	6640 (for 2 units)	0	335.18	Jan-12
Madhya Pradesh	Mahan TPP	Essar Power MP Ltd.	U-1	600	Jun-11	Apr-13	22	4860	4860	0	5554	May-12
			U-2	600	Sep-11	Jun-13	21					
Madhya Pradesh	Seioni TPP Ph-I	Jhabua Power Ltd.	U-1	600	Mar-13	Oct-13	7	2910	2910	0	1052	Mar-12
Odisha	Derang TPP	JITPL	U-1	600	Mar-12	Sep-13	18	5961	5961	0	2000	Dec-11
Odisha	Derang TPP	JITPL	U-2	600	Jun-12	Dec-13	18					
Odisha	Ind Bharat TPP (Odisha)	Ind. Bharat	U-1	350	Sep-11	Feb-13	17	3185	3185	0	2200	Jan-12
Odisha	Ind Bharat TPP (Odisha)	Ind. Bharat	U-2	350	Dec-11	Mar-13	15					
Odisha	Kamalanga TPP	GMR	U-1	350	Nov-11	Nov-12	12	4540	5268	728	4054	Nov-11
Odisha	Kamalanga TPP	GMR	U-2	350	Dec-11	Mar-13	15					
Odisha	Kamalanga TPP	GMR	U-3	350	Feb-12	Jul-13	17					
Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	KVK Nilanchal	U-1	350	Dec-11	Feb-14	26	4990	4990	0	609.18	Oct-10
Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	KVK Nilanchal	U-2	350	Jan-12	Dec-14	35					
Odisha	KVK Nilanchal TPP	KVK Nilanchal	U-3	350	Mar-12	Jan-15	34					
Odisha	Lanco Babandh TPP	Lanco Babandh Power Ltd.	U-1	660	Apr-13	Mar-14	11	6930	6930	0	3200	Mar-12
			U-2	660	Aug-13	May-14	9					
Odisha	Malibrahmani TPP (Monnet Ispat)	MPCL	U-1	525	Dec-12	Apr-14	16	5093 (cost of 2 units)	5093 (cost of 2 units)	0	1357	Jun-12
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s Sterlite	U-1	660	Oct-12	Dec-13	14	10250	10250	0	5255	Jun-12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s Sterlite	U-2	660	Jan-13	Apr-14	15					
Punjab	Talwandi Sabo TPP	M/s Sterlite	U-3	660	May-13	Jun-14	13					
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	U-5	135	Jun-10	Oct-12	28	5075 (8 Units)	6865.21 (8 Units)	1790.21	6394.28	Mar-12
			U-6	135	Aug-10	Jan-13	29					
			U-7	135	Sep-10	Aug-13	35					
			U-8	135	Mar-11	Dec-13	33					
Rajasthan	Kawai TPP	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	660	Dec-12	Mar-13	3	7020	7020	0	6253.88	Mar-12
Rajasthan	Kawai TPP	Adani Power Ltd.	U-2	660	Mar-13	May-13	2					
Tamil Nadu	Melamaruthur TPP	Coastal Energen	U-1	600	Feb-12	Feb-13	12	4800	5158	358	3798	Jun-12
Tamil Nadu	Melamaruthur TPP	Coastal Energen	U-2	600	Mar-12	May-13	14					
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin TPP (Ind-Barath TPP)	IBPIL	U-1	660	May-12	Jan-14	20	3595	3595	0	240	Jun-12
	Total Private Sector			46830								
	Grand Total			75979.6								

**Statement IIIA**

*Central Electricity Authority  
Hydro Project Monitoring Division  
Time & Cost Over Run Statement*

Sl.No.	Name of Project Capacity Agency/State Date of Approval	Commissioning Schedule		Time over run	Project Cost Rupees in Crores Price Level		Cost over run		Expenditure incurred on the projects (Rs. in crores)
		Original mm/yy	Latest mm/yy		Original	Latest	%age	Rs. Crs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>CENTRAL SECTOR</b>									
1.	Kol Dam (4x200 MW) NTPC H.P. 28.10.2002	Apr-09 2008-10	2014-15	71 months (12/01)	4527.15	4527.15 (12/01)	Nil	Nil	4260.00
2.	Tapovan Vishnughad (4x130 MW) NTPC Uttarakhand 11/2006	Mar-13 2012-13	2015-16	36 months	2978.48	2978.48	Nil	Nil	1457.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Pare (2x55MW) NEEPCO Arunachal Pradesh 04.12.2008	Aug-12 2012-13	2014-15	31 months	573.99 (06/07)	674.45 (06/07)	17.50	100.46	310.60
4.	Tuirial (2x30 MW) NEEPCO Mizoram 16.07.1998	Jul-06 2006-07	2016-17	126 months	368.72 (06/97)	913.63 (03/10)	147.78	544.91	301.15
5.	Kameng (4x150 MW) NEEPCO Arunachal Pradesh 02.12.2004	Dec-09 2009-10	2016-17	81 months	2496.90 (03/04)	4331.73 (12/11)	73.51	1835.53	1800.28
6.	Tehri PSS (4x250 MW) THDC Uttarakhand 18.07.2006	Jul-10 2010-11	2016-17	79 months	1657.60 (12/05)	2978.86 (04/10)	79.7	1321.26	320.70
7.	Rampur (6x68.67 MW) SJVNL HP 25.01.2007	Jan-12 2011-12	Sep-13 2013-14	21 months	2047.03	2047.03	Nil	Nil	1599.91
8.	Parbati-III (4x130 MW) NHPC HP 09.11.2005	Nov-10 2010-11	2012-14	36 months	2304.56 (05/05)	2716.00	17.85	411.44	1760.29
9.	Nimoo Bazgo (3x15 MW) NHPC J&K 24.08.2006	Aug-10 2010-11	2013-14	43 months	611.01 (12/2005)	936.10 (Anticipated)	53.2	325.09	424.94
10.	Teesta Low Dam-III (4x33 MW) NHPC West Bengal 30.10.2003	Mar-07 2006-07	2013-14	84 months	768.92 (12/02)	1628 (anticipated)	111.7	859.08	1467.53
11.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (4x40 MW) NHPC West Bengal 30.09.2005	Sep-09 2009-10	2014-15	66 months	1061.38 (03/05)	1502.0	41.5	440.62	1105.00
12.	Parbati-II (4x200 MW) NHPC Himachal Pradesh 11.09.2002	Sep-09 2009-10	2016-17	90 months	3919.59 (12/01)	5524 (Anticipated)	40.9	1604.41	3363.07
13.	Subansiri Lower (8x250 MW) NHPC Arunachal Pradesh/ Assam 09.09.2003	Sep-10 2010-11	2016-17	80 months	6285.33 (12/02)	10667 (Anticipated)	69.71	4381.67	5605.94
14.	Uri-II (4x60 MW) NHPC Jammu and Kashmir 01.09.2005	Nov-09 2009-10	2012-13	40 months	1724.79 (02/05)	1794.00 (Anticipated)	4.01	69.21	1693.59
15.	Chutak (4x11 MW) NHPC Jammu and Kashmir 24.08.2006	Feb-11 2010-11	2012-13	25 months	621.26 (12/05)	913.25 (Anticipated)	47.0	291.99	731.93

**STATE SECTOR****JAMMU AND KASHMIR**

16.	Baglihar-II (3x150 MW) JKPDC 29.12.2010	2015-16	2016-17	12 months	2113.09	2113.09	Nil	Nil	NA
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>									
17.	Uhl-III (3x33.33 MW) BVPCL (HPSEB) 19.09.2002	Mar-07 2006-07	2014-15	96 months	431.56 (09/02)	940.84 (03/08)	118.00	509.28	754.74
18.	Sawra Kuddu (3x37MW) HPPCL, 10.11.2004	Dec-10 2010-11	2014-15	48 months	558.53 (03/03)	1181.90 (03/12)	47.25	623.37	660.42
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>									
19.	Lower Jurala (6x40 MW) APGENCO 2007	2011-12	2013-15	36 months	908.34 (2007)	908.34 (2007)	Nil	Nil	871.49
20.	Pulichintala (4x30MW) APGENCO 25.04.2007	2011-12	2013-14	24 months	380.00 (2006-07)	396.00	4.04	16.00	174.46
21.	Nagarjuna Sagar Tail Pool Dam (2x25 MW) APGENCO 17.01.2005	Nov-08 2008-09	2014-15	72 months	464.63 (2002-03)	958.67	106.33	494.04	438.38
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>									
22.	Bhavani Kattalai H.E. Project Barrage II (2x15 MW) TANGEDCO 11.06.1999	Mar-06 2005-06	2012-13	84 months	99.15 (95-96)	497.46	304.00	301.44	477.06
23.	Bhavani Kattalai H.E. Project Barrage III (2x15 MW) TANGEDCO 27.03.2002	Mar-06 2005-06	2012-13	84 months	99.75 (99-00)	442.73	343.83	342.98	379.87
<b>KERALA</b>									
24.	Pallivasal 2x30MW KSEB 31.01.2007	Oct-10 2010-11	2014-15	48 months	222.00 (1999)	268.03	20.7	46.02	146.41
25.	Thottiyar (1x30+1x10)MW KSEB 05.06.2008	Apr-12 2012-13	May-13 2013-14	13 months	136.79 (2007)	144.58	7.79	5.7	290.00
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>									
26.	New Umtru (2x20MW) MeECL 12/06	2011-12	2014-15	36months	194.30	226.40	16.52	32.10	128.29
27.	Myntdu (2x42MW+ (1x42 MW) MeECL 09.06.2003	Oct-06 2006-07	2011-13	72 months	363.08 (01/99) (01/99) IDC & FC	1173.13 (2010) Incl. Incl. IDC	223.10	810.05	968.41
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>									
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>									
28.	Tidong-I 2x50MW NSL Tidong 09.02.2006	2013-14	2015-16	48 months	543.15	543.15	Nil	Nil	30.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Tangnu Romai-I (2x22 MW) TRPGPL 28.10.2010	2014-15	2015-16	12 months	255.00	255.0	Nil	Nil	41.37
30.	Sorang (2x50 MW), HSPPL 23.09.2004	2012-13	2013-14	12 months	586.00	586.00	Nil	Nil	213.05
<b>UTTARAKHAND</b>									
31.	Srinagar (4x82.5 MW) Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd. 14.6.2000 (TEC)	Oct-05 2005-06	2013-14	96 months	1699.12 (3/99)	2069.00	21.77	369.88	3328.01
32.	Singoli Bhatwari (3x33MW) L&T 11.07.2008	2014-15	2015-16	12 months	666.47	666.47	Nil	Nil	351.00
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>									
33.	Maheshwar (10x40 MW) SMHPCL 30.12.1996	2001-02	2013-15	156 months	1569.27 (96-97)	2760.00 (2010)	75.88	1190.73	2917.70
<b>SIKKIM</b>									
34.	Chujachen (2x49.5 MW) Gati Infrastructure Ltd. 30.11.2004	Sept-09 2009-10	2013-14	54 months	448.76 (2004)	1044.50	132.75	595.74	966.20
35.	Teesta Stage III (6X200 MW) Teesta Urja Limited 12.05.2006 (TEC)	Oct-11 2011-12	2014-15	41 months	5705.55	5705.55	Nil	Nil	5475.43
36.	Teesta Stage VI (4X125 MW) Lanco Energy Private Limited 27.12. 2006 (TEC)	2012-13	2015-16	36 months	3283.08	3283.08	Nil	Nil	2086.25
37.	Rangit-IV HE Project (3X40 MW) JPCL 09.12.2005	2012-13	2014-15	24 months	726.16	726.16	Nil	Nil	376.36
38.	Jorenthang Loop (2x28MW) DAN-Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Dec-12 2012-13	Mar-13 2014-15	27 months	543.15	543.15	Nil	Nil	NA
39.	Bhasmey (2x25.5 MW) Gati Infrastructure 12/2008	2012-13	2014-15	24 months	408.50	408.50	Nil	Nil	160.90

**Losses of SEBs**

1272. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:  
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the losses suffered by the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether any State has approached the Union Government to extend financial assistance to bail out these SEBs;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to restructure the power sector and arrest deterioration in the financial health of these SEBs with a new restructuring package/loan relief in the current year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the proposals received from the State Governments in this regard and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) As per the Power Finance Corporation's (PFC) 'Report on Performance of State Power Utilities for 2008-09 to 2010-11', the aggregate losses incurred by all utilities in the power

sector during 2008-09 to 2010-2011 are as follows:

	(Rs. in Crores)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Profit/(Loss) after tax on accrual basis	(24,796)	(30,466)	(29,701)
Profit/(Loss) on subsidy received basis	(37,973)	(45,418)	(41,614)

The State-wise details of losses for the years 2008-09 to 2010-11 are given at enclosed Statement. Data regarding losses suffered by the Utilities for the year 2011-12 and for the current year is not available.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. No State Government has approached Ministry of Power to extend financial assistance to bail out the State Electricity Boards (SEBs)/distribution companies.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. A draft Cabinet Note has been prepared in respect of Financial Restructuring of States Discoms' and the same is under inter-ministerial consultations.

### **Statement**

#### *State-wise details of profit and loss for the period 2008-09 to 2010-11*

Region	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Profit/ (Loss) after tax (accrual basis)	Profit/ (Loss) on Subsidy Recd. Basis	Profit/ (Loss) after tax (accrual basis)	Profit/ (Loss) on Subsidy Recd. Basis	Profit/ (Loss) after tax (accrual basis)	Profit/ (Loss) on Subsidy Recd. Basis
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Eastern	Bihar	-1,005	-1,005	-1,412	-1,412	-1,332	-1,332
	Jharkhand	-1,048	-1,048	-707	-707	-723	-723
	Odisha	60	60	-351	-351	-720	-720
	Sikkim	10	10	-9	-9	-38	-38
	West Bengal	345	345	269	269	348	348
Eastern Total		-1,638	-1,638	-2,209	-2,209	-2,465	-2,465
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	-48	-48	-212	-212	-182	-182
	Assam	-41	-41	-337	-337	-505	-505

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Manipur	-113	-113	-87	-87	-134	-134
	Meghalaya	10	10	-56	-56	-91	-91
	Mizoram	-72	-72	-139	-139	-158	-158
	Nagaland	-68	-68	-108	-108	-159	-159
	Tripura	49	38	2	-11	-126	-130
North Eastern Total		-283	-294	-938	-951	-1,357	-1,361
Northern	Delhi	404	404	920	920	1,057	1,057
	Haryana	-1,387	-1,387	-1,408	-1,455	-330	-493
	Himachal Pradesh	32	32	-153	-153	-511	-511
	Jammu and Kashmir	-1,279	-1,279	-2,183	-2,183	-2,029	-2,029
	Punjab	-1,041	-1,041	-1,302	-1,302	-1,482	-1,482
	Rajasthan	-1,356	-8,184	-828	-11,846	-4	-9,546
	Uttar Pradesh	-6,735	-6,735	-7,665	-7,665	-7,122	-7,122
	Uttarakhand	-341	-341	-543	-543	-220	-220
Northern Total		-11,703	-18,531	-13,161	-24,226	-10,641	-20,346
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	352	-5,678	424	-3,282	401	-1,803
	Karnataka	-1,318	-1,377	187	20	536	536
	Kerala	217	217	241	241	241	241
	Puducherry	-69	-69	-41	-41	-137	-137
	Tamil Nadu	-7,771	-8,021	-10,295	-10,295	-12,950	-12,950
Southern Total		-8,589	-14,928	-9,483	-13,356	-11,910	-14,114
Western	Chhattisgarh	638	638	-241	-241	-490	-490
	Goa	158	158	16	16	-79	-79
	Gujarat	126	126	266	266	533	533
	Madhya Pradesh	-2,824	-2,824	-4,078	-4,078	-2,426	-2,426
	Maharashtra	-680	-680	-636	-636	-866	-866
Western Total		-2,582	-2,582	-4,675	-4,675	-3,328	-3,328
Grand Total		-24,796	-37,973	-30,466	-45,418	-29,701	-41,614

**Cases of Encephalitis**

1273. SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR:  
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of annual recurrence of cases and deaths of children due to encephalitis in various parts, particularly Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Bihar of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor indicating the number of such cases and deaths reported during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) the financial and technical assistance provided to the affected States along with the achievements made as a result thereof during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has sent any high level teams to the affected areas to assess the situation and provide treatment to the needy patients;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the measures taken/proposed by the Government to draw a policy for the proper awareness, treatment and immunisation in order to curb the recurrence of encephalitis in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Government of India closely monitors cases and deaths due to Japanese Encephalitis (JE)/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) in different parts of India, including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Reported JE/AES cases and deaths during the last three years and current year are provided in Statement-I. Some parts of the country are endemic for JE/AES due to climatic and ecological factors.

(c) Details of financial assistance provided to the affected States from National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) during the last three years and current year to tackle JE/AES are given at Statement-II.

Besides, an amount of Rs. 60 crore (approx.) has been sanctioned from National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for different activities (up-gradation of JE/AES Ward, purchase of ventilators, public health action, etc.).

109 districts in 15 States have been covered under special campaign for JE vaccination.

76 Sentinel sites have been set-up for disease surveillance, and technical support has been provided to States for improved case management in the hospitals.

(d) and (e) Multi-disciplinary teams consisting of experts in epidemiology, entomology, microbiology and pediatrics were sent from the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to Muzaffarpur and Gaya districts in Bihar in June 2012. The teams interacted with the local authorities and health care providers and emphasized early transport of cases from villages to hospitals and improved bed-side care of admitted patients.

(f) The public health response to the problem of JE/AES is coordinated by the Directorate of National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the overall umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The prevention and control strategy includes JE vaccination of children in campaign mode and routine immunization, disease surveillance through sentinel sites, early case detection and proper case management, integrated vector control and Behaviour Change Communication. The strategy is primarily implemented by the State Governments. However, the Government of India provides technical support and supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing funds and commodities as per the requirements of the States reflected in the Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) under NRHM.

**Statement I***Reported JE/AES Cases & Deaths during last three years and current year*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009		2010		2011(P)		2012 (Prov.) (till 9th Aug.)	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49	0	139	5	73	1	34	0
2.	Assam	462	92	469	117	1319	250	1100	193



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Bihar*	325	95	50	9	821	197	745	275
4.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
5.	Goa	66	3	80	0	91	1	41	0
6.	Haryana	12	10	1	1	90	14	0	0
7.	Jharkhand	0	0	18	2	303	19	0	0
8.	Karnataka	246	8	143	1	397	0	189	1
9.	Kerala	3	0	19	5	88	6	29	6
10.	Maharashtra	5	0	34	17	35	9	0	0
11.	Manipur	6	0	118	15	11	0	0	0
12.	Nagaland	9	2	11	6	44	6	0	0
13.	Punjab	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Tamil Nadu	265	8	466	7	762	29	532	37
15.	Uttarakhand	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3073	556	3540	494	3492	579	802	147
17.	West Bengal	0	0	70	0	714	58	331	15
Total		4521	774	5167	679	8249	1169	3803	674

**Statement II**

*Release/Allocation of Funds to State/UT-wise for prevention and control of JE/AES during FY 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2009-10 (Release)	2010-11 (Release)	2011-12 (Release)	2012-13 (Allocation) (till July, 2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	25	35	30	120
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	5	5	30
3.	Manipur	8	5	5	30
4.	Meghalaya	0	8	5	30

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Nagaland	7	10	5	30
6.	Andhra Pradesh	10	11	20	80
7.	Bihar	16	18	20	70
8.	Delhi Head Qutrs.	15	15	20	100
9.	Goa	8	9	8	40
10.	Haryana	21	7	10	40
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	80
12.	Karnataka	24	17	28	120
13.	Kerala	12	5	8	40
14.	Maharashtra	9	5	8	40
15.	Tamil Nadu	23	34	30	160
16.	Uttar Pradesh	57	104.5	80	480
17.	Uttarakhand	8	5	8	40
18.	West Bengal	24	18	10	60
Grand Total		267	311.5	300	1590

[English]

### Hydro Power Project

1274. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER 379 be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delayed monsoon had led to 5-10 per cent drop in power generation from hydro power projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated shortfall in power generation in mega watts as a result of the same;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to meet such shortage so as to ameliorate power crisis; and

(e) the details of the power projects likely to be affected due to shortage of water in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) During the period April to 8th August, 2012, the overall hydel power generation was 5.82% less than the target. The actual hydel generation was higher in Northern and Western regions by 1.81% and 6.17% respectively as compared to targets. However, actual hydel generation was less in Southern, Eastern and North-Eastern regions by 27.88%, 11.11% & 18.91% respectively as compared to targets.

(d) and (e) The generation from hydro power station depends on the inflow due to rainfall in the catchment area and snowmelt (Himalayan Rivers) and the storage. Generation will be generally less if there is shortfall in rainfall in catchment area. Any shortage in hydro generation could be compensated by increasing generation from thermal power stations.

The project-wise details of hydro power generation *viz-a-viz* target during the period April to 8th August, 2012 is enclosed at Statement.

**Statement**

*Sector/utility-wise generation performance of Hydro-Electric Stations (station capacity above 25 MW) in the country during the year 2012-13 as on 08.08.2012*

Station/Utility	Installed Capacity as on 08.08.2012	2012-2013 (as on 08.08.2012)		
		Prog. (MW)	Achiv. (MW)	@ of Achiv. Over Prog.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>				
<b>CENTRAL</b>				
<b>BBMB</b>				
1. Bhakra L&R	1325.00	1783.2	1859.32	104.27
2. Ganguwal	77.65	142.16	213.29	150.04
3. Kotla	77.65	168.36	223.55	132.78
4. Dehar	990.00	1544.92	1561.52	101.07
5. Pong	396.00	349.68	492.79	140.93
Total BBMB	2866.30	3988.32	4350.47	109.08
<b>NHPC</b>				
1. Baira Siul	198.00	425.64	398.05	93.52
2. Salal-I	345.00	1544.28	1685.78	109.16
3. Salal-II	345.00			
4. Tanakpur	94.20	170.48	185.69	108.92
5. Chamera-I	540.00	834.76	1302.79	156.07
6. Chamera-II	300.00	800.88	769.05	96.03
7. Chamera-III*	231.00	515.08	270.49	52.51
8. Uri	480.00	1413.16	1467.14	103.82
9. Uri-II*	-	328.56	0.00	0.00
10. Dhauliganga	280.00	523.08	557.54	106.59
11. Dulhasti	390.00	933.64	1056.13	113.12
12. Sewa-II	120.00	273.92	211.70	77.29
13. Chutak*	-	26.08	0.00	
14. Nimboo Bazdo*	-	0.00	0.00	
15. Parbati-III	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total NHPC	3323.20	7789.56	7904.36	101.47

1	2	3	4	5
<b>SJVNL</b>				
1. Nathpa Jhakri	1500.00	3470.16	3545.25	102.16
<b>THDC</b>				
1. Tehri	1000.00	815.48	791.22	97.03
2. Koteswar	400.00	396	367.36	92.77
Total THDC	1400.00	1211	1158.58	95.63
Total Central	9089.50	16460	16958.66	103.03
<b>HPSEB</b>				
1. Giri Bata	60.00	61.32	37.36	60.93
2. Bassi	60.00	167.16	126.19	75.49
3. Sanjay	120.00	304.68	130.81	42.93
4. Larji	126.00	289.52	306.38	105.82
5. Uhl-III	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Total H.P.S.E.B.	366.00	822.68	600.74	73.02
<b>PRIVATE</b>				
<b>MALANA POWER COMPANY LTD.</b>				
1. Malana	86.00	192.56	168.11	87.30
<b>JAIPRAKASH HYDRO POWER LTD.</b>				
1. Baspa-II	300.00	594.72	644.16	108.31
<b>EVEREST POWER COMPANY LTD.</b>				
1. Malana-II	100.00	210.84	160.56	76.15
<b>ALLAIN DUHANGAN POWER LTD.</b>				
1. Allain Duhangan	192.00	384.76	390.66	101.53
<b>JAYPEE KARCHAM HYDRO CORPORATION LTD.</b>				
1. Karcham Wangtoo	1000.00	2318.48	2322.17	100.16
<b>LANCO GREEN POWER PVT LTD.</b>				
1. Budhil	70.00	140.64	76.87	54.66
Total Private	1748.00	3842	3762.53	97.93
Total H.P.	2114.00	4665	4363.27	93.54

1	2	3	4	5
<b>JAMMU AND KASHMIR</b>				
<b>J&amp;KSPDC</b>				
1. Lower Jhelum	105.00	254.44	251.24	98.74
2. Upper Sindh II	105.00	173.64	171.74	98.91
3. Baglihar	450.00	1361.44	1384.68	101.71
Total J&KSPDC	660.00	1789.52	1807.66	101.01
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>				
<b>RRVUNL</b>				
1. R.P. Sagar	172.00	0	2.57	
2. Jawahar Sagar	99.00	2.24	4.97	221.88
3. Mahi Bajaj I & II	140.00	20	5.94	29.70
Total RRVUNL	411.00	22.24	13.48	60.61
<b>PUNJAB</b>				
<b>PSPCL</b>				
1. Shanan	110.00	307.84	246.86	80.19
2. Mukerian I-IV	207.00	385.72	418.61	108.53
3. A.P. Sahib I & II	134.00	311.92	305.35	97.89
4. Ranjit Sagar	600.00	721.44	646.41	89.60
Total PSPCL	1051.00	1726.92	1617.23	93.65
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>				
<b>UPJVNL</b>				
1. Rihand	300.00	65.44	266.50	407.24
2. Obra	99.00	18.84	110.43	586.15
3. Matatilla	30.60	23.56	9.60	40.75
4. Khara	72.00	120.32	129.66	107.76
Total UPJVNL	501.60	228.16	516.19	226.24
<b>UTTARAKHAND</b>				
<b>UJVNL</b>				
1. Khatima	41.40	62.4	67.00	107.37
2. Ram Ganga	198.00	75	123.70	164.93
3. Dhakrani (Y.St. I)	33.75	57.88	53.45	92.35

1	2	3	4	5
4. Dhalipur (Y.St. I)	51.00	85.96	83.58	97.23
5. Kulhal (Y.St. IV)	30.00	54.4	54.88	100.88
6. Chibro (Y.St. II)	240.00	328.16	321.66	98.02
7. Chilla	144.00	311.68	325.68	104.49
8. Khodri (Y.St. II)	120.00	150.64	148.80	98.78
9. Maneri Bhali-I	90.00	204.32	218.62	107.00
10. Maneri Bhali-II	304.00	601.72	572.61	95.16
Total UJVNL	1252.15	1932.16	1969.98	101.96
<b>PRIVATE</b>				
<b>JAIPRAKASH POWER VENTURE LIMITED</b>				
1. VISHNU PRAYAG	400.00	888.04	966.22	108.80
Total UTTARAKHAND	1652.15	2820	2936.20	104.11
Total N. REGION	15479.25	27711.24	28212.69	101.81
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>				
<b>GUJARAT</b>				
<b>SSNNL</b>				
1. Sardar Sarovar	250.00	101.88	98.10	96.29
<b>CHPH</b>				
2. Sardar Sarovar	1200.00	723.8	704.16	97.29
<b>RBPH</b>				
Total SSNNL	1450.00	825.68	802.26	97.16
<b>GSECL</b>				
1. Ukai	300.00	140.48	154.64	110.08
2. Kadana PSS	240.00	18.20	39.81	218.74
Total GSECL	540.00	158.68	194.45	122.54
Total Gujarat	1990.00	984.36	996.71	101.25
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>				
<b>CENTRAL/COMMON</b>				
<b>NHDC</b>				
1. Indira Sagar	1000.00	482.6	618.26	128.11
2. Omkareshwar	520.00	273.2	315.78	115.59
TOTAL NHDC	1520.00	755.80	934.04	123.58

1	2	3	4	5
<b>MPPGPCL</b>				
1. Gandhi Sagar	115.00	135.28	51.44	38.02
2. Pench	160.00	53.72	48.35	90.00
3. Bargi	90.00	72.72	115.38	158.66
4. Madhikhera	60.00	13.28	4.55	34.26
5. Bansagar Tons-I	315.00	247.28	457.03	184.82
6. Bansagar Tons-II	30.00	37.52	42.45	113.14
7. Bansagar Tons-III	60.00	0	29.55	#DIV/0!
8. Rajghat	45.00	6.04	0.10	1.66
Total MPPGPCL	875.00	565.84	748.85	132.34
<b>SMHPCL (Pvt.)</b>				
1. Maheshwar*	-	0	0	
Total M.P.	2395.00	1322	1682.89	127.33
<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>				
<b>CSPGC</b>				
1. Hasdeo Bango	120.00	62.88	66.70	106.08
Total CSPGC	120.00	63	66.70	106.08
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>				
<b>MAHAGENCO</b>				
1. Koyna St. I&II	600.00	317.04	481.85	151.98
2. Koyna St. III	320.00	208.92	272.32	130.35
3. Koyna IV	1000.00	695.6	445.45	64.04
4. Koyna DPH	36.00	38.32	43.43	113.34
5. Vaitarna	60.00	65	92.66	142.55
6. Tillari	60.00	30.8	21.22	68.90
7. Bhira Tail Race	80.00	32.8	33.19	101.19
8. Ghatghar PSS	250.00	149.28	78.12	52.33
Total MAHAGENCO	2406.00	1537.76	1468.24	95.48
<b>DODSON-LINDBLOM HYDRO POWER PVT. LTD. (DLHP)</b>				
1. Bhandardhara-II	34.00	29.28	31.71	108.30
Total DLHP	34.00	29.28	31.71	108.30

1	2	3	4	5
<b>TATA POWER COMPANY LIMITED</b>				
1. Bhira	150.00	348.64	98.75	28.32
2. Bhira PSS	150.00	0	180.87	
3. Bhivpuri	75.00	105.28	109.52	104.03
4. Khopoli	72.00	81.44	111.68	137.13
Total TPCL	447.00	535.36	500.82	93.55
Total Maharashtra	2887.00	2102.40	2000.77	95.17
Total Western	7392.00	4471.28	4747.07	106.17
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>				
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>				
<b>APGENCO</b>				
1. Machkund	114.75	169.56	167.29	98.66
2. T.B. Dam & Hampi	72.00	22.2	6.89	31.04
3. Upper sileru I & II	240.00	143.08	138.44	96.76
4. Lower Sileru	460.00	346.96	369.29	106.44
5. N.J. Sagar PSS	815.60	351.4	27.99	7.97
6. N.J. Sagar RBC	90.00	7.64	0.00	0.00
7. N.J. Sagar LBC	60.00	3.84	0.00	0.00
8. N.J. Sagar TDP*	0.00	0	0.00	#DIV/0!
9. Srisailam	770.00	259.2	37.94	14.64
10. Pochampad	27.00	5.8	1.83	31.55
11. Srisailam LB	900.00	387.28	11.35	2.93
12. Priyadarshni Jurala	234.00	54.68	0.00	0.00
13. Lower Jurala	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
14. Pulichintala	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
15. N.J. Sagar RBC Extn	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Total APGENCO	3783.35	1751.64	761.02	43.45
Total A.P.	3783.35	1752	761.02	43.45
<b>KARNATAKA</b>				
<b>KPCL</b>				
1. Sharavathy	1035.00	2193.2	1767.01	80.57



1	2	3	4	5
2. Kalinadi	855.00	910.48	738.23	81.08
3. Supa DPH	100.00	147.44	93.82	63.63
4. Bhadra	39.20	10.12	6.76	66.80
5. Lingnamakki	55.00	60.68	47.44	78.18
6. Varahi	460.00	370.52	348.97	94.18
7. Ghatprabha	32.00	6.8	0.93	13.68
8. Kadra	150.00	138.76	104.74	75.48
9. Kodasali	120.00	120.8	76.83	63.60
10. Gerusoppa	240.00	242.2	174.25	71.94
11. Almatti Dam	290.00	122.48	39.59	32.32
12. Jog	139.20	112.76	43.26	38.36
13. Shivasamudram	42.00	100	75.55	75.55
14. Munirabad	28.00	7.6	0.00	0.00
Total KPCL	3585.40	4543.84	3517.38	77.41
Total Karnataka	3585.40	4544	3517.38	77.41
<b>KERALA</b>				
<b>KSEB</b>				
1. Idukki	780.00	892.76	878.40	98.39
2. Sabarigiri	300.00	470.72	461.93	98.13
3. Kuttiadi	125.00	252.16	147.32	58.42
4. Kuttiadi Adnl. Extn	100.00	0	0.00	
5. Sholayar	54.00	66.32	68.86	103.83
6. Sengulam	48.00	56.88	41.77	73.44
7. Nariamangalam	70.00	118.88	83.64	70.36
8. Pallivasal	37.50	83.2	73.49	88.33
9. Poringalkuthu	32.00	58.48	50.33	86.06
10. Panniar	30.00	50.44	32.33	64.10
11. Idamalayar	75.00	115	137.17	119.28
12. Lower Periyar	180.00	205.28	122.29	59.57
13. Kakkad	50.00	77.2	72.18	93.50
Total KSEB	1881.50	2447.32	2169.71	88.66
Total Kerala	1881.50	2447	2169.71	88.66

1	2	3	4	5
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>				
<b>TANGEDCO</b>				
1. Pykara	59.20	24.32	22.23	91.41
2. Moyar	36.00	54.84	36.72	66.96
3. Kundah I-V	555.00	564.64	449.72	79.65
4. Parson's Valley	30.00	20.28	7.05	34.76
5. Suruliyar	35.00	14.56	9.07	62.29
6. Aliyar	60.00	45.2	14.13	31.26
7. Mettur Dam & Tunnel	250.00	143.68	35.32	24.58
8. Lower Mettur I-IV	120.00	66.6	25.25	37.91
9. Periyar	140.00	86.52	11.98	13.85
10. Papansam	32.00	36.12	13.47	37.29
11. Sarkarpathy	30.00	17.8	0.00	0.00
12. Sholayar I&II	95.00	92.88	21.33	22.97
13. Kodayar I&II	100.00	62.36	40.72	65.30
14. Kadamparai PSS	400.00	130.32	136.20	104.51
15. Pykara Ultimate	150.00	108.28	84.93	78.44
16. Bhawani Kattalai Barrage-I	30.00	9.12	27.59	302.52
17. Bhawani Kattalai Barrage-II	-	9.12	0	
18. Bhawani Kattalai Barrage-III	-	9.12	0	
Total TANGEDCO	2122.20	1495.76	935.71	62.56
Total Southern	11372.45	10238.56	7383.82	72.12
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>				
<b>JHARKHAND</b>				
<b>JSEB</b>				
1. Subernarekha I&II	130.00	30.40	0.06	0.20
Total Jharkhand	130.00	30	0.06	0.20
<b>D.V.C.</b>				
1. Maithon (WB)	63.20	28.44	16.72	58.79
2. Panchet	80.00	37.04	37.97	102.51
Total DVC	143.20	65.48	54.69	83.52

1	2	3	4	5
<b>ODISHA</b>				
<b>OHPC</b>				
1. Balimela	510.00	241.00	91.40	37.93
2. Hirakud I&II	347.50	313.56	285.29	90.98
3. Rengali	250.00	186.92	202.68	108.43
4. Upper Kolab	320.00	201.52	94.89	47.09
5. Upper Indravati	600.00	479.12	351.34	73.33
Total OHPC	2027.50	1422.12	1025.60	72.12
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>				
<b>WBSEDCL</b>				
1. Jaldhaka I	27.00	51.16	25.37	49.59
2. Ramman II	50.00	82.48	85.96	104.22
3. Purulia PSS	900.00	270.48	294.95	109.05
Total WBSEDCL	977.00	404.12	406.28	100.53
<b>NHPC</b>				
1. Teesta Low Dam	-	5.92	0.00	0.00
Total W.B.	977.00	410	406.28	99.08
<b>SIKKIM</b>				
<b>NHPC</b>				
1. Rangit (Sikkim)	60.00	144.56	127.78	88.39
2. Teesta-V (Sikkim)	510.00	1113.84	1218.16	109.37
Sub-total NHPC	570.00	1258.40	1345.94	106.96
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>				
<b>GATI INVESTMENTS PVT. LTD.</b>				
1. Chuzachen HEPP (Sikkim)*	-	0	0	
Total Eastern	3847.70	3186.44	2832.57	88.89
<b>NORTH EASTERN REGION</b>				
<b>ASSAM</b>				
<b>APGCL</b>				
1. Karbi Langpi	100.00	168.84	94.14	55.76

1	2	3	4	5
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>				
<b>MECL</b>				
1. Kyrdemkulai	60.00	45.40	34.54	76.08
2. Umium St. I	36.00	36.12	28	77.96
3. Umium St. IV	60.00	66.52	47.35	71.18
4. Myntdu	84.00	98.48	51.24	52.03
Total MECL	240.00	246.52	161.29	65.43
<b>NEEPCO</b>				
1. Khandong (Assam)	50.00	65.48	69.31	105.85
2. Kopili (Assam)	225.00	397.88	264.88	66.57
3. Doyang (Nagaland)	75.00	86.40	63.75	73.78
4. Ranganadi (Ar. Pr.)	405.00	592	606.99	102.52
Total NEEPCO	755.00	1141.84	1004.93	88.01
<b>NHPC</b>				
1. Loktak (Manipur)	105.00	156	129.17	82.57
Total Central	860.00	1298.28	1134.10	87.35
Total N. Eastern	1200.00	1713.64	1389.53	81.09
TOTAL ALL INDIA	39291.40	47321.16	44565.68	94.18
IMPORT FROM BHUTAN	-	2259.08	2135.32	94.52
TOTAL ALL INDIA	39291.40	49580.24	46701.00	94.19
<b>(INCLUDING BHUTAN IMPORTS)</b>				
NORTHERN	15479.25	27711	28212.69	101.81
WESTERN	7392.00	4471.28	4747.07	106.17
SOUTHERN	11372.45	10238.56	7383.82	72.12
EASTERN	3847.70	3186.44	2832.57	88.89
NORTH EASTERN	1200.00	1713.64	1389.53	81.09
ALL INDIA	39291.40	47321.16	44565.68	94.18
IMPORT FROM BHUTAN	-	2259	2135.32	94.52
ALL INDIA	39291.40	49580.24	46701.00	94.19
<b>(INCLUDING IMPORT FROM BHUTAN)</b>				
<b>CENTRAL</b>				
BBMB	2866.30	3988	4350.47	109.08
NHPC	3998.20	9210.32	9379.47	101.84

1	2	3	4	5
SJVNL	1500.00	3470	3545.25	102.16
THDC	1400.00	1211	1158.58	95.63
NHDC	1520.00	756	934.04	123.58
DVC	143.20	65	54.69	83.52
NEEPCO	755.00	1142	1004.93	88.01
TOTAL CENTRAL	12182.70	19843.4	20427.43	102.94
<b>STATE</b>				
J&KPDC	660.00	1790	1807.66	101.01
HPSEB	366.00	823	600.74	73.02
RRVUNL	411.00	22	13.48	60.61
PSPCL	1051.00	1727	1617.23	93.65
UPJVNL	501.60	228	516.19	226.24
UJVNL	1252.15	1932	1969.98	101.96
SSNNL	1450.00	826	802.26	97.16
GSECL	540.00	159	194.45	122.54
MAHAGENCO	2406.00	1538	1468.24	95.48
MPPGCL	875.00	566	748.85	132.34
CSPGC	120.00	63	66.70	106.08
APGENCO	3783.35	1752	761.02	43.45
KPCL	3585.40	4544	3517.38	77.41
KSEB	1881.50	2447	2169.71	88.66
TANGEDCO	2122.20	1496	935.71	62.56
JSEB	130.00	30	0.06	0.20
OHPC	2027.50	1422	1025.60	72.12
WBSEDCL	977.00	404	406.28	100.53
APGCL	100.00	169	94.14	55.76
MECL	240.00	247	161.29	65.43
TOTAL STATE	24479.70	22183.08	18876.97	85.10
<b>PRIVATE</b>				
MPCL	86.00	192.56	168.11	87.30
JHPL	300.00	594.72	644.16	108.31

1	2	3	4	5
EPC	100.00	210.84	160.56	76.15
ADPL	192.00	384.76	390.66	101.53
JKHCL	1000.00	2318.48	2322.17	100.16
LGPPPL	70.00	140.64	76.87	-
JPVL	400.00	888.04	966.22	108.80
SMHPCL	-	0.00	0.00	
DLHP	34.00	29.28	31.71	108.30
TPCL	447.00	535.36	500.82	93.55
Chuzachen HEPP (Sikkim)*	-	0		
TOTAL PRIVATE	2629.00	5295	5261.28	99.37
TOTAL ALL INDIA	39291.40	47321	44565.68	94.18

### Mega Health Camp under NRHM

1275. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering the feasibility of organising more than one mega health camp per annum under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in each district;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of each such mega health camp;

(d) whether Government proposes to organise quarterly mega health camp in the districts which do not have proper medical facilities; and

(e) the factors likely to be taken into consideration while approving such more camps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (e) Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), the State submit their proposals to Government of India as per their felt needs and priorities in their annual State Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). These are appraised by the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC). Based on the recommendations of the NPCC, the Government of

India approves the PIP for each State. This is the process that is to be followed in relation to any proposal including organization of one or more mega health camps in a district under NRHM.

### SMS Facilities for Indented Medicines

1276. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) has started the practice of sending SMS to the CGHS beneficiaries regarding the indented medicines;

(b) if so, since when and the expenditure being incurred thereon;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the CGHS beneficiaries are given the slip showing the medicines indented and available while the SMS mention the same medicine indented; and

(d) if so, the reasons for spending on sending SMS along with the name of the telecom provider who is likely to be benefited therefrom?

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

(b) SMS facility has been started since 6th July 2012. Currently the service is provided by NIC, free to CGHS.

(c) and (d) The beneficiaries are given the printout of prescription by doctors, which carries the details whether the medicine is available in the Wellness Centre or is indented.

SMS facility has been started:

- (i) As a deterrent against misuse of CGHS card by unauthorized persons.
- (ii) As a good will gesture that CGHS takes care of the beneficiaries.

Currently the service is provided by NIC, free to CGHS.

#### **Delay in New Passport**

1277. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:  
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is inordinate delay in issuance of passport to the citizens of the country contrary to claims of the Government in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for said inordinate delay;

(c) whether the Government proposes to fix any time limit for issuing passport and to include it in the citizens charter of the Ministry;

(d) whether a large number of middlemen are reportedly working in passport offices in various States across the country including Rajasthan;

(e) if so, the number of complaints received in this regard during the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for expeditious/timely issuance of passports to the applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) As per Government instructions, passports to Indian citizens are issued as per the provisions of the Passports Act 1967 and the Passport Rules 1980 as amended from time to time. Prior to issuing a passport,

the Passport Issuing Authority must establish the applicant's citizenship, identity and an absence of criminal record as mandated by the Passports Act. This requires verification of personal particulars of applicants and background check of their criminal antecedents which are time consuming.

The Government is aware that in a number of cases, there are delays in issuance of passport. The reasons for delay normally are as under:

- (i) increase in demand for passport;
- (ii) delays in receipt of police verification reports within the stipulated time of 21 days;
- (iii) receipt of incomplete police reports due to submission of incomplete information/documentation by the applicants; and
- (iv) shortage of staff strength in the Central Passport Organization, not keeping with the increase in demand for services.

(c) The Government has fixed a time limit of 30 days for issue of fresh passports and 15 days for re-issue of passports and 1-7 days for Tatkal applications. The Government is considering several citizen-friendly proposals, including revision of time-limit for issue of passports given in Ministry of External Affairs' Citizen Charter, to improve the delivery-process of passport issuance.

In spite of various constraints, in 2011, the Ministry issued 73.65 lakh passports and related services which is a record ever achieved in any year.

(d) and (e) Some activities of middlemen have been noticed in and around Passport Offices. In order to obviate any need to approach any middlemen for any kind of service, passport application procedures are prominently displayed in all the Passport Offices. Advisories cautioning the public against middlemen/touts are also displayed prominently. Whenever middlemen activities are noticed, Passport Officers, with the assistance of local police, conduct raids to eliminate this menace.

(f) In order to further simplify the passport procedure, a Mission Mode Project (MMP) was identified under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) of the Government of India which inter alia includes many other high impact e-Governance initiatives and projects. The MMP on Passports, named Passport Seva Project, aims "to deliver

all Passport-related services to the citizens in a timely, transparent, more accessible, reliable manner & in a comfortable environment through streamlined processes and committed, trained & motivated workforce". The Passport Seva Project (PSP) incorporates the global best practices in the passport issuance system. The key features of the PSP are enumerated below:

- Establishing 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) for delivering all front-end citizen services. (The Project has been completely executed and all 77 PSKs were made operational by early June 2012)
- Creation of on-line Passport Portal [www.passportindia.gov.in] for offering Passport services.
- Providing links to designated points in Police department.
- Establishing a Central Passport Printing Facility (CPPF) for handling extra load of Dispatch process to Postal Department.
- Introduction of a multi-modal Information and Grievance handling system.
- Creating a centralized IT system linking all PSK's, Passport Offices, Police and Postal Departments.
- Introducing productivity linked incentive scheme for Government employees.
- Establishing a proper Program Governance Structure for managing the implementation and operation of all the above.

[*Translation*]

**National Commission for Women**

1278. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of members in the National Commission for Women (NCW) including members from political and non-political parties;

(b) the number of complaints received, disposed off and pending with the NCW during each of the last three

years and the current year along with the criteria adopted by NCW to dispose off the cases expeditiously;

(c) whether the Government has fixed the accountability of anyone in these pending cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the NCW on the incident which took place recently in Assam involving a girl displaying lack of co-ordination between a journalist and the members of women commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) There are five posts of Members in the National Commission for Women (NCW) and at present all the Members are in position.

(b) to (d) The total number of complaints received, disposed of and pending with NCW during each of the last three years and the current year is as follows:

Year	Complaints Registered	Pending at various stages
2009	15566	14716
2010	15700	14349
2011	15870	10936
2012 as on 13 Aug., 2012	10192	3159
<b>Total</b>	<b>57328</b>	<b>43160</b>

The complaints received at the Commission are acted upon in the following manner:-

- I. The complaints of police apathy/police inaction are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for ensuring a timely & fair investigation of the matter. The Action Taken Reports (ATR) thus received from the corresponding State Governments are examined and further monitored.
- II. For serious crimes, the Commission constitutes Inquiry Committees, which makes on the spot inquiries, examines various witnesses, collects evidence and submits reports with recommendations. Such investigations help in providing immediate relief and justice to the



victims of violence and atrocities. The Commission monitors the implementation of the recommendation of the Inquiry Committees by taking up the matter with the concerned State Governments/Authorities.

- III. Family disputes/matrimonial disputes are resolved through counseling. Both the parties are called to NCW for a personal hearing and are counseled to save their matrimonial home.
- IV. In some complaints, written replies/comments on affidavits are sought from the opposite parties/respondents in response to the allegations leveled against them in the complaint.
- V. Some complaints received from women are also forwarded to the various State Commissions for Women, the National Human Rights Commission, the National Commission for SC/ST and their State counterparts for initiating appropriate action at their end. These complaints are those complaints which are not directly related to the deprivation of women rights.
- VI. Some complaints related to "Domestic Violence/Matrimonial Dispute" are forwarded to the concerned authorities for appropriate action in view of the provisions of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005. In many complaints, the District Magistrate & Collector and the Superintendent of Police are urged upon to provide necessary legal aid and guidance to the victims of "Domestic Violence" under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

In addition to the above, the following procedure is followed for the closure of complaints:-

- (i) The complaints which are non-mandated are closed.
- (ii) The complaints wherein the ATRs depict that the matter has already been charge-sheeted/presented before the concerned Court, the same are ordinarily closed as being sub-judice before a court.
- (iii) In complaints related to the alleged heinous crimes on women like that of rape, dowry death, etc., the ATRs received are examined in detail and if necessary, further status reports be sought from the concerned authorities (unless otherwise

the matter is sub-judice). Such matters are monitored till they are presented before the concerned Court. Regardless of any fact whatsoever, the decision in such cases are communicated to the complainant for his/her view within 90 days of the receipt of ATRs. If no communication is received back from them within the prescribed period, the complaint will be closed.

- (iv) The complaints wherein the ATRs depict that the allegations levelled in the complaint could not be substantiated on investigation, or that the complaint was of frivolous or like nature, vague, etc. such complaints are also closed. The Government monitors the pendency of the cases with NCW and a monthly report is called from NCW regarding the disposal of cases.

(e) The NCW has taken suo moto cognizance of the incident wherein a girl was allegedly attacked and molested after she came out the bar in Dispur, Assam, by constituting an inquiry committee in exercise of powers conferred under Sec. 8(1), read with Sections 10(1) and 10(4) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. The recommendations of the Inquiry Committee have been forwarded to the Chief Minister of Assam who has informed that action has already been initiated on some of the recommendations made by NCW. Further, NCW has stated that in view of insensitivity of one of the Members of Inquiry Committee who was not a member of NCW in handling the case, National Commission for Women disassociated her from the Inquiry Committee and removed her from the Committee.

#### **Faulty Electricity Meters**

1279. SHRI PREMDAS:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private power distribution companies in the country, particularly in National Capital Territory of Delhi have installed faulty meters and are charging very high rent from consumers;

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

(c) whether there is provisions in the Electricity Act, 2003 to penalise companies resorting to such practices;

(d) whether a number of complaints have been received by the Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Central Power Research Institute (CPRI) had carried out accuracy testing of energy meters only at the consumer end for Distribution Companies under the aegis of Public Grievances (PG) Cell, Department of Power, Government of NCT of Delhi between May, 2007 and October, 2010.

Out of 2,061 meters tested so far, 101 meters were found to record more than 2.5% against the required accuracy of less than or equal to 2.5% as specified in Standards IS:15707. Balance 1,960 Energy Meters were within the specified accuracy as per the above standard. Based on the above Statistics, it is observed that 4.9% of the meters tested were found defective.

(c) Yes, Madam. The Electricity Act, 2003 has provisions under Section 142 to deal with the contraventions of the said Act.

(d) and (e) In terms of Electricity Act, 2003, the matter of the financial loss incurred by the consumers due to faulty meters lies within the purview of the concerned State Electricity Regulatory Commission. Accordingly, the decision on financial loss incurred by consumers due to some defective meters was required to be decided statutorily by the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC).

As per Regulation 38 of the Delhi Electricity Supply Code and Proforma Standard Regulations, 2007, issued by DERC, a procedure has been laid down for adjustment/refund to the consumer or recovery from the consumer where meter is found to be fast or slow beyond the specified limits of accuracy on testing. In case faulty meters are detected then the due amount is credited to consumers as per Regulations.

*[English]*

#### **Vote against Syria in UNSC**

1280. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India along with some other countries voted in the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) against Syria recently;

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

(c) the advantages likely to accrue to the country as a result of this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) India voted in favour of the latest Resolution on the situation in Syria which was voted upon in the Security Council on 19 July 2012. The Resolution was supported by 11 of the 15 members of the Council, including India, but was not adopted due to a double veto by Russia and China.

India's support for the Resolution was in accordance with our consistent support for the efforts by the United Nations to mobilize international action to achieve a cessation of violence by all parties and the peaceful resolution of the ongoing crisis in Syria. India had also supported Resolutions 2042 and 2043 adopted by the Security Council in April 2012 for the establishment of the United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS) and to oversee the implementation of the six-point plan of Mr Kofi Annan, Joint Special Envoy of the UN and the League of Arab States, accepted by the Government of Syria, to facilitate a cessation of violence and the commencement of a Syrian-led inclusive political process. In continuation of this policy, we voted in favour of the Security Council Resolution on 19 July 2012 to facilitate united action by the Security Council in support of the efforts of the Joint Special Envoy and to ensure the continued presence of the UNSMIS in Syria.

#### **Chinese Intrusion in Indian Territory**

1281. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of intrusion of Chinese troops in Northern Sikkim have come to the notice of the Government recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the Chinese Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the issue of repeated intrusion in Indian territory by China has been raised by the Government at any international foras; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (f) China disputes the International Boundary between India and China. There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Such issues are discussed between the Governments of India and China.

#### **Fine Slapped on Air India**

1282. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fine has reportedly been slapped by US authorities on Air India for failing to post customer service and tarmac delay contingency plans on its website;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A fine of USD 80,000 was imposed on Air India failing to post customer service and tarmac delay contingency plans on its website. An amount of USD 40,000 has been deposited as fine and the balance of USD 40,000 will be waived-off in case Air India does not violate in the next 12 months.

(c) Necessary corrective measures have been taken to prevent such incidence in future. A prominent link 'Optional Fees' on the home page of Air India's website has been provided as part of compliance in order to prevent any further imposition of fine. The information uploaded is constantly monitored and updated by Air India.

#### **PPAs in Power Sector**

1283. SHRI N. KRISTAPPA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is in the process of renegotiating the Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) signed in the past to confer windfall gains to the private players;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government against the officials who are aiding and abetting this activity by referring the issue to Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC); and

(d) the present status and role of his Ministry in the issue of renegotiation of PPAs signed in the past?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

(d) The concluded Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) have been entered between the procurers (which are mostly State utilities) and developers of power projects (Independent Power Producers (IPPs)). These are legally enforceable contracts between the parties to be governed by the relevant provisions of the said contract and Ministry of Power is not a signatory to these PPAs.

#### **Policy for the Welfare of Tribals**

1284. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any National Tribal Policy for the welfare of the tribals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which such a policy is likely to be formulated; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEO SINGH KHANDELA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has formulated a draft National Tribal Policy in order to address the critical issues concerning tribals. The approval of the draft Policy is under process. No time frame for the finalization of the National Tribal Policy can be given at this stage.

[*Translation*]

**Extradition of Danish National Accused in Purulia  
Weapon Case**

1285. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the relations between Denmark Government and Government of India are not cordial to a desired extent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is making efforts for extradition of the Danish National accused in the Purulia weapon case; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which he is likely to be extradited along with the reasons for his non-extradition till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) The Government of India sought the extradition from Denmark of Niels Holck @Kim Davy, an accused in the Purulia Arms Drop Case. Following a decision by a Danish Court disallowing the extradition, the Danish Public Prosecutor did not appeal against the judgment despite being requested by India to do so and the option of such an appeal being available under the Danish Judicial Act. The Government of India continues to convey its strong disappointment and serious concern to the Danish Government over this unresolved issue, at the same time insisting on the extradition of Niels Holck @Kim Davy to India to stand trial.

**Thermal Power Generation**

1286. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target fixed for thermal power generation has been achieved during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details of thermal power projects which have achieved the fixed target, project-wise;

(c) the details of projects which are generating lesser power than their installed capacity along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The targets for thermal power generation are set considering the installed capacity of each unit, its age and past performance, renovation and modernization schedules, if any, planned maintenance schedules, likely availability of fuel and coal quality, commissioning schedule of new thermal units, retirement plan of vintage units, availability of associated transmission system for, etc. Actual thermal generation during last three years and current year with reference to the respective generation target was in the range of 98.8% to 104.2% and the year-wise details are given below:

Year	Generation Target (MU)	Actual Generation (MU)	Achievement (%)
2009-2010	648480	640876	98.8
2010-2011	690857	665008	96.3
2011-2012	712234	708806	99.5
2012-13 (April-July#)	242885	253179	104.2

#Provisional MU= Million Unit

(b) Details of thermal power projects which achieved generation target for them during last 3 years & current financial year (upto July, 2012) are enclosed at Statement-I.

(c) The details of thermal power stations in which there was a shortfall of more than 100 Million Unit with respect to their generation target along with the reason for shortfall are enclosed at Statement-II.

(d) The measures taken by the Ministry of Power/CEA for improving utilization of generating capacity include renovation and modernization of old and inefficient plants, thrust to import of coal to bridge the gap between requirement of coal and its availability from domestic sources, advise to captive coal block allottees to ramp up production of coal from the existing mines, expedite commissioning of new coal blocks, monitoring generation and fuel supply position in respect of thermal power plants follow up with various utilities to reduce forced outage of their units, etc.

**Statement I***List of Thermal power plants which generated power more than target set during 2009-10*

Name of Utility	Name of the Station	Capacity (MW) as on 31.03.2010	Program (MU)	Actual Gen (MU)
1	2	3	4	5
IPGPCL	PRAGATI CCPP	330.4	2400	2453
IPGPCL	I.P. T.P.S.	247.5	322	447.9
NTPC Ltd.	FARIDABAD CCPP	431.59	2800	3211.95
HPGCL	FARIDABAD TPS.	110	316.9	383.77
HPGCL	PANIPAT TPS	1360	9649.12	10206.84
JKPDC	PAMPORE GPS (Liq.)	175	0	12.54
PSPCL	GH TPS (LEH. MOH.)	420	3220	3507.29
PSPCL	GH TPS II (LEH. MOH)	500	3359	4008.65
PSPCL	GND TPS (BHATINDA)	440	2330	2723.36
PSPCL	ROPAR TPS	1260	9200	10056.39
NTPC Ltd.	ANTA CCPP	419.33	2800	3001.76
RRVUNL	DHOLPUR CCPP	330	2247.17	2424.77
RRVUNL	KOTA TPS	1240	8938.5	9054.79
NTPC Ltd.	AURAIYA CCPP	663.36	4200	4528.39
NTPC Ltd.	DADRI CCPP	829.78	5300	5606.63
NTPC Ltd.	DADRI (NCTPP)	1330	6948	7828.28
NTPC Ltd.	RIHAND STPS	2000	15500	16743.43
NTPC Ltd.	SINGRAULI STPS	2000	15477	16264.44
NTPC Ltd.	TANDA TPS	440	3250	3555.35
NTPC Ltd.	UNCHAHAR TPS	1050	8190	8952.28
UPRVUNL	ANPARA TPS	1630	11014	11995.25
UPRVUNL	PANKI TPS	210	1203	1229.36
RPSCL	ROSA TPP Ph-I	300	0	124.35
NSPCL	BHILAI TPS	500	1328.24	2418.38
NTPC Ltd.	KORBA STPS	2100	16351	17955.5
NTPC Ltd.	SIPAT STPS	1000	7996	8175.33
CSPGCL	DSPM TPS	500	3540	3838.92

1	2	3	4	5
CSPGCL	KORBA-WEST TPS	840	5750	6519.62
JPL	OP JINDAL TPS	1000	7090.5	8148.07
NTPC Ltd.	GANDHAR CCPP	657.39	4000	4487.83
NTPC Ltd.	KAWAS CCPP	656.2	4000	4327.23
GMDCL	AKRIMOTA LIG TPS	250	1368	1393.88
GSECL	UTRAN CCPP	518	1599	1944.22
GSECL	GANDHI NAGAR TPS	870	5200	5916.1
GSECL	SIKKA REP. TPS	240	1358	1366.58
GSECL	WANAKBORI TPS	1470	10661	10928.52
APL	MUNDRA TPS	660	974.16	1607.29
TOR. POW. (AECO)	VATWA CCPP	100	772.31	798.05
TOR. POW. (AECO)	SABARMATI (D-F STATIONS)	340	2695.79	2837.46
TOR. POW. (SUGEN)	SUGEN CCPP	1147.5	4166	6630.26
NTPC Ltd.	VINDHYACHAL STPS	3260	25250	27585.85
RGPPL	RATNAGIRI CCPP II	740	3206	3340.21
MAHAGENCO	URAN CCPP	912	3881	5109.34
RIL (DAHANU)	DAHANU TPS	500	4200	4481.9
TATA PCL	TROMBAY CCPP	180	1384	1414.61
NTPC Ltd.	RAMAGUNDEM STPS	2600	20250	21594.73
NTPC Ltd.	SIMHADRI	1000	7780	8520.71
APGENCO	KOTHAGUDEM TPS (NEW)	500	3798.9	4035.5
APGENCO	RAMAGUNDEM-B TPS	62.5	458.2	512.19
GAUTAMI	GAUTAMI CCPP	464	1804.03	3078.89
GVKP&IL	JEGURUPADU CCPP	455.4	3215	3348.39
KONDAPALI	KONDAPALLI EXTN CCPP	233	136	389.12
KONDAPALI	KONDAPALLI CCPP	350	2568	2749.85
LVS POWER	LVS POWER DG	36.8	0	205.15
SPGL	GODAVARI CCPP	208	1495	1553.13
VEMAGIRI	VEMAGIRI CCPP	370	2300	3000.18
KPCL	YELHANKA (DG)	127.92	204.8	507.08
BELLARY	BELLARY DG	25.2	120	145.26

1	2	3	4	5
GMR Energy	TANNIR BHAVI CCPP	220	0	364.48
JSWEL	TORANGALLU TPS	860	3542.2	4918.85
TATA PCL	BELGAUM DG	81.3	346	387.33
NTPC Ltd.	R. GANDHI CCPP (Liq.)	359.58	2100	2417.65
KSEB	BRAMHAPURAM DG	106.6	182.5	232.85
NLC	NEYVELI (EXT) TPS	420	2760	2980.85
NLC	NEYVELI TPS-I	600	3707	4114.69
NLC	NEYVELI TPS-II	1470	9658	10560.11
TNGDCL	VALUTHUR CCPP	186.2	978	1064.64
TNGDCL	NORTH CHENNAI TPS	630	4690	4825.2
A&N ADM	AND. NICOBAR DG	40.05	0	79.75
TATA PCL	JOJOBERA TPS	360	2000	2376.21
NTPC Ltd.	TALCHER (OLD) TPS	470	3400	3661.76
NTPC Ltd.	TALCHER STPS	3000	23300	23758.9
WBPDC	BAKRESWAR TPS	1050	6765	7080.29
CESC	NEW COSSIPORE TPS	160	371	390.37
CESC	SOUTHERN REPL. TPS	135	1053	1101.6
CESC	TITAGARH TPS	240	1877	1888.8
DPSC LTD	CHINAKURI TPS	30	0	170.38
NEEPCO.	KATHALGURI CCPP	291	1675	1744.14
APGPCL	LAKWA GT	120	746.5	762.51
MPDC	LEIMAKHONG DG	36	0	0.27
NEEPCO.	AGARTALA GT	84	611	662.71
TRIPURA	ROKHIA GT	90	336	442.47

*List of Thermal power plants which generated power more than target set during 2010-11*

Name of Utility	Name of the Station	Capacity as on 31.03.2011 (MU)	Capacity as on 31.03.2011 (MU)	Program (MU)	Actual Gen (MU)
1	2	3	3	4	5
NTPC Ltd.	FARIDABAD CCPP	431.59	431.59	2900	3155.4
JKPDC	PAMPORE GPS (Liq.)	175	175	0	14.13

1	2	3	4	5
PSPCL	GH TPS (LEH. MOH.)	420	3008	3195.68
PSPCL	GH TPS II (LEH. MOH)	500	3621	3635.97
PSPCL	ROPAR TPS	1260	9500	9717.9
RRVUNL	KOTA TPS	1240	9065.23	9891.55
NTPC Ltd.	DADRI (NCTPP)	1820	9913.41	12065.52
NTPC Ltd.	RIHAND STPS	2000	15540	16318.79
NTPC Ltd.	SINGRAULI STPS	2000	15440	16912.94
NTPC Ltd.	TANDA TPS	440	3400	3569.24
NTPC Ltd.	UNCHAHAR TPS	1050	8200	8580.11
UPRVUNL	ANPARA TPS	1630	11556	11991.11
RPSCCL	ROSA TPP Ph-I	600	2694.24	2873.17
NSPCL	BHILAI TPS	500	1314	4017.92
NTPC Ltd.	KORBA STPS	2600	16516	17377
NTPC Ltd.	SIPAT STPS	1000	7750	8456.18
CSPGCL	DSPM TPS	500	3540	4240.08
CSPGCL	KORBA-III	240	1600	1613.35
CSPGCL	KORBA-WEST TPS	840	5900	6696.32
JPL	OP JINDAL TPS	1000	8026	8596.92
LANCO	PATHADI TPP	600	2694.24	3706.56
GSECL	UKAI TPS	850	5054	5380.9
APL	MUNDRA TPS	1980	4408.26	7621.73
GIPCL	SURAT LIG. TPS	500	2482.2	2635.28
TOR. POW. (SUGEN)	SUGEN CCPP	1147.5	6030.86	8216.99
NTPC Ltd.	VINDHYACHAL STPS	3260	25290	27013.39
RGPPPL	RATNAGIRI CCPP I	740	3200	4148.41
RGPPPL	RATNAGIRI CCPP III	740	3200	4592.6
MAHAGENCO	URAN CCPP	672	4800	5587.39
MAHAGENCO	PARAS EXP.	500	2628.2	2698.8
WPCL	WARDHA WARORA TPP	405	0	1100.33
RIL (DAHANU)	DAHANU TPS	500	4200	4423.67
TATA PCL	TROMBAY CCPP	180	1509	1568.79



1	2	3	4	5
JSWEL	JSW RATNAGIRI TPP	600	1655.7	1864.99
NTPC Ltd.	RAMAGUNDEM STPS	2600	20190	20559.82
NTPC Ltd.	SIMHADRI	1000	7800	8416.82
APGENCO	Dr. N.TATA RAO TPS	1760	12191	12408.24
APGENCO	KAKATIYA TPS	500	982.8	1834.35
APGENCO	RAMAGUNDEM-B TPS	62.5	439	469.87
GAUTAMI	GAUTAMI CCPP	464	2438.8	3331.07
GVKP&IL	JEGURUPADU CCPP	455.4	3000	3094.23
KONA	KONASEEMA CCPP	445	1941.41	2350.49
KONDAPALI	KONDAPALLI EXTN CCPP	366	1545.47	2043.68
SPGL	GODAVARI CCPP	208	1367	1464.36
VEMAGIRI	VEMAGIRI CCPP	370	2430	2815.56
KPCL	YELHANKA (DG)	127.92	444	527.31
JSWEL	TORANGALLU TPS (SBU-I)	260	1801	2225.77
JSWEL	TORANGALLU TPS (SBU-II)	600	3153.6	5001.12
UPCL	UDUPI TPP	600	774.65	1656.95
NLC	NEYVELI (EXT) TPS	420	2944	2995.73
NLC	NEYVELI TPS-I	600	3784	3878.79
NLC	NEYVELI TPS-II	1470	9658	10739.57
TNGDCL	KOVIKALPAL CCPP	107	644	663.76
ABAN POWR	KARUPPUR CCPP	119.8	735	820.38
PENNA	VALANTARVY CCPP	52.8	325	370.17
PPNPGCL	P. NALLUR CCPP	330.5	2259	2494.06
A&N ADM	AND. NICOBAR DG	40.05	0	86.76
TATA PCL	JOJOBERA TPS	360	2500	2548.67
NTPC Ltd.	TALCHER (OLD) TPS	470	3500	3796.65
OPGC	IB VALLEY TPS	420	3152.97	3184.72
WBPDCL	BAKRESWAR TPS	1050	7063.73	7726.78
CESC	NEW COSSIPORE TPS	160	341	362.76
CESC	SOUTHERN REPL TPS	135	1070	1088.66
DPSCLTD	CHINAKURI TPS	30	0	100.98

1	2	3	4	5
NEEPCO.	KATHALGURI CCPP	291	1700	1833.87
APGPCL	NAMRUP CCPP	95	490.6	508.73
NEEPCO.	AGARTALA GT	84	611	644.1
TRIPURA	BARAMURA GT	58.5	188	225.82
TRIPURA	ROKHIA GT	90	336	443.5

*List of Thermal Power Plants which generated power more than target set during 2011-12*

Name of Utility	Name of the Station	Capacity (MW) as on 31.03.2012	Program (MU)	Actual Gen (MU)
1	2	3	4	5
IPGPCL	PRAGATI CCPP	330.4	2400	2560.05
IPGPCL	RAJGHAT TPS	135	0	818.48
NTPC Ltd.	FARIDABAD CCPP	431.59	2844	3067.72
APCPL	INDIRA GANDHI STPP	1000	2196	2421.61
HPGCL	PANIPAT TPS	1360	9683	9736.88
HPGCL	RAJIV GANDHI TPS	1200	4861	5415.87
JhPL (HR)	MAHATMA GANDHI TPS	660	0	165.7
JKPDC	PAMPORE GPS (Liq.)	175	0	5.41
PSPCL	GH TPS (LEH. MOH.)	920	6837	7621.3
PSPCL	ROPAR TPS	1260	9300	9564.12
RRVUNL	DHOLPUR CCPP	330	2100	2253.77
RRVUNL	RAMGARH CCPP	113.8	489	536.79
RRVUNL	KOTA TPS	1240	9500	10084.78
RRVUNL	SURATGARH TPS	1500	9780	10674.37
RWPL (JSW)	JALIPA KAPURDI TPP	540	1322	1684.41
NTPC Ltd.	DADRI (NCTPP)	1820	12620	14224.22
NTPC Ltd.	RIHAND STPS	2000	15380	16183.39
NTPC Ltd.	SINGRAULI STPS	2000	15442	15584.71
NTPC Ltd.	TANDA TPS	440	3401	3404.84
NTPC Ltd.	UNCHAHAR TPS	1050	8200	8279.37
LANCO	ANPARA C TPS	1200	0	1351.34
BEPL	KHAMBARKHERA TPS	90	0	157.19

1	2	3	4	5
BEPL	BARKHERA TPS	90	0	107.58
BEPL	MAQSOODPUR TPS	90	0	91.25
BEPL	KUNDARKI TPS	90	0	41.67
BEPL	UTRAULA TPS	90	0	23.22
UPRVUNL	HARDUAGANJ TPS	415	500	578.38
UPRVUNL	OBRA TPS	1372	3990	4466.06
RPSCL	ROSA TPP Ph-I	1200	3781	4289.53
NSPCL	BHILAI TPS	500	2840	3977.95
NTPC Ltd.	SIPAT STPS	2320	7750	11557.54
CSPGCL	KORBA-II	200	1415	1430.11
CSPGCL	KORBA-III	240	1545	1628.52
CSPGCL	KORBA-WEST TPS	840	6280	6432.81
ACB	KASAIPALLI TPP	135	0	198.36
SVPPL	SVPL TPP	63	0	39.64
VESPL	KATGHORA TPP	35	0	19.45
JPL	OP JINDAL TPS	1000	8300	8588.92
LANCO	PATHADI TPP	600	4000	4012.39
GSECL	DHUVARAN CCPP	218.62	1000	1008.7
GSECL	UTRAN CCPP	518	2900	2987.98
GSECL	UKAI TPS	850	5408	5618.83
GSECL	WANAKBORI TPS	1470	10219	10280.45
APL	MUNDRA TPS	4620	14168	14213.45
CGPL	MUNDRA UMTTP	800	0	179.86
EPGL	SALAYA TPP	600	0	112.82
TOR. POW. (AECO)	SABARMATI (C STATION)	60	384	403.35
TOR. POW. (AECO)	SABARMATI (D-F STATIONS)	340	2156	2556.04
NTPC Ltd.	VINDHYACHAL STPS	3260	25199	25885.58
MPPGCL	SANJAY GANDHI TPS	1340	7520	8263.19
RGPPL	RATNAGIRI CCPP II	740	3159	4846.46
RGPPL	RATNAGIRI CCPP III	740	3159	3822.12
MAHAGENCO	CHANDRAPUR (MAHARASHTRA)	2340	12430	13516.26

1	2	3	4	5
WPCL	WARDHA WARORA TPP	540	1897	2974.94
RIL (DAHANU)	DAHANU TPS	500	4200	4450.63
TATA PCL	TROMBAY CCPP	180	1513	1567.9
JSWEL	JSW RATNAGIRI TPP	1200	5253	6583.86
AMNEPL	MIHAN TPS	246	0	154.07
NTPC Ltd.	RAMAGUNDEM STPS	2600	20191	21255.39
NTPC Ltd.	SIMHADRI	2000	8898	10404.46
APGENCO	Dr. N.TATA RAO TPS	1760	12450	14155.37
APGENCO	KOTHAGUDEM TPS (NEW)	1000	3501	5801.59
APGENCO	RAMAGUNDEM-B TPS	62.5	408	452.7
APGENCO	RAYALASEEMA TPS	1050	6765	8076.23
GMR energy	GMR Energy Ltd.-Kakinada	220	0	1200.03
KPCL	BELLARY TPS	1000	2914	3093.27
KPCL	RAICHUR TPS	1720	10347	10533.92
JSWEL	TORANGALLU TPS (SBU-I)	260	2164	2193.7
NLC	NEYVELI (EXT) TPS	420	2944	3042.73
NLC	NEYVELI TPS-I	600	3784	3986.99
NLC	NEYVELI TPS-II	1470	9658	11087.42
NTECL	VALLUR TPP	500	0	0.47
TNGDCL	BASIN BRIDGE GT (Liq.)	120	0	29.59
TNGDCL	KOVIKALPAL CCPP	107	538	705.75
TNGDCL	VALUTHUR CCPP	186.2	700	1114.56
TNGDCL	METTUR TPS	840	6400	6844.85
TNGDCL	NORTH CHENNAI TPS	630	4550	4693.32
TNGDCL	TUTICORIN TPS	1050	6926	7891.94
ABAN POWR	KARUPPUR CCPP	119.8	731	797.1
DVC	CHANDRAPURA (DVC) TPS	890	3818	3989.63
DVC	DURGAPUR TPS	340	1908	1955.77
MPL	MAITHON RB TPP	525	1006	1271.61
NTPC Ltd.	TALCHER (OLD) TPS	470	3470	3740.07
SEL	STERLITE TPP	1800	5270	6368.12

1	2	3	4	5
DVC	DURGAPUR STEEL TPS	1000	0	36.2
WBPDC	BAKRESWAR TPS	1050	7605	7725.44
WBPDC	SANTALDIH TPS	980	2321	2625.84
CESC	BUDGE BUDGE TPS	750	5895	5939.75
DPSCLTD	CHINAKURI TPS	30	0	50.94
NEEPCO.	KATHALGURI CCPP	291	1725	1765.17
APGPCL	NAMRUP CCPP	95	555	565.73
NEEPCO.	AGARTALA GT	84	611	666.12
TRIPURA	BARAMURA GT	58.5	271	357.62

*List of Thermal Power Plants which generated power more than target set during April to July, 2012*

Station	Organisation	Capacity (MW)	Program (MU)	Actual (MU)
1	2	3	4	5
AGARTALA GT	NEEPCO	84	192	222
AMARKANTAK EXT TPS	MPPGCL	450	615	863
ANTA CCPP	NTPC Ltd.	419.33	863	887
BAKRESWAR TPS	WBPDC	1050	2602	2819
BANDEL TPS	WBPDC	450	637	737
BARKHERA TPS	BEPL	90	51	210
BARSINGSAR LIGNITE	NLC	250	400	408
BELGAUM DG	TATA PCL	81.3	48	63
BHILAI TPS	NSPCL	500	1332	1483
BHUSAWAL TPS	MAHAGENCO	1420	761	1038
BUDGE BUDGE TPS	CESC	750	2095	2128
CHANDRAPUR (MAHARASHTRA)	MAHAGENCO	2340	4108	4842
CHANDRAPURA (DVC) TPS	DVC	890	1727	1744
CHINAKURI TPS	DPSCLTD	30	0	13
DADRI (NCTPP)	NTPC Ltd.	1820	3889	4509
DADRI CCPP	NTPC Ltd.	829.78	1661	1825
DAHANU TPS	RIL (DAHANU)	500	1464	1493
Dr. N.TATA RAO TPS	APGENCO	1760	4395	4802

1	2	3	4	5
DSPM TPS	CSPGCL	500	983	1204
DURGAPUR STEEL TPS	DVC	1000	544	582
DURGAPUR TPS	DVC	340	699	762
FARIDABAD CCPP	NTPC Ltd.	431.59	863	1047
GANDHAR CCPP	NTPC Ltd.	657.39	1234	1406
GH TPS (LEH. MOH.)	PSPCL	920	2286	2626
GOA CCPP (Liq.)	RELIANCE	48	83	84
HAZIRA CCPP	GSEGL	156.1	264	289
I.P. CCPP	IPGPCL	270	412	560
IB VALLEY TPS	OPGC	420	1010	1024
INDIRA GANDHI STPP	APCPL	1000	1381	1786
JALIPA KAPURDI TPP	RWPL (JSW)	540	973	1061
JEGURUPADU CCPP	GVKP&IL	455.4	704	819
JOJOBERA TPS	TATA PCL	360	834	972
JSW RATNAGIRI TPP	JSWEL	1200	1887	3260
KAHALGAON TPS	NTPC Ltd.	2340	4722	4999
KAKATIYA TPS	APGENCO	500	1219	1405
KARUPPUR CCPP	ABAN POWR	119.8	236	289
KASAIPALLI TPP	ACB	270	195	374
KATGHORA TPP	VESPL	35	0	60
KHAMBARKHERA TPS	BEPL	90	110	179
KOLAGHAT TPS	WBPDC	1260	2536	2566
KONDAPALLI CCPP	KONDAPALI	350	661	724
KORBA STPS	NTPC Ltd.	2600	5930	6502
KORBA-II	CSPGCL	200	440	449
KORBA-WEST TPS	CSPGCL	840	2125	2208
KOTA TPS	RRVUNL	1240	3053	3177
KOTHAGUDEM TPS (NEW)	APGENCO	1000	1956	2664
KOVIKALPAL CCPP	TNGDCL	107	208	254

1	2	3	4	5
KOZHICODE DG	KSEB	128	86	120
KUNDARKI TPS	BEPL	90	15	156
KUTCH LIG. TPS	GSECL	290	525	582
LAKWA GT	APGPCL	157.2	274	299
MAHATMA GANDHI TPS	JhPL (HR)	1320	214	460
MAITHON RB TPP	MPL	1050	768	810
MAQSOODPUR TPS	BEPL	90	81	201
MIHAN TPS	AMNEPL	246	200	391
MUNDRA TPS	APL	4620	6203	6770
MUNDRA UMTTP	CGPL	800	0	1455
NALCO IMP	NALCO	0	35	73
NAMRUP CCPP	APGPCL	95	155	162
NASIK TPS	MAHAGENCO	630	1342	1529
NEYVELI (EXT) TPS	NLC	420	1095	1190
NEYVELI TPS-II	NLC	1470	3520	3919
NORTH CHENNAI TPS	TNGDCL	630	1695	1725
OBRA TPS	UPRVUNL	1278	1060	1309
OP JINDAL TPS	JPL	1000	2773	2792
PANIPAT TPS	HPGCL	1360	3255	3347
PARICHHA TPS	UPRVUNL	890	1014	1318
PARLI TPS	MAHAGENCO	1130	1806	1833
PRAGATI CCPP	IPGPCL	330.4	680	833
RAJGHAT TPS	IPGPCL	135	0	256
RAMAGUNDEM STPS	NTPC Ltd.	2600	6791	7081
RIHAND STPS	NTPC Ltd.	2500	5379	5414
ROPAR TPS	PSPCL	1260	3052	3217
ROSA TPP Ph-I	RPSCL	1200	1841	2509
SABARMATI (C STATION)	TOR. POW. (AECO)	60	140	164
SABARMATI (D-F STATIONS)	TOR. POW. (AECO)	340	817	948

1	2	3	4	5
SALAYA TPP	EPGL	1200	0	454
SANJAY GANDHI TPS	MPPGCL	1340	2712	3097
SATPURA TPS	MPPGCL	1142.5	1942	1980
SIMHADRI	NTPC Ltd.	2000	3396	3834
SIMHAPURI TPS	SEPL	300	74	407
SINGRAULI STPS	NTPC Ltd.	2000	4988	5105
SIPAT STPS	NTPC Ltd.	2980	4864	5995
SOUTHERN REPL. TPS	CESC	135	380	397
STERLITE TPP	SEL	2400	2692	2957
SURAT LIG. TPS	GIPCL	500	1228	1262
SURATGARH TPS	RRVUNL	1500	3288	3690
TALCHER (OLD) TPS	NTPC Ltd.	470	1064	1282
TALCHER STPS	NTPC Ltd.	3000	7606	7767
TENUGHAT TPS	TVNL	420	865	954
TITAGARH TPS	CESC	240	635	653
TORANGALLU TPS (SBU-I)	JSWEL	260	694	728
TORANGALLU TPS (SBU-II)	JSWEL	600	1256	1633
TROMBAY CCPP	TATA PCL	180	486	516
TROMBAY TPS	TATA PCL	1400	2775	2878
TUTICORIN TPS	TNGDCL	1050	2590	2889
UKAI TPS	GSECL	850	1747	2034
UNCHA HAR TPS	NTPC Ltd.	1050	2762	2892
URAN CCPP	MAHAGENCO	672	1306	1419
UTRAULA TPS	BEPL	90	0	115
VALANTARVY CCPP	PENNA	52.8	125	128
VIJESWARAN CCPP	APGENCO	272	0	456
VINDHYACHAL STPS	NTPC Ltd.	3760	8412	8558
WANAKBORI TPS	GSECL	1470	3296	3394
WARDHA WARORA TPP	WPCL	540	1179	1268



**Statement II***Statement of shortfall in generation vis-à-vis targets of existing Thermal Stations during 2009-10*

Utility/Station	Capacity MW	Target MU	Actual MU	Shortfall MU	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>NTPC</b>					
Badarpur	705	5350	5108	242	Extended planned maintenance
Kahalgaon 1-6	1840	12558	10843	1715	Coal shortage, forced outages & extended planned maintenance
Farakha	1600	11700	10239	1459	Coal Shortage
<b>DVC</b>					
Bokaro B	630	4019	3512	507	Extended planned maintenance & forced outage.
Durgapur	340	2213	2046	167	Forced outages & coal shortage
Mejia	1340	10205	6816	3389	Coal shortage & Forced Outrage
Chandrapura 1-6	750	2439	2147	292	Forced outages & coal shortage
<b>KBUNL</b>					
Muzaffarpur	220	577	461	116	Stabilization problem after refurbishment.
<b>RRVUNL</b>					
Suratgarh 1-5	1250	9386	9166	220	Forced outages of unit 2 & extended planned maintenance.
Giral Lignite 1 Delhi	125	643	308	335	Stabilization problems
Rajghat	135	915	645	269	Forced outages of Unit #2 & extended planned maintenance
<b>HPGC</b>					
Yamuna Nagar	600	4536	4276	261	Forced Outages
<b>UPRVUNL</b>					
Obra	1372	5900	5153	755	Delay in restoration of unit 8&9 after R&M works & forced outages
Harduaganj	220	928	805	123	Forced Outages
Parichha	640	3918	3729	199	Forced outages due to turbine vibration problems

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>CSEB</b>					
Korba-II	200	1500	1403	97	Forced outages
KORBA-III	240	1650	1532	118	Forced outages
<b>GSECL</b>					
Dhuvran TPS	220	1319	457	862	Reserve shut down & extended planned maintenance
Ukai	850	5054	4829	225	Forced outage & delay in restoration of unit 2 after R&M
Kutch Lignite 1-3	215	1386	1076	310	Extended planned maintenance of units 1-3.
<b>MPPGCL</b>					
Sanjay Gandhi	1340	8720	7746	974	Coal shortage & extended planned maintenance
Satpura	1142	7570	6453	1117	Forced outages & extended planned maintenance
<b>MAHAGENCO</b>					
Chandrapur	2340	16000	14623	1377	Partial loading due to poor coal quality & unscheduled planned maintenance of unit 4.
Koradi	1040	6810	5087	1723	Forced outages, extended planned maintenance, wet coal, coal shortages etc
Nasik	880	5920	5485	435	Extended planned maintenance & coal shortage
K'kheda II	840	6178	6006	172	Extended planned maintenance & coal shortage
Paras	55	386	231	155	Extended planned maintenance
Parli	670	4700	4097	603	Extended planned maintenance
New Parli 1	250	1755	1434	321	Forced outages
Paras Exp 1	250	1848	1517	331	Forced outages
TPCL Trombay	1150	7978	7226	752	Reserve shutdown of unit 4
<b>APGENCO</b>					
Kothagudem	720	5224	4915	309	Partial loading of all units due to coal stock being critical
Rayalseema	840	6574	6377	163	Forced outages, extended planned maintenance

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>KPCL</b>					
Bellary	500	3281	2861	420	Forced outages
Raichur 1-7	1470	10988	10402	586	Forced outages, extended planned maintenance
<b>TNEB</b>					
Ennore	450	2200	1500	700	Forced outages
Mettur	840	6500	6391	109	Forced outages
Tuticorin	1050	8280	7167	1063	Forced outages
<b>BSEB</b>					
Barauni	310	360	265	95	Forced outages & delay in restoration of unit 7.
<b>JSEB</b>					
Patratu	770	2505	1131	1374	Delay in restoration of units after R&M works and forced outages
<b>WBPDC</b>					
Kolaghat	1260	7726	7352	374	Forced outages
Bandel	450	2450	2006	440	Forced outages
Santhaldih	730	3375	1351	2024	Forced outage of units 1-4
Sagardighi	600	4172	3313	859	Forced outages
<b>DPL</b>					
DPL	690	3832	2866	966	Forced outage& extended planned maintenance
<b>TVNL</b>					
Tenughat	420	2230	2050	180	Forced outage& extended planned maintenance of Unit-2
<b>OPGC</b>					
I B VALLEY	420	3266	2961	305	Forced outages
Total	34969			29591	

*Statement of shortfall in generation (more than 100 MU) vis-a-vis targets of existing thermal stations during 2010-11*

Organisation	Station Name	Capacity (MW)	Target (MU)	Actual (MU)	Shortfall (MU)	Major Reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APCPL	INDIRA GANDHI STPP	500.00	354.00	131.55	222.45	New Unit yet to stabilize
APCPL Total		500.00	354.00	131.55	222.45	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BSES (C)	COCHIN CCPP (Liq.)	174.00	800.00	223.05	576.95	No Schedule from beneficiaries
BSES (C) Total		174.00	800.00	223.05	576.95	
DPL	D.P.L. TPS	690.00	4314.00	1608.53	2705.47	Stator earth fault of Unit #3 till Dec., 2010, turbine bearing problem of Unit #7 in May'10 & other Misc. forced outages.
DPL Total		690.00	4314.00	1608.53	2705.47	
DVC	BOKARO 'B' TPS	630.00	3863.00	3436.21	426.79	Misc. Forced outages of units
	CHANDRAPURA (DVC) TPS	890.00	4684.20	2790.75	1893.45	Delay in stabilization of new Units 7 & 8.
	DURGAPUR STEEL TPS	0.00	354.00	0.00	354.00	Delay in commissioning of new unit
	DURGAPUR TPS	340.00	2213.00	1504.61	708.39	Misc. Forced outages of units
DVC Total		2220.00	11114.20	7731.57	3382.63	
ESSAR	ESSAR CCPP	515.00	2000.00	1443.70	556.30	Low schedule from beneficiaries
ESSAR Total		515.00	2000.00	1443.70	556.30	
GIPCL	BARODA CCPP	160.00	1257.51	843.55	413.96	Low schedule from beneficiaries
GIPCL Total		160.00	1257.51	843.55	413.96	
GMDCL	AKRIMOTA LIG TPS	250.00	1568.00	1171.41	396.59	Misc. forced outage and extended Planned maintenance of unit#1
GMDCL Total		250.00	1568.00	1171.41	396.59	
GMR ENERG	GMR Energy Ltd.- Kakinada	220.00	1350.00	960.49	389.51	Low schedules from beneficiaries
GMR ENERG Total		220.00	1350.00	960.49	389.51	
GSECL	DHUVARAN CCPP	218.62	1531.00	891.38	639.62	Low schedules from beneficiaries
	DHUVARAN TPS	0.00	800.00	0.00	800.00	Units under retirement process
	GANDHI NAGAR TPS	870.00	5663.00	5394.14	268.86	Misc. Forced outages of units/ Reserve shut down
GSECL Total		1308.62	7994.00	6285.52	1708.48	
GSEGL	HAZIRA CCPP	156.10	1180.36	1022.81	157.55	Low Demand/ costly power
GSEGL Total		156.10	1180.36	1022.81	157.55	
IPGPCL	I.P.CCPP	270.00	1500.00	1368.32	131.68	Low system demand/costly power
IPGPCL Total		270.00	1500.00	1368.32	131.68	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KPCL	BELLARY TPS	500.00	3430.00	2643.19	786.81	Extended planned maintenance & Turbine vibration high of the unit
KPCL Total		500.00	3430.00	2643.19	786.81	
MAHAGENCO	BHUSAWAL TPS	470.00	3240.00	2501.60	738.40	Vintage Unit 1 (55 MW) withdrawn and closed for operation & Misc forced outages of other units
	CHANDRAPUR (MAHARASHTRA) STPS	2340.00	16000.00	10831.06	5168.94	Shut down of Units due to acute water shortage till July & thereafter poor quality coal/wet coal problems
MAHAGENCO Total		2810.00	19240.00	13332.66	5907.34	
MPPGCL	AMARKANTAK EXT TPS	450.00	2450.00	1918.29	531.71	Forced outages of unit 1, Delay in restoration of unit 2 after R&M.
MPPGCL Total		450.00	2450.00	1918.29	531.71	
NLC	BARSINGSAR LIGNITE	250.00	727.70	265.23	462.47	Delay in stabilisation of new units
NLC Total		250.00	727.70	265.23	462.47	
NTPC Ltd.	ANTA CCPP	419.33	2800.00	2487.90	312.10	Low schedule from beneficiaries
	BADARPUR TPS	705.00	5400.00	4549.54	850.46	Low schedule from beneficiaries
	DADRI CCPP	829.78	5500.00	5399.88	100.12	Low schedule from beneficiaries
	FARAKKA STPS	2100.00	11930.00	11089.09	840.91	Extended PM of unit-3, coal shortage
	GANDHAR CCPP	657.39	4400.00	4058.06	341.94	Low schedule from beneficiaries
NTPC Ltd. Total		4711.50	30030.00	27584.47	2445.53	
PSEB	GND TPS (BHATINDA)	440.00	2280.00	1775.27	504.73	Forced outage of unit 1, 2 & 3 & RSD of unit 4 in September
PSEB Total		440.00	2280.00	1775.27	504.73	
RRVUNL	CHHABRA TPP	500.00	2245.20	1247.70	997.50	Forced outages and Delay in stabilization of unit-2
	DHOLPUR CCPP	330.00	2247.00	1994.87	252.13	Low system demand/costly power
	GIRAL TPS	250.00	1424.50	596.86	827.64	Forced outages and Delay in stabilization of unit-2
RRVUNL Total		1080.00	5916.70	3839.43	2077.27	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RWPL (JSW)	JALIPA KAPURDI TPP	270.00	1720.05	961.15	758.90	Misc. forced outages & Delay in stabilization of unit-2
RWPL (JSW) Total		270.00	1720.05	961.15	758.90	
TNEB	BASIN BRIDGE GT (Liq.)	120.00	150.00	51.87	98.13	Unit running in synchronous condenser mode.
	ENNORE TPS	450.00	2003.00	1396.34	606.66	Forced outages of units 2, 3 & 5.
TNEB Total		570.00	2153.00	1448.21	704.79	
UPRVUNL	HARDUAGANJ TPS	220.00	740.00	580.95	159.05	Misc. forced outages
UPRVUNL Total		220.00	740.00	580.95	159.05	
VASAVI	B. BRIDGE D.G	200.00	1092.00	873.79	218.21	Low system demand/ costly power
VASAVI Total		200.00	1092.00	874.60	217.40	
WBPDC	BANDEL TPS	450.00	2490.00	1817.46	672.54	Misc. forced outages
WBPDC Total		450.00	2490.00	1817.46	672.54	
Grand Total		18415.22	105701.52	78013.95	27687.57	

*Details of shortfall in generation (more than 100 mu) vis-à-vis targets of Thermal Power Plants during April, 2011-March, 2012*

Station	Capacity MW	Target MU	Actual MU	Shortfall MU	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
KAKATIYA TPS	500	2635	2440.79	194.21	Extended Annual Over hauling
KOTHAGUDEM TPS	720	5135	4997.65	137.35	poor coal quality
	1220	7770	7438.44	331.56	
BARAUNI TPS	310	290	166.74	123.26	Unit #7 under R&M
COCHIN CCPP (Liq.)	174	362	48.74	313.26	Low system demand/ costly power
PEDDAPURAM CCPP	220	1600	1318.82	281.18	Low Schedule from beneficiaries
SOUTHERN REPL. TPS	135	1183	1036.51	146.49	Reserve Shutdown
TITAGARH TPS	240	1881	1715.65	165.35	Reserve Shutdown
	375	3064	2752.16	311.84	
DSPM TPS	500	3725	3145.2	579.8	Unit# 2 (250 MW) under forced outage from 21.06.2011 to 12.10.2011

1	2	3	4	5	6
D.P.L. TPS	690	1931	1772.79	158.21	Unit# 7 under forced outage (Turbine rotor damaged) till 29.08.11., Boiler tube leakage
BOKARO 'B' TPS	630	3600	3356.52	243.48	Misc. Forced outages (SHTL, APH, ID fan problems)
KODARMA TPP	500	823	1.47	821.53	Delay in commissioning of unit#1 (500 MW)
MEJIA TPS	2340	11344	10196.98	1147.02	Coal shortage, misc. forced outage delay in stabilization of unit no 8 (Unit not yet stabilised)
	3470	15767	13554.97	2212.03	
ESSAR CCPP	515	1700	135.89	1564.11	Low Schedule from beneficiaries
GAUTAMI CCPP	464	3300	2898.67	401.33	low System Demand
BARODA CCPP	160	1120	668.74	451.26	Low system Demand
SURAT LIG. TPS	500	3118	2928.72	189.28	Multiple Forced outages due to Black out, 220 KV evacuation problem, BTL etc.
	660	4238	3597.46	640.54	
AKRIMOTA LIG TPS	250	1429	870.92	558.08	Misc Forced outage due to Coal feeder, BTL etc Problems.
GANDHI NAGAR TPS	870	5799	5487.29	311.71	Backing down (218 MU)
PIPAVAV CCPP	0	253	0	253	low demand
SIKKA REP. TPS	240	1318	976.6	341.4	Minor R&M
	1110	7370	6463.89	906.11	
HAZIRA CCPP	156.1	1150	907.62	242.38	Low system demand
HAZIRA CCPP EXT	351	513	132.83	380.17	Low System Demand.
	507.1	1663	1040.45	622.55	
PEGUTHAN CCPP	655	4300	3067.07	1232.93	Low Schedule from beneficiaries
JEGURUPADU CCPP	455.4	3087	2833.49	253.51	Low system demand
YAMUNA NAGAR TPS	600	4265	3238.7	1026.3	Unit # 2 under forced outage due to turbine problem from 25.09.11 to till date.
I.P.CCPP	270	1549	1243.72	305.28	Low system Demand
PRAGATI CCGT-III	1000	1810	331.38	1478.62	Plant delayed to become ready for close cycle operation
	1270	3359	1575.1	1783.9	

1	2	3	4	5	6
PATRATU TPS	770	1440	433.57	1006.43	Unscheduled boiler overhaul of unit#2
TORANGALLU TPS (SBU-II)	600	4732	4204.8	527.2	Forced outage.
MUZAFFARPUR TPS	220	500	207.38	292.62	R&M work of u#1 and Coal shortage U#2, Financial constraints
KONASEEMA CCPP	445	3070	2266.22	803.78	low demand
KONDAPALLI EXTN CCPP	366	2441	2203.54	237.46	low system demand
KONDAPALLI CCPP	350	2202	2030.94	171.06	Low system demand
	716	4643	4234.48	408.52	
YELHANKA (DG)	127.92	560	415.64	144.36	low system demand
SAMAYANALLUR DG	106	500	281.85	218.15	Low system demand
BHUSAWAL TPS	1470	2600	2343.44	256.56	Closure of U# 1 (55 MW) prior to retirement, poor/wet Coal
KHAPARKHEDA TPS	1340	6648	6244.38	403.62	Outage due to Turbine vibration high
NASIK TPS	880	5101	4241.35	859.65	Operation of U#1, 2 (2X125 MW) closed prior to retirement.
PARAS TPS	555	3100	2852.64	247.36	Extended boiler overhaul of Unit 3 during August-September, poor coal, Coal shortage.
PARLI TPS	1170	6630	5117.89	1512.11	Misc. forced outages and poor quality coal, coal shortages
URAN CCPP	912	4800	4668.78	131.22	low system demand
	6327	28879	25468.48	3410.52	
AMARKANTAK EXT TPS	450	2350	2160.76	189.24	Unit #1 under forced outage from Sept., 10 due to turbine vibration high.
SATPURA TPS	1142.5	6238	5386.79	851.21	Misc. Forced outages of units. Less coal supply, Low system demand.
	1592.5	8588	7547.55	1040.45	
RITHALA CCPP	108	475	241.83	233.17	Low system demand
BARSINGSAR LIGNITE	250	1154	617.08	536.92	Frequent Choking of CFBC boiler Misc Forced outages, DELAY IN STABILISATION of units. Units stabilized in Feb., 12, Jan., 12.
NEYVELI TPS-II EXP	250	366	25.15	340.85	Turbine Misc. Problem
	500	1520	642.23	877.77	



1	2	3	4	5	6
ANTA CCPP	419.33	2846	2694.6	151.4	Low system Demand
AURAIYA CCPP	663.36	4267	3878.62	388.38	Low system demand
BADARPUR TPS	705	5000	4775.23	224.77	Reserve Shutdown and low system demand (194 MU)
FARAKKA STPS	2100	13208	10416.29	2791.71	Unit # 6 not yet stabilized, U#4 shaft vibration.
GANDHAR CCPP	657.39	4062	3684.07	377.93	Low Schedule from beneficiaries
KAHALGAON TPS	2340	16611	13438.17	3172.83	Fuel supply shortage (4820 MU)
KAWAS CCPP	656.2	4063	3638.4	424.6	Low Schedule from beneficiaries
KORBA STPS	2600	18801	18030.35	770.65	Ash disposal problem. U#7 run on part load due to tr. constraints (STOA)
R. GANDHI CCPP (Liq.)	359.58	2134	706.42	1427.58	Low system Demand
TALCHER STPS	3000	23040	21857.11	1182.89	Transmission constraints & Grid Restriction, Coal supply problem
	13500.86	94032	83119.26	10912.7	
IB VALLEY TPS	420	3150	2950.14	199.86	System/ Grid Problem, Poor coal quality
P.NALLUR CCPP	330.5	2500	1526.19	973.81	Low Schedule from beneficiaries
GND TPS (BHATINDA)	440	2175	1883.01	291.99	Low system demand, Reseve S/D
RATNAGIRI CCPP I	740	3159	2950.5	208.5	Low system Demand
CHHABRA TPP	500	2708	2497.18	210.82	Unit# 2 (250 MW) generator rotor damaged, DELAY IN STABILISATION OF U#2
GIRAL TPS	250	1000	488.47	511.53	Frequent forced outages of Unit 1 & 2. Due to wet Lignite, Grid disturbance/Voltage, BTL, Turbine vibration high etc.
	750	3708	2985.65	722.35	
SAMALPATTI DG	105.7	400	292.41	107.59	Low system demand
GODAVARI CCPP	208	1600	1282.46	317.54	Low system Demand
BELGAUM DG	81.3	300	186.18	113.82	Low system demand
JOJOBERA TPS	360	2667	2404.69	262.31	Less demand from Tata Steel.
TROMBAY TPS	1400	7798	7643.6	154.4	U#8 out for 33 days for boiler recertification & Generator inspection and Aux. problems, Low system demand
	1841.3	10765	10234.47	530.53	

1	2	3	4	5	6
ENNORE TPS	450	1739	893.68	845.32	Misc. Forced outages, High turbine vibration, tube leakage, wet coal.
VATWA CCPP	100	671	459.26	211.74	low system demand
SUGEN CCPP	1147.5	7818	7592.16	225.84	Low system demand
	1247.5	8489	8051.42	437.58	
TENUGHAT TPS	420	2755	2277.37	477.63	Outage of TTPS-Biharsarief Tr Line due to Cyclone, line revived on on 16.09.2011, coal shortage
UDUPI TPP	1200	6437	3455.95	2981.05	Transmission constraints.
ANPARA TPS	1630	11789	11665.5	123.5	Unscheduled Maintanance of 500 MW unit in month 28th July-8th Sept., 2011
PANKI TPS	210	1149	980.83	168.17	Misc Forced outages due to ID fan problem, fire in 6.6 kV cable, CW Pump,BTL
PARICHHA TPS	890	3558	2936.27	621.73	Unit# 2 stator earth fault since Jan., 2011, Unit# 3 and 4 Misc. forced outages
	2730	16496	15582.6	913.4	
VEMAGIRI CCPP	370	2800	2066.81	733.19	Low Schedule from beneficiaries
BANDEL TPS	450	2549	1862.13	686.87	Misc Foreced outages due to CTL, ESP problems and subsequent overhaul
KOLAGHAT TPS	1260	7684	7560.99	123.01	Unit# 1 under forced outage in May, 11, poor coal, low system demand
SAGARDIGHI TPS	600	4251	4078.03	172.97	Misc. Forced outages of units 1 & 2, poor/shortage of coal
	2310	14484	13501.15	982.85	
	52021.78	299104.00	255101.08	44002.92	

*Details of shortfall in generation (more than 100 MU) vis-à-vis targets of thermal power plants during April to July, 2012*

Station	Organization	Capacity (MW)	Program (MU)	Actual (MU)	Shortfall	Reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANPARA C TPS	LAPPL	1200	1484	1239.38	244.62	Milling System/R C feeder
ANPARA TPS	UPRVUNL	1630	3603	3164.21	438.79	Electrical misc Problem

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AURAIYA CCPP	NTPC Ltd.	663.36	1329	1141.77	187.23	Gas shortage and low system demand
BARODA CCPP	GIPCL	160	271	163.03	107.97	Gas shortage and low system demand
CHHABRA TPP	RRVUNL	500	873	558.41	314.59	coal shortage/feeding problem
D.P.L. TPS	DPL	690	994	626.14	367.86	U#3 R & M/Gen cooling System failure of U#7
DHOLPUR CCPP	RRVUNL	330	556	390.26	165.74	Gas shortage and low system demand
ENNORE TPS	TNGDCL	450	453	214.6	238.4	water wall tube lekg. Electrical misc problem
ESSAR CCPP	ESSAR	515	108	6	102	Gas shortage and low system demand
FARAKKA STPS	NTPC Ltd.	2100	4664	4118.84	545.16	Water wall tube lekg. U#3/ Misc. Problem U#6
GANDHI NAGAR TPS	GSECL	870	1901	1513.69	387.31	Reserve shut down
GAUTAMI CCPP	GAUTAMI	464	820	557.1	262.9	Gas shortage and low system demand
GND TPS (BHATINDA)	PSPCL	440	791	517.46	273.54	R&M & reserve shut down
KHAPARKHEDA TPS	MAHAGENCO	1340	2550	2344.91	205.09	Coal Supply problem of U# 5
KONDAPALLI EXTN CCPP	KONDAPALI	366	499	382.54	116.46	Gas shortage and low system demand
KORBA-III	CSPGCL	240	552	427.88	124.12	Economiser tube lekg.
MEJIA TPS	DVC	2340	4546	3982.32	563.68	Poor coal quality and Shortage of coal
METTUR TPS	TNGDCL	840	2205	1991.03	213.97	water wall tube lekg.
MUZAFFARPUR TPS	K.B.U.N.L	220	111	0	111	R&M & coal shortage/feeding problem
PARAS TPS	MAHAGENCO	555	1080	717.48	362.52	ESP prob of U#3/Annual maintenance U#4 Coal supply problem
PEGUTHAN CCPP	GTE CORP	655	835	688.16	146.84	Gas shortage and low system demand
PRAGATI CCGT-III	IPGPCL	1000	621	470.84	150.16	Gas shortage and low system demand
R. GANDHI CCPP (Liq.)	NTPC Ltd.	359.58	291	139.51	151.49	Gas shortage and low system demand

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RAJIV GANDHI TPS	HPGCL	1200	2415	1644.11	770.89	Re-sechedule annual maintenance & super heater tube lekg.
RATNAGIRI CCPP I	RGPPL	740	588	401.36	186.64	gas & low system demand
RAYALASEEMA TPS	APGENCO	1050	2626	2519.14	106.86	misc. force outages
SAGARDIGHI TPS	WBPDC	600	1310	1196.52	113.48	Annual Maintenance U#1
SANTALDIH TPS	WBPDC	980	1027	920.5	106.5	U-I shutdown with Misc Forced outages
SIKKA REP. TPS	GSECL	240	376	83.45	292.55	Reserve shut down
UDUPI TPP	UPCL	1200	1615	1491.49	123.51	transmission constraints
UTRAN CCPP	GSECL	518	900	497.64	402.36	Gas shortage and low system demand
YAMUNA NAGAR TPS	HPGCL	600	863	0	863	H.P rotor blade failure

[English]

**Deaths of Children due to Pneumonia and Diarrhoea**

1287. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

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

(a) whether the United Nations International Children's Education Fund (UNICEF) has released any report recently that stated India is listed among the top five countries across the world which lose a majority of the 2 million children worldwide who die each year due to easily preventable diseases-pneumonia and diarrhoea;

(b) if so, the details and the findings of the report; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Yes. UNICEF has published the report 'Pneumonia And Diarrhoea: Tackling the Deadliest Diseases For The World's Poorest Children', in 2012, which states that pneumonia and diarrhoea are

the leading causes of death and account for 29 per cent deaths in children under the age of 5 years. They lead to loss of more than 2 million lives each year. About 90 per cent of deaths due to pneumonia and diarrhoea occur in Sub Saharan Africa and South Asia.

(c) Under the National Rural Health Mission, the steps taken by the Government for prevention and control of pneumonia and diarrhoea in children are as follows:

- The Universal Immunisation Programme that covers 2.7 crore children in India each year, includes vaccines that prevent child hood pneumonia. These vaccines are DPT, Measles and BCG that protect against diphtheria, pertussis, measles and tuberculosis.
- Vaccine against Haemophilus Influenzae Type B (Hib) infection has been introduced in the national immunization schedule for infants in the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu in the first phase.
- Second Dose of measles is now being given in 21 states and Measles Supplementary Immunisation Activity (SIA) is being undertaken in 14 states with a target of covering more than 4 crore children. This will bring down mortality due to pneumonia those results from common infections following measles.

- Promotion of early and exclusive breastfeeding offers protection against common childhood illnesses including diarrhoea and pneumonia. Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices are being promoted through the national health programme.
- Vitamin A Supplementation programme covers children up to the age of 5 years and offers protection against diarrhoea and pneumonia by improving the immunity and is used as a preventive measure.
- Promoting use of Zinc and ORS is one of the priority activities for child survival. Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) packets and zinc tablets are made available free of cost and mothers are taught how to use them.
- Awareness is being created amongst mothers on sanitation and hygiene and in the communities about the causes and treatment of diarrhoea through health education.
- Antibiotics for treatment of pneumonia and dysentery are made available through the public health system.
- The community health workers and facility based health service providers are trained in the management of diarrhoea and pneumonia through the IMNCI (Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses) programme across the country.

#### **Health/Medical Tourism**

1288. SHRI CHARLES DIAS:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is a wellness destination for foreign tourists;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of foreign tourists visited the country for health/medical tourism during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the various schemes being implemented and projects sanctioned for the promotion/development of health/medical tourism in the country along with the funds allocated/sanctioned and released thereunder during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) the places/States identified having the potential of health/medical tourism in the country; and

(e) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the development/promotion of health/medical tourism to boost inflow of foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) Wellness Tourism is one of the growing segments of travel to India. Ministry of Tourism does not compile data on foreign tourist arrivals for Wellness tourism. However, total FTAs in India during 2009, 2010 and 2011 were 5.17 million, 5.78 million and 6.29 million (prov.), respectively. The percentage of Foreign Tourist Arrivals to India for Medical Tourism increased from 2.2% in 2009 to 2.7% in 2010.

(c) to (e) Development & Promotion of Tourism including Health and Medical Tourism is primarily the responsibility of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism sanctioned Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 10.00 lakh to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the project (Phase-I) involving development of pre-qualification standards for member hospitals of the Medical Tourism Society during 2011-12. The Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance under the Market Development Assistance Scheme (MDA) to approved medical tourism service providers *i.e.* representatives of hospitals accredited by Joint Commission International (JCI) and National Accreditation Board of Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH) and medical tourism facilitators (travel agents/tour operators). The Ministry also provides assistance under this scheme to approved wellness centres *i.e.* representatives of wellness centres accredited by NABH or the State Governments. The MDA assistance is for participation in medical/tourism fairs/medical conferences/wellness conferences/wellness fairs and allied road shows.

The Ministry of Tourism has formulated guidelines for Wellness tourism. These guidelines address various issues including *inter-alia* making available quality publicity material, training and capacity building for the service providers and participation in international & domestic wellness related events. In order to address the issue concerning the mushrooming of wellness centres, the guidelines for accreditation of wellness centres have been developed by National Board for Accreditation of Hospitals & Healthcare Providers (NABH) in consultation with the Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) and released during the workshop on Wellness tourism organized by the

Ministry of Tourism in February 2011. A series of sensitization workshops are being held across the country to sensitize the wellness centres about the importance of the accreditation mechanism and the various promotional efforts of the Ministry of Tourism.

In addition, the steps taken by the Government to promote medical health tourism include promotion in overseas markets through road shows, participation in travel marts, production of brochures, CDs, films and other publicity material.

### Health Spending

1289. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:  
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the India's spending on health section in comparison to its GDP is less than certain neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the percentage of total GDP allocated for Health Sector in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has committed itself to raising its expenditure on health from 1% of the GDP to 2.5% of the GDP by the end of Twelfth Plan and if so, the reasons for allocating only Rs. 10507.53 crore which is less than the proposed outlay for 2012-13;

(d) whether the less allocation of funds would adversely impact the public health sector's ability to cater to the healthcare needs of the people at large; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to ensure that the important programmes and schemes do not get affected due to less allocation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per World Health Statistics 2012 brought out by World Health Organisation (WHO), the total expenditure on health as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2009, is 4.2% for India as compared to some select neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka 3.2%, Bangladesh 3.4%, Nepal 5.5% and Pakistan 2.2%.

(b) As per Economic Survey 2011-12, the Expenditure by General Government on health as percentage of GDP during 2008-09 to 2011-12 is as under:

2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.31	1.36	1.35	1.30

(c) The Planning Commission in their document — "Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth: An Approach to the 12th Five Year Plan", aims at raising the total public health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP by the end of the Twelfth Plan. The Central Plan Outlay for Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for 2012-13 is 30,477 crore (BE) against plan proposal of Rs. 52375.25 crore. The allocation has been made, based on resource availability and sectoral priorities.

(d) and (e) The allotted funds under Budget Estimates (BE) have been reallocated amongst the various schemes under Health and Family welfare, taking into account the requirements under the schemes and their priorities.

[*Translation*]

### Neo-Natal Care

1290. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of special care (new born) units set up for neo-natal care in district hospitals of the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the shortcomings that have been noticed in these units;

(c) whether the Ministry intends to formulate any special scheme in this regard; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Under NRHM Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) are being setup at district hospitals and medical colleges:

- > SNCU is 12-20 bedded unit and requires 4 trained doctors and 10-12 nurses for round the clock services.
- > The cost of setting up SNCU is Rs. 41 lakhs and operational cost is Rs. 10 lakhs per annum

- 374 SNCUs are now functional till date.
- State-wise SNCUs details are given in enclosed Statement.

(b) The short comings that have been noticed are:

- Only 86 of the 264 High Focus Districts (HFDs) in the country have an operational SNCU.
- Availability of trained manpower is the biggest challenge for the states in running these special care newborn units.
- Procurement of equipments and maintenance is also an issue in certain states.

(c) and (d) Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), flagship programme of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, following initiatives are being taken:

- (1) Strengthening Facility based newborn care: Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place to provide essential newborn care at birth to all new born babies; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) at District Hospitals and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at FRUs are being set up for the care of sick newborn. As on date 374 SNCUs, 1638 NBSUs and 11432 NBCCs are functional across the country.
- (2) Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality. JSY incentivizes pregnant women to opt for institutional delivery and provides for cash assistance. JSSK entitles all pregnant women to absolutely free and zero expense delivery including caesarean section operation in Government health facilities and provides for free to and fro transport, food, drugs and diagnostics. Similar entitlements have also been put in place for sick neonates.
- (3) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to build and upgrade the skills of doctors, nurses and ANM for early diagnosis and case management of common ailments of children and care of

newborn at time of birth and also the sick newborn. These trainings include Integrated Management of Neo-natal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI), Facility based IMNCI, Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (NSSK) and Facility based newborn care training. 68,309 health workers are trained in NSSK so far. A total of 9219 doctors and nurses are trained in Facility based IMNCI. About 1800 doctors and nurses have been trained in the Facility based newborn care.

### **Statement**

#### *State-wise Newborn Care Facilities*

Sl.No	States/UTs	No. of SNCUs
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	9
2.	Chhattisgarh	2
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
5.	Jharkhand	7
6.	Madhya Pradesh	39
7.	Odisha	19
8.	Rajasthan	36
9.	Uttar Pradesh	7
10.	Uttarakhand	2
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
12.	Assam	17
13.	Manipur	0
14.	Meghalaya	4
15.	Mizoram	1
16.	Nagaland	1
17.	Sikkim	2
18.	Tripura	0
19.	Andhra Pradesh	14
20.	Goa	3
21.	Gujarat	31

1	2	3
22.	Haryana	10
23.	Karnataka	33
24.	Kerala	17
25.	Maharashtra	34
26.	Punjab	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	44
28.	West Bengal	14
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
30.	Chandigarh	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
32.	Daman and Diu	1
33.	Delhi	10
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	4
India		374

[English]

#### Notification on Radiologists

1291. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued a notification recently restricting Radiologists from visiting not more than two clinics within a district and limiting their working hours per day;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons and motive for issue of such a notification;

(d) whether the doctors' association has objected to this notification; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The Government of India

has notified the amendment to Rule 3 under the PC & PNDT Act, vide Notification G.S.R (No.) 418 (E) dated 4th June 2012, restricting each medical practitioner, qualified under the Act to conduct ultrasonography in a genetic clinic/ultrasound clinic/imaging centre, to be registered with a maximum of two such clinics/centers within a district. The consulting hours for such medical practitioner shall be clearly specified by each clinic/center.

(c) to (e) The high prevalence of female foeticide and gender discrimination across States/UTs is borne out from the Census figures of 2001 and 2011 which show a continuous decline in child sex ratio from 927 in 2001 to 914 in 2011. The sex ratio at birth (SRB) of 905 in 2008-10 (as per Sample Registration System of the Registrar General of India), is also well below the expected Sex Ratio at birth.

The amendment is intended to strengthen the hands of Appropriate Authorities for effective monitoring and implementation of the PC & PNDT Act through regulating proxy use of ultrasound procedures and its misuse for sex selection by way of multiple registrations of doctors at such clinics/hospitals etc.

The said Notification has been challenged in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and Bombay and is sub-judice.

[Translation]

#### National Centre for Disease Control

1292. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:  
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:  
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) the details of branches and laboratories of National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) for timely detection, diagnosis and management of communicable diseases in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the equipments and diagnostic tools purchased for the above branches and laboratories of NCDC along with the funds spent thereupon during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether bio-chemistry, biotechnology and molecular specialists, techniques and facilities are available in all the above branches and laboratories of NCDC including Delhi;



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

(e) whether a number of the above branches of NCDC including Delhi are running without Head of the Departments in specialised/concerned areas; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures proposed to be taken by the Government for appointment of specialised Head of the Departments including bio-technology in the above branches of NCDC?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There are eight branches of National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) having laboratories in different parts of the country. Details are at Statement-I.

(b) Details of equipments, which are used as diagnostic tools, purchased for NCDC Headquarters during the year 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 (as on 13.8.2012) are at Statements-II, III, IV and V respectively. In addition, Binocular Microscope, stereo Microscope, vertical deep freezer, lab incubator and flash

thermometer were also purchased by the NCDC branches during 2009-10 and 2011-12.

(c) and (d) Specialized bio-chemistry, biotechnology and molecular diagnostic techniques and facilities for the latest Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), Real-time PCR and Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) fingerprinting-based methods of diagnosis are available in laboratories at NCDC headquarters in Delhi for common outbreak-prone diseases. NCDC branches are carrying out focused disease specific activities for which diagnostic capacities have been developed in respective branches.

As regards timely detection and management of communicable diseases, the entire gamut of diagnosis and rapid response activity is covered under Integrated Diseases Surveillance Project (IDSP). Under the IDSP as well as National Rural Health Mission flexipool, financial support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening of public health laboratories, provision of lab consumables and trained manpower.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Statement I**

##### *List of National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) Branches*

Sl.No.	State	City	Address
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry	Weavers Colony, Rajahmundry-533105, Andhra Pradesh
2.	Bihar	Patna	Kala-Azar Unit, 16-Kitabh Bhawan Lane, N. Sri Krishnapuri Boring Road, Patna-800013, Bihar
3.	Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur	Dharampure-1, Jagdalpur-495005, Chhattisgarh
4.	Karnataka	Bangalore	NIT Campus Bellary Road Bangalore, Karnataka,
5.	Kerala	Kozhikode	Moosa Complex, Karaparamba (PO), Kozhikode, Kerala-673 010, Kerala
6.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Bali Vihar Manu Marg, Alwar-301001, Rajasthan,
7.	Tamil Nadu	Coonoor	Shanmuga Priya Brook Lands Coonoor-643101 Tamil Nadu
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	B-20/44, Bhelupura, Varanasi-221001, Uttar Pradesh

#### **Statement II**

##### *Laboratory Equipment procured for NCDC Headquarters during the year 2009-2010*

(In Rupees)

Sl.No.	Description of Item	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Price
1	2	3	4	5
1.	BOD Incubators	1	64750	64750

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Digital Temperature Techometer	2	950	1900
3.	Standard Weight Box	1	1000	1000
4.	Vortex Mixer (Model-YSI-512)	2	5500	11000
5.	Plasma Separator	2	9400	18800
6.	Centrifuges	2	76000	152000
7.	Vertical Autoclave (SANCO)	1	58500	58500
8.	Dry Block Incubator	2	8350	16700
9.	Autoclave	1	32000	32000
10.	Autoclave	1	58500	58500
11.	Inspissator	1	95680	95680
12.	Mini Centrifuges High Speed	1 Set	350000	350000
13.	PH Meter	1	9993	9993
14.	Table Top Centrifuge-2	2	13000	26000
15.	High Speed Table Top Micro Centrifuge	2	13000	26000
16.	Angle rotors & adaptors	2	95000	190000
17.	Autoclave (SANCO)	1	58500	58500
18.	BOD Incubators	2	64750	129500
19.	Water purification system (Millipore)	2	466500	933000
20.	Vortex mixer (York make)	2	5800	11600
21.	Vortex mixer	3	35000	105000

**Statement III***Laboratory Equipment procured for NCDC Headquarters during the year 2010-2011*

Sl.No.	Description of Item	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Price (In Rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	V.D.R.L Rotator	2	Rs. 39000	78000
2.	Magnetic Stirrer Cum Hot Plate	2	Rs. 3400	6800
3.	Deep Freezer-20 C	1	Rs. 21000	21000
4.	Precision Balance 'KERN PLE 310-3N'	2	Rs. 18000	36000
5.	Deep Freezer-20 C	1	Rs. 21000	21000
6.	Needle Destroyer	2	Rs. 3329	6658

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Blower Motor	1	Rs. 31800	31800
8.	Primary efficiency air filter for BSL-3 lab	1 Set	Rs. 1141230	1141230
9.	BOD Incubator	1	Rs. 66700	66700
10.	Hot Air Oven	1	Rs. 22793	22793
11.	Autoclave 'Sanco'	1	Rs. 110000	110000
12.	Deep Freezer Blue Star CHF300	2	Rs. 21000	42000
13.	PCR Thermal Cycler	3	US \$27135	1430000 Approx including Custom duty
14.	Dry bath (Neolab NB221)	2	Rs. 16129	32258
15.	Precision Balance 'KERN PLE 310-3N'	1	Rs. 18000	18000
16.	Deep Freezer-20	3	Rs. 21000	63000
18.	Magnetic Stirrer Com Hot Plate SANCO	2	Rs. 8000	16000
19.	Hot Plate SANCO	2	Rs. 3800	7600
20.	Water Bath Sanco Cap 20 Ltr	1	Rs. 28700	28700
21.	Magnetic Stirrer Cum Hot Plate 'SANCO'	2	Rs. 6800	13600
22.	Stabilizar (Sanco) 4KVA	2	Rs. 11400	22800
23.	Precision Balance	2	Rs. 18000	36000
25.	BOD Incubator	1	Rs. 66700	66700

**Statement IV**

*Laboratory Equipment procured for NCDC Headquarters the year during 2011-2012*

(In Rupees)

Sl.No.	Description of Item	Quantity	Cost	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Angle Rotor	1	39040	39040
2.	Gel Imaging Systems	1	1000000	1000000
3.	High Speed Refrigerated Centrifuge	2	800000	1600000
4.	16 bit Camera for Gel Documentation System	1	140000	140000
5.	Dewinter Trinocular Research Microscope with photographic attachment Model; premium	1	275000	275000
6.	Dewinter Trinocular Inverted Epi Fluorescent Trinocular Tissue Culture Microscope Model; Victory FL	1	525000	525000

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Dewinter Trinocular Research Microscope with photographic attachment Model; premium	1	275000	275000
8.	Dewinter Trinocular Inverted Epi Flourscent Trinocular Tissue Culture Microscope Model; Zoom Star II	3	85000	255000

**Statement V**

*Laboratory Equipment procured for NCDC Headquarters during the year 2012-2013 (from 1.4.2012 to 13.8.2012)*

(In Rupees)

Sl.No.	Description of Item	Quantity	Cost	Total
1.	UV Visible Spectrophotometer	1	392000	3,92,000+ Taxes

[English]

**India's Convention with UN**

1293. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of United Nation (UN) Conventions/treaties signed by India since the establishment of the United Nations, Conventions/treaties-wise and date-wise;

(b) the number of these UN conventions/treaties which have been signed and also ratified by India and the Instrument of ratification deposited with the UN since its inception;

(c) the number of conventions/treaties which have been signed but not ratified by India indicating the reasons for such non-ratification, convention/treaty-wise;

(d) the number of such conventions & treaties required enactment of new laws, amendment/ repeal of existing laws;

(e) whether all such legal requirements in the case of each convention or treaty signed and ratified fully complied with; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the areas of conflict between an International convent/convention/treaty

that India is signatory too and a domestic law which would prevail in India, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) India has signed and ratified or acceded to one hundred and fifty seven Conventions and Agreements adopted under the auspices of the United Nations.

(c) As per records, fourteen conventions have been signed but not ratified. The list of the United Nations Conventions which India has signed/ratified is enclosed as Statement. The subject matter of these conventions/treaties/agreements falls within the jurisdiction of various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

(d) These conventions/treaties/agreements are implemented through enactment of new law or modification of existing domestic legislation by various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India on subject matter within their jurisdiction.

(e) Wherever required, domestic legislation on the subject matter covered by the UN Convention is enacted or modified to implement within India the obligations undertaken pursuant to a United Nations Convention. The Legislation in each case is moved by the concerned Administrative Ministry in consultation with other concerned Ministries with the approval of the Cabinet.

(f) As in (c) above.

**Statement***UN Conventions/treaties signed and ratified or acceded to by India since the establishment of the United Nations*

Title of Convention/Treaty/ Agreement	Date of signature	Date of Deposit Ratification/ Accession/ Acceptance
1	2	3
1. Charter of the United Nations, San Francisco, 26 June 1945.		
Amendments to Articles 23, 27 and 61 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolutions 1991 A and B (XVIII)		10.09.1964
Amendment to Article 109 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2101 (XX)		11.07.1966
Amendment to Article 61 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 2847 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971		05.01.1973
2. Statute of the International Court of Justice		
3. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, New York, 13 February 1946.		13.05.1948A
4. Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, New York, 21 November 1947.	10.02.1949	10.02.1949A
5. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Vienna, 18 April 1961.		15.10.1965A
6. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, concerning Acquisition of Nationality, Vienna, 18 April 1961.		15.10.1965A
7. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, Vienna, 18 April 1961.		15.10.1965A
8. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, Vienna, 24 April 1963.		28.11.1977A
9. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality, Vienna, 24 April 1963.	24.04.1963	
10. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, Vienna, 24 April 1963.	24.04.1963	
11. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, New York, 9 December 1948.	29.11.1949	27.08.1959
12. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, New York, 7 March 1966.	02.03.1967	03.12.1968

1	2	3
13. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, New York, 16 December 1966.		10.04.1979A
14. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, New York, 16 December 1966.		10.04.1979A
15. Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, New York, 16 December 1966.	16.12.1966	
16. Convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, New York, 26 November 1968.		12.01.1971A
17. International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, New York, 30 November 1973.		22.09.1977A
18. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, New York, 18 December 1979.	30.07.1980	09.07.1993
19. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, New York, 10 December 1984. (signed, not ratified)	10.12.1984	
20. International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, New York, 10 December 1985.		02.09.1990A
21. Convention on the Rights of the Child, New York, 20 November 1989.		11.12.1992A
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, New York, 25 May 2000.	15.11.2004	30.11.2005(R)
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, New York, 25 May 2000.	15.11.2004	16.08.2005(R)
22. Protocol amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs, concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, at Geneva on 11 February 1925, 19 February 1925 and 13 July 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November 1931 and at Geneva on 26 June 1936, Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946.	12.11.1947	11.12.1965
23. International Opium Convention, Geneva, 19 February 1925 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946.	11.12.1946	
24. Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, Geneva, 13 July 1931 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946.	11.12.1946	
25. Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium Smoking, Bangkok, 27 November 1931 and Lake Success, New York, 11 December 1946.	11.12.1946	
26. Agreement concerning the Suppression of Opium Smoking, Bangkok, 27 November 1931.	11.12.1946	

1	2	3
27. Convention of 1936 for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, Geneva, 26 June 1936.	11.12.1946	
28. Protocol Bringing under International Control Drugs Outside the Scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 11 December 1946, Paris, 19 November 1948.	19.11.1948	10.11.1950A
29. Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and use of Opium, New York, 23 June 1953.	23.06.1953	30.04.1954
30. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, New York, 30 March 1961.	30.03.1961	13.12.1964
31. Convention on psychotropic substances, Vienna, 21 February 1971.		23.04.1965a
32. Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, Geneva, 25 March 1972.		14.12.1978a
33. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, New York, 8 August 1975.		
34. United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 20 December 1988.		27.03.1990a
35. Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, on 12 November 1947, to amend the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children, concluded at Geneva on 30 September 1921, and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age, concluded at Geneva on 11 October 1933, Lake Success, New York, 12 November 1947.		12.11.1947s
36. Protocol amending the International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 18 May 1904, and the International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910, Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949.	12.05.1949	28.12.1949a
37. International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 18 May 1904, amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949, Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949.	28.12.1949	
38. International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on 4 May 1910, amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949, Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949.	28.12.1949	
39. International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, Paris, 4 May 1910.		

	1	2	3
40.	Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, Lake Success, New York, 21 March 1950.	09.05.1950	09.01.1953
41.	Final Protocol to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, Lake Success, New York, 21 March 1950.	09.05.1950	09.01.1953
42.	Protocol to amend the Convention for the suppression of the circulation of, and traffic in, obscene publications, concluded at Geneva on 12 September 1923, Lake Success, New York, 12 November 1947.		12.11.1947s
43.	Protocol amending the Agreement for the Suppression of the Circulation of Obscene Publications, signed at Paris, on 4 May 1910, Lake Success, New York, 4 May 1949.	12.05.1949	28.12.1949A
44.	Agreement for the Repression of Obscene Publications, Paris, 4 May 1910.	28.12.1949	
45.	Constitution of the World Health Organization, New York, 22 July 1946.	22.07.1946	12.01.1948A
	Amendments to Articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, Geneva, 28 May 1959.		23.03.1960A
	Amendment to Article 7 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, Geneva, 20 May 1965.		10.05.1966A
	Amendments to Articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, Geneva, 23 May 1967.		02.10.2003
	Amendments to Articles 34 and 55 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, Geneva, 22 May 1973.		23.01.1978A
	Amendments to Articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, Geneva, 17 May 1976.		03.05.2003A
	Amendment to Article 74 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, Geneva, 18 May 1978.		02.10.2003A
	Amendments to Articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, Geneva, 12 May 1986.		12.12.1988A
	Amendments to Articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization, Geneva, 16 May 1998.		02.10.2003A
46.	Protocol concerning the Office international d'hygiène publique, New York, 22 July 1946.	22.07.1946	12.01.1948
47.	WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, Geneva, 21 May 2003.	10.10.2003	05.02.2004
48.	Agreement establishing the Asian Development Bank, Manila, 4 December 1965.	04.12.1965	20.07.1966



1	2	3
49. Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development, Rome, 13 June 1976.	21.01.1977	28.03.1977
50. Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Vienna, 8 April 1979.	16.11.1979	21.01.1980
51. Charter of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre, Bangkok, 1 April 1982.		25.04.1983s
52. Agreement to establish the South Centre, Geneva, 1 September 1994.	30.09.1994	13.12.1994
53. International Convention to Facilitate the Importation of Commercial Samples and Advertising Material, Geneva, 7 November 1952.		03.08.1954A
54. Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, New York, 4 June 1954.	30.12.1954	05.05.1958
55. Additional Protocol to the Convention concerning Customs Facilities for Touring, relating to the Importation of Tourist Publicity Documents and Material, New York, 4 June 1954.		15.02.1957A
56. Convention on Road Traffic, Geneva, 19 September 1949.	19.09.1949	09.05.1962
57. Convention on road signs and signals, Vienna, 8 November 1968.		10.03.1980A
58. Intergovernmental Agreement on the Asian Highway Network, Bangkok, 18 November 2003	27.04.2004	16.02.2006
59. Convention on the International Maritime Organization, Geneva, 6 March 1948.	06.03.1948	17.03.1965A
Amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization, London, 15 September 1964.		17.03.1965A
Amendment to article 28 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization, London, 28 September 1965.		13.10.1966A
Amendments to articles 10, 16, 17, 18, 20, 28, 31 and 32 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization, London, 17 October 1974.		16.01.1976A
Amendments to the title and substantive provisions of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization, London, 14 November 1975 and 9 November 1977.		01.05.1978A
Amendments to the Convention on the International Maritime Organization relating to the institutionalization of the Committee on Technical Co-operation in the Convention, London, 17 November 1977.		22.01.1979A
Amendments to articles 17, 18, 20 and 51 of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization, London, 15 November 1979.		05.05.1980A
Amendments to the Convention on the International Maritime Organization, (institutionalization of the Facilitation Committee), London, 7 November 1991.		

1	2	3
Amendments to the Convention on the International Maritime Organization, London, 4 November 1993.		28.11.1995A
60. Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, Geneva, 6 April 1974.	27.06.1975	14.02.1978
61. Protocol amending the International Convention relating to Economic Statistics, signed at Geneva on 14 December 1928, Paris, 9 December 1948.		15.05.1931A
62. International Convention relating to Economic Statistics, Geneva, 14 December 1928.		15.05.1931A
63. Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms, Geneva, 29 October 1971.	29.01.1971	01.11.1974
64. Protocol to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials of 22 November 1950, Nairobi, 26 November 1976.		
65. International Agreement for the Establishment of the University for Peace, New York, 5 December 1980.		03.12.1981s
66. Statutes of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, Madrid, 13 September 1983.	13.09.1983	09.07.1985
67. Protocol of the Reconvened Plenipotentiary Meeting on the Establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, Vienna, 4 April 1984.		04.04.1984S
68. Convention on the Political Rights of Women, New York, 31 March 1953.	29.04.1953	01.11.1961
69. Protocol amending the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926, New York, 7 December 1953.		14.03.1954S
70. Slavery Convention, signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926 and amended by the Protocol, New York, 7 December 1953.	12.03.1954	
71. Slavery Convention, Geneva, 25 September 1926.		
72. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, Geneva, 7 September 1956.	07.09.1956	30.09.1963
73. International Convention against the taking of hostages, New York, 17 December 1979.		07.09.1994A
74. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, New York, 14 December 1973.		11.04.1978A
75. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, New York, 15 December 1997.	17.09.1999	22.09.1999

1	2	3
76. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, New York, 9 December 1999.	08.09.2000	22.04.2003
77. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, New York, 13 April 2005.	24.07.2006	01.12.2006
78. Agreement establishing the Asian Coconut Community, Bangkok, 12 December 1968.		
79. Agreement establishing the Pepper Community, Bangkok, 16 April 1971.	21.04.1971	29.03.1972
80. Agreement establishing the Asian Rice Trade Fund, Bangkok, 16 March 1973.	29.06.1973	28.11.1974A
81. Agreement establishing the International Tea Promotion Association, Geneva, 31 March 1977.	20.07.1977	01.11.1977
82. Protocol of 1996 to Amend the Convention on Limitation for Maritime Claims, 1976.		10.01.2011A
83. International Tropical Timber Agreement, 2006, Geneva, 27 January 2006.	23.04.2008	25.07.2008
84. International Sugar Agreement, 1984, Geneva, 5 July 1984.	05.02.1984	
85. Terms of Reference of the International Copper Study Group, Geneva, 24 February 1989.	24.03.1989	
86. International Sugar Agreement, 1992, Geneva, 20 March 1992.	20.03.1992	
87. International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994, Geneva, 26 January 1994.		27.06.1995
88. Grains Trade Convention, 1995, London, 7 December 1994.	22.06.1995	29.08.2001
89. International Coffee Agreement 2001, London, 28 September 2000.	10.08.2001	
90. Agreement establishing the Terms of Reference of the International Jute Study Group, 2001, Geneva, 13 March 2001.		29.06.1995
91. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Montego Bay, 10 December 1982.	10.12.1982	29.06.1995
92. Agreement relating to the implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, New York, 28 July 1994.	16.11.1994	
93. Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, New York, 4 August 1995.		19.08.2003(a)
94. Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, New York, 23 May 1997.		14.11.2005(a)

1	2	3
95. Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Seabed Authority, Kingston, 27 March 1998.		14.11.2005(A)
96. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, New York, 10 June 1958.	10.06.1958	13.07.1960
97. Convention on registration of objects launched into outer space, New York, 12 November 1974.		18.01.1982A
98. Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, Nagoya, 15.10.2010	11.10.2010	
99. Constitution of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, Bangkok, 27 March 1976.	28.10.1976	26.11.1976
100. Agreement establishing the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development, Kuala Lumpur, 12 August 1977.	20.05.1980	25.02.1986
101. Tampere Convention on the Provision of Telecommunication Resources for Disaster Mitigation and Relief Operations, Tampere, 18 June 1998.	29.11.1999	29.11.1999
102. Convention on the prohibition of military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques, New York, 10 December 1976.	15.12.1977	15.12.1978
103. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (with Protocols I, II and III), Geneva, 10 October 1980.	15.05.1981	18.05.2005(A)
Additional Protocol to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (Protocol IV, entitled Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons), Vienna, 13 October 1995.		02.09.1999P
Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices as amended on 3 May 1996 (Protocol II as amended on 3 May 1996) annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects, Geneva, 3 May 1996.		02.09.1999P
Amendment to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (with Protocols I, II and III), Geneva, 21 December 2001.		18.05.2005A
Protocol on Explosive Remnants of War to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (Protocol V), Geneva, 28 November 2003.		18.05.2005(A)

	1	2	3
104.	Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, Geneva, 3 September 1992.	14.01.1993	03.09.1996
105.	Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Vienna, 22 March 1985.		18.03.1991A
106.	Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Montreal, 16 September 1987.		19.06.1992A
	Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, London, 29 June 1990.		19.06.1992A
	Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Copenhagen, 25 November 1992.		03.03.2003A
	Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer adopted by the Ninth Meeting of the Parties, Montreal, 17 September 1997.		03.03.2003A
	Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Beijing, 3 December 1999.		03.03.2003A
107.	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Basel, 22 March 1989.	15.03.1990	24.06.1992
108.	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, New York, 9 May 1992.	10.06.1992	01.11.1992
109.	Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Kyoto, 11 December 1997.		26.08.2002A
110.	Convention on biological diversity, Rio de Janeiro, 5 June 1992.	05.06.1992	18.02.1994
111.	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Montreal, 29 January 2000.	23.01.2001	17.01.2003
112.	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, Paris, 14 October 1994.	14.10.1994	17.12.1996
113.	Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, Rotterdam, 10 September 1998.		24.04.2005A
114.	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Stockholm, 22 May 2001.	14.05.2002	13.01.2006
116.	Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties, Madrid, 13 December 1979.		31.01.1983a
117.	UN Convention Against Corruption 9 December 2005.	09.12.2005	09.05.2011
118.	Agreement on the Privilege and Immunities of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea 14 November 2005.		
	Protocol on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Seabed Authority 14 November 2005.		

1	2	3
119. Agreement concerning the Establishing the Global Technical Regulations for Wheeled Vehicles, Equipment and Parts which can be fitted and/or be used on Wheeled Vehicles 25 June 1998.		21.02.2006A
120. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism 24 July 2006.		01.10.2007
121. The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance 6 February 2007.	06.02.2007	
122. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 30 March 2007.	30.03.2007	01.10.2007
123. Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in cases of Oil Pollution Casualties.	29.11.1969	
124. Protocol of 1992 to Amend the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage.	07.11.1992	30.05.2000
125. Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966.	11.11.1988	08.06.2000
126. Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974	11.11.1988	26.07.2000
127. Agreement Establishing the Advisory Centre on WTO Law	30.11.1999	18.11.2008A
128. Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Micro-organisms for the purposes of Patent Procedure	28.04.1977	08.12.2000
129. Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change		10.08.2001
130. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material		27.08.2002(A)
131. Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976		12.03.2002(A)
132. Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	14.05.2002	20.01.2006(A)
133. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity	23.01.2002	17.01.2003(R)
134. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its 3 Protocols:	12.12.2002	20.04.2011
1. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;		20.04.2011
2. Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and		20.04.2011
3. Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.		20.04.2011

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135. Annex III-Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by Harmful Substances Carried by Sea in Packaged Form; Annex IV-Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by Sewage from Ships; and Annex V-Regulations for the Prevention of Pollution by Garbage from Ships; to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), 1973 as modified by its Protocol of 1978		07.04.2003A
136. Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Inter-Country Adoption	29.05.1983	21.04.2003
137. Protocol to the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948		21.11.2003
138. Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents, 1961		26.10.2004(A)
139. (A) Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of Children in Armed Conflict; and		16.08.2005
(B) Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.	15.11.2004	17.01.2005(R)
140. C 108 Seafarers' Identity Documents Convention, 1958		31.03.2005(R)
141. Convention on Nuclear Safety		12.08.2005(R)
142. Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage	20.09.1994	01.04.2005(A)
143. International Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters	03.11.2005	
144. Protocol amending the Trade related Intellectual Property Rights Agreement		09.03.2007(A)
145. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material		19.09.2007
146. The International Convention against Doping in Sports	08.07.2005	10.09.2007
147. Supplementary Convention on Nuclear Damage	19.10.2005	
148. Statute of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	27.10.2010	22.03.2010
149. Nairobi International Convention on the Removal of wrecks. 2007.	17.03.2009	10.01.2011A
150. Protocol of 1996 to Amend the Convention on Limitation for Maritime Claims, 1976		10.01.2011A
151. Agreement establishing the African Development Bank done at Khartoum on 4 August 1963, as amended by resolution 05-79 adopted by the Board of Governors on 17 May 1979	25.10.1983	06.12.1983A
152. Customs Convention on the Temporary Importation of Private Road Vehicles	15.06.1954	05.05.1958
153. Agreement establishing the Common Fund for Commodities Geneva, 27 June 1980	18.09.1981	22.12.1981A

	1	2	3
154.	Agreement on the establishment of the International Vaccine Institute New York, 28 October 1996		01.05.2012A
155.	International Tropical Timber Agreement, 2006	23.04.2008	25.07.2008
156.	Intergovernmental Agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network Jakarta, 12 April 2006	29.06.2007	13.09.2007
157.	Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Nagoya 29.10.2009.	11.05.2011	

### Rubella Deaths

1294. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) whether rubella deaths are on the rise in country;

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

(c) whether there is any scheme of Rubella vaccination for girls of more than 14 years age and unmarried girls to prevent the birth of disabled children in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise; and

(e) the details of the other schemes which save the newly born children from disability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Deaths due to rubella for adult rubella infection are not documented in the literature. However, fetal death may occur in some infected pregnant women in early pregnancy.

Rubella is an acute usually mild self limiting viral disease affecting susceptible children and young adults.

(c) Presently, there is no such scheme.

(d) In view of (c) above, the question does not arise.

(e) There is no specific scheme for prevention of disability in the new born. However, the Government of

India is providing immunization to all infants against polio as part of the National Polio Eradication Programme under the universal immunization programme. Effective implementation of the programme has resulted in no case of polio being reported since January, 2011. The Government of India has also introduced JE immunization in endemic States to prevent disabilities to JE infection. In addition, the Government has introduced HIB vaccine in two States which will prevent disability that may occur due to sequelae of meningitis caused Haemophilus influenza b.

### Bidar Airport

1295. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Karnataka seeking permission for opening the Bidar Airport in Karnataka for civil flight operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Defence had given in-principle approval for commencement of civil flight operations from the Bidar Airport in 2006;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Union Government in this regard; and

(e) the reasons, if any for the Government to reject the proposal or keep the proposal pending?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A proposal regarding setting up of civil enclave at Bidar airport was received from Government of Karnataka (GoK).



(c) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Defence accorded 'in-principle' approval to commence civil flight operations from Bidar Air Force Station.

(d) and (e) The proposal of GoK was considered by the Government in consultation with M/s GMR Hyderabad International Airport Limited (GHIAL) who had been tasked to construct, operate and manage the Greenfield Airport at Shamshabad. M/s GHIAL expressed reservation on the operationalisation of Bidar Airport for civil operations, on the ground that the proposed civil enclave at Bidar is within the aerial distance of 150 Kms of the Greenfield Airport at Shamshabad and as per the provisions of Concession Agreement signed by Government of India (GoI) with M/s GHIAL, no new or existing airport, within an aerial distance of 150 Kms of the Greenfield Airport shall be permitted by GoI to be developed as or improved or upgraded into an international/domestic airport before the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Airport Opening Date. The Greenfield Airport at Shamshabad became operational on 24.03.2008.

*[Translation]*

#### **Juhu Airport**

1296. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to use Juhu Airport as an option in order to reduce the load of Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport of Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the option for using Juhu Airport is being considered due to the failure in expansion of Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport; and

(d) if so, the time by which the expansion work of the said project is likely to be started/completed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, infrastructure is being upgraded at Juhu Airport by constructing a new terminal building, apron and ATC control tower for operation of helicopters/fixed winged aircrafts for general aviation and VIP movements.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Not applicable.

*[English]*

#### **Ready to use Therapeutic Food**

1297. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the branded food in the name Ready to Use Therapeutic Food under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has been imported into the country by international agencies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the importing agencies and the items imported by them along with its timing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) UNICEF had imported Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) in the form of Plumpy Nut at the cost of \$ 2.4 million from French Company during August 2008—January 2009. The imported RUTF was used by UNICEF in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar "to treat children with severe acute malnutrition".

However, since the decision for procurement and distribution of supplies was taken by UNICEF in an unauthorized manner the Government of India directed the UNICEF to discontinue the use of RUTF with no further imports. UNICEF was also directed to ship out the supplies out of the country by 15th June, 2009 and restore the funds of equivalent value of the RUTF supplies to GOI-UNICEF India Country Programme for Child Development and Nutrition 2008-12. Full compliance has been confirmed by UNICEF in this regard.

#### **Meeting of Geo-Science Advisory Council**

1298. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of the second Geo-Science Advisory Council was held in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the terms of reference of the council; and

(c) the details of discussions held and decisions arrived therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) Yes, Madam. The second meeting of Geoscience Advisory Council (GAC) was held at Vigyan Bhawan Annexe, New Delhi on 20th June 2012.

(b) The Term of Reference of the GAC are:

1. Advising the Ministry on geoscientific policy initiatives, including synergetic coordination, with similar activities in other institutions.
2. Prioritising GSI thrust activities, recommending new technologies and methodologies and geoscientific collaboration.
3. Identifying new areas for fundamental and multidisciplinary geosciences (including global/climatic change) and recommending methods for optimizing resources for scientific R&D in such areas, including building of geoscientific partnerships at national and international levels with research, academic and policy making institution.
4. Recommending networking and synergy with regard to sharing of scientific information including organisation of events, publication, policies, internet application etc.
5. To recommend ways of popularizing geosciences for building and inform citizenry.

(c) The following are the gist of discussions held during the meeting-

- Discussions were held on the challenges faced by the nation in respect of energy, water, minerals and soil resources to meet the growing demand accentuated by rapidly increasing population and the upfront geological problems like earthquakes, environmental degradation, health hazards etc.
- Government and Scientific Institutions need to create a mechanism and coordinate with multiple geoscientific institutions on an appropriate platform to obviate duplication of work and orient geoscientific activities for meeting societal needs.
- It was emphasized that GSI should play a vital role in development processes in infrastructure, communication etc. which includes engineering geological projects and fresh water resources,

global climatic changes, and mineral resources of the country, and GAC to suitably advise the best approach.

The following major suggestions were given and decisions taken during the meeting-

- The importance of Research and Development in geoscience was emphasized and it was remarked that more thrust be given on fundamental and applied Research.
- It was suggested that since multinational exploration agencies had undertaken mineral search in the country but could not bring out any large mineral deposit, their huge database should be utilised by GSI and in this regard these companies may be asked to transfer database to GSI.
- It was also suggested that our focus should be on explorations and making proper use of geophysical investigations for locating new deposits at depths.
- Nickel should be searched at the base of Deccan Traps which covers large area in Western and Southern India.
- Search should be conducted for coal below the Deccan Traps. For this, it was suggested to go for into MoU with DGH and ONGC.
- It was suggested to have multidisciplinary approach including provenance studies for understanding of the subsurface fluvial sediment body architecture of multi-sourced system, which is fundamental for groundwater studies.
- It was suggested that in order to augment potable surface and subsurface water resources, there was a need to set up laboratories for studies in geology, biology, soil science, erosion, river science etc. in the country and GSI should set up research groups in this regard.
- A long term collaboration was suggested to be framed between GSI and relevant Institutions/ organizations on topics like Palaeobotany and 'Climate Change'. It was suggested to reinforce the Engineering Geology Divisions of GSI in the light of increasing demand of hydel projects etc.
- It was suggested that large number of geoscientists from GSI should attend International

seminars and conferences and GSI should also organize large number of seminars for international community.

- The members proposed that in order to carry out the work effectively, there was a need to formulate multiple committees, for giving suggestions. It was also suggested that each committee would consist about 5 to 6 members, who could be nominated by MoM-GSI in consultation with the Convenors of respective Committees.
- The members desired that Terms of Reference may also be framed and experts may give suggestions especially on (i) Coal, (ii) Fertilizer and (iii) REE for its prospective areas where studies should be taken up by GSI or through collaborative programme(s).

#### **Corrupt Practices in Air India**

1299. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of alleged corruption practice prevalent in Air India;

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

(c) the details of corruption cases under examination along with their time of pendency; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government for their early disposal and the time by which these are likely to be disposed off and to prevent recurrence of such irregularities in the future?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The cases of alleged corruption practice are under examination with Air India, detail of which are enclosed as Statement. However, it has always been Air India's endeavour for speedy disposal of such irregularities. The Vigilance Department of Air India conducts frequent surprise checks and station inspection at various stations/areas and undertake procedural audits and field studies to any deviations/anomalies and to suggest ways and means to reduce/eliminate procedures which offer scope for corruption.

#### **Statement**

Sl.No.	Allegations	Time of Pendency
1	2	3
1.	Alleged misuse of official posting for favouring two employees from Hyderabad and Chennai in violation of Company rules and regulations there by causing financial loss to the Company.	< 6 Months
2.	Alleged to have fraudulently obtained improper refund against 3 unutilised e-tickets by Asst Manager-HRD.	< 6 Months
3.	Alleged illegal waiver of excess baggage of 467 kgs by two Asst. Managers-Commercial, causing revenue loss to the tune of Rs. 2 lakhs. Maintaining the custody of unscreened baggage of tour operator for vested interests - a major security lapse.	< 6 Months
4.	CBI, Ahmedabad registered a case against Manager- Medical, for alleged demand of illegal gratification from certain candidates who appeared for medical test for post of Security Agent at Ahmedabad.	< 6 Months
5.	Alleged irregularities in Canteen Management at Chennai by AGM-HRD, a Lead Assistant, HRD and two Canteen Helpers.	< 6 Months
6.	Misappropriation of company revenue to the tune of Rs. 2,85,165/- collected towards "To Pay" consignments.	< 6 Months
7.	Alleged irregularities in the Medical bills submitted by Officer - CS, Eastern Region.	< 6 Months

1	2	3
8.	Alleged non remittance of Rs. 16,102/- collected towards "To Pay" consignment, thus misappropriating funds of the company by a Helper, Commercial Department.	< 6 Months
9.	Irregularities in management of Simulator Training for series 700 full flight simulator, Simulator Engineers at CAE, Montreal.	< 6 Months
10.	Alleged irregularities in appointment of Call Centre by Officials of Commercial Department.	< 6 Months
11.	Alleged misuse of public office for personal benefit by a Chief Manager of Finance Department and Senior Manager-Catering.	6-12 Months
12.	Alleged Irregularities committee by AGM-Commercial, in Cargo Sales & Operations, New Delhi.	6-12 Months
13.	Alleged irregularities committed by AGM-Commercial while functioning in GOI Sales including availing of free complimentary tickets on Palace on Wheels.	6-12 Months
14.	Alleged involvement of two Traffic Superintendents, an Office Assistant and Helper, all of Commercial Department, in misuse of e-ticket 058-2302480414 (FC-3) by unknown persons at Jaipur.	6-12 Months
15.	Alleged misuse of official company car by Asst. General Manager, Commercial.	6-12 Months
16.	Irregularities in Overtime Claims at Import Cargo, Chennai by a Superintendent (SG).	6-12 Months
17.	Alleged unauthorised possession of Bonded Items by two cabin crew.	6-12 Months
18.	Alleged that an Office Supdt. - Commercial Department, Northern Region fraudulently cancelled charge slip against American Express Credit Card against ticket JAI/UDR.	6-12 Months
19.	Alleged unauthorised Involvement of Manager - Customer Service in private business/trade.	> 1 Year
20.	Alleged abuse of official position, criminal conspiracy, cheating, forgery, for the purpose of cheating using as genuine a forged document for favouring a contractor who had been awarded the scrap contract, by Manager-Service Engineer, Ground Handling Dept.	> 1 Year
21.	Alleged involment of a Sr. Traffic Supdt., Cargo, in demanding & accepting illegal gratification from a cargo Agent.	> 1 Year
22.	Alleged irregularities committed by a Dy. Manager-Commercial, Amritsar in award of contract to Hotel for Cabin Crew Layover at Amritsar.	> 1 Year
23.	Commission of Gross irregularities and misuse of official position for pecuniary benefits by Director-Training, Hyderabad.	> 1 Year
24.	Misuse and Abuse of official position by GM-HRD, Chennai to extend undue favours to his staff causing financial loss to the Company.	> 1 Year
25.	Apprehension of a Sr. Traffic Supdt. by CBI while accepting gratification.	> 1 Year
26.	Alleged conducting of LIC Agency business from office premises by Asst Manager-Personnel Dept., Western Region.	> 1 Year
27.	Alleged to have fraudulently obtained improper refund against 3 unutilised e-ticket by Asst. Manager-HRD.	> 1 Year

1	2	3
28.	<p>Alleged siphoning of prize/participation money by Manager-Football Team, aided by an Officer-Customer Service and two/Asst Officer of Commercial Department and withdrawing the money for personal and sundry expenses AGM-Sports was also one of the signatories for the bank account favouring Air India Football Club and has signed 12 blank cheques issued on the said Bank Account for pecuniary gains.</p> <p>Alleged negligence of DGM-Sports in performance of his duties as officer-in-charge, Sports Division.</p>	> 1 Year
29.	<p>Alleged irregularities by DGM-Commercial, in award of ground handling contract to M/s Krystal Aviation at Mumbai CSI Airport.</p>	> 1 Year
30.	<p>Non-utilisation/under utilisation of space at Cargo Terminal-Delhi by selectively giving space and cheap rates to certain preferred agents for underhand consideration.</p>	> 1 Year
31.	<p>Issuance of warning of warning letter to AGM CS without concurrence violating the order of CMD by General Manager-CS.</p>	> 1 Year
32.	<p>Alleged issue of AI tickets and MCOs out of stolen tickets by inflating the fare with altered original sectors and class of travel by Traffic Supervisor, Commercial Department.</p>	> 1 Year
33.	<p>Alleged manipulation by replacing assessment sheets of candidates in selection of Ground Handling Agents and Ramp Service Agents at TRV by Senior Manager-HRD.</p>	> 1 Year
34.	<p>Fraudulent refund taken against stolen IAL tickets by Sr. Accounts Asst and Sr. Traffic Asst</p>	> 1 Year
35.	<p>Unauthorized waiver of excess baggage by Asst Manager-Commercial, causing potential revenue loss to the company - Misuse of official position.</p>	> 1 Year
36.	<p>Alleged misappropriation of monsoon equipment/safety shoes by Sr. Manager, Engineering Department.</p>	> 1 Year
37.	<p>Alleged irregularities made in payment of imprest cash by Area Manager, Finance Department.</p>	< 1 month
38.	<p>Alleged anomaly in Tender for Hotel accommodation of Crew by Officials of Air India.</p>	1-3 Months
39.	<p>Alleged fudging of simulator records and conducting trainings on unserviceable simulators by General Manager and two Dy General Managers of Operations Department.</p>	1-3 Months
40.	<p>Alleged irregularities in award of AMC for GSD equipments by Asst General Manager, Ground Support Division.</p>	1-3 Months
41.	<p>Alleged irregularities committed by a Dy General Manager, Engineering Department in V-2500 Engine servicing by Foreign Vendor.</p>	1-3 Months
42.	<p>Irregularity in Procurement of Computer, Printers, Tape Drive etc. by Officials of air India.</p>	1-3 Months
43.	<p>Alleged irregularities in Procurement of automated test equipment for B-737 &amp; B-777 aircrafts by Officials of Air India.</p>	1-3 Months
44.	<p>Alleged bogus claims and systematic looting of public money by an Asst Manager, Finance Department.</p>	1-3 Months

1	2	3
45.	Alleged irregularities in recruitment of Trainee Pilots in Air India from IGRUA by Officials of Air India.	3-6 Months
46.	Alleged dual employment of a Dy General Manager, Operations Department at Kuwait while still in service with Air India.	< 6 Months
47.	Alleged irregularities in hiring of buses for crew transportation at Northern Region by General Manager, Operations Department.	< 6 Months
48.	Alleged irregularities/procedural violations declaring PMU by Sr Manager-Flight Safety.	< 6 Months
49.	Misuse of power and corruption by ED-SAP and ED-IR	< 6 Months
50.	Alleged violations of FDTL by GM-Operations.	< 6 Months
51.	Alleged misconduct on VVIP flights by GM-Operations.	< 6 Months
52.	Allegations of extension of favours by GM-MMD to M/s. NCM for various Inflight procurements resulting in AI procuring substandard items at a very high cost and in excess quantity leading to unwarranted expenditure to the Company.	< 6 Months
53.	Alleged dual employment by a driver, Ground Handling Department, Southern Region	< 3 Months
54.	Irregularities in management of Simulator Training for series 7000 full flight simulator for Simulator Engineers at CAE, Montreal	< 3 Months
55.	Alleged involvement in carriage of excess baggage of pax by a Service Engineer and Security Agent at Kolkata	< 3 Months
56.	Alleged paying of bribe to AI officials for his promotion to the post of GM in Sports Division	< 3 Months
57.	Misutilization of company's fund by Officials of Finance Department	< 3 Months
58.	Alleged fraudulent hiring of Ms. Akanksha Kelkar as Consultant in Air India by Executive Director Operations	< 3 Months
59.	Possession of dis-proportionate assets - case filed by CBI u/s 13(2), r/2 13(1)(e) of PC Act 1988 and u/w 109 of IPCSP, against an Asst. General Manager, HRD Dept.	> 3 Months
60.	Investment of Surplus funds of India Airlines Employees Provident Fund in primary/secondary markets without adhering to the established procedures. Though the actual investments were made through brokers/arrangers/commission agents, it was shown as "direct"	> 3 Months
61.	Alleged favour to Dy General manager-JEOC by a General manager, Engineering who had signed his attendance while on leave.	> 3 Months
62.	Alleged high nexus in allotment and holding of quarters in AI Colony (ex Indian Airlines) in New Delhi and alleged subversion of rules by concerned authorities, in favour of employees who are overstaying in the quarters.	> 3 Months
63.	Alleged manipulation of attendance record to cover up prolonged absenteeism	> 3 Months
64.	Staff shown as working on Overtime found missing from MMD Engineering	> 3 Months
65.	Staying in colony and availing of tax benefit on home loan by Officials of Air India	> 3 Months

1	2	3
66.	Alleged irregularities in allotment of Flats in AI Housing Colony under discretionary quota by Chief Manager - engineering Department.	> 3 Months
67.	Alleged letting out of erstwhile IA Company Flats to outsiders by AI employees for pecuniary gains	> 3 Months
68.	Alleged irregularities in claims by Asst General Manager - Commercial at Sydney	> 3 Months
69.	Acceptance of Go-show pax without any reference/proof of holding valid ticket, by Manager and two Customer Agents of Commercial, Kaula Lumpur	> 3 Months
70.	Alleged irregularities in appointment of call Centre by Officials of Commercial Department.	> 3 Months
71.	Default in remittance of dues by Messrs. Rao Tours & Travels Pvt. Ltd. by Officials of Air India	> 3 Months
72.	Alleged irregularities in the award of Cockpit Crew Layover contract to Hotel Golden Tulip, Sharjah by GM - operations, regional Manager - Commercial, DGM - Finance and Executive Director - Middle East & Africa	> 3 Moths
73.	Alleged acceptance of substandard quality of crystal cut glassware for use in inflight by GM - CSD, GM - MMD and AGM - CSD	> 3 Months
74.	Alleged irregularities in provision of entertainment programme and billing by M/s eros Inter-national media Pvt. Ltd. by GM-CS who has since retired	> 3 Months
75.	Irregularities in procurement of Portable Entertainment Applications (PEA) and Ground Pods on proprietary basis by two Executive Directors	> 3 Months
76.	Alleged irregularity by GM - Personnel in claiming reimbursement of cost of fuel and car maintenance allowance for the period October, 2008 to April, 2009 for a vehicle whose registration had expired. This despite being provided Company car and Driver for his exclusive use.	> 3 Months

### **Sanitary Napkins Scheme**

1300. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched a scheme to increase access to and use of high quality sanitary napkins for adolescent girls and women in economically backward rural and urban areas in order to promote hygiene;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the source of supply of sanitary napkins; and

(d) the number of districts being covered under the scheme in the first phase, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes. The Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene has been launched as a Central Scheme in November 2011 in 152 districts, on pilot basis, for better health and hygiene for adolescent girls (aged 10 to 19 years) in rural areas.

(b) The scheme aims at ensuring that adolescent girls in the target group have adequate knowledge and information about menstrual hygiene and the use of sanitary napkins, that high quality safe products are made available to them and that environmentally safe disposal mechanisms are readily accessible. The scheme has been

launched as part of the Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) component under RCH II.

In the first phase, the scheme is expected to cover approximately 25% of the country's adolescent girl population (aged 10 to 19 years), *i.e.*, 1.5 crore girls in 152 districts across 20 States. Out of these, supply of sanitary napkins in 107 districts was envisaged initially in a Central supply mode, wherein sanitary napkins were to be supplied by the Government of India. The supply of sanitary napkins in the remaining 45 districts was envisaged in a Self Help Group (SHG) mode, wherein SHGs were to manufacture the sanitary napkins that are to be sold to adolescent girls. Procurement of sanitary napkins, whether through Central supply by the Government of India, or through SHGs, has to be done at a fixed price of Rs. 7.50/- per pack of six sanitary napkins. The sanitary napkins are provided under NRHM's brand, 'Freedays'. These napkins are being sold to

adolescents girls at the rate of Rs. 6 per pack of six napkins by Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs). From out of the sale proceeds, the ASHA gets an incentive amount of Re. 1 per pack, besides getting a free pack of sanitary napkins per month and the balance Rs. 5 is to be deposited in the State/district treasury. The scheme has taken off in 107 districts in the 17 States that are being supplied sanitary napkins through Central procurement.

(c) Supply of sanitary napkins in 107 districts initially is being done in a Central supply mode, wherein sanitary napkins are being supplied by the Government of India. The supply of sanitary napkins in the remaining 45 districts is to be done through Self Help Groups (SHG), wherein SHGs are to manufacture the sanitary napkins that are to be sold to adolescent girls.

(d) Information is enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	State	No. of Central Supply Distt.	Name of District for Central Supply	No .of SHG Distt.	Name of SHG District
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	Adilabad, Nizamabad, Chittor	6	Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Nalgonda, Mahboobnagar, Rangareddy
2.	Assam	7	Goal Para, Dhubri, Barpeta, Kamrup, Marigaon, Nagaon, Sonitpur	0	
3.	Bihar	9	Saran, Bhojpur, Buxar, Rohtas, Kaimur (Bhabua), Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Aurangabad, Gaya	1	Vaishali
4.	Chhattisgarh	5	Bilaspur, Janjgir, Raipur, Mahasamund, Durg	0	
5.	Gujarat	4	Surat, Kheda, Vadodara, Bharuch	4	Dahod, Anand, Narmada, Tapi
6.	Haryana	0		7	Mewat, Sonipat, Jind, Yamunanagar, Panchkula, Sirsa, Faridabad
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4	Bilaspur, Mandi, Hamirpur, Una	1	Solan



1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	Baramullah (Erstwhile Bandipura), Rajouri, Udhampur, Kathua, Kupwara, Doda (Erstwhile Kishtwar/Ramban), Poonch	0	
9.	Jharkhand	5	Ranchi, Bokaro, Giridih, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad	1	Lohardagga
10.	Kerala	7	Kasargod, Wayanad, Kannur, Mallapuram, Idukki, Kottayam, Palakkad	0	
11.	Karnataka	6	Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Mysore, Bagalkot, Belgaum	3	Chamaraj Nagar, Bijapur, Bellary
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8	Bhind, Morena, Sheopur, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Vidisha, Sagar	1	Dewas
13.	Maharashtra	8	Nandurbar, Dhule, Akola, Buldana, Satara, Latur, Amravati, Beed	1	Osmanabad
14.	Odisha	4	Dhenkanal, Bhadrak, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghapur	1	Ganjam
15.	Punjab	5	Moga, Firozpur, Muktsar, Bhatinda, Faridkot	0	
16.	Rajasthan	7	Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Ajmer	0	
17.	Tamil Nadu	0		10	Namakkal, Karur, Madurai, Shivaganga, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Kanyakumari, Tanjavur, Trichy, Nilgiris
18.	Uttarakhand	5	Uttarkashi, Rudrapayag, Tehri Garhwal, Haridwar, Garhwal	0	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	13	Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Moradabad, Unnao, Sidharthnagar, Basti, Gorakhpur, Faizabad, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, Maharajganj, Rampur	0	
20.	West Bengal	0		9	Malda, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Purulia, North Parganas, Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar, Uttar Dinajpur, Paschim Medinipur
Total		107		65	

*[Translation]***Minor Children in Crimes**

1301. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether her Ministry has held consultation/ deliberations with Ministry of Home Affairs to check the increasing cases of juveniles found involved in crimes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Consultations with concerned Ministries, including Ministry of Home Affairs, is an ongoing process with regard to children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) being implemented by the Government of India, in the Ministry of Women & Child Development.

*[English]***Expansion of Air Services**

1302. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA:  
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take any steps to promote the expansion of air services during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the routes identified for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which these routes are likely to be operational?

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

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

zA Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Rohit Nandan has examined the present Route Dispersal Guidelines and suggested measures to ensure better connectivity for smaller cities and towns. The Committee has recommended revision of Route Dispersal Guidelines. The report of the Committee has been placed on the website of the Ministry inviting comments of stake holders. Comments received from various organizations are under examination.

*[Translation]***Decline in Air India Customer Services**

1303. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India operated a number of flights with less than one-fourth of its seats occupied during the previous and the current year;

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

(c) whether any steps were taken to rearrange the flight schedules, raise passenger capacity, lower fares and maintain competitiveness with private airlines;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(e) whether there has been a decline in customer services of Air India;

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the complaints received by the Government, if any, in this regard; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to improve the services of Air India to prevent switchover of passengers to private airlines?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c), (d) to (g) Some of the steps taken by Air India to attract the passengers and improve its services are as under:-

- (i) Induction of brand new aircraft on several domestic & international routes to increase passengers appeal;
  - (ii) All the major domestic and international routes are operated with newly acquired aircrafts.
  - (iii) The timings of international services have been rationalized.
  - (iv) Multiple daily services are offered on all major domestic routes.
  - (v) Non-stop services have been introduced on various India-USA routes.
  - (vi) Hub & spoke services at Delhi and Mumbai for passengers originating at other metro cities.
- (e) No, Madam.
- (f) Does not arise.

#### **Pending Applications for NOC for Domestic Air Services**

1304. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of applications for getting 'No Objection Certificate' regarding certain domestic air services lying pending with the Government/Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) for more than one year;

(b) the reasons for not taking any action on these applications despite the lapse of more than one year;

(c) whether the companies interested to get 'No Objection Certificate' have invested huge amount on these projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for early disposal of such applications?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Only one proposal to start scheduled air services is pending for more than one year. This is the proposal of M/s. Air Dravida to start scheduled Air Transport (Regional) Service in Southern Region. The application of M/s. Air Dravida is pending for want of security clearance from M/o Home Affairs which is pre requisite for grant of No Objection Certificate to operate Air Transport Services.

(c) and (d) Investment in the projects is internal matter of applicants. The Ministry only ensures compliance of applicant with paid up capital requirement prescribed in the relevant Civil Aviation Requirement available on the website of Directorate General of Civil Aviation.

(e) Receipt and consideration of applications is continuous process and such applicants as are found to be compliant with Civil Aviation Requirements are granted No Objection Certificate.

#### **Private Airports**

1305. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any private Airports are in existence in the country;

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

(c) the number of them in operational/abandoned condition along with their present status;

(d) whether there is any proposal to use the abandoned Airports after taking them over; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a), (b) and (c) Yes, Madam. There are 61 Private airports in the country. State wise list and operational status is enclosed as Statement.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Doesn't arise.

**Statement***List of Private Airports in India*

Sl.No.	Airport	State	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Basant Nagar	Andhra Pradesh	Opl
2.	Kagazpur (Sirpur)	Andhra Pradesh	Not Known
3.	Doomur Dullang	Assam	Opl
4.	Bograjeng	Assam	Opl
5.	Borengajuli	Assam	Opl
6.	Kokrajarhar	Assam	Opl
7.	Kolapni	Assam	Opl
8.	Lakhipur	Assam	Opl
9.	Mackebpur	Assam	Opl
10.	Mornai	Assam	Not Known
11.	Misa	Assam	Opl
12.	Panneri	Assam	Opl
13.	Kursela	Bihar	Opl
14.	Bhilai	Chhattisgarh	Opl
15.	Raipur (Baikunth)	Chhattisgarh	Opl
16.	Mithapur (Dwarka)	Gujarat	Opl
17.	Mantalai	Jammu and Kashmir	Non Opl
18.	Bokaro	Jharkhand	Opl
19.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	Opl
20.	Ammasandra	Karnataka	Opl
21.	Bangalore (IIS)	Karnataka	Opl
22.	Sedam	Karnataka	Opl
23.	Shahbad	Karnataka	Opl
24.	Vidyanagar	Karnataka	Opl
25.	Yadgiri	Karnataka	Opl
26.	Chillari	Kerala	Opl
27.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	Opl
28.	Birwa	Madhya Pradesh	Not Known

1	2	3	4
29.	Birlagram (Nagda)	Madhya Pradesh	Opl
30.	Burhar (Shahdol)	Madhya Pradesh	Opl
31.	Nagda	Madhya Pradesh	Opl
32.	Rajhara (Dhalli)	Madhya Pradesh	Opl
33.	Raisen (Chiklod)	Madhya Pradesh	Non Opl
34.	Kudal	Maharashtra	Opl
35.	Lonavala Amby Valley)	Maharashtra	Opl
36.	Waluj	Maharashtra	Opl
37.	Baripada	Odisha	Non Opl
38.	Rourkela (Sail)	Odisha	Opl
39.	Theruboli	Odisha	Non Opl
40.	Beas	Punjab	Opl
41.	Jawalapur	Punjab	Opl
42.	Dablan	Punjab	Non O
43.	Banasthali	Rajasthan	Opl
44.	Pilani	Rajasthan	Opl
45.	Neyveli	Tamil Nadu	Opl
46.	Kanpur (Kalyanpur)	Uttar Pradesh	Opl
47.	Fursatganj (Igrua)	Uttar Pradesh	Opl
48.	Muirpur (Korba)	Uttar Pradesh	Opl
49.	Sardarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	Opl
50.	Ambari	West Bengal	Opl
51.	Bhatpara	West Bengal	Opl
52.	Burnpur	West Bengal	Opl
53.	Grassmore	West Bengal	Opl
54.	Kadambini	West Bengal	Opl
55.	Kohinoor	West Bengal	Opl
56.	New Lands	West Bengal	Opl
57.	New Teli Para	West Bengal	Opl
58.	Panga	West Bengal	Opl
59.	Prasadpur (Ganga Sagar)	West Bengal	Opl
60.	Saugaon	West Bengal	Opl
61.	Sindri	West Bengal	Opl

[*Translation*]

**Chinese Security Forces in POK**

1306. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the presence of Chinese security forces in Pak Occupied Kashmir (PoK);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken up this issue with Governments of Pakistan and China or raised the issue at any international fora;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the response of China and Pakistan thereto; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) Government is aware that China is executing infrastructure projects in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir. Government has raised this issue with the Chinese side and has clearly conveyed India's consistent position that Pakistan has been in illegal occupation of parts of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir since 1947. China regards Kashmir as a bilateral matter to be settled between India and Pakistan. Government has conveyed its concerns to China about their activities in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, and asked them to cease such activities. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

[*English*]

**Dharmadhikari Committee Report**

1307. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:  
SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA:  
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:  
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the recommendations of the Dharmadhikari Committee appointed to look into merger and pay related issues of Air India and Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the details in this regard along with the details of the recommendations yet to be implemented by the Government;

(c) whether the Government has consulted the stakeholders before taking a final view over the recommendations of the Committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the likely financial implications of implementation of the said recommendations along with the way the Government proposes to arrange the finances; and

(e) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to solve genuine grievances of AI pilots and staff and to ensure safe travel to air passengers?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The recommendations of Justice Dharmadhikari Committee are in the process of being implemented and Air India has constituted the following committees for carrying out implementation of the same in a smooth and transparent manner:-

- Implementation & Anomaly Rectification Committee
- Pay Fixation Committee for fixation of salary for each employee within the broad guidelines laid down by Justice Dharmadhikari Committee
- Manpower Restructuring Committee for carrying out a fresh exercise for determining the number of posts at various levels as per the requirements of the fresh set up with revised hierarchy of posts in the merged entity
- Committee for supervising activities related to monetizing of properties as stipulated in the Turn Around Plan.

(c) Justice Dharmadhikari Committee had held meetings with employee unions/Associations/Guilds, management and Government before firming its recommendations.

(d) With the implementation of Justice Dharmadhikari Report, the wage bill of Air India is likely to come down by Rs. 250 crore annually.

(e) The Management of Air India has always been open to dialogue with the Unions and is in constant touch with them to redress their grievances, if any. Open House Sessions are being conducted at every level to enable employees to come out with their grievances and issues. The issues brought up in the Open House Sessions are dealt with in a time bound manner.

*[Translation]*

### **Supply of Fake and Costly Medicines**

1308. SHRI HUKUMDEV NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding supply of fake and expensive medicines to North Avenue Ayurvedic Dispensary by the medicine supplier and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the agency by whom investigation has been carried out and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for proper investigation in the matter and also to check recurrence of such practices in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. One complaint had been received from the Pharmacist of Ayurvedic Unit of North Avenue regarding alleged supply of substandard and erratic supply of medicines by the erstwhile Local Chemist (The Health Care).

(b) and (c) Vigilance wing is investigating the matter for further action.

*[English]*

### **Electricity Act, 2003**

1309. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any punitive step under section 143 and 149 of Electricity Act 2003;

(b) if so, the details of punitive action taken under the above sections of Electricity Act, 2003;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Section 143(1) of the Electricity Act, 2003 empowers the Appropriate Commission to appoint any of its Member as an adjudicating officer for holding an inquiry in such manner as may be prescribed by the Appropriate Government, after giving the person concerned a reasonable opportunity of being heard for the purpose of imposing any penalty. Further, section 149(1) of the Act provides "where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of and was responsible to the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company shall be deemed to be guilty of having committed the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the Commission of such offence."

As per the information made available by the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), the Commission has initiated proceeding in a number of cases under sections 143 and 149. The details of the proceeding initiated are at Statements-I and II respectively.

In the Petition No. 52/2008, a penalty of Rs. 5000/- was imposed by CERC vide order dated 15.03.2009 on CMD, Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB) under section 149 which has been set aside by the Appellate Tribunal of Electricity (APTEL) on the ground that the Commission does not have power under Section 149 of the Act. The Commission has challenged the order of the Appellate Tribunal before the Supreme Court which has been admitted and is pending for hearing and disposal.

**Statement I***The details of the proceeding under the Section 143 of the Act*

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Order	Respondent	Purpose	Penalty Amount	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Adj Case No. 1/2006	23.10.2006	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited	Over-drawal from the grid during 1.4.2006 to 30.4.2006 (Non compliance of RLDC directions)	1.0 lakh	Penalty deposited.
2.	Adj Case No. 1/2008	31.3.2009	SLDC, UP	Over-drawal from the grid during 1.10.2008 to 26.10.2008 (Non compliance of RLDC directions)	Nil	Proceedings dropped
3.	Adj Case No. 1/2009	8.5.2009	SLDC, Delhi	Over-drawal from the grid during 1, 3, 14th October of 2008	2.5 lakh	Penalty deposited.
4.	Adj Case No. 2/2009	8.5.2009	SLDC, Punjab	Over-drawal from the grid during 1, 4, 14th October of 2008	3.0 lakh	Penalty deposited.
5.	Adj Case No. 3/2009	8.5.2009	SLDC, J & K	Over-drawal from the grid during 3.9.2008 & 1, 4, 10th October of 2008	2.0 lakh	Penalty deposited.
6.	Adj Case No. 4/2009	8.5.2009	SLDC, Rajasthan	Over-drawal from the grid during 3.10.2008	1.0 lakh	Penalty deposited.
7.	Adj Case No. 5/2009	14.10.2009	UPPCL	Over-drawal from the grid during 13.5.2008 to 26.10.2008	1.75 crore	As per direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad dated 9.11.2009 in writ Petition No. 10174 (MB) of 2009, UPPCL has deposited Rs. 60 lakh (1/3 of the total amount) on 24.11.2009
8.	Adj Case No. 6/2009	27.4.2010	TNEB	Over-drawal from the grid during 9.10.2009 to 15.10.2009	24.0 lakh	Penalty deposited.
9.	Adj. Case No. 1/2010	21.9.2010	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Chennai	Over-drawal from the grid during 24.2.2010 to 24.3.2010	Nil	Proceedings dropped
10.	Adj. Case No. 2/2010	11.10.2011	Uttar Pradesh Power Corpn. Limited	Over-drawal from the grid during 1.4.2010 to 9.4.2010	16.0 lakh	Penalty deposited.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Adj. Case No. 3/2010	27.9.2011	HVPNL	Over-drawal from the grid during 1.4.2010 to 9.4.2010	8.00 lakh	Penalty deposited.
12.	Adj. Case No. 4/2010	23.09.2011	RRVNL	Over-drawal from the grid during 1.4.2010 to 9.4.2010	4.00 lakh	Penalty deposited.
13.	Adj. Case No. 5/2010	27.9.2011	PTL, Uttarakhand	Over-drawal from the grid during 1.4.2010 to 9.4.2010	9.00 lakh	Penalty deposited
14.	Adj. Case No. 6/2010	8.12.2011	PSEB	Over-drawal from the grid during 1.4.2010 to 9.4.2010	11.00 lakh	Penalty deposited.
15.	Adj. Case No. 7/2010	22.09.2011	Power Department Govt. of J&K.	Over-drawal from the grid during 1.4.2010 to 9.4.2010	6.00 lakh	Proceedings initiated against Principal Secretary, Power Development Department, J & K. Principal Secretary, PDD has assured to deposit penalty shortly.

**Statement II**

*The details of the proceeding under the Section 149 of the Act*

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of Order	Respondent	Amount (In Rs.)	Remarks
1.	152/2008 (Suo-Motu)	13.2.2009	Shri Awanish Awasthi, Former MD, Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd., Lucknow	1000	Amount paid.
2.	54/2008 (Suo-Motu)	15.3.2009	Shri Swapan Mukherjee, Chairman, Bihar State Electricity Board, Patna	5000	Set aside by APTEL.
3.	137/2008 (Suo-Motu)	16.3.2009	Shri S. Machendranathan, Chairman (Formely) Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Chennai	5000	Amount paid. Matter challenged before High Court of Madras.
4.	34/2009 (Suo-Motu)	30.6.2009	Shri P.K. Vaishya, Managing Director, Madhya Pradesh Power Trading Co. Ltd.	10000	Amount paid.
5.	80/2009 (Suo-Motu)	11.5.2009	Shri N. Murthy, APTRANSCO	No penalty imposed	Proceedings have been stayed by High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

[*Translation*]

### Health Services in Government Hospitals

1310. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of poor health services being provided in the Government hospitals in the country have come to light;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise number of such cases reported during the last three years along with the number of cases out of these in which action has been taken; and

(d) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the poor health services being provided along with the time limit fixed for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) The cases of poor health services being provided in Government hospitals do get reported in the media etc. However, Public Health being a State subject, Government of India does not maintain database of such reports or complaints and action taken thereon.

(d) State Governments are supported under NRHM for strengthening their health systems including community monitoring, quality assurance and institutionalizing grievances redressal mechanism

### AI Contract to Private Company

1311. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:  
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of works/contracts awarded to outsourcing agencies and contractors by Air India and its ancillaries during each of the last three years and the current year along with the expenditure incurred thereon, month-wise and workwise;

(b) the minimum eligible criteria and terms and conditions laid down for awarding work/contract to any company in this regard;

(c) whether any company who signs agreements with Air India can take the similar assignment directly/indirectly with any private airlines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the instances, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

### Air Passenger Safety

1312. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the last study undertaken to evaluate the safety of air passengers;

(b) the number and details of incidents near miss-incidents concerning Air India plane that took place during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of loss of life and property reported in these incidents, case-wise;

(d) whether investigations have been conducted in each case; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken to avert such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No such study has been conducted.

(b) and (c) Details of incidents and near miss incidents concerning Air India plane that took place during each of the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Incidents	Near miss incidents
2009	308	7
2010	319	5
2011	191	3
2012	145	nil

No loss of life occurred and no major damage was caused to the aircraft in these incidents.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Investigations have been conducted in each case and the details of action taken to avert such incidents in future are given in enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

Action taken on the salient recommendations to avert Incidents in future is as follows:

- One separate directorate of Air Space and Air traffic Management in DGCA has been created in 2009 for better surveillance and regulatory functions in Air traffic Management (ATM).
- Implementation of Safety Management System at airports to mitigate the risk of accident/incident.
- Airlines have been directed to avoid use of similar/confusing call signs.
- Coordination procedures of handing over from one unit to another have been laid out. Coordination of handing over traffic to adjoining FIR have been worked out & any deviation is being pointed out to the concerned units for taking corrective action.
- Modernisation of ATC services to include conflict warning in the system to assist ATCO's.
- Whenever required, corrective training is given to Pilots and Air Traffic Controller, and training procedures amended.
- CNS directorate of AAI have been advised by DGCA to issue guidelines in the form of a ATM or CNS circular for HF RT controller.
- FDTL for Pilot has been revised and issued as CAR Section 7 Series J Part III which is applicable from 15th February 2012.
- ATCO's and Pilot proficiency checks are carried out regularly.
- Case studies of Airprox/ATC incidents are discussed and analysed to avoid recurrence of such incidents
- Implementation of flexible use of airspace, which will reduce traffic congestion in the airspace.

[Translation]

**Shortage of Doctors under NRHM**

1313. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:  
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of doctors including lady doctors and specialist doctors and paramedical staff sanctioned under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and State Government hospitals in the country including Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise and the steps taken/being taken by Government to meet this shortage;

(c) the number of sanctioned posts of doctors/specialist doctors/lady doctors lying vacant in the country under the NRHM in Rural Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) There is shortage of doctors including specialists and paramedical staff. across the country. The State/UT-wise details of shortfall of doctors/specialists/paramedical staff in rural areas including the states of Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh as per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2011 is placed at Statements-I to XI.

Various reasons attributed for shortage include non availability of requisite number of doctors and paramedics, shortage of medical colleges and training institutes in certain states and unwillingness on the part of doctors to work in rural areas.

Public Health is a state subject. Financial support is provided to States under NRHM to strengthen the health system including engagement of doctors and paramedics on contractual basis based on the requirement proposed by the State in annual Programme Implementation Plan.

Further, Multi-skilling of doctors to overcome the shortage of specialists; provision of incentives to serve in rural areas; improved accommodation arrangements; measure to set up more Medical Colleges, GNM Schools and ANM Schools particularly in deficient States/districts to produce more doctors and paramedics are some of

the important measures taken to bridge the gap in human resources. Norms for setting up of a medical college in terms of requirement of land, faculty, bed strength/bed occupancy and other infrastructure have been relaxed. Establishment of medical college in two pieces of land has been allowed in 8 backward States for a period of five years. During the last 4 years, 66 new medical colleges have been set up.

(c) The State/UT-wise data regarding vacancies of doctors/specialist doctors in PHCs and CHCs is placed as Statements-I, II and III.

(d) The posts required for health facilities are filled up by respective State/UT Governments. The State/UT Governments are impressed upon from time to time to fill up the vacant posts at the earliest.

**Statement I**

*Doctors+ at Primary Health Centres*

Sl.No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1624	2424	2348	76	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	97	NA	92	NA	5
3.	Assam	938	NA	1557	NA	*
4.	Bihar##	1863	2078	3532	*	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	741	1482	424	1058	317
6.	Goa	19	46	41	5	*
7.	Gujarat	1123	1123	778	345	345
8.	Haryana	444	651	530	121	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	453	582	451	131	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	397	750	881	*	*
11.	Jharkhand	330	330	392	*	*
12.	Karnataka	2310	2310	2089	221	221
13.	Kerala	809	1204	1122	82	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1156	1238	814	424	342
15.	Maharashtra	1809	3618	2292	1326	*
16.	Manipur	80	240	192	48	*
17.	Meghalaya	109	127	104	23	5
18.	Mizoram##	57	57	37	20	20
19.	Nagaland	126	NA	101	NA	25
20.	Odisha	1228	725	525	200	703
21.	Punjab	446	487	487	0	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Rajasthan	1517	1478	1472	6	45
23.	Sikkim	24	48	39	9	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1204	2326	1704	622	*
25.	Tripura	79	NA	119	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	239	299	234	65	5
27.	Uttar Pradesh <sup>#</sup>	3692	4509	2861	1648	831
28.	West Bengal	909	1807	1006	801	*
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	40	28	12	*
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	6	6	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	3	3	5	*	*
33.	Delhi <sup>##</sup>	8	22	19	3	*
34.	Lakshadweep	4	4	10	*	*
35.	Puducherry	24	37	37	0	*
All India <sup>2</sup>		23887	30051	26329	7246	2866

**Notes:**

# Data for 2010 repeated

## Sanctioned data for 2010 used

NA: Not Available.

+ Allopathic Doctors.

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

<sup>1</sup> One per each Primary Health Centre<sup>2</sup> For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.**Statement II***Total Specialists at CHCs*

Sl.No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1124	578	408	170	716
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	192	NA	1	NA	191
3.	Assam	432	NA	216	NA	216
4.	Bihar <sup>##</sup>	280	280	151	129	129
5.	Chhattisgarh	592	592	82	510	510
6.	Goa	20	16	10	6	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat	1220	346	76	270	1144
8.	Haryana	428	257	45	212	383
9.	Himachal Pradesh	304	NA	9	NA	295
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	332	315	170	145	162
11.	Jharkhand	752	124	66	58	686
12.	Karnataka	720	NA	584	NA	136
13.	Kerala <sup>#</sup>	896	640	774	*	122
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1332	778	227	551	1105
15.	Maharashtra	1460	649	600	49	860
16.	Manipur	64	64	4	60	60
17.	Meghalaya	116	8	9	*	107
18.	Mizoram	36	NA	2	NA	34
19.	Nagaland	84	NA	34	NA	50
20.	Odisha	1508	812	438	374	1070
21.	Punjab	516	460	300	160	216
22.	Rajasthan	1504	1068	569	499	935
23.	Sikkim	8	NA	0	NA	8
24.	Tamil Nadu <sup>3</sup>	1540	0	0	0	1540
25.	Tripura <sup>#</sup>	44	NA	0	NA	44
26.	Uttarakhand	220	210	78	132	142
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2060	2060	1894	166	166
28.	West Bengal	1392	542	175	367	1217
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	16	0	16	16
30.	Chandigarh	8	11	7	4	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	0	0	0	4
32.	Daman and Diu	8	2	0	2	8
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep <sup>##</sup>	12	0	1	*	11
35.	Puducherry	12	3	5	*	7
All India <sup>2</sup>		19236	9831	6935	3880	12301

**Notes:**

<sup>#</sup> Data for 2010 repeated.

<sup>##</sup> Sanctioned data for 2010 used.

NA: Not Available.

<sup>1</sup> Four per each Community Health Centre.

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Specialists are attending CHCs on hiring basis.

**Statement III***General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) - Allopathic at CHCs*

Sl.No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)	
		Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	880	650
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	108
3.	Assam	NA	391
4.	Bihar	NA	451
5.	Chhattisgarh	592	276
6.	Goa	21	20
7.	Gujarat	686	571
8.	Haryana	453	258
9.	Himachal Pradesh	282	260
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	539	318
11.	Jharkhand <sup>#</sup>	1681	1833
12.	Karnataka <sup>##</sup>	255	240
13.	Kerala	224	264
14.	Madhya Pradesh	909	678
15.	Maharashtra	722	584
16.	Manipur	107	85
17.	Meghalaya	78	86
18.	Mizoram	NA	10

1	2	3	4
19.	Nagaland	12	36
20.	Odisha	367	316
21.	Punjab	174	147
22.	Rajasthan	998	905
23.	Sikkim	NA	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	1926	1638
25.	Tripura	NA	36
26.	Uttarakhand	55	48
27.	Uttar Pradesh <sup>#</sup>	161	167
28.	West Bengal	1435	1353
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	13
30.	Chandigarh	6	6
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	6
32.	Daman and Diu	4	4
33.	Delhi	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	22	14
35.	Puducherry	21	21
Total <sup>2</sup>		12631	11798

**Notes:**

# Data for 2010 repeated.

## Sanctioned data for 2010 used.

NA: Not Available.

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

**Statement IV***Radiographers at CHCs*

Sl.No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	281	255	117	138	164
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48	NA	9	NA	39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	108	NA	61	NA	47
4.	Bihar##	70	89	13	76	57
5.	Chhattisgarh	148	148	70	78	78
6.	Goa	5	8	7	1	*
7.	Gujarat	305	273	122	151	183
8.	Haryana	107	91	73	18	34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76	71	63	8	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	83	77	81	*	2
11.	Jharkhand	188	NA	58	NA	130
12.	Karnataka	180	NA	172	NA	8
13.	Kerala	224	13	10	3	214
14.	Madhya Pradesh	333	287	191	96	142
15.	Maharashtra	365	153	130	23	235
16.	Manipur	16	13	13	0	3
17.	Meghalaya	29	21	22	*	7
18.	Mizoram##	9	9	6	3	3
19.	Nagaland	21	NA	1	NA	20
20.	Odisha	377	61	42	19	335
21.	Punjab	129	114	117	*	12
22.	Rajasthan	376	208	260	*	116
23.	Sikkim	2	NA	1	NA	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	385	207	139	68	246
25.	Tripura	11	NA	7	NA	4
26.	Uttarakhand	55	55	13	42	42
27.	Uttar Pradesh##	515	269	181	88	334
28.	West Bengal	348	366	226	140	122
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	4	2	2	2
30.	Chandigarh	2	5	2	3	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	NA	1	NA	0
32.	Daman and Diu	2	3	3	0	*
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	3	3	5	*	*
35.	Puducherry	3	3	3	0	0
All India <sup>2</sup>		4809	2806	2221	957	2593

**Notes:**

## Sanctioned data for 2010 used.

<sup>1</sup> One per each Community Health Centre.

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

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



**Statement V***Health Assistants [Female]/LHV at PHCs*

Sl.No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1624	1390	1149	241	475
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	97	NA	NA	NA	NA
3.	Assam	938	NA	452	NA	486
4.	Bihar##	1863	850	358	492	1505
5.	Chhattisgarh	741	1034	749	285	*
6.	Goa	19	20	18	2	1
7.	Gujarat	1123	1084	875	209	248
8.	Haryana	444	484	398	86	46
9.	Himachal Pradesh	453	350	245	105	208
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	397	375	88	287	309
11.	Jharkhand	330	NA	85	NA	245
12.	Karnataka	2310	3813	1036	2777	1274
13.	Kerala	809	809	795	14	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1156	726	546	180	610
15.	Maharashtra	1809	3814	2955	859	*
16.	Manipur	80	73	72	1	8
17.	Meghalaya	109	85	79	6	30
18.	Mizoram##	57	57	12	45	45
19.	Nagaland##	126	15	16	*	110
20.	Odisha	1228	1162	920	242	308
21.	Punjab	446	441	387	54	59
22.	Rajasthan	1517	1369	1420	*	97
23.	Sikkim	24	24	18	6	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	1204	1204	1022	182	182
25.	Tripura	79	NA	7	NA	72
26.	Uttarakhand	239	141	137	4	102
27.	Uttar Pradesh#	3692	3811	2040	1771	1652

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	West Bengal	909	0	0	0	909
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	19	10	9	9
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	7	1	6	5
32.	Daman and Diu	3	0	0	0	3
33.	Delhi	8	12	8	4	0
34.	Lakshadweep	4	1	1	0	3
35.	Puducherry	24	12	9	3	15
All India <sup>2</sup>		23887	23182	15908	7870	9036

**Notes:**

# Data for 2010 repeated.

## Sanctioned data for 2010 used.

NA: Not Available.

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

<sup>1</sup> One per each Primary Health Centre.<sup>2</sup> For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.**Statement VI***Health Assistant [Male] at PHCs*

SI.No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh <sup>#</sup>	1624	2162	1920	242	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	97	NA	78	NA	19
3.	Assam	938	NA	NA	NA	NA
4.	Bihar <sup>##</sup>	1863	649	556	93	1307
5.	Chhattisgarh	741	746	153	593	588
6.	Goa	19	0	0	0	19
7.	Gujarat	1123	1084	758	326	365
8.	Haryana	444	171	130	41	314
9.	Himachal Pradesh	453	413	269	144	184
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	397	NA	90	NA	307

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand <sup>#</sup>	330	NA	570	NA	*
12.	Karnataka	2310	2310	823	1487	1487
13.	Kerala	809	809	633	176	176
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1156	305	140	165	1016
15.	Maharashtra	1809	4600	2360	2240	*
16.	Manipur	80	73	73	0	7
17.	Meghalaya	109	102	69	33	40
18.	Mizoram <sup>##</sup>	57	57	9	48	48
19.	Nagaland <sup>#</sup>	126	15	15	0	111
20.	Odisha	1228	NA	0	NA	1228
21.	Punjab	446	441	236	205	210
22.	Rajasthan	1517	252	201	51	1316
23.	Sikkim <sup>##</sup>	24	30	13	17	11
24.	Tamil Nadu	1204	2804	1899	905	*
25.	Tripura	79	NA	18	NA	61
26.	Uttarakhand	239	165	84	81	155
27.	Uttar Pradesh <sup>#</sup>	3692	5757	4518	1239	*
28.	West Bengal	909	0	0	0	909
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	0	0	0	19
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	0	0	0	6
32.	Daman and Diu	3	2	2	0	1
33.	Delhi <sup>##</sup>	8	4	0	4	8
34.	Lakshadweep <sup>##</sup>	4	0	0	0	4
35.	Puducherry	24	13	5	8	19
All India <sup>2</sup>		23887	22964	15622	8098	9935

**Notes:**

<sup>#</sup> Data for 2010 repeated.

<sup>##</sup> Sanctioned data for 2010 used.

NA: Not Available.

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

<sup>1</sup> One per each Primary Health Centre.

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

**Statement VII***Pharmacists at PHCs & CHCs*

Sl.No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1905	2154	1817	337	88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	145	NA	56	NA	89
3.	Assam	1046	NA	1262	NA	*
4.	Bihar <sup>#</sup>	1933	989	439	550	1494
5.	Chhattisgarh	889	1037	548	489	341
6.	Goa	24	26	25	1	*
7.	Gujarat	1428	1433	904	529	524
8.	Haryana	551	435	406	29	145
9.	Himachal Pradesh	529	614	353	261	176
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	480	231	680	*	*
11.	Jharkhand <sup>#</sup>	518	501	344	157	174
12.	Karnataka	2490	NA	2417	NA	73
13.	Kerala	1033	1033	1013	20	20
14.	Madhya Pradesh <sup>#</sup>	1489	642	331	311	1158
15.	Maharashtra	2174	2071	2322	*	*
16.	Manipur	96	135	135	0	*
17.	Meghalaya	138	149	142	7	*
18.	Mizoram <sup>##</sup>	66	69	33	36	33
19.	Nagaland	147	NA	112	NA	35
20.	Odisha	1605	1720	1265	455	340
21.	Punjab	575	844	939	*	*
22.	Rajasthan	1893	362	551	*	1342
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	10	NA	16
24.	Tamil Nadu	1589	1619	1465	154	124
25.	Tripura	90	NA	116	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	294	331	267	64	27
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4207	6472	5582	890	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	West Bengal	1257	1501	1018	483	239
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	27	39	*	*
30.	Chandigarh	2	16	16	0	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	NA	8	NA	*
32.	Daman and Diu	5	5	4	1	1
33.	Delhi	8	3	3	0	5
34.	Lakshadweep	7	11	20	*	*
35.	Puducherry	27	30	29	1	*
	All India <sup>2</sup>	28696	24460	24671	4775	6444

**Notes:**

# Data for 2010 repeated.

## Sanctioned data for 2010 used.

NA: Not Available.

<sup>1</sup> One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre.

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

<sup>2</sup> For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.**Statement VIII***Laboratory Technicians at PHCs & CHCs*

Sl.No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1905	1793	1476	317	429
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	145	NA	88	NA	57
3.	Assam	1046	NA	1211	NA	*
4.	Bihar##	1933	683	498	185	1435
5.	Chhattisgarh	889	889	277	612	612
6.	Goa	24	24	22	2	2
7.	Gujarat	1428	1426	975	451	453
8.	Haryana	551	446	316	130	235
9.	Himachal Pradesh	529	387	320	67	209
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	480	529	630	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	518	518	371	147	147
12.	Karnataka	2490	NA	1058	NA	1432
13.	Kerala	1033	238	268	*	765
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1489	816	606	210	883
15.	Maharashtra	2174	1492	1501	*	673
16.	Manipur	96	133	132	1	*
17.	Meghalaya	138	146	134	12	4
18.	Mizoram##	66	40	71	*	*
19.	Nagaland	147	NA	104	NA	43
20.	Odisha	1605	476	330	146	1275
21.	Punjab	575	648	497	151	78
22.	Rajasthan	1893	1818	2639	*	*
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	32	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1589	1406	896	510	693
25.	Tripura	90	NA	63	NA	27
26.	Uttarakhand	294	89	87	2	207
27.	Uttar Pradesh#	4207	1116	995	121	3212
28.	West Bengal	1257	984	525	459	732
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	23	22	1	1
30.	Chandigarh	2	8	8	0	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	NA	9	NA	*
32.	Daman and Diu	5	4	4	0	1
33.	Delhi	8	3	2	1	6
34.	Lakshadweep	7	8	12	*	*
35.	Puducherry	27	10	29	*	*
All India <sup>2</sup>		28696	16153	16208	3525	13611

**Notes:**

# Data for 2010 repeated.

## Sanctioned data for 2010 used.

NA: Not Available.

<sup>1</sup> One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre.

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

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

**Statement IX***Nursing Staff at PHCs & CHCs*

Sl.No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3591	5364	4177	1187	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	433	NA	293	NA	140
3.	Assam	1694	NA	2844	NA	*
4.	Bihar <sup>##</sup>	2353	1662	1736	*	617
5.	Chhattisgarh	1777	1085	497	588	1280
6.	Goa	54	133	132	1	*
7.	Gujarat	3258	4058	2705	1353	553
8.	Haryana <sup>#</sup>	1193	2478	2003	475	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	985	546	491	55	494
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	978	991	841	150	137
11.	Jharkhand	1646	1458	872	586	774
12.	Karnataka	3570	NA	4722	NA	*
13.	Kerala	2377	2099	2014	85	363
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3487	3723	2467	1256	1020
15.	Maharashtra	4364	10151	8154	1997	*
16.	Manipur	192	586	574	12	*
17.	Meghalaya	312	441	414	27	*
18.	Mizoram	120	NA	262	NA	*
19.	Nagaland	273	334	302	32	*
20.	Odisha	3867	1230	1046	184	2821
21.	Punjab	1349	1715	1952	*	*
22.	Rajasthan	4149	5628	11926	*	*
23.	Sikkim	38	NA	32	NA	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	3899	7646	6653	993	*
25.	Tripura	156	NA	393	NA	*
26.	Uttarakhand	624	240	248	*	376
27.	Uttar Pradesh <sup>#</sup>	7297	4548	2627	1921	4670

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	West Bengal	3345	6853	4544	2309	*
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	47	141	152	*	*
30.	Chandigarh	14	47	46	1	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	NA	30	NA	*
32.	Daman and Diu	17	14	11	3	6
33.	Delhi	8	5	3	2	5
34.	Lakshadweep	25	28	49	*	*
35.	Puducherry	45	121	132	*	*
All India <sup>2</sup>		57550	63325	65344	13217	13262

**Notes:**

# Data for 2010 repeated.

## Sanctioned data for 2010 used.

NA: Not Available.

<sup>1</sup> One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre.

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

<sup>2</sup> For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, may be excluded.**Statement X***Health Worker [Female]/ANM at Sub-Centres & PHCs*

Sl.No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall <sup>1</sup> [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14146	24523	21647	2876	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	383	NA	395	NA	*
3.	Assam	5542	NA	8723	NA	*
4.	Bihar	11559	NA	16943	NA	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	5817	6394	5430	964	387
6.	Goa	194	260	240	20	*
7.	Gujarat	8397	7248	6431	817	1966
8.	Haryana	2952	5420	5034	386	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2520	2213	1685	528	835
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2304	2282	3777	*	*



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Jharkhand	4288	4288	6372	*	*
12.	Karnataka	11180	11180	11433	*	*
13.	Kerala	5384	4232	4173	59	1211
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10025	11904	12516	*	*
15.	Maharashtra	12389	21122	21726	*	*
16.	Manipur	500	984	661	323	*
17.	Meghalaya	514	667	787	*	*
18.	Mizoram	427	388	619	*	*
19.	Nagaland	522	NA	907	NA	*
20.	Odisha <sup>##</sup>	7916	7442	7934	*	*
21.	Punjab	3396	4044	4096	*	*
22.	Rajasthan	13004	14348	17638	*	*
23.	Sikkim	170	219	292	*	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	9910	9910	9774	136	136
25.	Tripura	711	NA	440	NA	271
26.	Uttarakhand	2004	2077	2192	*	*
27.	Uttar Pradesh <sup>3</sup>	24213	25190	22464	2726	1749
28.	West Bengal	11265	10356	12966	*	*
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	133	214	214	0	*
30.	Chandigarh	17	17	29	*	*
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	56	40	81	*	*
32.	Daman and Diu	29	26	40	*	*
33.	Delhi <sup>##</sup>	49	43	54	*	*
34.	Lakshadweep	18	NA	31	NA	*
35.	Puducherry	77	72	124	*	*
All India <sup>2</sup>		172011	177103	207868	8835	6555

**Notes:**

<sup>##</sup> Sanctioned data for 2010 used.

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

<sup>1</sup> Requirement based on norm of one ANMs per each existing Sub-Centre & PHCs.

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

<sup>3</sup> For ANMs at PHCs, data for 2010 repeated.

**Statement XI***Health Worker [Male] at Sub-Centres*

Sl.No.	State/UT	(As on March, 2011)				
		Required <sup>1</sup> [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	7579	5076	2503	7446
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	286	NA	148	NA	138
3.	Assam	4604	NA	2386	NA	2218
4.	Bihar <sup>#</sup>	9696	2135	1074	1061	8622
5.	Chhattisgarh	5076	4784	2514	2270	2562
6.	Goa	175	150	137	13	38
7.	Gujarat	7274	7239	4874	2365	2400
8.	Haryana	2508	2544	1818	726	690
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2067	2008	1225	783	842
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1907	1907	541	1366	1366
11.	Jharkhand	3958	NA	1109	NA	2849
12.	Karnataka	8870	5853	3148	2705	5722
13.	Kerala	4575	1399	1285	114	3290
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8869	5300	3696	1604	5173
15.	Maharashtra	10580	10579	8163	2416	2417
16.	Manipur	420	411	320	91	100
17.	Meghalaya <sup>#</sup>	405	84	133	*	272
18.	Mizoram	370	382	311	71	59
19.	Nagaland <sup>##</sup>	396	276	396	*	0
20.	Odisha	6688	3011	2206	805	4482
21.	Punjab	2950	2858	1833	1025	1117
22.	Rajasthan	11487	2217	1592	625	9895
23.	Sikkim	146	147	137	10	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	8706	2896	1216	1680	7490
25.	Tripura	632	NA	285	NA	347
26.	Uttarakhand	1765	855	304	551	1461
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	9080	1729	7351	18792

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	West Bengal	10356	9457	4478	4979	5878
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	114	26	26	0	88
30.	Chandigarh	17	17	8	9	9
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	9	9	0	41
32.	Daman and Diu	26	24	24	0	2
33.	Delhi##	41	0	0	0	41
34.	Lakshadweep##	14	14	14	0	0
35.	Puducherry	53	0	0	0	53
	All India <sup>2</sup>	148124	83241	52215	35123	95909

**Notes:**

# Data for 2010 repeated.

## Sanctioned data for 2010 used.

NA: Not Available.

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

<sup>1</sup> One per each existing Sub-Centre.

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

**Tourism Parks, Circuits and Rural Clusters**

1314. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:  
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRI A. SAI PRATAP:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Tourism/Mega Tourism Parks, Integrated/Mega Tourist Destinations/Circuits and Rural Clusters presently functioning in the country including facilities available therein, location-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government proposes to set up more such Parks, Circuits and Clusters in the country and has appointed a National Level Consultant (NLC) to develop action plans for the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the progress made in this regard;

(d) the locations of projects identified/prioritised in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations including mega tourism park at Shirdi and Shani-Shingnapur (Maharashtra) and development of Ram-Janaki circuit;

(e) the number of projects sanctioned out of the identified/prioritised projects along with the financial assistance allocated/released for the purpose, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the time by which the said tourism parks are likely to be set up and Tourist Circuits/Rural Clusters to be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (f) Ministry of Tourism (MOT) has appointed a National Level Consultant (NLC) to identify Tourism Circuits in each State (except North Eastern States) and Union Territory (UT) for integrated development in association with the States/UTs, during the 12th Plan Period.

For identification/development of Tourism Circuits in the North-East Region (NER) a study has been conducted by Tata Consultancy Services commissioned by North Eastern Council, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

MOT has also appointed State Level Project Management Agency (SLPMA) for each State/UT (except Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and North Eastern State) for

undertaking various activities relating to implementation of identified tourism projects during 12th Plan Period.

The list of Tourism Circuits, Tourism Parks and Rural

Tourism Clusters identified by NLC for all State/UTs except States in North Eastern Region is given in Statement-I.

The list of tentatively identified Tourism Circuits for states in the North Eastern Region is given in Statement-II.

**Statement I**

*State-wise Rural Tourism Clusters, Tourism Parks and Tourism Circuits & destinations identified by the NLC for States/UTs except the North East region*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Rural Tourism Clusters	Tourism Parks	Tourism Circuits/Destinations
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Car Nicobar	Rutland Island (South Andaman)	1. South Andaman District: Port Blair-Neil Havelock-Little Andaman circuit 2. South Andaman, Middle & North Andaman 3. Districts: Port Blair-Rangat-Mayabunder-Diglipur Circuit
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Pochampally (Nalgonda) 2. Srikalahasti (Chittoor)	Vijayawada	1. Vishakhapatnam-Vizianagaram-Srikakulam 2. Hyderabad-Nalgonda-Warangal 3. Chittoor-Anantpur-Kadapa (Tirupati) 4. East Godavari-West Godavari-Krishna-Khammam
3.	Bihar	Mithila*	Bodh Gaya*	1. Buddhist Circuit: Bodh Gaya-Nalanda-Rajgir-Patna-Vaishali 2. Ramayan Circuit: Vaishali-Sitakund-Ahilya Sthan-Sitamarhi-Ahirauli-Valmiki Nagar 3. Sufi Circuit: Maner sharif-Dargah Sharif-Bihar sharif-Hajipur-Phulwari Sharif 4. Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Parasnath-Nawada
4.	Chandigarh			Destination Development in Chandigarh: Capitol complex-Rock Garden-Sukhna Lake & Wildlife Sanctuary- Kalagram-Ramgarh fort- Nehru Centre for performing Arts-Sardar Beant Singh Memorial - Ropar Wetlands (Kikar Lodge)
5.	Chhattisgarh	Sirpur, Barnawapara, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Jashpur, Ambikapur, Achanakmar, Kawardha, Durg, Kanker, Kondagaon, Barsoor	1. Kodar dam (priority) 2. Mana Tuta (Naya Raipur)	1. Raipur-Sirpur-Sheori Narayan-Bilaspur 2. Raigarh-Jashpur-Ambikapur-Chirmiri-Guru Ghansidas National Park 3. Raipur-Dhamtari-Kanker-Baloda-Rajnandgaon-Durg-Raipur 4. Jagdalpur Chitrakote-Kondagaon-Kutumsar caves-Kangerghati NP Kailash Gufa-Tirathgarh Falls

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	Pavati village/ Nagoa village in Diu	Diu - near Nagoa beach (50 acres+)	1. Silvassa-Khanvel-Dudhani-Daman 2. Destination development in Diu
7.	Delhi		NDMC area, Near Signature Bridge (Wazirabad), Najafgarh drain (Paschim Vihar), Said-ul-Ajaib, Garden of Five Senses, Kangan Heriand Chhawla	Heritage circuit connecting the major monuments of Delhi Religious circuits connecting the major religious centers in Delhi
8.	Goa	Cancona, Sangeum	None	Destinations across Goa
9.	Gujarat	Porbandar	Nalsarovar*	1. Dakor-Phagvel-Utkantheswar-Balasinor-Pavagadh 2. Gir-Somnath-Dwarka-Ahmedpur Mandvi 3. Becharaji-Patan-Siddhpur-Ahmedabad 4. Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Junagadh
10.	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Rohtak	1. Kalka-Panchkula-Narayangarh-Yamunanagar-Pehowa-Thanesar-Kurukshetra-Pinjore 2. Rohtak-Meham-Hansi-Hissar-Dabwali 3. Surajkund-Damdama Lake-Faridabad (Badhkal Lake)-Palwal 4. Mahendragarh-Madhogarh-Narnaul-exit towards Shekhawati
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Kalpa, Sangla, Naggar*	Solan*	1. Beas Circuit: Swarghat-Bilaspur-Mandi-Kullu-Manikaran-Manali-Naggar-Rohtang 2. Satluj Circuit: Kalka- Solan-Shimla-Chail Kufri-Naldehra 3. Dhauladhar Circuit: Chandigarh-Rupnagar-Mubarakpur-Chintapurani-Jwalaji-Dharamshala-Chamba 4. Tribal Circuit: Sarahan-Kalpa-Sangla Nako-Tabo-Kaza-Kibber-Losar-Keylong Udaipur
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Ladakh Rural Tourism Cluster 2. (Alchi, Likir, Basgo)*	Srinagar*	1. Srinagar-Sonmarg-Wular 2. Jammu Circuit: Jammu-Katra-Manasbal-Lolab Bungus-Gurez-Tangmarg-Gulmarg-Doodhpathri Patnitop-Lakhanpur-Basholi-Surinsar-Mansar-Shivkhori-Sudhmahadev 3. Yousmarg-Aharbal-Pahalgam-Verinag-Kokernag-Kishtwar-Bhadarwah 4. Leh circuit: Leh-Nyoma-Tangste-Basgo-Hunder (Nubra)-Turtuk (Nubra)-Mangue-Temisgang-Khaltsi

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Jharkhand	Janumdi and Amadubi (East Singbhum), Deuridih, Makulakocho and Pindrabera in Saraikella District	Ranchi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hazaribagh-Ranchi-Jamshedpur</li> <li>2. Dhanbad-Parsvnath-Rajgir-Pawapuri</li> <li>3. Deoghar-Giridih-Parsvnath</li> <li>4. Ranchi-Betla-Netarhat</li> </ol>
14.	Karnataka	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Anegundi*, Banavasi, Kokkarebelur</li> <li>2. Channapatna and Illekal</li> </ol>	DoT in process of identifying land	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coastal Karnataka: Mangalore-Bappanad (Mulki)-Kaup-Manipal-Malpe-St. Mary's Island-Mattu-Barkur-Gangoli-Rajadi-Maravanthe/Trasi-Murudeshwar-Netrani Island-Kumta-Yana-Gokarna-Apsarkona-Dandeli-Kali Nadi-Karwar</li> <li>2. South Karnataka: Bangalore-Nandi Hills Bannerghatta-Anekal-Bidadi-Ramanagaram Channapatana-Kokkarebellur Pelicanry Bheemeshwari-Mekedatu-Shivanasamudram Falls-Talakad-Somnathpur-Melkote Srirangapatana-Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary-Mysore-Nanjangud-B.R. Hills-Bandipur-Kabini-Nagarhole-Talacauvery Bhagamandala-Madikeri-Dubare-Bylakuppe</li> <li>3. North Karnataka: Bangalore/Hubli-Hampi-Badami-Pattadakal-Aihole-Bijapur-Bidar-Gulbarga</li> <li>4. Religious circuit including Hindu, Buddhist and Jain circuit</li> </ol>
15.	Kerala	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Payipad village</li> <li>2. Malarikkal</li> <li>3. Itthipuzha</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 100 acres DoT land available at Vagamon (Idukki)</li> <li>2. 300 acres public land near Karappuzha Dam</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Northern regional circuit: Kozhikode-Malappuram-Nilambur-Wayanad-Kannur-Bekal-Kozhikode</li> <li>2. Central Regional Circuits : Kochi-Kumarakom-Vagamon-Thekkady-Munnar-Kalady-hrissur-Guruvayoor-Palakkad-Kochi (or Kozhikode)</li> <li>3. Southern regional circuit: Thiruvananthapuram-Kovalam-Ponmudi-Thenmal-Varkala-Kollam-Pathanamittha-Alappuzha-Kochi</li> </ol>
16.	Lakshadweep	Minicoy Islands*		Destination development across following islands: Minicoy, Kavaratti, Agatti, Bangaram, Kadmath, Kalpeni
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Behat	Khajuraho	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gwalior-Shivpuri-Orchha-Jhansi-Khajuraho</li> <li>2. Jabalpur-Bandhavgarh-Amarkantak-Bilaspur</li> <li>3. Bhopal-Sanchi-Bhojpur-Itarsi-Bhimbetka-Satpura-Panchmarhi</li> <li>4. Ujjain-Indore-Omkareshwar-Maheshwar-Mandu</li> </ol>

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Maharashtra	One village each in Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Dhamner (Satara) and Nagpur district	1. Mumbai (Gorai) 2. Nashik 3. Pune 4. Bhandarpule	1. Beaches and Forts of Goa to Mumbai 2. Vidarbha-Eco Tourism Circuit 3. Aurangabad-Buddhist Heritage Circuit 4. Sahyadri Mountain Range Circuit
19.	Odisha	1. Raghurajpur 2. Dandasahi	Konark	1. Bhubaneshwar-Konark-Puri-Chilka Lake-Gopalpur-on-sea 2. Dhauligiri-Ratnagiri-Lalitgiri-Udaygiri Langudi-Maniabandh 3. Chandipur-Talsari-Similipal-Bhitarkanika-Panchlingeshwar-Nilgiri-Kuldiah 4. Koraput-Jeypore-Rayagada-Navrangpur-Malkangiri-Gupteshwar-Daringibadi-Chandragiri-Taptapani
20.	Puducherry	Alankuppam Village	Manapet	Tourist places in Puducherry Tourist places between Puducherry and Karaikal (Cuddalore-Pitchavaram-Chidambaram Sirkazhi-Thirukadiyur-Poombakar Tranquebar-Karaikal)
21.	Punjab	1. Masania & Kishankot (Gurdaspur district) 2. Tibba Taparian & Khwaspora (Ropar district) 3. Gharaun (Mohali district) 4. Jhansla & Khera Jattau (Patiala district)	Ludhiana	1. Punj Takhts (Akali Takht in Amritsar, Sri Keshgarh Sahib in Anandpur and Sri Damdama Sahib at Talwandi Sabo) 2. Eco-tourism circuit: Chandigarh-Ropar-Hoshiarpur-Talwara-Ranjit Sagar Dam route 3. Heritage Circuit: Nabha-Patiala-Sangrur-Bathinda-Faridkot-Kapurthala 4. Freedom Trail: Patiala-Malerkotla-Ludhiana-Faridkot-Ferozpur-Amritsar
22.	Rajasthan	Group of villages in Shekhawati	Near Pokhran	1. Jodhpur-Jaisalmer-Bikaner 2. Jaipur-Ajmer-Pushkar 3. Chittorgarh-Udaipur-Mt. Abu (Sirohi) 4. Udaipur-Ranakpur-Kumbalgarh-Nathdwara
23.	Tamil Nadu	1. Sivanaga-Chettinad area: Karaikudi, Pillyarpatti, Kanadukathan, Athangudi. 2. Thanjavur-Kumbakonam, Swamimalai, Dharasuram, Patteswaram, Nachiyarkovil area	Chennai (exact land parcel yet to be identified)	1. Trichy-Tanjavur-Kumbakonam-Mayiladuthurai-Vaitheswarankoil-Sirkhazi-Chidambaram-Virudachalam-Tholudur 2. Chennai-Trichy (Chennai, Kanchipuram, Thiruvannamalai, Vellore, Dharmapuri, Salem, Namakkal-Trichy) 3. Trichy-Pudukkottai-Shivganga-Rameshwaram-Tuticorin-Tiruchendur-Tirunveli-Kanyakumari 4. Madurai-Dindigul-Coimbatore-Ooty

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Hariharpur-Mubarakpur-Nizamabad (Azamgarh district) 2. Kakori village (Lucknow)	1. Mathura 2. Greater Noida 3. Varanasi	1. Braj (Mathura-Vrindavan-Goverdhan-Barsana-Gokul)-Agra 2. Buddhist Circuit (Kapilvastu, Sarnath, Varanasi, Sravasti, Sankisa, Kaushambi, Kushinagar) 3. Awadh-Ayodhya Circuit: Lucknow, Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary, Barabanki (Dewa Sharif), Ayodhya 4. Allahabad-Varanasi Circuit: Allahabad, Vindhyachal, Varanasi, Chunar, Sarnath
25.	Uttarakhand	1. Rani Chawri* 2. New Chakrata*	none	1. Dehradun-Mussoorie-Kempty-Yamuna Bridge-Chakrata-Kalsi-Dakpathar 2. Corbett-Nainital 3. Adi Badri-Simli-Karyprayag-Chamoli-Pipalkoti-Urgam-VradhBadri-Joshimath-Bhavishya Badri-Tapovan-Malari-Niti Village 4. Nanakmatta-Tanakpur-Purnagiri Champawat-Lohagat-Abbot Mount-Pithoragarh-Jaul Jibi-Madkot-Munsiyari-Shyama-Kamkot-Bageshwar-Takula-Almora leading to Vanasur
26.	West Bengal	1. Kalna-Samudragarh-Phulia 2. Clusters in Purulia-Bankura-Coochbehar-Jalpaiguri	1. Mandarmani 2. Gajaldoba (Jalpaiguri)	1. Digha-Shankarpur-Mandarmani 2. Gangasagar-Birbhum (Tarapith, Bakreshwar, Nalhati, Fullura, Saithia, Kankalitala)-Tarkeshwar-Furfura Sharif 3. Dooars and Darjeeling Circuit 4. Sundarban Circuit: Gad khali, Jharkhali, Kaikhali, Frazer Island

\*Land/exact location yet to be identified or proposed by IL&FS.

### **Statement II**

#### *List of Tentatively identified Tourism Circuits for the North Eastern Region*

Sl.No.	State	Tentatively identified Tourism Circuit
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati-Bomdilla-Tawang-Tezpur/Guwahati
2.	Assam	Dibrugarh-Sibasagar-Jorhat-Majuli-Kaziranga-Guwahati.
3.	Manipur	Silchar-Imphal-Loktak-Imphal-Moreh-Imphal
4.	Nagaland	Dimapur-Kohima-Wokha-Mokukchung-Mom-Jorhat.
5.	Meghalaya	Guwahati-Tura-Balpakram-Tura-Manas-Guwahati
6.	Mizoram	Silchar-Aizawl and surroundings (including Reiek)-Champhai-zohkhawthar-Aizawl.
7.	Sikkim	Gangtok (Buddhist Cultural interpretation Center)
8.	Tripura	Agartala-Udaipur-Agartala-Jampui hills-Aizawl.



**Adulterated Food Items**

1315. SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:  
SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:

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

(a) whether a number of cases of adulterated and spurious food items have been reported from various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last one year and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government against those found guilty;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the efficacy of present laws to prevent the marketing of adulterated and spurious food items across the country; and

(e) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof and the steps taken/proposed by the Government to strengthen the laws and enforcement mechanism to deal with the cases of adulterated and spurious food items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per information received from some States/U.Ts, state-wise details of the number of samples of food articles examined and found adulterated during the year 2011-2012, are enclosed as Statement.

(c) Random samples of various food articles including fruits, vegetables, and pulses are drawn regularly by the State/U.T Governments and penal action is taken against the offenders, in cases where samples are found not conforming to the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

(d) and (e) The Food Safety and Standards Act, (FSSA) 2006 was passed by the Parliament establishing the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) to lay down science based standards for the articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import, and to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. This Act has replaced the erstwhile the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and multiple food orders regulations.

Rules and Regulations, setting various standards, under the FSSA have been notified with effect from 5.8.2011. Provisions and graded penalties have been made in the new Act. The food regulatory framework has now moved from limited prevention of food adulteration regime to safe and wholesome food regime. Under the new Law, the States have been requested to strengthen their food regulatory enforcement mechanisms.

**Statement***Comparative Statement on percentage of adulterated food articles during 2011-12*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of samples examined	No. of samples found adulterated
1	2	3	4
1.	Meghalaya	23	4
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	589 (PFA) 816 (FSSA)	98 (PFA) 197 (FSSA)
3.	Bihar	1779	292
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	62	-
5.	Andhra Pradesh	7681 (PFA) 2232 (FSSA)	339 (PFA) 419 (FSSA)
6.	Punjab	6946	588
7.	Goa	224	13
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	Nil
9.	Assam	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Chandigarh	N.A.	N.A.
11.	Chhattisgarh	N.A.	N.A.
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	N.A.	N.A.
13.	Daman and Diu	N.A.	N.A.
14.	Delhi	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Gujarat	N.A.	N.A.
16.	Haryana	N.A.	N.A.
17.	Himachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.
18.	Jharkhand	N.A.	N.A.

1	2	3	4
19.	Karnataka	N.A.	N.A.
20.	Kerala	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.
22.	Madhya Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.
23.	Maharashtra	N.A.	N.A.
24.	Manipur	N.A.	N.A.
25.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
26.	Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.
27.	Odisha	N.A.	N.A.
28.	Puducherry	N.A.	N.A.
29.	Rajasthan	N.A.	N.A.
30.	Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.
31.	Tamil Nadu	N.A.	N.A.
32.	Tripura	N.A.	N.A.
33.	Uttar Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.
34.	Uttarakhand	N.A.	N.A.
35.	West Bengal	N.A.	N.A.
Total		20359	1950

Indication N.A. = Not Available  
Nil = 0

### Nalanda University

1316. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vice-Chancellor has been appointed in the Nalanda International University;

(b) if so, the provision of the pay and allowance of the Vice-Chancellor;

(c) the funds spent to set up the University so far;

(d) the number and nature of works undertaken therefrom; and

(e) the time by which the study is likely to be started therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes.

(b) The Vice Chancellor draws a salary of Rs. 3,50,000 and a housing allowance of Rs. 1,50,000 per month. However, since October, 2011, the Vice Chancellor has been drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 2,50,000, after a voluntary salary cut.

(c) Since the financial year 2009-2010, until June, 2012, Rs. 11.63 crores have been spent.

(d) So far, one work, the construction of the boundary wall, has been undertaken, from December 22, 2011.

(e) The first teaching programmes in the university are likely to begin in the academic year 2014-2015.

[English]

### Healthcare Facilities in North Eastern States

1317. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has extended special financial assistance to the North Eastern State Governments for strengthening and to improve the poor health services in respective States;

(b) if so, the details of financial assistance being given during the last three years, North Eastern State-wise details;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from Assam State Government for set up a medical college during current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Central Government provides special financial dispensation for North Eastern (NE) States for strengthening and upgradation of health services in the following ways:-

(i) 10% of plan allocation is earmarked under the national health schemes, including the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for NE States and Sikkim.

(ii) Under NRHM, share of funding between Centre and the NE States, Sikkim & special category States is 90:10, while this ratio is 75:25 for other States,

(iii) To complement and supplement the initiatives under the NRHM, the Scheme, namely, Forward Linkages to NRHM is being implemented for NE States to improve the tertiary and secondary level health infrastructure.

(b) The details of financial assistance provided to

the North East States and Sikkim for last three years by the Ministry is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The Medical Council of India had received one application for establishing new medical college at Barpeta by Government of Assam for the academic year 2012-13. Subsequently, Board of Governors (BoG), Medical Council of India (MCI), has granted permission for establishing 1 State Government medical college namely Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Medical College, Barpeta, Assam with intake capacity of 100 MBBS students during the academic year 2012-13.

### Statement

*Details of Financial Assistance to NE States and Sikkim by the Ministry during last three years*

(Rs. in crore)

#### Year 2011-12

Department/Ministry	BE	Total Exp.	Total Releases	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
D/o Health & FW (45)	23,560.00	19,905.01	1,756.92	112.70	972.86	251.04	129.79	67.97	120.94	31.73	69.88
D/o AYUSH (47)	900.00	538.83	51.95	5.83	4.25	9.24	3.03	9.53	5.44	6.31	3.23
D/o HR (48)	600.00	483.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D/o AIDS Control (4S)	1,700.00	1,293.06	85.38	7.13	16.12	17.62	3.85	11.98	17.04	4.85	6.79
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>26,760.00</b>	<b>22,221.30</b>	<b>1,894.25</b>	<b>125.71</b>	<b>993.24</b>	<b>277.90</b>	<b>136.72</b>	<b>89.48</b>	<b>143.42</b>	<b>42.89</b>	<b>83.90</b>

#### Year 2010-11

Department/Ministry	BE	Total Exp.	Total Releases	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
D/o Health & FW (46)	21,000.00	19,099.09	1,762.41	115.86	824.05	254.37	161.17	140.31	119.72	44.99	101.93
D/o AYUSH (47)	800.00	845.94	30.41	2.44	3.97	0.26	1.90	2.28	6.53	0.91	12.12
D/o HR (48)	500.00	515.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>22,300.00</b>	<b>20,460.15</b>	<b>1,792.32</b>	<b>118.30</b>	<b>823.02</b>	<b>254.63</b>	<b>163.07</b>	<b>142.59</b>	<b>126.25</b>	<b>45.90</b>	<b>114.05</b>

#### Year 2009-10

Department/Ministry	BE	Total Exp.	Total Releases	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Sikkim	Tripura
D/o Health & FW (G.46)	118,380.00	0.00	1,549.95	66.16	911.77	214.88	148.79	77.75	82.35	28.71	119.54
D/O AYUSH (047)	734.00	0.00	45.57	3.72	4.10	12.02	6.52	4.29	8.19	3.76	2.38
D/O HR (48)	420.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>13,534.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1,635.52</b>	<b>69.88</b>	<b>315.87</b>	<b>226.90</b>	<b>155.31</b>	<b>82.04</b>	<b>90.54</b>	<b>32.47</b>	<b>122.52</b>

### **Integrated Rural Energy Programme**

1318. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Integrated Rural Energy Programme;

(b) the manner in which the scheme is being implemented in the country, particularly in the backward and rural areas;

(c) whether the government has assessed the progress in implementation of the scheme in various States;

(d) if so, the details thereof, States/UT-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The salient features of the Integrated Rural Energy Programme were implementation of programme in cluster of villages mode, preparation of energy plans at micro - & macro-levels, demonstration of renewable energy & energy conservation devices/systems and organizing awareness & training programmes.

(b) to (e) While drawing up proposals for the 11th Plan, the Integrated Rural Energy Programme was reviewed and a decision was taken to discontinue the programme, as it had already demonstrated its objectives and most of the components of this programme had been covered in the other programmes/schemes of the Ministry and being implemented through State Nodal Agencies.

### **Bone Donation**

1319. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bone banks in India, State-wise;

(b) bone donation rate in India as compared to the countries having maximum bone donations;

(c) whether India is facing a shortage of bone donors;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to augment bone donation and awareness about it in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Health being a State subject, the information is not maintained centrally. However, the Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Act, 2011 provides for registration of tissue banks including bone banks.

(c) and (d) No such information has been reported to this Ministry.

(e) To create awareness for organ and tissue donation among the general public, the 6th World and first India Organ Donation Day was celebrated in November, 2010. The 2nd Indian Organ Donation Day was organized at AIIMS, New Delhi on 28th November, 2011 to emphasize and spread the message of organ donation among the public.

In addition, regional "Organ Donation Awareness workshops" were organized in 2011-12 in the cities of Bangalore, Hyderabad, Puducherry, Chennai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Pune, Chandigarh and Trivendrum through Regional Offices of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, for increasing the awareness among public for organ and tissue donation.

*[Translation]*

### **China in Arunachal**

1320. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether numerous instances of violation of line of actual control by China and crossing over of its troops into Indian territory particularly in Arunachal Pradesh during the last three years and the current year come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware of the repaving of the Xinjiang-Tibet National Highway by China which runs through the disputed Aksai Chin region;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken up the above issues with Chinese Government at the highest level; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the response of China thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) China disputes the International Boundary between India and China. There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Such issues are discussed between the Governments of India and China.

(c) to (f) Government is aware that China is developing the infrastructure in the border regions opposite India in Tibet and Xinjiang Autonomous Regions. This includes the Qinghai-Tibet Railway line, with proposed extension upto Xigaze and Nyingchi, and development of road and airport facilities. Government is giving careful and special attention to the development of infrastructure in the border areas opposite China, in order to meet our strategic and security requirements and also to facilitate the economic development of these areas. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

*[English]*

### **Hydro Power Projects**

1321. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various power projects including hydro power projects are unable to generate power as per their installed capacity in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof project-wise, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether any Life Extension and Uprating of hydro power projects have been carried out for increasing capacity;

(d) if so, the details of projects in which Life Extension and Uprating were carried out during the last three years and the current year, project and State-wise; and

(e) the other steps being taken by the Government to increase the power generation capacity of such projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The performance of power plants is dependent on a number of factors, like type/category of plant (hydro or thermal), design and age of the units, outages for repairs (forced) and planned maintenance, availability of water, quantity and quality of fuel, receipt of schedule from beneficiaries, etc.

The Plant Load Factor (PLF) is an index of utilization of the installed capacity of thermal/nuclear generating units. A statement indicating thermal power stations having PLF below the national average PLF during the period April-July, 2012 is enclosed at Statement-I. The main reasons for low PLF include vintage and technology, long duration forced outages, shortage of coal and gas, supply of coal having quality at variance with the designed coal, etc.

Availability of water for hydel power generation influences the performance of hydro power stations. Therefore, unlike PLF for thermal stations, availability of hydel power station is used to assess their performance. List of hydro power stations which are not generating power as per their generation capacity is enclosed at Statement-II. Reasons for their performance below their generating capacity include long duration forced outages, closure of the plant for their Renovation & Modernization, Life Extension and uprating works, problem of silt, etc.

(c) To augment the hydro power generation, emphasis has been put on Life Extension and Uprating of various existing hydroelectric projects in the country.

(d) State-wise list of hydro projects in which Life Extension and Uprating were carried out during the last three years and executed/under execution during the current year is given at Statement-III.

(e) In addition, there is a regular interaction of CEA engineers with plant authorities, BHEL and other concerned agencies for solving bottlenecks in O&M activities.

**Statement I**

*Thermal and Nuclear power stations having PLF less than national average  
Plant Load Factor (72.12%) during 2012-13 (upto July, 2012)*

Region	State	Sector	Name of the Station	Capacity as on 31.07.2012	PLF (%) National average PLF- (72.12%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
NR	Delhi	State	Rajghat TPS	135	64.83
	Haryana	Central	Indira Gandhi STPP	1000	65.89
		Pvt.	Mahatma Gandhi TPS	1320	15.27
		State	Rajiv Gandhi TPS	1200	46.79
			Yamuna Nagar TPS	600	0.00
		Punjab	State	Gnd TPS (Bhatinda)	440
	Rajasthan	Central	Barsingsar Lignite	250	55.77
		Pvt.	Jalipa Kapurdi TPP	540	67.11
		State	Chhabra TPP	500	38.14
			Giral TPS	250	25.14
		Uttar Pradesh	Central	Narora A.P.S.	440
			Tanda TPS	440	68.62
	Pvt.		Anpara C TPS	1200	35.27
			Khambarkhera TPS	90	67.79
			Kundarki TPS	90	58.37
			Rosa TPP Ph-I	1200	71.41
			Utraula TPS	90	44.20
	State		Anpara TPS	1630	66.30
			Harduaganj TPS	665	26.83
			Obra TPS	1278	34.98
	Panki TPS	210	54.38		
	Parichha TPS	890	57.79		
WR	Chhattisgarh	Pvt.	Katghora TPP	35	58.89
			Pathadi TPP	600	72.09
			Svpl TPP	63	11.55

1	2	3	4	5	6
		State	Korba-III	240	60.89
	Gujarat	Pvt.	Mundra TPS	4620	51.48
			Mundra UMTPP	800	59.05
			Salaya TPP	1200	9.76
		State	Akrimota LIG TPS	250	45.58
			Gandhi Nagar TPS	870	59.42
			Kutch LIG TPS	290	68.49
			Sikka Rep. TPS	240	11.88
	Madhya Pradesh	State	Amarkantak Ext TPS	450	65.47
			Satpura TPS	1142.5	59.19
	Maharashtra	Pvt.	Mihan TPS	246	54.28
		Pvt. Utility	Trombay TPS	1400	70.20
		State	Bhusawal TPS	1420	68.51
			Chandrapur (Maharashtra)	2340	70.68
			Khaparkheda TPS	1340	61.83
			Koradi TPS	1040	34.78
			Paras TPS	500	49.01
			Parli TPS	1130	55.39
SR	Karnataka	Central	Kaiga	880	71.73
		State	Raichur TPS	1720	70.86
	Tamil Nadu	Central	Madras A.P.S.	440	71.03
			Neyveli TPS-I	600	71.62
		State	Ennore TPS	450	16.29
ER	Bihar	Central	Muzaffarpur TPS	220	0.00
		State	Barauni TPS	210	0.00
	DVC	Central	Bokaro 'B' TPS	630	46.96
			Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	890	66.93
			Durgapur Steel TPS	1000	44.81
			Mejia TPS	2340	70.49
	Jharkhand	Pvt.	Maithon RB TPP	1050	41.92
		State	Patratu TPS	770	7.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Odisha	Pvt.	Sterlite TPP	2400	44.00
	West Bengal	Central	Farakka Stps	2100	68.08
		Pvt. Utility	New Cossipore TPS	160	16.45
		State	Bandel TPS	450	55.91
			D.P.L. TPS	630	33.17
			Kolaghat TPS	1260	69.56
			Sagardighi TPS	600	68.11
			Santalalih TPS	980	32.08

**Statement II**

*The reasons of the hydro power projects which are not generating power as per their installed generation capacity are given below*

Name of the projects	Reason for the Closure
1	2
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	
Bhakra (1325 MW)	Unit-II of 108 MW under shut down due to Renovation, Modernization & Uprating works since 26.04.2010. Unit-V is under shutdown due to Renovation, Modernization & Uprating works since 05.03.2011.
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	
Rihand (6*50 MW)	Unit-III of 50MW Under shutdown since 21.12.2011 due to Renovation & Modernization works. Unit-IV of 50 MW under shut down since 01.11.2008 due to Renovation & Modernization works.
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	
Machkund (3*17+3*21.25 MW)	Unit No. IV of 21.25 MW under shutdown since 01.06.2011 due to Carbon Dioxide Problem Unit No. V of 21.25 MW under shutdown since 01.05.2011 due to Turbine Vibration Problem.
Nagarjun Sagar (1*110+7*100.8 MW)	Unit No. V of 100.8 MW under shutdown since 21.10.2011 due to Governor Sluggish/Hunting/Fail/Trouble.
<b>Priyadarshni</b>	
Jurala (6*39 MW)	Unit No. I of 39 MW under shutdown since 01.06.2011 due to Stator Earth Fault.
<b>Karnataka</b>	
Bhadra (1*2+2*12+1*7.20+1*6 MW)	Unit-III of 12 MW under shut down since 01.06.2011 & Unit-IV of 7.20 MW under shut down since 01.05.2011 due to Renovation, Modernization & Uprating Works.



1	2
<b>Kerala</b>	
Sabarigiri (6*50 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.
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	
Kadamparai (4*100MW)	Unit-I of 100 MW under shut down since 19.11.2011 due to Runner Repair Works
Sholayar (2*35+1*25 MW)	Unit-II of 35 MW under shut down since 17.08.2011 due to Stator Earth fault.
<b>Odisha</b>	
Rengali (5*50 MW)	Unit-I of 50 MW under shut down since 01.06.2011 due to Renovation & Modernization Works.
Balimela (6*60+2*75 MW)	Unit-IV of 60 MW under shut down since 01.10.2011 due to Thrust Bearing Problem.
Hirakud (2*49.5+2*32+3*37.5+3*24 MW)	Unit-I of 49.5 MW under shut down since 19.10.2011 due to Governor system trouble/equipment fail/EHG fault.
	Unit-II of 49.5 MW under shut down since 01.12.2011 due to Heavy Water Leakage From Discharge Ring.
	Unit-VII of 37.5 MW under shut down since 01.10.2011 due to Fault in Generator Transformer.
	Unit-X of 24 MW under shut down since 01.01.2012 due to Turbine Guide Bearing Problem.
<b>West Bengal</b>	
Jaldhaka St-I (3*9 MW)	Unit-I of 9 MW under shutdown since 08.12.2007 due to Renovation & Modernization Works.
<b>Meghalaya</b>	
Umiam Stage-I (4*9 MW)	Unit-II of 9 MW under shutdown since 12.04.2011 due to Generator Transformer Maintenance. Unit No. III of 9 MW under shutdown since 01.04.2010 due to Pole failure.

Source : Daily Generation Report of CEA of 07.08.2012

Note: Projects under annual maintenance, capital maintenance, poor/reduced inflows, low system demand & reserve shut down/standby projects are not included in the above list.

### **Statement III**

*List of projects in which Life Extension and Uprating were carried out during the last three years and the current year, project and State-wise*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Project, Agency	CS/SS	Inst. Cap. (MW)	Estimated Cost	Actual Expenditure	Benefits (MW)	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>2009-10</b>							
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>							
1.	Dehar Ph. B BBMB	CS	6x165	49.00	24.454	330 (LE)	RM&LE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>							
2.	Upper Sileru, APGENCO	SS	4x60	4.20	3.34	-	R&M
<b>Karnataka</b>							
3.	Nagjhari, U1 to 6, KPCL	SS	5x150 + 1x135	14.75	15.31	-	R&M
4.	Sharavathy Ph.B, KPCL	SS	10x103.5	20.50	11.14	-	R&M
5.	Supa, KPCL	SS	2x50	3.45	4.90	-	R&M
6.	Bhadra, KPCL	SS	2x12	1.44	0.85	-	R&M
<b>Maharashtra</b>							
7.	Vaitarna, MSPGCL	SS	1x60	16.00	0.14	-	R&M
8.	Koyna Dam PH, MSPGCL	SS	2x18	5.78	0.25	-	R&M
<b>2010-11</b>							
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>							
9.	Dehar Ph. A BBMB	CS	6x165	11.00	6.936		R&M
<b>Karnataka</b>							
10.	Lingnamakki, KPCL	SS	2x27.5	3.81	2.62	-	R&M
<b>2011-12</b>							
<b>Maharashtra</b>							
11.	Koyna St. III, MSPGCL	SS	4x80	16.65	5.79	320 (LE)	RM&LE
<b>Manipur</b>							
12.	Loktak, NHPC	CS	3x30 derated	18.55	17.88	15.00 (Res.)	R&M+Res.
<b>Meghalaya</b>							
13.	Umium St. II, MeSEB	SS	2x9	90.46	55.67 (as on 31.03.12)	2(U)+18.00 (LE)	RM&LE
<b>2012-13 (Current Year)-Completed</b>							
<b>Odisha</b>							
14.	Rengali OHPC	SS	1x50	47.50	36.76 (as on 30.06.12)	50(LE)	RM&LE
<b>2012-13 (Current Year)-Under Execution</b>							
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>							
15.	Bassi, HPSEB	SS	3x16.5+1x15	119.83	109.97 (as on 31.03.12)	6.0(U)+ 60 (LE)	RMU&LE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>							
16.	Sumbal Sindh, J&KPDC	SS	2x11.3	25.00	18.89 (as on 31.03.12)	-	R&M
17.	Lower Jhelum, J&KPDC	SS	3x35	101.30	78.25 (as on 31.03.12)	15.00 (Res.)	R&M+ Res.
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>							
18.	Srisaillam RB, APGENCO	SS	7x110	16.70	13.36 (as on 31.03.12)	-	R&M
19.	Lower Sileru, APGENCO	SS	4x115	8.75	6.66 (as on 31.03.12)	-	R&M
20.	Nagarjuna Sagar, APGENCO	SS	1x110+ 7x100.8	33.35	13.90 (as on 31.03.2012)	-	R&M
<b>Kerala</b>							
21.	Sabirigiri, KSEB	SS	5x55+1x60	104.36	96.95 (as on 31.03.12)	300.00 (LE) + 35.00(U)	RMU&LE
22.	Idamalayar, KSEB	SS	2x37.5	11.70	5.45 (as on 31.03.12)	-	R&M
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>							
23.	Jaldhaka St. I, WBSEB	SS	3x9	88.62	74.28 (as on 31.03.12)	27.00(LE)	RM&LE

[Translation]

**ISI on Indian Tourists**

1322. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the reported disliking of ISI towards Indian tourists;

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

(c) whether Government has initiated dialogue with the Government of Pakistan in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

**Uterus Cancer**

1323. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether uterus of a large number of women in the age group of 25 to 35 years in some States/parts of the country, especially in some districts of Chhattisgarh has been removed by scaring them of uterus cancer and for which Rs. 20 to 25 thousand have been charged from them by the doctors;

(b) if so, the details of nursing homes and private hospitals found to be involved in it; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against such doctors, nursing homes and private hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Government of Chhattisgarh has informed that on the basis of newspaper reports, they have ordered an enquiry into the matter.

[*English*]

#### Release of Fishermen

1324. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR *ALIAS* J.K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sri Lanka Government has released the five fishermen arrested on 28th November, 2011 by Sri Lanka Navy on the charges of drug smuggling; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government for their timely/early release?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) According to available information, five fishermen along with their boat were detained on 29th November 2012 on charges of drug trafficking near Delft Island (very close to Palaitivu-Persalai) in Sri Lankan waters.

The Government, through diplomatic channels, immediately took up the matter with the Government of Sri Lanka. The Consulate General of India in Jaffna secured consular access and arranged necessary medical and legal assistance for the detained Indian nationals. As per available information, the matter is sub-judice and the next date of hearing the case is on 22nd August 2012 in Magistrate's Court, Mallakam, Jaffna District.

[*Translation*]

#### Funds under RGGVY

1325. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds have been released to States including Uttar Pradesh under Phase-II of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

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

(c) if not, the time by which fund is likely to be released/allocated to various states in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), the first installment of 30% of the Project Cost is released at the time of award of contract. Subsequent installments are released on completion of certain conditionalities and achievement of milestones. The details of funds released to States under Phase-II of RGGVY, are enclosed as Statement. The State of Maharashtra, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have not awarded the project sanctioned under Phase-II and therefore no fund has been released to these states for Phase-II projects.

#### Statement

##### *Details of funds released under Phase-II of of RGGVY*

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of projects sanctioned	Date of sanction by Monitoring Committee	Sanctioned Project cost (Rs. in lakh)	Cumulative funds Released as on 31.07.2012 (Amount in Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chhattisgarh	2	11.11.2011	17503.17	1845

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Madhya Pradesh	20	11.11.2011 & 19.12.2011	84235.94	24917
3.	Maharashtra	1	11.11.2011	3499.58	0.00
4.	Bihar	11	19.12.2011 & 30.03.2012	313004.07	0.00
5.	Haryana	3	11.11.2011	1701.53	0
6.	Karnataka	2	11.11.2011	8104.25	0.00
7.	Kerala	7	11.11.2011 & 19.12.2011	8983.08	0.00
8.	Tamil Nadu	3	11.11.2011	3727.37	0.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	22	11.11.2011 & 19.12.2011	345334.86	0.00
10.	West Bengal	1	11.11.2011	10338.41	0.00
Total		72		796432.26	26763

[English]

### Awards to Children

1326. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:  
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has instituted any award to give recognition to children with exceptional abilities and who have achieved outstanding status in different fields from each State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any criteria for selecting such children; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the amount earmarked for this award?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Government has instituted "National Child Award for Exceptional Achievement" to give recognition to children

with exceptional abilities and who have achieved outstanding status in various fields including academics, arts, culture, and sports etc. Children between the age of four to fifteen years who have shown exceptional achievement in various fields are considered for this award. One Gold medal (at National level) and 35 Silver medals (one for each State/UT) are given annually. The selection of awardees is done by a National Selection Committee headed by the Minister of State (Independent Charge) Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(c) and (d) The Government has formulated following criteria for selecting such children:

- (i) The child to be selected for the Award should have unusual talent and exceptional achievement in any field including academics, arts, culture and sports etc.
- (ii) Age certificate (Date of birth) duly attested by a Gazetted Government officer.
- (iii) Attributes/traits, which are claimed to be possessed by the child, extraordinary or exceptional, should be reported in the Press, or have been tested by experts in the field. It should also be possible to subject the claim to an objective test.

A cash prize of Rs. 20,000, citation, certificate and a Gold Medal is given to the awardee of Gold Medal at the National Level. For Silver medal awardees, cash prize of Rs. 10,000, citation, certificate and a silver medal is given to each awardee.

[*Translation*]

### Cases of Leprosy

1327. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:  
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of rising number of leprosy cases in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total number of leprosy patients in the country and the number of new cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for the elimination of the disease from the country;

(d) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to mismanagement and irregularities in implementation on ongoing schemes for control and eradication of leprosy across the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) The monitoring of leprosy cases reported under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) is an on-going process. The Government monitors State/UT-wise increase or decrease in reported leprosy cases on annual basis. The total leprosy patients (State/UT-wise) as on 31.03.2012 are given in Statement-I. Details of new leprosy cases reported during the last 3 years and the current year (till June 2012) are given in Statement-II.

(c) Under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), target of less than 1 case per 10,000 population

at national level has already been achieved. Now, the Government is concentrating on achieving elimination of leprosy at district level. The special measures for achieving elimination of Leprosy at district level include early case detection & complete treatment through intensified activities like active case finding, Information, Education and Communication (IEC)/Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) in the community, capacity building of medical, paramedical & community workers and improved monitoring & supervision.

(d) and (e) No case of mis-management or irregularity in implementation of NLEP has been reported.

### Statement I

#### State/UT-wise Leprosy Patients in the Country (as on 31.03.2012)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total Cases
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4933
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30
3.	Assam	1167
4.	Bihar	9440
5.	Chhattisgarh	4416
6.	Goa	53
7.	Gujarat	4955
8.	Haryana	532
9.	Himachal Pradesh	173
10.	Jharkhand	1996
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	207
12.	Karnataka	2834
13.	Kerala	868
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4685
15.	Maharashtra	12253
16.	Manipur	17
17.	Meghalaya	69
18.	Mizoram	11
19.	Nagaland	75

1	2	3	1	2	3
20.	Odisha	4219	29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21
21.	Punjab	676	30.	Chandigarh	59
22.	Rajasthan	1065	31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	105
23.	Sikkim	15	32.	Daman and Diu	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	3074	33.	Delhi	1324
25.	Tripura	96	34.	Lakshadweep	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13959	35.	Puducherry	28
27.	Uttarakhand	293			
28.	West Bengal	10034		Total	83687

**Statement II***State/UT-wise New Leprosy Cases Reported during the last Three Years and Current Year*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009-10 New Cases	2010-11 New Cases	2011-12 New Cases	2012-13 New Cases (till June, 2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9012	7448	7820	3255
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	32	28	11
3.	Assam	1176	1252	1000	288
4.	Bihar	21431	20547	17801	4573
5.	Chhattisgarh	7641	7383	6999	1185
6.	Goa	86	70	64	14
7.	Gujarat	7373	7309	7496	2029
8.	Haryana	365	321	524	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	164	214	195	206
10.	Jharkhand	5345	4448	3615	1024
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	159		175	36
12.	Karnataka	4408	3891	3718	616
13.	Kerala	884	931	861	222
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5592	5708	5858	1779
15.	Maharashtra	15071	15498	17892	4509

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Manipur	31	26	24	7
17.	Meghalaya	20	61	41	9
18.	Mizoram	10	19	13	4
19.	Nagaland	79	67	90	14
20.	Odisha	6481	6742	8312	3279
21.	Punjab	824	819	695	756
22.	Rajasthan	1200	1024	974	350
23.	Sikkim	20	16	20	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	5046	4617	4082	858
25.	Tripura	56	29	36	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	27473	25509	24627	6631
27.	Uttarakhand	587	532	499	165
28.	West Bengal	11453	10321	12169	3018
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	26	27	5
30.	Chandigarh	25	43	54	17
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	156	205	237	173
32.	Daman and Diu	2	2	3	0
33.	Delhi	1448	1408	1295	132
34.	Lakshadweep	2	0	2	0
35.	Puducherry	58	71	49	15
Total		133717	126800	127295	35191

### Haj Quota to VIPs

1328. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision to send persons on Haj yatra from discretionary quota or VIPs quota of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any VIP quota for Members of Parliament to recommend names of people for Haj yatra;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, whether the Government propose to permit Members of Parliament to recommend the names of Haj pilgrims and to fix any quota in this regard; and

(f) the complete details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes. As per the interim order dated July 23, 2012 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, 300 seats have been allocated for discretionary allocation by dignitaries as follows:-

The Hon'ble President of India	100 seats
The Hon'ble Vice-President	75 seats
The Hon'ble Prime Minister	75 seats
The Hon'ble External Affairs Minister	50 seats



(c) No.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) and (f) While Hon'ble Members of Parliament could make recommendations, no quota has been fixed in this regard.

### **Shortage of Pilots**

1329. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India proposes to hire new pilots to meet the shortage of pilots with them;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to meet the requirements of the expanding Aviation sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. An advertisement has been published in leading Newspapers, Employment News and on Air India website.

(c) Not applicable in view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

(d) In order to meet the requirement of expanding aviation sector in the country, the Government is planning to open a National Aviation University to cater to the rising demand of technical manpowers. Further, Indira Gandhi Uran Akadami (IGRUA) is also being strengthened to train more pilots.

### **Nepal as Terrorism Centre**

1330. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Nepal is becoming safe haven for international terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the likely effects on India's security due to turning of Nepal into a haven for terrorists; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No. The Government of India does not have any specific information in this regard.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) Issues of mutual security concern are addressed through institutional mechanisms with Nepal on a regular basis. These mechanisms include, Home Secretary-level talks, Joint Working Group on Border Management, Bilateral Consultative Group on Security Issues and Director General Customs-level talks. At the local level, the meetings of Border Districts Coordination Committee are held regularly to enhance better coordination, information exchange and cooperation between security agencies on both sides of the border. In addition, all security-related concerns are taken up at political level interactions including at the highest level. The Government of Nepal has assured that it would not allow its territory to be used for any activity against India.

### **Colour Blindness**

1331. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken/proposed any research work to get rid of the disease of colour blindness;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with achievements made as a result thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is taking any measures to address the problems of persons who are not being appointed on various important Government jobs due to this disease despite their selection; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per available information, no research work has been undertaken/

proposed to be taken at this stage under the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to get rid of Colour Blindness. It is pertinent to mention here that Colour Blindness is purely due to a genetic defect linked with X chromosome (recessive) transmitted from mother mainly to male children.

(c) Most patients of Colour Blindness have colour deficiency. This deficiency is developmental and rarely affects the visual acuity (unless associated with dystrophies). Patients with colour deficiency are able to perform all daily activities normally. Research to get rid of Colour Blindness is hence not an area of priority.

(d) and (e) Every Government organization has some medical fitness rules regarding the requirement of quantity and quality of vision including that of colour vision for the jobs. Each of these organizations has their own medical boards to evaluate the candidates as per their guidelines/rules. Wherever perfect visual parameters are required for the job, like drivers of trains and other commercial vehicles, pilots, those in defence services etc., persons suffering from Colour Vision cannot be appointed, so that lives of others are safeguarded.

[*English*]

### **Construction of Hospital**

1332. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposal under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for construction of 300 bed hospital in the state of Jharkhand at Hansdiha;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay in implementation the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (c) The Government had received a proposal under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) from the Government of Jharkhand through their State Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) 2011-12 for construction of a 500 bed Hospital at Hansdiha in Dumka district of Jharkhand. The same was not appraised by the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) of NRHM because the proposal did not contain relevant

details. The Government of Jharkhand was requested to furnish outline of the proposal along with relevant details. However, they have neither provided the outline of the above proposal with relevant details nor included this proposal in their PIP of 2012-13.

[*Translation*]

### **Policy for Displaced Persons of Power Projects**

1333. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) policy to provide employment to the persons/local dwellers displaced due to the setting up of power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Chhattisgarh;

(c) whether mostly cultivable/grassy land has been acquired to set up power plants in Chhattisgarh;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government to ensure proper resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced local people;

(e) whether use of underground water, illegal mining and land encroachment are being carried out by developers of such power plants; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources) have formulated a National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) 2007 *vide* F.No. 26011/4/2007-LRD and published in the Gazette of India, extraordinary Part 1, Section 1 dated 31st October, 2007, which under para 713.1 includes the necessary provision for providing employment to affected families.

In regard to employment and other facilities to the affected people, the NRRP stipulates preference to affected family (at least one person per nuclear family) in providing employment in the project, subject to the availability vacancies and suitability of affected person for the employment. The policy stipulates arranging training, offering scholarships and other skill development

opportunities to the eligible persons among the affected families. The policy also stipulates giving preference to willing landless labourers and un-employed affected persons while engaging labour in the project during the construction phase. This Policy has been adopted by all CPSUs. The State Governments including Chhattisgarh are at liberty to give additional benefits to project affected family.

Further, as per the New Hydro Policy 2008, an additional 1% free power (in addition to 12% free power) from the project would be provided and earmarked for a Local Area Development Fund, aimed at providing a regular stream of revenue for income generating and welfare schemes, creation of additional infrastructure and common facilities etc. on a sustained and continued basis over the life of the project. In addition, 100 units of electricity per month would be provided by the project developer to each project affected family for a period of 10 years from the date of commissioning of the project.

(c) and (d) Power projects are mainly site specific where the acquisition of land is governed by the 'Power Potential Studies' for hydro power projects and availability of water, raw materials, infrastructural facilities like transport (especially Railways) etc. for thermal power projects, rather than on any other consideration.

All Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) issues pertaining to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in respect of Hydro and Thermal Power Projects are proactively addressed during land acquisition and project construction stage itself. A Rehabilitation Action Plan (RAP) is formulated through extensive consultations process involving PAPs, Head of Panchayats of the affected villages, people representatives and the District and State Administration etc. The RAP, thus prepared on a consensual basis is then approved for implementation. The duration of RAP implementation varies from project to project and this is normally completed by the end of project implementation. However, despite the best efforts, if some R&R issues are left unresolved or they crop up after the completion of the project, they are addressed in due course of time.

(e) and (f) Information with regard to use of underground water, illegal mining and land encroachment is not compiled in the Ministry of Power. However, such activities are required to be addressed by the concerned State Government as per the extant Acts and Rules.

#### **Increase in Price of Electricity by NTPC**

1334. PROF. RAM SHANKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the prices of electricity being supplied by National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Electricity Regulatory Commission of States has accorded approval for increase in prices of electricity;

(d) if so, the reasons for increase in prices of electricity by the NTPC; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to avoid the proposed hike in prices by the NTPC keeping in view of the consumer interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) The tariff charged by NTPC for supply of electricity to power distribution companies is determined by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) under Section 62 of Electricity Act, 2003. The same tariff is adopted by the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions for Distribution Companies. These Regulations were framed after wide consultations with all the stakeholders including the generating companies, Distribution Companies and consumers etc. The Tariff Regulations provide norms for the tariff determination. Over the years, the efficiency norms have been made more stringent by CERC to pass on efficiency gains to the consumers. As per Tariff Regulations, CERC determines fixed charges of NTPC stations and energy charge is determined based on actual cost of fuel and normative operating parameters which is pass through in tariff.

(e) There are various provisions in the Electricity Act, 2003 for the protection of the interest of consumers. Government of India has also notified National Electricity Policy, Tariff Policy and Competitive Bidding Guidelines under Electricity Act, 2003 in order to bring in transparency and efficiency in the system to protect and promote the interest of the consumers.

*[English]*

#### **Law Commission on Terrorist Attack in Mumbai**

1335. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan proposes to send any law commission to India for collecting evidence in connection with the 26/11 terrorist attack in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India is also planning to send any law commission to Pakistan; and

(d) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) Pakistan has proposed to send a Judicial Commission to visit Mumbai to complete the prosecution evidence after conducting cross examination of the four prosecution witnesses in the Mumbai terror attacks trial underway in Rawalpindi.

During the Home/Interior Secretary level talks held on March 28-29, 2011 in New Delhi, Pakistan conveyed its readiness, in principle, based upon the principle of comity and reciprocity, to entertain a Commission from India with respect to Mumbai Terror Attack investigations. In this regard, modalities, mandate and composition of the Judicial Commission will be worked out through diplomatic channels.

#### **Delivery of Aircraft by Boeing to AI**

1336. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:  
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:  
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an inordinate delay by Boeing Company for delivery of Dreamliner aircrafts to Air India;

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

(c) whether Air India proposes to claim compensation for delay in the delivery of aircrafts; and

(d) if so, the amount of compensation worked out by Air India along with the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The delivery of 27 B787, which were due for delivery from September, 2008 to October, 2011, was delayed by Boeing due to production/design problems and various other reasons.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Because of confidentiality Clause in the Purchase Agreement signed between Air India and Boeing, the quantum of compensation cannot be disclosed.

*[Translation]*

#### **AI Pilots Strike**

1337. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:  
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:  
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:  
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:  
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:  
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI AJAY KUMAR:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:  
SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:  
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI HARI MANJHI:  
PROF. RAM SHANKAR:  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:  
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:  
SHRI C.R. PATIL:  
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:  
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:  
SHRI A. SAMPATH:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:  
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether pilots and other officials of Air India were on strike recently;

(b) if so, the number of days the said strike continued and the amount of loss suffered by Air India per day due to the said strike along with the number of flights domestic or international affected/cancelled/rescheduled during the strike;

(c) the details of the demands of the striking pilots along with the reaction of the Government to their demands as well as towards the striking pilots;

(d) whether any Committee has been constituted to look into the incident/mechanism devised to deal with the grievances of pilots and other staff members;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to deal with the crises and to recover the loss and to devise a mechanism to check the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) A Section of Air India pilots represented by Indian Pilots Guild(IPG) started reporting sick in a concerted manner effective 1900 hours on 07.05.2012. The Pilots agitation continued for nearly 60 days and was called off w.e.f. 03.07.2012. Loss suffered by Air India due to recent strike of the pilots is approximately Rs. 600 crores. Air India had been operating 46 international flights per day before the strike. Due to pilots agitation, Air India restructured its operations and, in the interim schedule, operated 39 international flights per day.

(c) The agitation was primarily against the decision of the Management to fulfill its commitment made before the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 02.05.2012 regarding training of Pilots of the erstwhile Indian Airlines on Boeing 787 aircraft. The Management of Air India has de-recognized the Indian Pilots Guild (IPG) and the services of 98 Pilots were terminated.

(d) to (f) The Management of Air India has always been open to dialogue with the Unions and is in constant touch with them to redress their grievances, if any. Open House sessions are being conducted at every level to enable employees to come out with their grievances and issues. The issues brought out in Open House Sessions are dealt with in time-bound manner. A Committee has been constituted comprising of Director (Personnel), Director (SBU) and E.D. (Personnel) to examine the cases of terminated pilots.

#### **Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana**

1338. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:  
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:  
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':  
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:  
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:  
SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:  
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:  
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:  
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages electrified, those yet to be electrified and Below Poverty Line (BPL) households provided electricity during the Phase-I of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the electrified villages under the scheme are being provided electricity regularly;

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

(d) whether slow pace of electrification works, creation of deficient infrastructure has been inquired; and

(e) if so, the details of the outcome of said inquiry and the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Under Phase-I of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), 576 projects were sanctioned targeting to electrify 1,10,886 un/de- electrified villages (UEV) and 2,29,40,582 Below Poverty Line(BPL) households. Out of these, the electrification works in 1,05,527 UEV have been completed and free electricity connections to 1,99,55,055 BPL households have been released in the country as on 31.07.2012. The details of coverage, achievement and balance UEV and BPL, State-wise, are at Statements-I and II respectively.

(b) and (c) The responsibility of power supply in electrified villages is vested with the State DISCOMs/ Utilities. However, prior commitment of the State Governments is obtained for providing daily electric supply for a minimum of 6-8 hours in the villages electrified under RGGVY. As per the evaluation study of RGGVY programme carried out by independent agencies in sample villages, most of the states are supplying minimum 6-8 hours of electricity.

(d) and (e) The progress (Slow/other-wise) of works under RGGVY in regularly monitored. The progress of RGGVY has been affected in some of the States due to the following reasons:

- (i) Delay in forest clearance for the Projects in some States, mainly in Jharkhand and Odisha.
- (ii) Delays in land acquisition for 33/11 KV sub-stations by States, mainly in Bihar.
- (iii) Limited number of good agencies available for execution of turnkey contracts.

(iv) Delays in issuance of road permit and way bills in some States.

(v) Very poor upstream rural electricity infrastructure in some States.

(vi) Delay in finalization of BPL lists by some States.

(vii) Delay in taking decision to waive state and local taxes on materials by some States.

(viii) Difficult terrain in some States.

(ix) Law & order problem including Maoist Violence in some of the States.

### **Statement I**

*State-wise coverage, achievements and balance un/de-electrified villages under RGGVY*

As on 31.07.2012

Sl.No.	Name of State	Un/de-electrified villages		
		Coverage	Achievement	Balance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2106	1433	673
3.	Assam	8326	7937	389
4.	Bihar	22512	22372	140
5.	Chhattisgarh	1468	925	543
6.	Gujarat*	0	0	0
7.	Haryana*	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	95	78	17
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	239	162	77
10.	Jharkhand	19071	18029	1042
11.	Karnataka	61	61	0
12.	Kerala*	0	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	660	534	126
14.	Maharashtra*	0	0	0
15.	Manipur	882	616	266
16.	Meghalaya	1866	1322	544
17.	Mizoram	137	94	43
18.	Nagaland	105	82	23

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Odisha	14715	14254	461
20.	Punjab*	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	4339	4033	306
22.	Sikkim	25	25	0
23.	Tamil Nadu*	0	0	0
24.	Tripura	148	128	20
25.	Uttar Pradesh	28194	27762	432
26.	Uttarakhand	1512	1511	1
27.	West Bengal	4425	4169	256
	Total	110886	105527	5359

\*In the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, no un-electrified village was proposed in the DPRs by these States. However, intensive electrification of already electrified villages are being undertaken in these States.

### **Statement II**

*State-wise coverage, achievement and balance BPL households under RGGVY*

As on 31.07.2012

Sl.No.	Name of State	BPL households		
		Coverage	Achievement	Balance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2484665	2702906	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40726	23312	17414
3.	Assam	1150597	838891	311706
4.	Bihar	2761010	2230927	530083
5.	Chhattisgarh	903500	935781	0
6.	Gujarat	742094	814121	0
7.	Haryana	236351	194442	41909
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13196	13862	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	81217	48806	32411
10.	Jharkhand	1803377	1280960	522417
11.	Karnataka	954673	846109	108564
12.	Kerala	55732	49092	6640

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1320184	848445	471739
14.	Maharashtra	1183603	1170645	12958
15.	Manipur	107369	28814	78555
16.	Meghalaya	109696	70046	39650
17.	Mizoram	27417	15113	12304
18.	Nagaland	69899	33822	36077
19.	Odisha	3045979	2768977	277002
20.	Punjab	148860	56325	92535
21.	Rajasthan	1220321	1087620	132701
22.	Sikkim	11458	9692	1766
23.	Tamil Nadu	502865	501202	1663
24.	Tripura	107506	86037	21469
25.	Uttar Pradesh	964199	1042969	0
26.	Uttarakhand	238522	230558	7964
27.	West Bengal	2655566	2025581	629985
Total		22940582	19955055	3387512

Note: There has been a total over achievement of 401985 in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh as the achievements shown above includes BPL connections released under Kutir Jyoti/BPL schemes.

### Prisoners of War

1339. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indian defence personnel/civilians (prisoners of war) captured by Pakistan during Indo-Pak war still languishing in jails in Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan at the highest level to secure early release of such prisoners of war;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the response of the Government of Pakistan thereto; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for an early repatriation of these prisoners to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) According to available information, 74 Missing Defence Personnel including 54 Prisoners of War are believed to be in Pakistani jails since 1971.

(c) to (e) Government has repeatedly taken up the matter with Government of Pakistan through diplomatic channels and during high-level contacts for the release of Indian Prisoners of War believed to be in Pakistan. However, Pakistan does not acknowledge the presence of any Indian Prisoners of War in its custody.



During the visit of External Affairs Minister to Pakistan in January 2007, Pakistan government was persuaded to receive a delegation of relatives of Missing Defence Personnel to permit them to visit prisons in Pakistan, where they are believed to be incarcerated. A delegation of relatives, accordingly, visited 10 jails in Pakistan from June 1-14, 2007. The delegation could not conclusively confirm the physical presence of the Indian Prisoners of War. Pursuant to the visit of the delegation of relatives of Missing Defence Personnel, a tri-Service Committee for monitoring matters on the subject has been formed in the Ministry of Defence.

The matter was raised with Pakistan at India-Pakistan Home/Interior Secretary talks held in Islamabad on May 24-25, 2012 and India-Pakistan Foreign Secretary level talks in New Delhi on July 4-5, 2012.

[English]

#### **Indian Fishermen in Pak**

1340. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:  
SHRI C.R. PATIL:  
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:  
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian fishermen in the custody of Pakistan at present along with the number of these captured fishermen belonging to Gujarat;

(b) the details of steps taken/being taken by the Government to secure release of such fishermen;

(c) the number of boats of the captured fishermen received back and the number of boats still in custody of Pakistan; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to rehabilitate fishermen and their families whose boats have been captured by Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) According to available information, as on 31 July 2012 136 fishermen believed to be Indian are in Pakistan's custody. Out of 108 fishermen whose nationality has been confirmed as Indians, 89 are from Gujarat.

(b) Government has been consistently taking up the issue concerning all Indian fishermen and their boats in Pakistani custody with the Government of Pakistan at all appropriate levels. The matter was taken up at the Foreign Secretary level talks in February 2010, June 2010, June 2011 and July 2012; at the Home/Interior Secretary level talks in March 2011 and May 2012 and at Foreign Minister level talks in July 2010 and July 2011. Home Minister also raised the issue during his visit to Islamabad in June 2010. An India-Pakistan Judicial Committee has also been set up consisting of retired judges from both countries to ensure humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners, including fishermen, who have completed their prison term. India-Pakistan Joint Working Group between Indian Coast Guard and Pakistan Maritime Security Agency (PMSA) met at New Delhi on July 12, 2012 for working out a mechanism for release of fishermen and their boats who cross maritime borders inadvertently. High Commission of India, Islamabad, on a continuing basis, monitors the status of Indians prisoners including fishermen in Pakistani jails and takes up the matter with the Government of Pakistan for their early release and return of their boats. Due to Government's consistent efforts, 547 Indian fishermen have been released by Pakistan in 2012 so far; 103 fishermen were released in 2011, 454 fishermen in 2010 and 100 fishermen were released in 2009.

(c) Pakistan has not released any boat belonging to these fishermen. There are approximately 575 Indian boats in Pakistan's custody.

(d) The Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries) is the nodal agency for payment of compensation to the fishermen lodged in Pakistani jails and the scheme - 'Soft Loan Package for Replacement of Fishing vessels held in captivity in Pakistan' which is being implemented by Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA).

#### **Deaths of Children**

1341. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether 42 children aged between years 1 to 12 are reported to have died in a Civil Hospital in Assam in just 2 months *i.e.* in December 2011 and January 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any investigations or sought report from the State Government of Assam on such high number of deaths;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps Government proposes to take to ascertain the exact cause of such deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) A total of 41 children below the age of 12 years are reported to have died in Civil Hospital in Karimganj district in Assam. Out of this, 22 deaths took place in December, 2011 and 19 in Jan., 2012. Majority (31) of these children were less than 1 year, 6 between the ages of 1 to 5 years and 4 above 5 years of age. Of these, 26 were males and 15 females. The major causes of deaths were Respiratory Tract Infections, septicaemia, Acute Gastro-enteritis, Encephalitis, and Meningitis.

(c) to (e) Yes, the state government has conducted an investigation in the month of March, 2012 and the salient findings are as below:

- i. There were 229 and 250 children admitted in Dec., 2011 and Jan., 2012 with 22 and 19 deaths respectively.
- ii. Percentage Mortality stands at 9.6% and 7.6% for this period.
- iii. In the month of Feb., 2012, there were 204 admissions and 8 deaths (Mortality, 3.9%).

As most of deaths took place in children under 1 year of age, the following actions have been taken by the state as per recommendation of the report:

- i. Two days workshop for the Doctors and Nurses of Civil Hospitals of Karimganj and Hailakandi districts and all 24x7 health institutions in these districts has been conducted.
- ii. Newborn Stabilization Unit has been made operational in May 2012.
- iii. Admissions and deaths are being monitored on a daily basis.
- iv. 996 ASHAs have been trained in Module 6 and 7 and are conducting newborn care through home visits.

- v. Training of Medical Officers, Staff Nurses is being scaled up for Facility Based management of Newborn Care, Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK) and Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA).

*[Translation]*

#### **Free Medicines to Poor**

1342. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether the Government is running schemes for providing free medicines to the poor in the country;

(b) if so, the details of each scheme thereof;

(c) the amount allocated to the State Governments and utilised by them for the said schemes during each of the last three years and the current year so far;

(d) whether any cases of irregularities in the distribution process of these medicines have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government for proper implementation of the said schemes especially in rural areas and also to increase the allocation of funds for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) to (e) No. Central Government is not running a scheme for providing free medicines to poor. Public Health being a State subject, the primary responsibility of providing healthcare rests with the State Governments. However, the State Governments are being provided with financial support under National Rural Health mission (NRHM) for overall health system strengthening including support for provision of free drugs in public health facilities on the basis of the demands projected by the State Governments in their annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIPs).

**Ban on Tobacco Products**

1343. SHRI PRAVEEN SINGH ARON:  
 SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:  
 SHRI ANANT VENKATARAMI REDDY:  
 SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:  
 SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:  
 SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
 PROF. RAM SHANKAR:  
 SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey on adverse health affects of smoking and consumption of Gutkha, Pan Masala, Zarda and other chewable products containing tobacco and nicotine in the country;

(b) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof indicating the estimated number of people suffering from diseases attributing to tobacco use and deaths reported therefrom in the country during the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(c) the measures taken and guidelines issued to various States to discourage the smoking and consumption of products containing tobacco and nicotine in the country;

(d) whether manufacturing, storage, distribution or sale of Gutkha, Pan Masala, Zarda or other chewable products containing tobacco and nicotine have been recently banned in certain States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/proposed by the Government to enforce complete ban on consumption of such products across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. As per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Ankur Gutkha Vs. Indian Asthama Society (SLP 16308/2007) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare with support of National Institute of Public Health undertook a comprehensive analysis and study of the contents of gutkha, tobacco, pan masala and similar articles manufactured in the country and harmful effects of consumption of such articles. The Report is in two parts:-

1. Analysis of the scientific literature on the contents of gutkha, tobacco, pan masala and similar articles manufactured in the country, and harmful effects of consumption of such articles.

2. Analysis of the scientific literature on the harmful effects of consumption of Areca-Nut or Betel Quid or Supari.

Moreover, as per the report entitled 'Evidence assessment: Harmful effects of consumption of gutkha, tobacco, pan masala and similar articles manufactures in India' by National Institute of Health and Family Welfare - 2010; there are about 3095 chemicals found in smokeless tobacco products (including gutkha), among them 28 are proven carcinogen. The major and most abundant group of carcinogens is the tobacco-specific N-nitrosamines (TSNA) and no safe level of this chemical has been ascribed so far. Other carcinogens reportedly present in smokeless tobacco include volatile N-nitrosamines, certain volatile aldehydes, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, certain lactones, urethane, metals, and radioactive polonium.

As per the report of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), nearly 50% of cancers in males and 25% in females in India and more than 80% of all the oral cancer are directly attributed to tobacco use.

As per the Report on Tobacco Control in India, 2004, nearly 8-9 lakhs people die annually in India due to tobacco attributable diseases and the state-wise estimated number of deaths in 2011 (1,43,141) due to cancers associated with use of tobacco, based on the data of NCRP (2006-08) and using the Mortality-Incidence ratio of Population Based Cancer Registry, Mumbai, is enclosed in Statement.

(c) Requisite communications have been sent to various departments of the State/UTs Government including Home Secretary, Director General of Police, Transport Commissioners, Panchayati Raj Institutions to sensitize them about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption and request them to ensure effective compliance of the provisions made under Tobacco Control Act (COTPA), 2003. Guidelines for implementation of Section- 4, 6 & 7 of COTPA, 2003 have also been sent to all the State/UTs to facilitate them in implementing the provisions under COTPA. Public Notices on various sections of COTPA have been published in leading national and regional dailies from time to time.

National Level Mass Media Campaign: Various anti-tobacco IEC materials have been developed and disseminated widely through radio, TV for increasing public awareness on the risks of tobacco use.

(d) and (e) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, Ministry of Health, has notified the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restriction on sales) Regulation, 2011, which has come into force on 05.08.2011. The regulation mandates that tobacco and nicotine cannot be used as ingredients in any food products. Hence, sale of food product having nicotine and tobacco as its ingredients is prohibited.

The States of Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Haryana, Chhatisgarh, and Jharkhand have implemented the aforesaid provision under FSSAI regulation.

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare had written to the Government of Bihar, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Jharkhand for taking further action in compliance of the FSSAI regulation.

#### **Statement**

*Estimated number of cancer deaths by different States of India - Tobacco Related Cancers - (Males+Females) — 2011*

Sl.No.	States	TRC deaths
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1448
2.	Himachal Pradesh	775
3.	Punjab	3182
4.	Chandigarh	123
5.	Uttarakhand	1149
6.	Haryana	2927
7.	Delhi	1773
8.	Rajasthan	7849
9.	Uttar Pradesh	22899
10.	Bihar	11909
11.	Sikkim	53
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	158
13.	Nagaland	225
14.	Manipur	234

1	2	3
15.	Mizoram	187
16.	Tripura	416
17.	Meghalaya	335
18.	Assam	5541
19.	West Bengal	10387
20.	Jharkhand	3757
21.	Odisha	4742
22.	Chhatisgarh	2888
23.	Madhya Pradesh	8774
24.	Gujarat	6915
25.	Daman and Diu	31
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41
27.	Maharashtra	12837
28.	Andhra Pradesh	9542
29.	Karnataka	6606
30.	Goa	165
31.	Lakshadweep	7
32.	Kerala	3708
33.	Tamil Nadu	11374
34.	Puducherry	140
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44
Total		143141

\*Based on the data of National Cancer Registry Programme (2006-08) and using Mortality-Incidence ratio of Mumbai Population Based Cancer Registry.

[English]

#### **Complaint about Construction Sites of Airports**

1344. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:  
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints from the State Governments about construction sites of various domestic and international airports in the country including Amousi, Lucknow, Port Blair, Hyderabad, Gorakhpur, Baghdogra, Guwahati, Karad, Satara, Allahabad and Patna;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor, airport-wise; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard, airport-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Madam. No complaints from any State Government about construction sites of various airports in the country have been received in this Ministry.

[Translation]

#### **Infant/Child/Maternal Mortality Rates**

1345. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:  
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:  
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of a recent report of the United Nations which attributes various factors such as malnutrition, poverty and mismanagement as major causes for high infant/child/maternal mortality rates in the country;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the extent to which the target set under the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) has been achieved so far in respect of bringing down infant/child/maternal mortality rates in the country; and

(d) the details of the corrective measures taken or proposed by the Government in order to meet the target under MDG to reduce infant/child/maternal mortality rates and provide better maternal care facilities, particularly in rural and tribal areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) As per the WHO/UNICEF 2012 report "Countdown to 2015 on Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival" poor maternal nutrition contributes to at least 20% of maternal deaths, and increase the probability of other poor pregnancy outcome, including new born deaths. Malnutrition is one of the major underlying cause of Infant/Child mortality in India and about one third of child deaths are attributed to under nutrition.

(c) MDG 4: Reduce child mortality by two third

Target: IMR <28 per 1000 live births

Achievement: 47 per 1000 live births (SRS 2010)

Target: Under 5 MR< 39 per 1000 live births

Achievement: 59 per 1000 live births (SRS 2010)

MDG5: Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio

Target: MMR<100 per 1,00,000 live births

Achievement: 212 per 1,00,000 live births (SRS 2007-09)

(d) The following interventions under RCH programme of NRHM are being implemented:

- (1) Prevention and treatment of Anaemia by supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid tablets during pregnancy and lactation.
- (2) Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care
- (3) Operationalizing Community Health Centers as First Referral Units (FRUs) and Primary Health Centers (24X7) for round the clock maternal care services.)
- (4) Promotion of Institutional Delivery through Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK): Promoting Institutional delivery to ensure skilled birth attendance is key to reducing both maternal and neo-natal mortality.

- (5) Strengthening Facility based newborn care: Newborn care corners (NBCC) are being set up at all health facilities where deliveries take place; Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) are also being set up at appropriate facilities for the care of sick newborn including preterm babies.
- (6) Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC): Home based newborn care through ASHA has been initiated to improve new born practices at the community level and early detection and referral of sick new born babies
- (7) 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 & management of common ailments in children.
- (8) Adolescent Reproductive Sexual Health Programme (ARSH): Specially for adolescents to have better access to family planning, prevention of Sexually transmitted Infections, Provision of counselling and peer education.

#### **Deaths of Children due to Malnutrition**

1346. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:  
SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

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

(a) whether the number of deaths due to malnutrition is on the rise throughout the country including metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has put in place any monitoring mechanism to check high incidence of malnutrition among children in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the shortcomings noticed in the implementation of Nutrition Policy; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to deal with malnutrition among the children in the country, particularly in metropolitan cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Malnutrition is a multifaceted, multidimensional & multi-sectoral problem. It is not a direct cause of death but it can increase morbidity and mortality by reducing the resistance to infections. Data on death due to malnutrition is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) Government of India through National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is facilitating the State Government in setting up Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) in district health facilities, primarily the District Hospital with priority in those districts where the prevalence of malnutrition among children is high. Growth monitoring *i.e.* weight for age, height for age etc. of the preschool children is done at Anganwadi Centers under ICDS Programme in the entire country. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) children are referred to District Hospitals/Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers (NRCs)

(e) Government of India has taken the following steps to improve the health & nutritional status of children in the country including metropolitan cities:

1. Prime Minister's National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges was set up in October, 2008 for policy direction, review & effective coordination between Ministries which will have a sectoral responsibility for the challenge of Nutrition.
2. A National Nutrition Policy has been adopted in 1993 and a National Plan of Action for Nutrition (1995) is implemented through various Departments of Government.
3. Reproductive Child Health Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) includes:
  - Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to promote maternal health & institutional deliveries for better birth outcomes.
  - Focus on Maternal Health by promoting institutional deliveries, improved coverage

and quality of ANC, skilled care to pregnant women, Post-partum care at community level.

- Emphasis on appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding.
  - Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK).
  - Immunization of children to prevent them from both morbidity and mortality.
  - Promotion of ORS with zinc supplementation for a period of two weeks during the diarrhoea management.
  - Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses and malnutrition.
  - Treatment of severe acute malnutrition through Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) set up at public health facilities.
  - Specific Programme to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A, Iron & Folic Acid. Vitamin A supplementation for children till the age of 5 years. Iron & Folic Acid syrup to children from the age of 6 months to 5 years.
4. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) for promotion of adequately iodated salt consumption at household level.
5. Other schemes targeting improvement of nutritional status are as under:
- Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS).
  - Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY).
  - National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Programme).
  - Improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating schemes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
  - Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System.

- Total sanitation campaign.
- National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme.

6. Nutrition Education to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification is being encouraged under both Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

*[English]*

#### **Privatisation of Kolkata and Chennai Airports**

1347. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to privatise the Kolkata and Chennai Airports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Airports Authority of India is opposed to the proposed move of the Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (e) the reaction of the Government thereon; and
- (f) the details of the final decision taken by the Government, if any?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) A Task Force had been constituted by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission, to review the implementation of the Financing Plan and to prepare a Financing Plan for development of airports and also to identify potential projects which could be implemented on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The Task Force has recommended that the operations and management of Kolkata and Chennai airports could be taken up through PPP mode.

(c) and (d) Airports Authority of India (AAI) had suggested to the Task Force that the management and

operation of these airports may be undertaken through formation of Joint Venture between AAI and Foreign Airport Operator.

(e) and (f) The Task Force has emphasized that projected investment at these airports can fructify only if the PPP approach was adopted extensively. This would not only help attract the requisite volumes of investments but it would also ensure generation of significant volumes of non-aeronautical revenues that would help reduce the passenger charges to affordable levels. No final decision has been taken on the recommendation of the Task Force.

#### **Utilisation of Funds under BRGF**

1348. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:  
 SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:  
 SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:  
 SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
 RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
 DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:  
 DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the utilisation of funds, allocated/released to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme and other schemes during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Scheme-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) the reasons for poor utilisation of funds by some States/UTs and remedial measures taken by the Government to ensure optimum utilisation of funds by them;

(d) the measures taken by the Government in removal of backwardness of districts in backward regions and for ensuring balanced development of villages along with success achieved therefrom;

(e) the details of funds allocated/sanctioned and released to PRIs under BRGF and other schemes during the current year, State/UT-wise and scheme-wise; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government for timely allocation and release of BRGF grants including fixing of any time-frame for the same?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) implements the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) in 272 identified backward districts. The State-wise details of funds allocated and released under the BRGF are at Statement-I. MoPR also implements a few other schemes for building capacity of Panchayats including Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY), Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayat, Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Schemes (PEAIS) and Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA). Details of funds allocated and released under these schemes are at Statement-II. Utilization of funds released under the different schemes is continuously monitored while making fresh releases.

(c) Some States have not claimed their full entitlement under BRGF due to the slow pace of implementation of the scheme in those States. Reasons for the same include delay in transfer of funds by the State Governments to the Implementing Entities (IEs), less absorptive capacity by the Local Bodies and lack of proper programme management at the State/District level. The MoPR has streamlined the release procedure under BRGF. Funds are released in two installments of 90% and 10% respectively. The first installment is released after deducting the unspent balance and second installment after the district has achieved 60% utilization of the available funds. In this way, the districts have a steady flow of funds to undertake projects. At the same time, excess funds are not released. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj undertakes constant and regular follow up with the States for submission of proposals for release of funds. BRGF districts have also been facilitated in preparing participatory plans by commissioning the services of Technical Support Institutions (TSIs). In case the States delay the transfer of funds to the IEs, they are required to pay penal interest.

(d) Under the Backward Regions Grant Fund, untied funds are given to Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies for filling critical gaps in the development of 272 identified backward districts. An independent evaluation of BRGF by the World Bank in 2009 showed that Local Bodies are able to effectively deploy BRGF funds to address local felt needs. The funds are allocated/sanctioned and released to the State Governments to be transferred to the Implementing Entities (IEs) in BRGF districts. Under the BRGF guidelines, the State Governments have to decide the formula by which the district entitlement is to be allocated to the Local Bodies at different levels to address backwardness.



(e) The details of funds allocated/sanctioned and released to PRIs under BRGF and other schemes during the current year, State/UT-wise and scheme-wise figure in Statements-I & II.

(f) Under the BRGF guidelines, State Governments are required to transfer the BRGF funds to the IEs within

15 days of the release of funds to the State Consolidated Fund. In case of delay, State Governments are required to pay penal interest. MoPR processes BRGF proposals immediately upon receipt of the Action Plan along with supporting documents such as audit reports, physical and financial progress reports and utilization certificates.

**Statement I**

*BRGF: Annual Allocation & Funds Released from 2009-10 onwards*

(As on 31.07.2012)  
(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	State	No. of BRGF Districts	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
			Annual Entitlement	Funds Released	Annual Entitlement	Funds Released	Annual Entitlement	Funds Released	Annual Entitlement	Funds Released as on (31.07.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	348.28	357.39	348.28	348.34	389.77	366.59	389.77	12.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	15.47	14.67	15.47	12.70	16.38	10.70	16.38	0.00
3.	Assam	11	168.19	56.03	168.19	139.12	177.75	59.39	177.75	20.14
4.	Bihar	36	638.99	518.99	638.99	740.25	688.05	408.58	688.05	46.41
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	248.48	216.06	248.48	280.90	269.80	259.94	269.80	59.70
6.	Gujarat	6	107.31	96.64	107.31	103.16	115.64	109.64	115.64	1.16
7.	Haryana	2	30.44	19.35	30.44	39.53	32.15	18.67	32.15	19.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	30.50	27.41	30.50	30.50	32.22	23.62	32.22	8.60
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	48.85	9.00	48.85	41.26	52.06	30.40	52.06	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	21	343.56	209.18	343.56	331.02	366.31	183.60	366.31	0.00
11.	Karnataka	5	108.17	103.27	108.17	118.48	118.91	92.74	118.91	4.78
12.	Kerala	2	34.33	24.21	34.33	31.59	36.83	34.66	36.83	0.67
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24	452.40	315.65	452.40	535.80	490.50	403.37	490.50	80.65
14.	Maharashtra	12	265.57	228.19	265.57	290.95	292.56	255.09	292.56	27.69
15.	Manipur	3	42.09	27.71	42.09	54.32	43.93	32.16	43.93	9.44
16.	Meghalaya	3	40.01	23.50	40.01	50.42	41.44	24.60	41.44	13.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	Mizoram	2	24.98	21.28	24.98	28.68	25.58	24.90	25.58	0.00
18.	Nagaland	3	40.05	43.04	40.05	40.04	41.48	41.48	41.48	0.00
19.	Odisha	19	324.67	223.67	324.67	385.20	339.96	325.95	339.96	4.11
20.	Punjab	1	16.65	15.08	16.65	18.22	17.80	15.50	17.80	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	12	262.99	141.42	262.99	304.68	289.45	286.15	289.45	0.00
22.	Sikkim	1	13.97	11.59	13.97	15.92	14.58	14.21	14.58	0.53
23.	Tamil Nadu	6	114.04	62.09	114.04	113.28	123.74	106.03	123.74	10.73
24.	Tripura	1	13.21	8.58	13.21	13.21	13.66	13.66	13.66	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	34	636.09	579.87	636.09	668.09	689.05	540.81	689.05	42.06
26.	Uttarakhand	3	44.85	0.00	44.85	37.66	47.24	29.54	47.24	4.00
27.	West Bengal	11	255.90	181.10	255.90	276.68	283.14	205.02	283.14	54.31
Total		250	4670.04	3534.96	4670.04	5050.00	5049.98	3917.00	*5049.98	420.26

\*Rs. 300 crores has been additionally allocated by the Planning Commission over and above the initial Budgetary estimate of Rs. 5050 crores in view of the addition of 22 new districts to the list of 250 BRGF districts. The entitlement of these 22 new districts shall be on the basis of the population and area figures to be provided by the concerned States.

### Statement II

#### Overall trends in expenditure vis-à-vis BE/RE in 2009-10

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of Programme	Financial		
		Allocation		Releases
		BE	RE	(Upto 31.03.2010)
1.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana			
	(a) Training & Capacity Building	35.00	34.00	34.28
	(b) Infrastructure Development	4.00	4.00	3.94
2.	Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats.	20.60	19.67	19.67
3.	Panchayat Empowerment & Accountability Incentive Scheme	9.00	9.00	9.00
4.	Rural Business Hubs	1.80	1.80	1.60
5.	Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan	3.60	2.60	2.20
Total		74.00	71.07	70.69

*Overall trends in expenditure vis-à-vis BE/RE in 2010-11*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of Programme	Financial		
		Allocation		Releases (Upto 31.12.2010)
		BE	RE	
1.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana			
	(a) Training & Capacity Building	34.00	34.00	34.00
	(b) Infrastructure Development	9.00	9.00	9.00
2.	Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats.	21.60	21.60	0.00
3.	Panchayat Empowerment & Accountability Incentive Scheme	9.00	9.00	0.00
4.	Rural Business Hubs	1.80	1.80	0.45
5.	Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan	2.70	2.70	0.02
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78.10</b>	<b>78.10</b>	<b>43.47</b>

*Overall trends in expenditure vis-à-vis BE/RE in 2011-12*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of Programme	Financial		
		Allocation		Releases (Upto 31.03.2010)
		BE	RE	
1.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana			
	(a) Training & Capacity Building*	52.50	52.50	19.85
	(b) Infrastructure Development*	21.00	21.00	19.82
2.	Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats*	36.00	36.00	1.50
3.	Panchayat Empowerment & Accountability * Incentive Scheme	27.90	27.90	1.24
4.	Rural Business Hubs*	2.70	0.70	0.49
5.	Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan*	2.70	2.70	1.08
	<b>Total</b>	<b>142.80</b>	<b>140.80</b>	<b>43.98</b>

Note: \* 10% of the GBS has been earmarked for North Eastern States under this schemes. Releases under this head are linked to the releases under the functional heads.

*Overall trends in expenditure vis-à-vis BE/RE in 2012-13  
(as on 31.07.2012)*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of Programme	Allocation BE	Releases (Upto 31.07.2012)
1	2	3	4
1.	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana		
	(a) Training & Capacity Building	75.00	8.40
	(b) Infrastructure Development	40.00	7.60

1	2	3	4
2.	Mission Mode Project on e-Panchayats	40.00	0.00
3.	Panchayat Empowerment & Accountability Incentive Scheme	40.00	0.38
4.	Rural Business Hubs	0.25	0.00
5.	Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan	1.75	0.53
Total		197.00	16.91

[Translation]

### Private Investment in Power Sector

1349. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is promoting private investment in power sector instead of setting up power plants and taking interests in their operation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for promoting private investment in power sector;

(d) the details of the provisions under which the private sector are guided to work in the interests of the country and the power consumers are to be protected from their exploitations; and

(e) the reaction of the Government in respect of compliance of the said provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) (i) As per Section 7 of the Electricity Act, 2003, any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a license if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid. The Act creates a conducive environment for investments in all segments of the industry, both for public sector and private sector, by removing barrier to entry in different segments. Section 63 of the Act provides for determination of tariff through a bidding process which encourages private sector investment.

(ii) The main reason for promoting private investment in power sector has been the magnitude of expansion required in the sector and need for sizeable investments required from the private sector.

(iii) There are provisions in the Electricity Act, 2003 which require private sector to work in the interests of the country and protect the interests of power consumers, namely, Section 3(1) empowers the Central Government to formulate the tariff policy; Section 3(3) enables the Central Government to review or revise the tariff policy from time to time; the Act also requires that the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and SERCs shall be guided by the tariff policy in discharging their functions including framing the regulations under section 61 of the Act; and Section 61 of the Act provides that Regulatory Commissions shall be guided by the principles and methodologies specified by the Central Commission for determination of tariff applicable to generating companies and transmission licensees.

(iv) The Forum of Regulators has been constituted by the Central Government under the provisions of the Act which would, *inter alia*, facilitate consistency in approach specially in the area of distribution.

[English]

### National Urban Health Mission

1350. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI PURNMAJI RAM:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government has finalised the framework for the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) for the healthcare of people living in cities and towns;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(c) the number of cities/towns to be covered under the said plan alongwith the criteria adopted for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(d) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on implementation of the said plan; and

(e) the manner in which NUHM is likely to be operationalised in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) No.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Number of Indians Abroad**

1351. SHRI KADIR RANA:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the country-wise total number of Indians residing/working in various countries for the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether any assistance in legal, financial terms is provided by the Indian Embassies to such Indians; and

(c) if so, the country-wise details of such assistance provided during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The country-wise number of Indians residing/working in various countries for the last three years and the current year is as in Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The country-wise details of assistance in legal and financial terms provided by the Indian Embassies to such Indians are given in Statement-II.

**Statement I**

*Estimated country-wise total number of Indians residing/working in various countries for last 3 years and current year*

Country	Indian Mission/Posts	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
Afghanistan	Kabul	3700	4241	3502	4031
Albania	Bucharest				70
Antigua & Barbuda	Georgetown				50
Argentina	Buenos Aires				300
Armenia	Yerevan	450	250	442	510
Aruba	Caracas				6500
Austria	Vienna				20000
Azerbaijan	Baku				700
Bahrain	Bahrain				350000
Bangladesh	Dhaka	1500	1450	1475	1475
Barbados	Paramaribo				330
Benin	Abuja				1000

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bhutan	Thimphu				33010
Bolivia	Lima (Peru)				200
Brazil	Brasilia				2000
	Sao Paulo				274
Brunei Darussalam	Brunei				10000
Burkina Faso	Accra				100
Cambodia	Phnom Penh				1500
Cameroon	Abuja				600
Canada	Ottawa				1000000
Central African Republic	Kinshasa				40
Chad	Abuja				200
Chile	Santiago				1500
Colombia	Bogota				175
Comoros	Antananarivo				50
Congo (Democratic Republic)	Kinshasa				7000
Congo (Republic of)	Kinshasa				350
Cook Islands	Suva				5
Costa Rica	Bogota				39
Croatia	Zagreb				20
Czech Republic	Prague				400
Denmark	Copenhagen	3868	4002	4483	4889
Dominica (Commonwealth of)	Port of Spain				30
Ecuador	Bogota				150
El Salvador	Panama				100
Eritrea	Nairobi				1500
Estonia	Tallinn				265
Fiji	Suva	275	350	400	456
Finland	Helsinki				4550
Gabon	Kinshasa				50
Georgia	Yerevan	200	2000	1753	3890
Ghana	Accra				10000

1	2	3	4	5	6
Greece	Athens				12000
Grenada	Port of Spain				100
Guatemala	Mexico				70
Guinea	Abidjan				550
Guyana	Georgetown				200
Honduras	Panama				100
Indonesia	Jakarta				10616
Iran	Tehran				4000
Iraq	Baghdad				15000
Israel	Tel Aviv				6000
Ivory Coast	Abidjan				300
Kazakhstan	Astana				2000
Kenya	Nairobi				20000
Kuwait	Kuwait	588930	601163	745125	641062
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek				1200
Lao, PDR	Vientiane	184	189	197	
Lesotho	Pretoria				2750
Liberia	Abidjan				2650
Libya	Tripoli				18000
Lithuania	Warsaw				100
Republic of Macedonia	Sofia				10
Madagascar	Antananarivo				2500
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur				110000
Mali	Bamako				230
Malta	Tripoli				300
Mauritius	Port Louis	10832	22000	13773	10757
Mexico	Mexico City				2000
Moldova	Bucharest				90
Montserrat	Port of Spain				10
Nepal	Kathmandu	192	661	426	272
Netherlands	The Hague				20000

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nicaragua	Panama				100
Niger	Accra	50	65	70	
Nigeria	Abuja				35000
Norway	Oslo				10096
Oman	Muscat	55000	600000	650000	718000
Palestine (State of)	Ramallah				35
Panama	Panama city				15000
Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby				2500
Paraguay	Buenos Aires				400
Peru	Lima				400
Poland	Warsaw				2200
Romania	Bucharest				1000
Russian Federation	Moscow				14500
Rwanda	Kampala				1300
Italy	Rome	95443	121322	147241	145164
Sierra Leone	Ivory Coast				700
Slovak Republic	Bratislava				200
South Africa	Pretoria				175000
Spain	Madrid	31000	34000	34000	
St. Kitts and Nevis	Georgetown				40
St. Lucia	Paramaribo				250
St. Vincent & Grenadines	Paramaribo				50
Sudan	Khartoum				450
Suriname	Paramaribo				300
Syria	Damascus	1000	1000	500	300
Tajikistan	Dushanbe				500
Tanzania	Dares Salaam				60000
Thailand	Bangkok				200000
Togo	Accra				500
Tonga	Suva	7	7	7	7
Trinidad & Tobago	Port of Spain				1500



1	2	3	4	5	6
Tunisia	Tunis				150
Turkey	Ankara				278
Turkmenistan	Ashgabat				2100
Uganda	Kampala				17000
Ukraine	Kyiv				4500
UAE	Abu Dhabi				1750000
Uruguay	Buenos Aires				90
Uzbekistan	Tashkent				200
Vanuatu	Port Moresby				100
Venezuela	Caracas				100
Zambia	Lusaka				13500
Zimbabwe	Harare				10500

**Statement II**

*Country-wise details of assistance given during the period mentioned in part (a)*

Country	Amount of Financial Assistance (in Rupees)
1	2
Armenia	162451
Australia	200197
Azerbaijan	4970
Bhutan	486000
Canada	480000
Ecuador	100000
Germany	117589
Indonesia	270592
Israel	168000
Kyrgyzstan	20488
Libya	1222655

1	2
Malaysia	22292385
Nepal	2000
Netherlands	103606
New Zealand	1031821
Italy	1663119
Saudi Arabia	860777
South Africa	34158
Spain	382301
Tanzania	1429578
Thailand	1174320
Trinidad & Tobago	118526
Turkey	2800
UAE	122147277
UK	3331617
USA	733432
Zambia	9221

**Irregularities under NRHM**

1352. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:  
SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:  
SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:  
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the funds allocated/utilised/released and unutilised under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has increased the Central share of funds for States under NRHM;

(c) if so, the details thereof in each State including State/UT-wise;

(d) whether a few cases of irregularities and misappropriation of funds allocated under the NRHM have been reported from various States;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the present status of enquiries made by the Government in this regard State/UT-wise including Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand; and

(f) the corrective measures taken by the Government for proper utilisation of funds under NRHM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) A statement showing the Allocation, Release and Utilization for the Financial Years 2009-10 to 2011-12 and for the current year is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) The Central share of funds under NRHM during the last three years has remained the same. However, from the Financial Year 2012-13, the ratio of Central Share and States Share has been revised to 75:25 except for 11 states including 7 North East States and 4 Special Category States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Utrakhhand and Sikkim where the ratio between the Central and State share is 90:10.

(d) and (e) Yes. The complaints regarding irregularities in the implementation of the NRHM have come to the knowledge of this Ministry from the States of Assam,

Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The complaints received are sent to State Governments for inquiry and necessary action.

The major findings of the Central team which reviewed the fund management under the Mission in Uttar Pradesh during May, 2011 are outlined below:

- (i) Irregularity in award of contract for procurement of Emergency Medical Transport Services and Mobile Medical Units, Management of Hospital cleaning and gardening services, procurement of safe drinking water and R.O. systems etc.
- (ii) Supply of poor quality of IEC/BCC material and poor quality of drugs and consumables etc.
- (iii) In respect of civil construction works, there was mere transfer of funds to various State Government agencies without any formal agreement and without any system.
- (iv) Poor monitoring of progress of the civil construction as well as quality of construction, and no action on the defects in constructions pointed out by JEs/CMOs.
- (v) Non operationalization of emergency transport services even after procurement of 779 ambulances.

Further as per the information made available by CBI, it has registered five Preliminary Enquiries (PEs) in UP pursuant to the orders of Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad, Lucknow Bench dated 15.11.2011 "to enquire into irregularities committed in the implementation of NRHM and utilisation of funds at various levels in the entire state of UP from 2005 onwards till date and to register regular cases (RCs) in respect of persons against whom prima facie cognizable offences is made out". During the course of enquiry into the aforesaid 5 PEs, 13 RCs have been registered by CBI so far and out of the same charge sheets have been filed in 3 cases.

In addition, earlier CBI had also re-registered two RCs which were transferred from the State Government, pursuant to the orders of the High Court dated 27.7.2011.

(f) The following mechanisms have been put in place for adherence to financial procedures:

- (i) Submission of quarterly Financial Monitoring Reports by the States;
- (ii) Annual Statutory Audits;

- (iii) Concurrent Audits; and
- (iv) Visits by the teams of the Financial Management Group of the Ministry to States for periodical reviews.

In order to build financial management capacities in States, the following initiatives have been taken by the Ministry:-

- (i) Model Accounting Handbooks for sub-district level finance/accounts personnel for Community Health Centres/Primary Health Centres, Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs), Sub Centres, Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) and Block Accountants have been prepared and circulated;
- (ii) Detailed operational guidelines on Financial Management have been prepared for adoption and implementation at State, district, block and village levels under the NRHM;

- (iii) E-training modules on finance and accounts to help train finance personnel in all States have been disseminated;
- (iv) E-transfers are being effected for fund releases to all States and Districts countrywide. An E-banking web enabled MIS to generate information on funds available and expenditure there against is under implementation;
- (v) Guidelines and advisories on non-diversion of funds, State share contribution and utilization of funds (RKS and VHSNC) have been sent to the States; and

The implementation of NRHM in States is reviewed through Joint Review Missions (JRM)s, Common Review Missions (CRM)s and periodical reviews by the Ministry.

Deficiencies/shortcomings noticed during the reviews are immediately brought to the notice of the States for remedial action.

### **Statement**

#### *State-wise Allocation, Release & Utilization under NRHM for F.Ys. 2009-10 to 2012-13*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Allocation <sup>1</sup>	Release <sup>2</sup>	Utilization <sup>3</sup>	Allocation <sup>1</sup>	Release <sup>2</sup>	Utilization <sup>3</sup>	Allocation <sup>1</sup>	Release <sup>2</sup>	Utilization <sup>3</sup>	Allocation <sup>1</sup>	Release <sup>2</sup>	Utilization <sup>3</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.82	8.23	20.11	20.28	15.84	17.66	22.64	8.85	37.31	22.60	5.54	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	717.30	708.32	764.91	816.11	810.23	693.92	931.80	934.11	692.37	1088.44	173.76	89.22
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	51.14	57.32	66.16	66.67	73.76	78.64	56.02	75.82	89.14	74.01	26.08	0.00
4.	Assam	906.72	813.93	763.71	894.01	736.45	1093.37	851.35	877.39	1035.14	1054.14	267.53	81.71
5.	Bihar	860.29	649.71	826.20	977.40	1035.18	1454.98	1122.10	787.28	1140.51	1421.32	295.81	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	9.86	7.59	8.25	11.20	6.91	9.25	11.72	8.69	10.75	14.59	1.32	1.29
7.	Chhattisgarh	292.01	261.65	240.41	345.76	327.24	308.60	392.54	421.53	482.58	473.71	86.27	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.27	3.27	4.62	4.77	6.30	5.76	5.92	4.81	6.07	7.54	1.90	0.70
9.	Daman and Diu	3.51	2.33	3.46	3.92	3.06	3.96	4.98	2.57	5.10	5.97	0.90	0.00
10.	Delhi	121.25	83.03	75.89	136.74	108.48	90.13	145.27	102.36	90.41	169.95	8.30	9.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Goa	12.90	12.43	18.59	16.68	17.21	18.37	20.47	19.88	26.63	23.96	8.48	1.95
12.	Gujarat	464.90	500.55	634.27	528.69	556.79	722.26	600.61	620.98	766.41	715.69	229.59	51.59
13.	Haryana	179.72	206.17	336.78	203.94	219.69	287.78	233.52	297.34	285.08	289.15	70.82	26.69
14.	Himachal Pradesh	97.07	115.41	167.81	110.68	113.22	164.74	123.89	197.20	149.28	141.97	35.98	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	134.94	130.34	155.59	153.87	173.80	210.76	175.54	252.48	249.39	209.75	43.83	8.90
16.	Jharkhand	349.39	179.34	195.45	398.78	356.90	381.09	458.88	467.46	419.41	555.83	68.77	42.43
17.	Karnataka	505.17	436.86	680.64	551.80	586.38	700.62	612.69	672.66	754.42	721.48	240.54	0.00
18.	Kerala	284.34	237.62	385.19	308.59	253.41	385.95	345.37	582.51	423.64	379.23	73.65	37.73
19.	Lakshadweep	2.09	1.09	2.86	2.28	2.54	3.44	3.99	1.62	4.10	3.52	0.40	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	705.88	604.79	741.28	766.66	784.40	996.80	870.83	959.47	950.62	1032.41	217.24	0.00
21.	Maharashtra	860.39	959.72	1044.71	981.28	903.36	1271.63	1078.51	1309.24	1462.69	1270.27	334.70	63.10
22.	Manipur	90.09	81.45	64.11	98.67	67.98	68.21	88.49	61.29	65.88	114.66	8.22	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	85.75	79.78	75.13	88.95	52.50	91.99	94.25	62.31	107.72	125.45	1.06	27.82
24.	Mizoram	50.72	49.87	58.66	62.15	70.49	77.33	63.46	67.13	71.89	75.84	24.36	0.00
25.	Nagaland	78.30	73.87	64.26	82.47	66.40	81.84	83.31	88.00	111.81	95.78	23.55	0.00
26.	Odisha	457.57	470.18	646.74	494.09	549.44	664.37	568.53	693.89	721.03	653.52	231.36	52.65
27.	Puducherry	11.32	12.04	13.34	13.94	16.32	17.36	15.17	15.83	19.43	15.89	6.04	2.75
28.	Punjab	209.58	359.53	241.41	246.77	252.81	339.34	276.56	336.45	382.71	318.91	84.93	30.67
29.	Rajasthan	633.19	748.96	1001.74	743.41	863.97	1172.06	824.17	1045.55	1040.35	980.98	396.95	95.28
30.	Sikkim	26.73	25.80	35.73	35.54	32.94	33.45	34.01	27.07	31.95	54.12	12.47	2.12
31.	Tamil Nadu	568.68	639.10	691.93	659.92	702.09	825.22	765.42	774.89	917.15	867.98	108.37	66.85
32.	Tripura	125.20	111.98	81.10	116.91	85.47	105.43	117.46	68.39	107.77	133.44	5.70	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1867.65	1965.82	2230.74	2079.73	2191.36	2693.30	2224.00	1863.69	1999.49	2685.50	159.34	72.86
34.	Uttarakhand	117.75	130.85	144.00	129.18	147.39	206.31	169.95	208.45	212.90	206.67	70.82	0.00
35.	West Bengal	678.81	741.25	730.24	771.41	680.79	836.69	870.31	931.34	901.71	1026.41	76.45	111.17
Grand Total		11581.30	11470.18	13216.05	12923.25	12871.11	16112.63	14263.72	14848.55	15772.86	17030.69	3401.02	876.77

**Note:**

1. Figures on Allocation are given for B.E stage.
2. Figures on Release pertains to Funds Release by Central Government only.
3. Utilization of Funds against both the Central & State releases.

**Illegal Mining**

1353. SHRI RATAN SINGH:  
 SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
 SHRI P.L. PUNIA:  
 SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA:  
 DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
 SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:  
 RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
 SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:  
 SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:  
 Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:  
 SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of illegal mining including of iron-ore and sand are increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the details of such cases detected/reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year and the action taken by the Government against the companies and officials found involved therein, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether an assessment has been made regarding loss of revenue to the Union and State Governments thereby;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the mechanism evolved by the Government to recover the losses;

(e) whether the Supreme Court has issued any directions to curb illegal mining in the country; and

(f) if so, the compliance status of such directions by the States/UTs along with the other corrective measures taken by the Union Government in cooperation with State Governments to curb illegal mining in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (d) Some instances of illegal mining of iron ore and sand have been reported in the country. Since State Governments have been empowered to deal with cases of illegal mining, specific details are not centrally maintained in the Ministry. In cases of illegal mining, where there is a loss of revenue to the State Government from royalty, rents or taxes and the actual loss of mineral, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, provides a penalty of imprisonment for a term upto two years or a fine extending to Rs. 25000 or with both. The said Act also provides that the State Governments may recover not only the price of mined out mineral, in case the mineral is disposed off, but also the royalty and rent or taxes, as may be payable for the mineral mined illegally from an area. The year-wise details of cases of illegal mining detected and action taken by State Governments, till September 2011, as reported by the State Governments, are as follows:

Details of State-wise Illegal Mining cases		No. of cases detected						Action Taken			
Sl.No.	State	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 upto Quarter ended September	Vehicle Seized	FIR Lodged	Court Cases filed	Fine realized (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5385	9216	13478	11591	17882	9536	844	18	0	10767.58
2.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	2259	2352	1713	1078	2017	1133	3363	0	6689	1162.029
4.	Goa	313	13	159	9	13	0	459	0	0	18.628
5.	Gujarat	7435	6593	5492	5416	2184	2022	1282	226	20	10424.976
6.	Haryana	504	812	1209	1372	3446	1501	103	467	21	907.767
7.	Himachal Pradesh	478	0	503	1114	1213	1289	0	700	1306	1684.55
8.	Jharkhand	631	82	225	15	411	594	90	225	30	39.763

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Karnataka	3027	5180	2997	1687	4949	3293	74782	874	600	7791.927
10.	Kerala	1595	2593	2695	1321	2028	676	0	0	0	884.461
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5050	4581	3895	3868	4245	2538	0	28	21247	2856.057
12.	Maharashtra	4919	3868	5828	8270	26563	20928	70101	13	1	7828.01
13.	Odisha	284	655	1059	758	420	150	1812	35	35	5643.31
14.	Punjab	218	26	50	73	754	126	0	30	0	340.746
15.	Rajasthan	2359	2265	2178	4711	1833	508	145	1133	37	1091.456
16.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	2140	1263	1573	215	277	78	32849	1315	617	10496.812
18.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0	191	0	0	0	683	0	0	38.5
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	4641	2773	0	0	0	1230.68
21.	West Bengal	80	426	315	80	239	109	3829	1319	430	0
Total		36677	39925	43560	41578	73115	47254	190342	6383	31033	63207.252

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India.

(e) and (f) As per available information, in W.P. no. 562 of 2009, Hon'ble Supreme Court has ordered CBI inquiry into cases of illegal mining in State of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have referred the cases to CBI. Also, the Central Government has taken the following steps to curb and check illegal mining in the country:

- (i) State Governments were asked to frame rules to control illegal mining as per Section 23 C of MMDR Act (so far 18 States have framed Rules).
- (ii) State Governments were requested to set up Task Forces at State and District level to control illegal mining since the year 2005 (so far 21 States have reported to have set up Task Forces).
- (iii) State Governments were advised to set up State Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee (SCEC) to coordinate efforts to control illegal mining by including representatives of Railways, Customs and Port authorities (13 State Governments have set up such Committees).

- (iv) All State Governments advised to adopt an Action Plan with specific measures to detect and control illegal mining including, use of remote sensing, control on traffic, gather market intelligence, registration of end-users and setting up of special cells etc.
- (v) Ministry of Mines has so far held five meetings with the State Governments to specifically review the action taken by the State Governments on illegal mining on 3.8.2009, 27.11.2009, 22.2.2010, 16.4.2010 and 21.9.2010. This periodical review has been dovetailed in the meeting of Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee meetings.
- (vi) A Central Coordination-cum-Empowered Committee set up under Secretary (Mines) on 4.3.2009 has held nine meetings on 24.7.2009, 22.12.2009, 18.6.2010, 22.12.2010, 3.5.2011, 20.9.2011, 16.1.2012, 27.3.2012 and 28.6.2012 to consider all mining related issues, including matters relating to coordination of activities to combat illegal mining.
- (vii) Railways have instituted a mechanism to allow transportation of iron ore only against permits

issued rake-wise and verified by State Government, apart from taking measures to fence and set up check post at the railway sidings.

- (viii) Customs Department has issued instructions to all its field units to share information on ore export with State Governments.
- (ix) Ministry of Shipping has issued a direction to all major Ports to streamline the verification procedures for movement of consignment by road and rail to Ports for exports.
- (x) Government has notified amendment in Rule 45 of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, on 9.2.2011 making it mandatory for all miners, traders, stockist, exporters and end-users to register with IBM and report their transaction in minerals on monthly basis for a proper end-to-end accounting of minerals. As on 11.6.2012, out of 9409 mining leases in the country, 8027 mining leases have registered online with the IBM. The IBM has suspended 1587 mines for non-compliance and initiated prosecution in 4 cases and recommended 21 cases to State Governments for termination. IBM has also requested the State Governments not to issue transit passes for movement of minerals to unregistered operators.
- (xi) Indian Bureau of Mines had constituted Special Task Forces for inspection of mines in endemic areas by taking the help of Satellite imageries. Special Task Force conducted inspections in a total of 454 mines in the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand and Gujarat and suspended 155 mines under rule 13(2) of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 due to serious violations. Further, the Indian Bureau of Mines have recommended for termination of eight leases.
- (xii) In so far as the online approval of mining plans and display of approved mining plans in the public domain is concerned, it is submitted that the Ministry is developing 'Mining Tenement System (MTS)' to automate the various processes associated with the mineral concession regime with features also to reflect the information as desired above.
- (xiii) The Central Government has also set up Shri Justice M.B. Shah Commission of Inquiry (COI)

for illegal mining of iron ore and manganese vide gazette notification dated 22.11.2010. The COI submitted its First Interim Report on 14.7.2011, which has been tabled in the Parliament alongwith the Memorandum of Action Taken. The tenure of the COI has been extended till 16th July, 2013 by the Government. COI has so far visited Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Odisha.

*[English]*

### **New Civil Aviation Act**

1354. SHRI A. SAI PRATAP:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHANTGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring in new Civil Aviation Act, 2012/Civil Aviation Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the purpose behind such move;

(c) whether the new Civil Aviation Act is likely to ease FDI in aviation sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether International Airlines are not enthusiastic about the proposed Government move;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to boost the ailing aviation sector and attract investors to Indian market and for establishment and renovation of airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) To have a sustainable orderly growth of the aviation sector, the Ministry has felt the need to spell out a long term Civil Aviation Policy addressing various issues related to the sector. Accordingly on 22.12.2011, a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation to formulate a Civil Aviation Policy to address the long term issues of

the sector and provide a road map for development. Government has identified focus areas and a consultation paper has been placed on the website of the Ministry ([www.civilaviation.nic.in](http://www.civilaviation.nic.in)) inviting comments from all stakeholders. Comments received from various organizations are under examination.

(c) to (f) The issue of allowing FDI by foreign airlines in domestic carriers is under consideration of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP).

(g) The Government has taken several measures to revive the aviation industry and ensure long term viability of the sector.

(1) A Working Group was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation with Finance Secretary; Secretary, Financial Services; Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas; DGFT and Joint Secretary, Civil Aviation to discuss the factors causing stress in civil aviation and to suggest solutions to the same. Based on its recommendations following step have been taken by government:

- (i) The issue of rationalization of VAT on ATF, has been taken up with the State Governments.
- (ii) Director General of Foreign Trade has allowed direct import of ATF by airlines on actual user basis.
- (iii) The Ministry has undertaken a study of ATF pricing and fiscal structure through experts. The report has been submitted to Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(2) ECB upto \$ USD 1 billion has been permitted for the airlines to meet their working capital requirement.

For establishment and renovation of airports in the country, the following Sector specific measures have been taken by the Government:

- (i) Easier FDI Policy for airports has been put in place vide which 100% FDI, through automatic route, has been permitted in Greenfield airports
- (ii) A new policy for greenfield airports has been envisaged.
- (iii) To create world class airport infrastructure, upgradation/modernization of a number of metro

and non-metro airports have been undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) as well as through Joint Venture Companies.

- (iv) The infrastructure at the airports, Air Traffic Control and Navigation is constantly upgraded to meet the future demand of the airlines.

### **Counterfeit Drugs**

1355. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:  
DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the recent warning issued by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the United States of America (USA) on circulation of certain spurious and counterfeit drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the preventive measures taken/proposed by the Government to stop entry and use of such counterfeit version of drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) had issued alert on its website about availability of counterfeit version of Avastin an Anticancer drug, in that country.

(c) The import of the drugs in the country is regulated through the system of registration of the foreign manufacturer and import licenses granted for the purpose. The consignments of imported drugs are further checked at the time of import by the Port Officers to ensure that such counterfeit drugs are not imported into the country.

### **BOT Model in Power Sector**

1356. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of private project developers in the power generation sector have threatened to go back on the tariffs they quoted during the competitive bidding stage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;



(c) the details of the key changes proposed in the current set of standard bidding documents;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to switch to a Build-Operate Transfer (BOT) model to offer future largesize power generation projects;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the BOT system is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) M/s Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd. (CGPL), a Tata Power Company and the developer of Mundra Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) in Gujarat and M/s Coastal Andhra Power Ltd. (CAPL) for Krishnapattnam UMPP in Andhra Pradesh have approached this Ministry for revision of tariff citing a new regulation of Indonesia of September 2010 which prohibits sale of coal, including sale of affiliate companies, below Reference Price which is linked to international coal prices and requires adjustment of sale price every 12 months.

As the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) is a legally binding document exclusively between the procurer and the developer, the Ministry advised the lead procurers *i.e.* Government of Andhra Pradesh for Krishnapatnam UMPP and Govt. of Gujarat for Mundra UMPP that any issue arising therein is to be settled within the provisions of PPA by the contracting parties for which the lead procurer may take necessary action.

(c) to (f) A committee has been set up in the Ministry of Power in response to the references received from various stakeholders regarding fuel availability risk of domestic coal, price risk due to change in prices of fuel in coal exporting countries, delay/denial in environment & forest clearance pertaining to coal blocks and different options for termination of projects etc. The revision in the Guidelines and Standard Biding Documents are under process and is expected to be finalized shortly.

#### **US Visa Fee**

1357. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether US had raised visa fee in the year 2010 to fund its enhanced costs on securing border with Mexico under the Border Security Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with likely input of hike on India;

(c) whether the said increase in visa fee directly reflects discrimination against the Indian companies;

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

(e) whether representations from Indian companies, students and various organizations have been received by the Government in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(g) whether the Government of India has lodged a complaint of the WTO in this regard; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) The United States enacted Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act in August 2010 to raise \$ 600 million for augmenting US Border Security by, *inter alia*, hiking the fee applicable to H1B and L category visas until 2014. In a legislation enacted in December 2010 termed 9/11 Health and Compensation Act, the period of enhanced fee on H1B and L visa categories was further extended by a year to 2015. The increase in visa fees applies to all foreign companies, which have more than 50 employees and 50% of these are on H1B/L visas.

(e) and (f) Indian IT companies and industry associations like NASSCOM have drawn government's attention to the possible adverse impact of increase in fees for H1B and L category visas on the Indian IT companies. The Government has repeatedly conveyed to the United States Government its concerns over the increase in visa fees and other difficulties faced by Indian IT companies in obtaining US visa for their professionals.

(g) and (h) India has raised this issue with the US on the sidelines of the WTO. India has also raised the issue with US at various trade related forums including at the level of Commerce Secretary in Commercial Dialogue as well as at Ministerial level interaction. The External Affairs Minister raised the issue again with the US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton during the third Strategic Dialogue held in Washington DC on 13 June 2012.

[*Translation*]

**Taxes on Iron Ore**

1358. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:  
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of taxes and cess such as royalty, railway freight, port charges etc. are levied on iron-ore in the country;

(b) if so, the maximum and minimum amount collected under various heads including above mentioned taxes and cesses on iron-ore in the country during 2011-12;

(c) whether the amount collected as taxes on the iron-ore exceeds the actual cost of production; and

(d) if so, the facts in this regard along with the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) Important levies and charges on iron ore in the country, inter-alia, include royalty, cess, railway freight, port charges and export duty. Royalty and local State Government cess are collected by the State Government as the owners of the minerals and the details are not maintained centrally. As per available information, Export duty, Railway freight, and Labour Welfare Cess collected in the year 2011-12 on iron ore is given below:

Levies and Charges	Amount collected
Export Duty	Rs. 6261.06 crore
Railway Freight	Rs. 7284.80 crore
Labour Welfare Cess (for iron ore, manganese ore and chrome ore)	Rs. 200 crore (P) (till Sept. 2011)

(P) - Provisional

Port charges vary between Rs. 90 per tonne to Rs. 365 per tonne.

(c) and (d) Cost of production varies from mine to mine and depends on various factors like nature of ore,

topography, mining methods, and includes cost on development, drilling and blasting, raising, transportation or ore. All the levies and charges are part of the cost of ore which also includes the cost of production of ore.

[*English*]

**Setting up of Medical Colleges**

1359. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) the number of Government and private medical colleges recognised by the Medical Council of India (MCI) in the country indicating the number of MBBS and PG seats therein, State/UT-wise;

(b) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to set up new medical colleges, particularly in the uncovered areas to remove the disparity in availability of medical colleges across the country, location-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of proposals received for the setting up of medical colleges in various parts of the country during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of proposals received, approved, rejected and pending for approval indicating the reasons for pendency during the said period, proposal wise and State/UT-wise;

(e) whether MCI has reduced the number of medical seats in a few medical colleges; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) At present, there are 355 medical colleges in the country, out of which 161 are in Government sector and 194 in private sector. The state-wise details of MBBS seats and Post Graduate seats is at Statement-I. Further, out of 355 medical colleges, 264 are recognized by Central Government. The State/UT-wise details at Statement-II.

(b) In order to facilitate setting up of new medical college in the country including underserved areas, the Central Government has rationalized the Medical Council of India Regulations in terms of land requirement, bed strength, bed occupancy, maximum admission capacity and increase in age of teaching faculty etc. The Working Groups constituted by the Planning Commission has recommended to open new medical colleges in government sector during the 12th Plan Period. Opening of new medical colleges will depend *inter alia* on the plan allocation and priorities finalized.

(c) and (d) Out of 200 proposals received during the last three years, 55 have been permitted to establish new medical colleges and the remaining proposals have been disapproved for want of required facilities/incomplete information. For the current academic year 2013-14, the last date for receiving the proposals is 30.9.2012. The State/UT-wise details of proposals are at Statement-III.

(e) and (f) No. However, 9 medical colleges have not been granted renewal of permission for the academic year 2012-13 in view of the certain deficiencies in terms of teaching faculty and clinical material etc. The State/UT-wise details is as under:

Sl.No.	State	No. of Medical college
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Punjab	1
3.	Tamil Nadu	3
4.	Maharashtra	2
5.	Rajasthan	1
6.	Odisha	1

### **Statement I**

#### *Status of Intake Capacity of MBBS & PG Seats*

Sl.No.	State	Government		Private		Total		PG Seats
		No. of College	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats	No. of Colleges	Seats	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	2050	26	3550	40	5600	2606
2.	Assam	5	626	0	0	5	626	395
3.	Bihar	7	540	4	360	11	900	432
4.	Chandigarh	1	50	0	0	1	50	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	300	0	0	3	300	79
6.	Delhi	5	800	2	200	6	1000	938
7.	Goa	1	150	0	0	1	150	71
8.	Gujarat	9	1530	13	1700	22	3230	1590
9.	Haryana	2	300	4	400	6	700	273
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2	200	0	0	2	200	150
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	250	1	100	4	350	335
12.	Jharkhand	3	250	0	0	3	250	179
13.	Karnataka	11	1350	32	4655	43	6005	3090
14.	Kerala	6	1000	17	1850	23	2850	1124

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	6	720	6	900	12	1620	592
16.	Maharashtra	19	2200	24	2995	43	5195	2921
17.	Manipur	2	200	0	0	2	200	72
18.	Odisha	3	450	4	400	7	850	430
19.	Puducherry	2	277	7	900	8	1177	364
20.	Punjab	3	350	7	795	10	1145	993
21.	Rajasthan	6	800	4	550	10	1350	866
22.	Sikkim	0	0	1	100	1	100	22
23.	Tamil Nadu	19	2205	23	3350	42	5555	2169
24.	Tripura	2	200	0	0	2	200	25
25.	Uttar Pradesh	12	1449	15	1800	25	3249	1222
26.	Uttarakhand	2	200	2	200	4	400	122
27.	West Bengal	13	1750	2	250	15	2000	1096
Total		161	20197	194	25055	355	45252	22194

**Statement II***List of approved/permited medical colleges State/UT-wise*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Permitted			Recognized		
		Govt.	Pvt.	Total	Govt.	Pvt.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	6	9	11	20	31
2.	Assam	2	0	2	3	0	3
3.	Bihar	1	2	3	6	2	8
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	1	0	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	3	0	3
6.	Delhi	0	2	2	5	0	5
7.	Goa	0	0	0	1	0	1
8.	Gujarat	1	10	11	8	3	11
9.	Haryana	1	2	3	1	2	3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	2	0	2
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	3	1	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	3	0	3
13.	Karnataka	4	3	7	7	29	36
14.	Kerala	0	5	5	6	12	18
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	3	5	4	9
16.	Maharashtra	0	3	3	19	21	40
17.	Manipur	1	0	1	1	0	1
18.	Odisha	0	3	3	3	1	4
19.	Puducherry	1	0	1	1	7	8
20.	Punjab	0	2	2	3	5	8
21.	Rajasthan	0	2	2	6	2	8
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	1
23.	Tamil Nadu	4	12	16	15	11	26
24.	Tripura	0	0	0	2	0	2
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2	9	11	10	6	16
26.	Uttarakhand	1	0	1	1	2	3
27.	West Bengal	4	2	6	9	0	9
Total		26	65	91	135	129	264

**Statement III**

*Number of proposals received from Government & Non-Government Sectors for establishing medical college during last three years*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of proposals received					
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Received	Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	3	10	1	16	3
2.	Assam	0	1	1	-	1	1
3.	Bihar	2	-	3	1	6	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	-	2	-	3	-
5.	Delhi	1	-	3	-	2	1
6.	Gujarat	5	-	6	3	3	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Haryana	1	1	4	1	2	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	-	1	-	1	-
10.	Jharkhand	0	-	2	-	1	-
11.	Karnataka	0	1	6	2	7	2
12.	Kerala	2	-	5	-	2	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	-	2	1	-	-
14.	Maharashtra	1	-	7	-	10	2
15.	Manipur	0	1	-	-	-	-
16.	Odisha	0	-	4	-	4	1
17.	Puducherry	0	1	-	-	-	-
18.	Punjab	1	-	2	2	-	-
19.	Rajasthan	0	-	2	-	1	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	11	5	13	3	6	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1	-	8	4	8	2
22.	Uttarakhand	1	-	-	-	1	-
23.	West Bengal	2	1	5	3	3	1
Total		37	14	86	21	77	20

Total Proposals received : 37+86+77=200  
 Proposal approved during the last three years : 14+21+20+=55

[*Translation*]

#### **Air Crashes/Accidents**

1360. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
 SHRI VARUN GANDHI:  
 SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:  
 SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
 SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the assessment of number of helicopter/plane crashes in the country alongwith the loss of life and property reported during each of the last three years and the current year, incident-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry to find out the causes of such crashes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor, incident-wise;

(d) whether the Government/Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) proposes to introduce a guideline for helicopter operations in the country/mapping of air routes for helicopters to prevent air crashes/accidents; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) A total number of 21 aircraft accidents have taken place in the country during 2009-2011 and 5 aircraft accidents have taken place till date 2012. The Government has conducted enquiries to find out the causes of such crashes. The details regarding loss of life and property and the findings of such enquiries are enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) DGCA guidelines in terms of Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) and circular already exist which are also revised from time to time. The operators also draw standard operating procedures for particular operations which are scrutinized and approved by DGCA.

Mapping of complete course for helicopters is not feasible. Also, DGCA Rules are in conformity with ICAO

rules which do not mandate mapping of the country for helicopter routes. However, whenever a space management, terrain, geography and international borders warrant, helicopters routes are designated and adhered to. Helicopter routes are published in AIP (Aeronautical Information Publication) for entry and exit of helicopter at Delhi and Mumbai airports.

### **Statement**

#### *Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Aircrafts & Helicopters in 2009*

Sl. No.	Date/ Place	A/c Type/ Regn.	Operator/ Category	Fatalities	Damage Details	Details of Accident/Probable Cause.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	06.03.2009 Bidithi, Bangalore	Saras Aircraft VT-XRM Bangalore Experimental	National Aerospace laboratories	03	Destroyed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DGCA appointed Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>• Investigation is completed.</li> <li>• During the test flight, the aircraft crashed and the probable cause concluded was: Incorrect relight procedure devised by the designer and adopted by the crew at insufficient height leading to rapid loss of altitude and abnormal behavior of aircraft resulted into accident. Contributory factors: (a) Lack of crew coordination and cockpit procedures (b) Handling of the controls (c) Non-aborting of flight by the crew in coordination with the flight test (d) Director after failure of first relight attempt. (e) Devising engine relight procedures by NAL without consulting the propeller manufacturer</li> </ul>
2.	06.04.2009 Bargi Dam, Jabalpur, M.P.	Cessna 172-R VT-CAI	Chimes Aviation Pvt. Ltd. Sagar, M.P.	01	Destroyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DGCA appointed Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>• Investigation is completed.</li> <li>• During the training flight on the sector Dhana-Umeria-Baihar-Dhana, aircraft crashed into Bargi Dam. The probable cause of the accident is carrying out very low flying over water in cruise configuration at high speed &amp; touching the water causing the aircraft to crash into the dam.</li> </ul>
3.	09.07.2009 Near Amarnath Cave, J & K	Helicopter Lama 315 B VT-WEX	M/s Himalayan Heli Services Pvt. Ltd,	01	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DGCA appointed Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>• Investigation is completed.</li> <li>• Accident occurred due to the sudden sink experienced by the pilot during landing at Sh. Amarnathji helipad and his inability to recover from it. Contributory Factors are: (1) Improper technique used for the steep approach. (2) Approaching the landing site at an angle from the left and making steep bank during the recovery process</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	02.09.2009 Rudrakodru Hills, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	Helicopter Bell 430 VT-APG	M/s Andhra Pradesh Government	05	Destroyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government of India, MoCA, appointed Committee of Inquiry under Rule 74 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Investigation is completed.</li> <li>While operating flight from Begumpet Hyderabad to Chittoor, the helicopter crashed in Rudrakodu hills of Nallamalla forest range. Accident occurred due to loss of control resulting in uncontrolled descent in the terrain at a very high rate of descent due to entry into severe downdraught</li> </ul> <p>Contributory Factors:</p> <p>(1) Crew noticed a snag and was engrossed for more than vital six minutes before the impact in searching for relevant information in the emergency checklist and the Flight Manual. This distracted their attention from the prevailing weather conditions which led to loss of situational awareness.</p> <p>(2) The Crew was flying in Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IMC) whereas the flight plan was cleared for VFR flying.</p> <p>(3) They had no intention either to divert or return back to base.</p>
5.	19.11.2009 Mumbai Airport	ATR 72-212 Aircraft VT-KAC	Kingfisher Airlines	Nil	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DGCA appointed Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Investigation is completed.</li> <li>While operating flight IT-4124 (Bhavnagar -Mumbai) was involved in an accident as it skidded off the runway 27A during landing at Mumbai Airport. The accident occurred due to unstabilized approach and decision of crew not to carry out a 'Go-around'.</li> </ul> <p>Contributory Factors:</p> <p>(ii) Water patches on the R/w 27A Inability of the ATCO to communicate the aircraft about aquaplaning of the previous aircraft</p> <p>(iii) Lack of input from the co-pilot.</p>

*Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Aircrafts & Helicopters in 2010*

Sl. No.	Date/ Place	A/c Type/ Regn.	Operator/ Category	Fatalities	Damage Details	Details of Accident/Probable Cause.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	19.05.2010 Kalayanpura village, Ujjain	Cessna 152 Aircraft VT-MMM	Yash Air	02	Destroyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DGCA appointed Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Investigation is completed.</li> <li>During the local flying, Cessna-152 aircraft caught fire after hitting the telephone wire &amp; crashed into the dry-bedded Shipra River at Kalayanpura village, Near Ujjain killing the PIC and trainee pilot.</li> </ul> <p>Probable Cause: the cause of the accident was low flying and the contributory factors were no monitoring of flying activity and ineffective supervision.</p>



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	22.05.2010 Mangalore, Airport	Boeing 737-800 VT-AXV	Air India Express	158	Destroyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government of India, MoCA, appointed Court of Inquiry under Rule 75 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Investigation is completed.</li> <li>During landing at the Mangalore Airport, Captain's failure to discontinue the 'unstabilsed approach' and his persistence in continuing with the landing, despite three calls from the First Officer to 'go around' and number of warnings from EGPWS caused the accident.</li> </ul>
3.	06.08.2010 Chukham, Itanagar, Arunanchal Pradesh	MI-172 Helicopter VT-PHF	Pawan Hans Helicopter Limited's	1	NIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DGCA appointed Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Investigation is completed.</li> <li>During flight from Namsai to Tezu, the accident occurred. The probable cause of the accident was due to falling of the cabin crew from the helicopter while he was attempting to close the forward left hand passenger door in flight.</li> </ul>
4.	27.08.2010 HAL Bangalore Airport, Bangalore	Chetak Helicopter VT-EIV	M/s Rotary Wing Society Bangalore	NIL	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DGCA appointed Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Investigation is completed.</li> <li>During the local flying training flight, the helicopter collapsed on main taxiway opposite Runway 27 at 0323 UTC and got substantially damaged. The sudden pitch up during hover, due to not proper handling of the controls by the instructor which resulted in tail rotor hitting the ground and damage to the helicopter.</li> </ul>
5.	16.12.2010 Chandigarh	Dauphin AS 365 N3 helicopter VT-SOK	M/s Pawan Hans Helicopter Limited	NIL	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DGCA appointed Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Investigation is completed.</li> <li>Accident occurred while the taxiing of the aircraft. Mishandling of controls on the slope area during taxing resulted into the Helicopter entering into a dynamic roll thereby impacting heavily with ground causing substantial damage to Helicopter. The slope on the apron area was the contributing factor to the accident.</li> </ul>

*Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Aircrafts & Helicopters in 2011*

Sl. No.	Date/ Place	A/c Type/ Regn.	Operator/ Category	Fatalities	Damage Details	Details of Accident/Probable Cause.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	19.04.2011 Tawang Helipad, Arunanchal Pradesh	MI-172 Helicopter VT-PHF	Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited Non-Scheduled	19	Destroyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government of India, MoCA, appointed Committee of Inquiry under Rule 74 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Investigation is completed.</li> <li>While operating a flight on sector Guwahati-Tawang, the helicopter crashed during its final approach. Probable Cause: Helicopter undershot the helipad by about 27 metres and sunk below the height of helipad by about a metre.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	30.04.2011 at Labotang Arunanchal Pradesh	AS350 B-3 Helicopter VT-PHT	Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited Non-Scheduled	5	Destroyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government of India, MoCA, appointed Committee of Inquiry under Rule 74 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Investigation is completed.</li> <li>Helicopter met with an accident when flying from Tawang Army helipad to Itanagar. Probable Cause: Inadvertent controlled flight into terrain in inclement weather.</li> </ul>
3.	04.05.2011 Lengpui Airport, Aizawl Mizoram	Cessna C-208 B Aircraft VT-NES	North East shuttles (P) Ltd. Non-Scheduled	Nil	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government of India, MoCA, appointed Committee of Inquiry under Rule 74 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Investigation is completed.</li> <li>Aircraft was involved in a runway overrun accident at Lengpui airport while landing. Probable Cause: Inadequate skill level of the pilot to execute a safe landing during marginal weather condition.</li> </ul>
4.	13.05.2011 Fatehpur Village, Near Mount Abu, Rajasthan	Chetak Helicopter VT-EQL	Border Security Force	4	Destroyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government of India, MoCA, appointed Committee of Inquiry under Rule 74 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Investigation is completed.</li> <li>Chetak Helicopter met with an accident while operating flight from Gandhinagar to Mandore. Probable Cause: Loss of control of pilot on helicopter resulting from probable failure of Hydraulic Drag Dampers.</li> </ul>
5.	25.05.2011 Parvatiya Colony, Faridabad	Pilatus PC 12 Aircraft VT-ACF	Air Charter Services Pvt. Ltd.	10	Destroyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government of India, MoCA, appointed Committee of Inquiry under Rule 74 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Investigation is completed.</li> <li>Aircraft met with a fatal accident while operating flight from Patna to New Delhi. Probable Cause: Departure of the aircraft from controlled flight due to an external weather related phenomenon, mishandling of controls, spatial disorientation or a combination of the three.</li> </ul>
6.	19.06.2011 Ladpur, Dehradun	Bell 407 Helicopter VT-SWA	Swajas Air Charters Pvt. Ltd.	Nil	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DGCA appointed Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Report is under process of acceptance with MoCA.</li> <li>Emergency landing of the helicopter due to some technical problem.</li> </ul>
7.	29.07.2011 Aligarh	Cessna 152 Aircraft VT-PSJ	Pioneer Flying Academy Private limited	02	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DGCA appointed Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Investigation under progress.</li> <li>While on a training sortie, during take-off, aircraft crashed in the paddy field about 1 km from the runway end of 29.</li> </ul>
8.	11.10.2011 Jagatpur, Rai-Bareli	Zlin 242 Aircraft VT-IGP	IGRUA	Nil	Destroyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DGCA appointed Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Report is under process of acceptance with MoCA.</li> <li>Aircraft hit high tension (HT) cable and subsequently crashed on to the ground in up-side down condition.</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	14.10.2011 Surat	Cessena Citation 550 Aircraft VT-CLC	AR Airways	Nil	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DGCA appointed Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Investigation under progress.</li> <li>After landing the aircraft veered to right and went into Kutcha.</li> </ul>
10.	19.10.2011 Khunti, Near Ranchi	Dhruv Helicopter VT-BSH	Border Security Force	3	Destroyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government of India, MoCA, appointed Committee of Inquiry under Rule 74 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Investigation is completed.</li> <li>The helicopter crashed at Khunti Village, Near Ranchi. The cause of the accident was loss of Situational Awareness wherein the crew got Spatially Disorientated during a turn for returning to base in response to an emergency warning. In the process, the aircraft went beyond the flight envelope exceeding its structural limits and thereby leading to failure of the rotor system.</li> </ul>
11.	29.08.2011 at Cochin International Airport	A9 CAG Flight No. GF-270	Gulf Air	Nil	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government of India, MoCA, appointed Committee of Inquiry under Rule 74 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Investigation is completed.</li> <li>After landing the aircraft veered to right and went into Kutcha. The Runway Excursion was caused due to an error of judgment of the PIC during which was due to loss of situational awareness during reduced visibility conditions.</li> </ul>

*Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Aircrafts & Helicopters in 2012*

Sl. No.	Date/ Place	A/c Type/ Regn.	Operator/ Category	Fatalities	Damage Details	Details of Accident/Probable Cause.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	15.01.2012 Raipur Airbase	Dhruv Helicopter/ VT-BSN	Border Security Force Air Wing	NIL	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government of India, MoCA, appointed Committee of Inquiry under Rule 74 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Investigation under progress.</li> <li>While performing vibrex check, helicopter met with an accident.</li> </ul>
2.	03.02.2012 Dhana Airport, Madhya Pradesh	Cessna-172/ VT-CAJ	Chimes Aviation	NIL	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DGCA appointed Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Investigation under progress.</li> <li>During landing, aircraft hit the ground on left shoulder of the runway on the nose wheel and left wing. Nose wheel strut sheared off and a/c came to rest on its propeller and engine.</li> </ul>
3.	12.04.2012 near HAL Airport, Bangalore	Schweizer 300C Helicopter VT-HAV	Rotary Wing	Nil	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DGCA appointed Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Investigation under progress.</li> <li>Due engine failure, the helicopter landed on the roof top of a building resulting in the damage of the helicopter</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	09.05.2012 Ranchi Airport	Augusta A109 helicopter VT-VKS	Aryan Aviation	Nil	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government of India, MoCA, appointed Committee of Inquiry under Rule 74 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Investigation under progress.</li> <li>Helicopter could not land at Kuchai due to technical snag encountered. It returned back from overhead Kuchai to Ranchi. The Helicopter impacted the ground at almost 1/3rd length from the beginning of runway 13 and toppled on the left side.</li> </ul>
5.	12.05.2012 Dr. Ambedkar Airstrip, Meerut	X-Air F Microlight aircraft VT-UAG	Rajasthan Aerosports  club Pvt. Ltd.	01	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government of India, MoCA, appointed Committee of Inquiry under Rule 74 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident.</li> <li>Investigation under progress.</li> <li>During the flight, as the micro light came over R/W 11 for landing/overshoot exercise and came to about 6 feet height over the runway surface and was in a process of carrying out go around, its wheel impacted with the person standing by the side of the runway. Mr. Yogesh Garg had died on the spot due to impact of right undercarriage on his head. There was no injury to any of the occupant on board the aircraft.</li> </ul>

[English]

### Drug Recommendations by Doctors

1361. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of a scam in which many doctors have endorsed scientific recommendations for drug companies written by the companies themselves for the drugs and products produced by them in collusion of doctors and drugs companies and submitted to Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO);

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

(c) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) has taken action against these erring doctors;

(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) The Department

Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health & Family Welfare in its 59th Report on the Functioning of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) has *inter alia* stated that many opinions of the experts were actually written by the invisible hands of drug manufacturers. Government has constituted a three member expert committee comprising Dr. V.M. Katoch, Secretary (Department of Health Research) and Director General, ICMR, Dr. P.N. Tandon, President, National Brain Research Centre, Department of Biotechnology, Manesar and Dr. S.S. Aggarwal, former Director, Sanjay Gandhi Post-graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow to examine the validity of the scientific and statutory basis adopted for approval of new drugs. The Committee is yet to submit its Report.

### Emergency Landing of Air India Flight

1362. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:  
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Air India plane was forced to make an emergency landing at Pakistan's Nawabshah Airport in Sindh recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken to bring back the passengers to the country and to ensure the safety and security of the passengers;

(c) whether any investigation/enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the findings/ outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to avoid recurrence of such events and also to bring the guilty persons to book?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Air India Airbus A319 operating flight AI940 of July 5, 2012 from Abu Dhabi to Delhi with 122 passengers on board made a precautionary landing at Nawabshah Airport, Pakistan due to all three hydraulic system overheat ECAM message during cruise at Flight level350. The aircraft made an uneventful landing at Nawabshah Airport and there was no damage or injury to any passenger or crew members. Relief aircraft was sent from Delhi to transport stranded passengers back to the country.

(c) Investigation of the above incident is being done by Air India A319 Aircraft Permanent Investigation Board(PIB). Further the component removed from the aircraft after the incident has been sent to M/s. Airbus Industries for further investigation.

(d) and (e) Necessary corrective actions will be taken on finalisation/receipt of the report of the PIB.

*[Translation]*

#### **Devolution of Power to PRIs**

1363. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI KADIR RANA:  
SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National level plan for improving the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has chalked out Roadmap for Panchayati Raj (2011-2017);

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

(c) the extent to which the roadmap will enable and assist the Government by the provision of funds under several schemes;

(d) whether the Government proposes to give more autonomy to the PRIs;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the present status of devolution of departments/ subjects with funds, functions and functionaries to the PRIs in various States/UTs indicating the names of States in which the process is substantial or slow; and

(g) the measure taken by the Union Government to persuade the State Governments/UTs to speed up the process of devolution of power to PRIs?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (c) "Roadmap for the Panchayati Raj" is a document that addresses a broad range of issues in Panchayati Raj, relating to empowerment, enablement and accountability of Panchayats. The document has been shared with States.

(d) to (g) As per Article 243G of the Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, endow Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and for preparation of plans and implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice including 29 matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. As the Constitution of India leaves it to States to devolve powers to Panchayats, States vary in the extent to which they have devolved funds, function and functionaries (3 Fs) to Panchayats. The status regarding devolution of 3Fs to Panchayats in various States is given in Statement.

Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has continuously urged States/UTs to devolve powers to the Panchayats in accordance with the Constitutional stipulation. Through the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS), MoPR has incentivized States for devolving 3Fs to Panchayats, and has incentivized Panchayats for performance. MoPR has provided assistance to States for capacity building of Panchayats through the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojna (RGSY), Capacity Building grant of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA) and promoted e-enablement of Panchayats through the e-Panchayat scheme. An untied grant is provided to Panchayats through States for bridging critical gaps in local infrastructure in 250 backward districts on the basis of decentralized planning under BRGF.

**Statement***Status of devolution of departments/subjects with funds, functions and functionaries to the Panchayati Raj Institutions in Major States*

Sl. No.	State	No. and names of the Departments/subjects Transferred to Panchayats with respect to		
		Funds	Functions	Functionaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Only Gram Panchayats (GPs) are empowered to collect taxes. Governments Orders (GOs) issued for devolving funds of 10 departments.	22 GOs issued during 1997-2002. Further, 10 line departments have devolved certain powers to PRIs.	Functionaries are under the administrative control of their respective line departments but they are partially accountable to PRIs.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	PRIs do not collect taxes. Transfer of funds by departments has not taken place.	29 subjects have been devolved. GOs covering 20 departments have been issued, but not yet implemented.	Functionaries have not been transferred.
3.	Assam	PRIs are empowered to collect taxes but cannot enforce. Main source of revenue is lease rent from markets, river banks and ponds.	Activity-mapping done for 23 subjects. But GOs have been issued only for 7 subjects by 6 departments.	There has been very minimal devolution of functionaries. Officials continue to report to departments.
4.	Bihar	No taxes are collected by PRIs but a proposal regarding the same is under consideration of State Government.	Activity mapping has been conducted. 20 line departments have issued GOs.	Departmental staff are answerable to departments. Angandwadi workers, teachers and health workers are appointed by PRIs.
5.	Chhattisgarh	GP is authorized to collect various types of taxes. Funds for 12 departments have been devolved.	Activity Mapping of 27 matters has been undertaken. GOs not issued.	Panchayat make recruitments for 9 departments.
6.	Goa	Panchayats levy 11 types of taxes. Untied funds are given to Panchayats.	18 matters are devolved to GPs, while 6 are devolved to ZPs.	PRIs have their own core staff for the execution of works.
7.	Gujarat	8 major taxes are collected by PRIs. In 2008-09, 13 departments allocated funds to PRIs.	14 functions have been completely devolved and 5 are partially devolved.	GOs have been issued for devolution of functionaries for 14 functions.
8.	Haryana	GPs generate revenue from lease of Panchayat land, liquor cess and rental of Panchayat premises.	Panchayati Raj Act devolves 29 functions. GOs have been issued for 10 departments.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Only GP is empowered to levy taxes. Funds have not been transferred.	27 out of 29 subjects have been devolved to PRIs.	Functionaries have not been transferred to PRIs.
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	State Government has issued GO notifying activity mapping. Funds have been devolved in a limited sense. Functionaries have been identified in the Activity Mapping document to assist Panchayats in carrying out assigned functions but have not been transferred.		
11.	Jharkhand	Elections to PRIs were held in November- December 2010 for the first time since 73rd CAA came into force. Activity Mapping has not been done so far.		
12.	Karnataka	PRIs collect 7 types of taxes. Panchayati Raj Act provides the mandatory transfer for untied funds to PRIs.	Karnataka has delegated all 29 subjects to PRI by notifying Activity Mapping.	All Panchayat employees function under dual control of the department concerned and the PRIs.
13.	Kerala	GPs have tax domain of 9 types of taxes. Untied funds and funds for specific purposes by departments are given to PRIs.	Activity mapping for all 29 functions done and activities devolved to Panchayats.	PRIs have full managerial and part disciplinary control over transferred functionaries.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	GPs are empowered to collect taxes. Funds for 13 departments covering 19 matters are released to PRIs.	GOs containing the Activity Mapping in respect of 25 matters pertaining to 22 departments have been issued.	Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to the PRIs. There is a State Panchayat Service.

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Maharashtra	ZP and GP collect taxes. Grants for 11 departments are transferred to PRIs.	11 subjects have been fully devolved. For 18 subjects, schemes are implemented by PRIs.	Class III and Class IV employees at all levels are Zilla Parishad employees.
16.	Manipur	Five Departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs.	GOs have been issued devolving functions related to 22 departments.	5 Departments have issued GOs transferring functionaries to PRIs.
17.	Odisha	PRIs collect 6 types of taxes. There is no clear devolution of untied funds.	11 departments have devolved 21 subjects.	Officials of 11 departments are accountable to PRIs.
18.	Punjab	Main source of income of GP is from auction of Panchayat land. There is no clear devolution of funds.	The devolution of 7 key departments relating to 13 subjects approved.	No functionaries have been transferred to PRI by line departments.
19.	Rajasthan	5 departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs up to district level. 10% untied fund to PRIs.	Five Departments have transferred all functions up to district level to PRIs. Fresh Activity Mapping of above 5 Departments has been done.	5 departments have transferred all functionaries up to district level to PRIs.
20.	Sikkim	PRIs do not collect taxes. Funds are being transferred by 17 departments. 10% of total fund of each department is given to Panchayats. Untied funds are given to PRIs.	All 29 subjects are devolved as per legislation. Activity Mapping has been conducted for 20 subjects covering 16 departments.	Employees are under the control of PRIs, but Panchayats exercise limited control over them.
21.	Tamil Nadu	Only village Panchayats have the power to levy taxes. 9% of the States own tax revenue devolved to Local Bodies, of which rural local bodies will receive 58% share.	Government of Tamil Nadu has delegated supervision and monitoring powers of 29 subject to PRIs.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
22.	Tripura	Part funds related to PWD Department, primary schools and Social Welfare and social education department and pension funds have been transferred to the Panchayats. Untied funds are also transferred to PRIs.	So far GOs have been issued devolving irrigation schemes, primary schools and activities related to adult and non-formal education, women and child development and social welfare.	Functionaries of 5 subjects for which functions have devolved, have been transferred to Panchayats.
23.	Uttar Pradesh	All 3 tiers have the power to collect taxes.	16 subjects relating to 12 departments have been devolved to PRIs.	PRIs do not have control over functionaries.
24.	Uttarakhand	Only ZPs collect taxes. Funds are made available to PRIs for activities for only 3 functions.	Master GO on transferring financial and administrative powers on 14 subjects has been issued in 2003.	Supervisory role over functionaries related to 14 subjects.
25.	West Bengal	GPs can impose and realize taxes. Untied funds are allocated under the TFC grant as well as SFC grant. 5 departments have opened Panchayat Window in their budgets.	State Government agrees with transfer of these 28 subjects. 14 departments have so far issued matching GOs transferring 27 subjects.	The Panchayat employees have been made into different district cadres. Other than the posts created in the Panchayat bodies, 7 departments of the State Government have devolved functionaries.

**Incredible India Campaign**

(Rs. in crore)

1364. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing the 'Incredible India Campaign' to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the places included in the campaign;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred on the campaign along with the assistance provided/being provided to State Governments thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Campaign has brought the desired results on the overall growth of the tourism industry in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof indicating the achievements made thereunder along with the boost in inflow of tourists in the country; and

(f) the further steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to intensify the campaign for overall development of tourism industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, as part of its on-going activities, releases campaigns in the print, electronic, online and outdoor media both in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products of the country in an holistic manner.

(c) Incredible India campaigns are undertaken centrally by the Ministry of Tourism and no funds are released to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the purpose. The expenditure on campaigns released in the International and Domestic Markets is incurred from funds allocated under the "Restructured Scheme of Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Marketing Development Assistance (OPMD)" and "Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH)" heads respectively. Details of budgetary allocation and funds utilized under these heads during the last three years and current year are given below:

	OPMD		DPPH	
	Revised Allocation	Funds Utilised	Revised Allocation	Funds Utilised
2009-10	240.00	242.67	56.00	53.86
2010-11	249.00	249.02	74.75	74.67
2011-12	238.50	238.50*	60.00	60.00*
2012-13	267.00 (BE)	25.93* (Upto 6th August 2012)	84.00 (B.E)	3.86* (Upto 6th August 2012)

\*Provisional

(d) and (e) The campaigns have helped in achieving a steady increase in foreign tourist arrivals to the country as well as the foreign exchange earnings through tourism. The foreign tourist arrivals have grown from 2.38 million in the year 2002 (when the campaigns were launched) to 6.29 million (provisional) in 2011, Foreign Exchange Earnings from tourism have increased from Rs. 15064 Crore to Rs. 77591 Crore (advance estimates) during the same period. The Domestic Tourist Visits increased from 269.60 million in 2002 to 850.86 million in 2011 (Provisional).

(f) The Incredible India campaigns are part of an ongoing and continuous process for promotion of tourism to and within the country.

[English]

**Visit by Dignitaries**

1365. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of visits by foreign dignitaries to India during the last three months, till date;

(b) the issues on which deliberations were held with each of the dignitaries;



(c) whether any bilateral agreements were signed by them;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of visits undertaken by the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister during the above period;

(f) the details of discussions held and the outcome thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to improve the bilateral relations with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The details of the visits by foreign dignitaries to India during the last three months is at Statement.

(b) to (d) Bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interests were discussed during the visit of the

dignitaries to India. Statement touches upon the deliberations in brief and details the agreements signed during each of the visits.

(e) and (f) During the above period, details of visits undertaken by Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister are at Statement. Statement touches upon the deliberations in brief and details the agreements signed during each of the visits.

(g) One of the major elements in the discussions with the visiting leaders as also during the outgoing visits related to the review of various steps taken for the consolidation and development of bilateral relations with each of these countries. These are reflected in the agreements concluded during the visits. Effective follow up mechanism to implement the decisions arrived at in the discussions between the Leaders of India and the countries concerned is an important element in moving forward the relations with these countries.

### **Statement**

*List of deliberations held and Agreements/MoUs signed during the last three months  
(i.e. 17 May-17 August, 2012)*

Sl.No.	Visits	Deliberations/Agreements/MoUs signed
1	2	3

### **INCOMING VISITS**

1	His Highness Sheikh Abdullah Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Foreign Minister of United Arab Emirates (17-18 May 2012)	Bilateral issues of mutual interest were discussed. No Agreements were signed during the visit.
2.	His Excellency Mr. Fernando Lugo Mendez, President of Paraguay (23-25 May 2012)	Discussions were held on bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest. No Agreements were signed during the visit.
3	His Royal Highness Salman Bin Hamad Al Khalifa, Crown Prince and Deputy Supreme Commander of the Kingdom of Bahrain (30 May-1 June 2012)	Discussions related to bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest. The following Agreements were signed between India and Bahrain during the visit: i. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain for Exchange of Information with respect to Taxes; and ii. Memorandum of Understanding between Government of the Republic of India and Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain on Cooperation in the Field of Information and Communication Technology.

1	2	3
4.	His Excellency Dr. Ali Akbar Salehi, Foreign Minister of Iran (31 May-1 June 2012)	Visited India as Special Envoy to President of Iran to hand over an invitation to Prime Minister to attend the 16th NAM Summit in Tehran.
5.	Ministers of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan: His Excellency Dr. Zalmay Rassoul, Foreign Minister; His Excellency Anwar ul-Haq Ahady, Minister of Commerce & Industry; His Excellency Omar Zakhilwal, Minister of Finance; His Excellency Mohammad Asef Rahimi, Minister of Agriculture; and His Excellency Waheedullah Sharani, Minister of Mines. (27-29 June 2012)	To attend Delhi Investment Summit on Afghanistan.
6.	His Excellency Mr. Mokgwetsi Masisi, Minister of Presidential Affairs and Public Administration, Botswana (17-22 June 2012)	Heading a delegation of Cabinet Sub-committee on Poverty Eradication to India to bench-mark on India's best practices on poverty eradication.  No Agreements were signed during the visit.
7.	His Excellency Mr. Jose Pacheco, Minister of Agriculture of the Republic of Mozambique (10-15 June 2012)	Discussions on Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.  No Agreements were signed during the visit.
8.	His Excellency Mr. Magdi Hassan Yassin, State Minister of Finance, Sudan. (18 June 2012)	Discussions were held on the implementation of the Indian Lines of Credit to Sudan and on issues related to repayment of Lines of Credit.
9.	His Excellency Dr. Guido Westerwelle, Foreign Minister of Germany (22-23 June 2012)	Discussions on bilateral, regional and international affairs of mutual interest. No Agreements were signed during the visit.
10.	Minister of Agriculture & Fisheries of Samoa (1-7 July 2012)	To participate in 45th COCOTECH APCC meeting at Cochin.  No Agreements were signed during the visit.
11.	His Excellency Dr. Arvin Boolell, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Cooperation and International Trade, Republic of Mauritius (4-7 July 2012)	Review of bilateral relations with specific reference to India-Mauritius Double Taxation Avoidance Convention.  No Agreements were signed during the visit.
12.	His Excellency Mr. Lee Hsien Loong, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore (10-12 July 2012)	Discussions related to bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest. The following Agreements were signed between India and Singapore during the visit: i. Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India and Ministry of Education, Government of Singapore concerning Cooperation in the field of Vocational Education and Skills Development.

1	2	3
		<p>ii. Extension of the Bilateral Agreement between the Ministry of Defence, Government of India and the Ministry of Defence, Government of Singapore for the Conduct of Joint Military Training &amp; Exercises in India; and</p> <p>iii. Memorandum of Understanding between Department of Training &amp; Technical Education, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Institute of Technical Education, Singapore on Cooperation in the field of Vocational Education and Skills Development.</p>
13.	<p>His Excellency Dr. R.M. Marty M. Natalegawa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (26-27 July 2012)</p>	<p>Discussions related to bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest. The following Agreements were signed between India and Indonesia during the visit:</p> <p>i. Avoidance of Double Taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income; and</p> <p>ii. Agreed Minutes of the 4th Joint Commission Meeting between Republic of India and Republic of Indonesia.</p>
14.	<p>His Excellency Mr. Jeketani Cokanasiga, Minister for Primary Industries of Fiji (1-7 July 2012)</p>	<p>To participate in 45th COCOTECH Asia Pacific Coconut Community Meeting in Kochi. No Agreements were signed during the visit.</p>
15.	<p>His Excellency Mr. Didier Reynders, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and European Affairs (1-5 &amp; 8-12 August 2012)</p>	<p>Discussions on bilateral, regional and international affairs of mutual interest.</p> <p>A Memorandum of Understanding for Cooperatin in the Railway Sector was signed during the visit.</p>
16.	<p>First India-CELAC Troika Foreign Ministerial Dialogue: His Excellency Mr. Alfredo Moreno Charme, Foreign Minister of Chile; His Excellency Mr. Nicolas Maduro, Foreign Minister of Venezuela; and His Excellency Mr. Rogelio Sierra Dias, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba. (7 August 2012)</p>	<p>To attend the First India-CELAC Troika Foreign Ministerial Dialogue in New Delhi. The entire gamut of India-CELAC relations was reviewed and a road map for future cooperation delineated.</p> <p>A Joint Press Statement was issued after the meeting.</p>

#### OUTGOING VISITS

1.	<p>Hon'ble Prime Minister visited Myanmar (27-29 May 2012)</p>	<p>Visit at the invitation of the President of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar. During discussions, comprehensive review of bilateral cooperation was undertaken.</p> <p>Twelve Agreements/Molis were concluded as follows:</p>
		<p>i. Memorandum of Understanding regarding the operationalisation of the US \$ 500 million Line of Credit;</p> <p>ii. Memorandum of Understanding on the Air Services Agreement between India and Myanmar;</p> <p>iii. Memorandum of Understanding on India-Myanmar Border Area Development;</p>

1	2	3
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iv. Memorandum of Understanding on the Establishment of a Joint Trade and Investment Forum;</li> <li>v. MoU on the establishment of the Advanced Centre for Agricultural Research and Education (ACARE);</li> <li>vi. MoU for establishment of a Rice Bio Park at the Model Integrated Farm here in Nay Pyi Taw;</li> <li>vii. MoU on the setting up of Myanmar Institute of Information Technology;</li> <li>viii. MoU on cooperation between Kolkata University and Dagon University, which is also in Yangon;</li> <li>ix. MoU on cooperation between the Myanmar Institute of Strategic and International Studies and our ICWA;</li> <li>x. Agreement on cooperation between the Myanmar Institute of Strategic and International Studies and our IDSA;</li> <li>xi. Cultural Exchange Programme for the period 2012 to 2015; and</li> <li>xii. MoU on establishment of Border Haats.</li> </ul>
2.	Hon'ble Prime Minister to Mexico (17-19 June 2012)	To participate in the 7th G-20 Leaders' Summit 2012 in Los Cabos.
3.	Hon'ble Prime Minister to Brazil (20-21 June 2012)	To attend the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20 Summit).
4.	Hon'ble External Affairs Minister to China (5 June 2012)	To Attend the SCO Summit.
5.	Hon'ble External Affairs Minister to Washington (12-14 June 2012)	To participate in the India-US Strategic Dialogue.
6.	Hon'ble External Affairs Minister to Cuba (15-16 June 2012)	<p>Bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest were discussed during the visit.</p> <p>EAM chaired the Conference of Heads of Missions of Latin American and Caribbean countries during the visit.</p>
7.	Hon'ble External Affairs Minister to Tajikistan (2-3 July 2012)	<p>Bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest were discussed during the visit.</p> <p>EAM chaired the Conference of Heads of Missions of Eurasian countries during the visit.</p>
8.	Hon'ble External Affairs Minister to Japan (8 July 2012)	To attend the Tokyo Conference on Afghanistan.
9.	Hon'ble External Affairs Minister to Phnom Penh, Cambodia (10-12 July 2012)	To participate in Second East Asia Summit (EAS) Foreign Ministers Meeting; and the 10th ASEAN-India Ministerial Meeting.

*[Translation]***Polio Cases**

1366. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

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

(a) whether there is substantial decrease in the number of polio affected cases;

(b) whether the fresh polio cases have come to the notice of the Government in the country;

(c) if so, the number of cases of polio reported in the country during the last three years and the current year so far, till date, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to discontinue pulse polio programme and replace it with a campaign to check and eradicate some other disease;

(e) the names of diseases in regard to which the maximum number of patients are being registered in the country; and

(f) whether the Government is contemplating to launch a special campaign to check such diseases and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The number of cases of polio reported in the country during the last three years and the current year so far, till date, State/UT-wise is enclosed as Statement.

(d) No. Government does not propose to discontinue pulse polio program. The wild polio is continuing to circulate in the other parts of the world and pulse polio programme will maintain population immunity to minimize the risk of importation of polio.

(e) As per the report of the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI) on morbidity trend, Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) is the illness which is reported maximum in the country.

(f) The Government of India is implementing the following strategies for prevention and control of Acute Respiratory Infection to reduce child mortality:

- (1) Capacity building of the health care providers for early diagnosis and management of common childhood illnesses including pneumonia.
- (2) Improving child care practices like early initiation of breast feeding with feeding of colostrum, exclusive breast feeding and nutrition counselling.
- (3) Immunizing the children with various vaccines namely BCG, DPT, Measles. Pentavalent vaccination has also been introduced in two states namely Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise polio cases from 2009 to 2012 (as on 10.08.2012)*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Chhattisgarh				
3.	Goa				
4.	Kerala				
5.	Manipur				
6.	Meghalaya				
7.	Mizoram				

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Nagaland				
9.	Sikkim				
10.	Tamil Nadu				
11.	Tripura				
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				
13.	Chandigarh				
14.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				
15.	Daman and Diu				
16.	Lakshadweep				
17.	Puducherry				
18.	Gujarat				
19.	Karnataka				
20.	Andhra Pradesh				
21.	Assam				
22.	Madhya Pradesh				
23.	Odisha				
24.	Uttarakhand	4			
25.	Rajasthan	3			
26.	Punjab	4			
27.	Delhi	4			
28.	Himachal Pradesh	1			
29.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	1		
30.	Jharkhand	2	8		
31.	Maharashtra	Nil	5		
32.	West Bengal	Nil	8	1	
33.	Haryana	4	1	Nil	
34.	Bihar	117	9	Nil	
35.	Uttar Pradesh	602	10	Nil	
	Total	741	42	1	0

*[English]***Violation of Medical Ethics**

1367. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:  
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the alleged nexus between certain doctors and drug manufacturing companies in violation of the Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002;

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

(c) the number of complaints received, enquiry conducted, action recommended and punishment awarded during each of the last three years and the current year so far for violation of the above regulations, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make existing provisions more stringent to curb the practice of doctors accepting various favours from the drug companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has received such complaints against doctors and the same have been referred to Medical Council of India (MCI) for taking appropriate action. The MCI takes action in such complaints as per provisions of the Indian Medical Council (Professional conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002.

(c) As per the information provided by Medical Council of India, the details of number of complaints received, enquiry conducted, action recommended and punishment awarded during each of the last three years are as under:

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Total Complaints/appeals received	769	824	702

1	2	3	4
Referred to State Medical Councils/State Governments	254	468	343
Registration temporarily removed	16	10	3
Warning given	6	4	1
Under consideration/pending	Nil	6	168

(d) and (e) Yes, the Government proposes to make the existing provisions more stringent through "Uniform Code of Pharmaceutical Marketing Practices" (UCPMP) proposed by the Department of Pharmaceuticals.

**Ratio of Health Care Facilities**

1368. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) the ratio of hospital beds, doctors, nurses and hospitals to per lakh population in the country, State-wise/UT-wise including Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to further improve the availability of health care facilities to the people; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the information provided by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), the details of the availability of hospital beds, nurses and doctors are enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Since health is a State Subject, it is responsibility of the State Government to provide adequate health care facilities to the people. However, the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government by providing assistance through various programmes such as NRHM etc. In addition, Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) approved by the Government, aims at correcting the imbalances in availability of affordable/reliable tertiary level healthcare in the country in general and augmenting facilities for quality medical education in the underserved States.

The Schemes envisages setting up six institutions like the AIIMS, one each in the State of Bihar (Patna), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), Odisha (Bhubaneswar),

Rajasthan (Jodhpur), Chhattisgarh (Raipur) and Uttarakhand (Rishikesh) and upgradation of 13 existing medical institutions.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise Number of Government Allopathic Doctors and Dental Surgeons & Average Population Served in India 2011 (Provisional)*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Govt. Allopathic Doctors	No. of Govt. Dental Surgeons	Provisional/ Projected Population as on reference period in (000)	Average Population Served/ Govt. Allopathic Doctors	Average Population Served/ Govt. Dental Surgeon	Reference Period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7413	302	84665	11421	280348	01.01.2012
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	411	39	1383	3365	35462	01.01.2012
3.	Assam	3844	89	30191	7854	339225	01.01.2011
4.	Bihar	3979	26	92208	23174	3546462	01.01.2008
5.	Chhattisgarh	1171	16	22934	19585	1433375	01.02.2008
6.	Goa	312	17	1458	4673	85765	01.01.2012
7.	Gujarat	2282	40	57434	25168	1435850	01.01.2010
8.	Haryana	2764	496	25353	9173	51115	01.01.2012
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4919	105	6856	1394	65295	01.01.2012
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2185	257	11257	5152	43802	01.01.2009
11.	Jharkhand	1701	40	29745	17487	743625	01.01.2008
12.	Karnataka	4928	349	58804	11933	168493	01.01.2011
13.	Kerala	5309	105	33388	6289	317981	01.01.2012
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4076	80	72597	17811	907463	01.01.2012
15.	Maharashtra	4528	54	111118	24540	2057741	01.01.2011
16.	Manipur	714	89	2722	3812	30584	01.01.2012
17.	Meghalaya	649	58	2964	4567	51103	01.01.2012
18.	Mizoram	439	32	1091	2485	34094	01.01.2012
19.	Nagaland	327	27	2223	6798	82333	01.01.2011
20.	Odisha	3922	16	41947	10695	2621688	01.01.2012
21.	Punjab	3545	230	25724	7256	111843	01.04.2005



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Rajasthan	7872	114	68621	8717	601939	01.01.2012
23.	Sikkim	373	35	605	1622	17286	01.01.2011
24.	Tamil Nadu	2676	100	67012	25042	670120	01.01.2011
25.	Tripura	827	100	3671	4439	36710	01.01.2012
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10164	278	197271	19409	709608	01.01.2011
26.	Uttarakhand	1121	70	9800	8742	140000	01.01.2011
28.	West Bengal	10854	597	91348	8416	153012	01.01.2012
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	110	6	380	3455	63333	01.01.2012
30.	Chandigarh	117	15	1368	11692	91200	01.01.2011
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	71	8	343	4831	42875	01.01.2012
32.	Daman and Diu	39	4	243	6231	60750	01.01.2012
33.	Delhi	3629	71	14273	3933	201028	01.01.2003
34.	Lakshadweep	25	1	64	2560	64000	01.01.2012
35.	Puducherry	352	9	1244	3534	138222	01.01.2012

Source: Directorate of State Health Services.

*State/UT-wise Number of Registered AYUSH Doctors in India as on 1.1.2011*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Naturopathy	Homeopathy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16185	6080	-	476	5242	27983
2.	Arunachal Pradesh <sup>§</sup>	-	-	-	-	166	166
3.	Assam	689	-	-	-	485	1174
4.	Bihar <sup>§</sup>	96046	6665	-	-	29411	132122
5.	Chhattisgarh	1914	70	-	63	880	2927
6.	Delhi	3471	2013	-	-	3830	9314
7.	Goa	470	-	-	-	495	965
8.	Gujarat	23059	284	-	-	11965	35308
9.	Haryana	19946	2219	-	-	5317	27482
10.	Himachal Pradesh <sup>§</sup>	7236	456	-	-	1215	8907
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2351	2235	-	-	265	4851

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Jharkhand	24608	1754			0	26362
13.	Karnataka	26819	1426	4	375	7074	35698
14.	Kerala	17634	84	1521	64	10642	29945
15.	Madhya Pradesh	43168	1139	-	7	12629	56943
16.	Maharashtra	60136	5177	-	-	53159	118472
17.	Manipur	-	12	-	28	460	500
18.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	260	260
19.	Mizoram	2	-	-	-	-	2
20.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	2084	2084
21.	Odisha <sup>§</sup>	5806	22	-	-	3835	9663
22.	Punjab	5573	166	-	-	4005	9744
23.	Rajasthan	24759	1772	-	-	5445	31976
24.	Sikkim	6	-	-	-	-	6
25.	Tamil Nadu	4107	1100	6043	584	18990	30824
26.	Tripura <sup>§</sup>	89	-	-	-	135	224
27.	Uttar Pradesh	40004	11638	-	-	30460	82102
28.	Uttarakhand	1698	77	-	-	304	2079
29.	West Bengal	3451	5042	-	-	15376	23869
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	-	-	-	-	19
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	150	150
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		429246	49431	7568	1597	224279	712121

**Note:-**

1. Figures in r/o States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha and Punjab for Ayurveda and Unani have been taken from CCIM.
2. The figures in r/o Homeopathy for the States of Gujrat and Nagaland related to (1.1.2010) and Odishs (1.1.2009) and for Himachal Pradesh and Jharkhand (Ayurveda and Unani) relates to (1.1.2010) the figures in r/o Ayuravda for Rajasthan relates to (1.1.2010) as the figure for the current year have not received from these States.

Source: Department of AYUSH, MOH&FW/GOI

*State/UT-wise Number of Registered Nurses in India*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total No. of Registered Nurses in India as on 31.12.2010		
		A.N.M.	G.N.M.	LHV
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,15,714	1,53,371	2,480
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
3.	Assam	22,177	16,001	154
4.	Bhopal	NA	NA	NA
5.	Bihar*	7,501	8,883	511
6.	Chhattisgarh*	2,278	3,691	1,352
7.	Delhi	2,575	32,340	NA
8.	Goa	NA	NA	NA
9.	Gujarat	36,874	89,460	NA
10.	Haryana*	15,837	20,015	694
11.	Himachal Pradesh*	10,456	9,097	497
12.	Jharkhand*	3,405	1,998	137
13.	Karnataka	49,546	1,63,695	6,840
14.	Kerala*	28,556	1,09,393	8,012
15.	Lakshdweep	NA	NA	NA
16.	Madhya Pradesh	28,291	98,277	1,542
17.	Maharashtra	33,158	93,032	566
18.	Meghalaya	813	2,103	110
19.	Manipur	461	1,481	NA
20.	Mizoram	1,725	2,147	NA
21.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA
22.	Odisha	59,225	72,461	238
23.	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA
24.	Punjab*	18,152	45,801	2,584
25.	Rajasthan*	24,175	45,762	850
26.	Tamil Nadu	54,395	1,94,828	11,111
27.	Tripura	1,036	1,266	148
28.	Uttar Pradesh	28,888	22,976	2,763

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Uttarakhand*	1,111	387	11
30.	West Bengal*	56,782	50,409	12,363
Total		6,03,131	12,38,874	52,963

## Note:

- 1 Assam = figures for Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland included in Assam.
2. Maharashtra = figures for Goa included in Maharashtra.
3. Punjab = figures for J & K included in Punjab.
4. Tamil Nadu = Tamil Nadu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Puducherry included in Tamil Nadu.
5. West Bengal = figures for Sikkim included in West Bengal

\*Last year data for registered nurses in India.

NA : Not available.

ANM: Auxiliary Nurse Midwives GNM : General Nursing and Midwives.

Source: Indian Nursing Council & Pharmacy Council of India.

*State/UT-wise Number of Government Hospitals & Beds in Rural & Urban Areas  
(including CHCs) in India (Provisional)*

Sl. No.	State/UT/Division	Rural Hospitals (Govt.)		Urban Hospitals (Govt.)		Total Hospitals (Govt.)		Provisional/Projected Population as on reference period in (000)	Average Population Served Per Govt. Hospital	Average Population Served Per Govt. Hospital Bed	Reference Period
		No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	India	7347	160862	4146	618664	11993	784940	1186944	98970	1512	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143	3725	332	34325	475	38050	84666	178243	2225	01.01.2011
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	146	1356	15	862	161	2218	1184	7354	534	01.01.2009
3.	Assam	108	3240	45	4382	153	7622	29814	194863	3912	01.01.2010
4.	Bihar	61	1830	169	16686	230	18516	103805	451325	5606	01.01.2012
5.	Chattisgarh	119	3270	99	6158	218	9428	22934	105202	2433	01.01.2009
6.	Goa	8	1422	9	1187	17	2609	1458	85765	559	01.01.2012
7.	Gujarat	318	11099	127	182111	445	193210	60384	135694	313	01.01.2012
8.	Haryana	61	1212	93	6667	154	7879	24597	159721	3122	01.01.2010
9.	Himachal Pradesh	97	2905	53	5574	150	8479	6856	45707	809	01.01.2012
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	61	1820	31	2125	92	3945	11099	120641	2813	01.01.2008
11.	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	500	5414	29745	59490	5494	01.01.2008
12.	Karnataka	468	8010	451	55731	919	63741	58181	63309	913	01.01.2010
13.	Kerala	308	12233	138	19727	446	31960	33388	74861	1045	01.01.2012

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	333	10040	124	18493	457	28533	71050	155470	2490	01.01.2011
15.	Maharashtra	523	11672	843	56282	1366	67954	112373	82264	1654	01.01.2012
16.	Manipur	217	664	8	721	225	1385	2722	12098	1965	01.01.2012
17.	Meghalaya	29	870	10	1967	39	2837	2591	66436	913	01.01.2011
18.	Mizoram	20	770	7	660	27	1430	1091	40407	763	01.01.2012
19.	Nagaland	23	705	25	1445	48	2150	2197	45771	1022	01.01.2010
20.	Odisha	1659	7099	91	8715	1750	15814	41947	23970	2653	01.01.2012
21.	Punjab	78	2360	135	8063	213	10423	27704	130066	2658	01.01.2012
22.	Rajasthan	380	13754	446	12236	826	25990	68621	83076	2640	01.01.2012
23.	Sikkim	30	730	3	830	33	1560	608	18424	390	01.01.2012
24.	Tamil Nadu	533	25078	48	22120	581	47198	65629	112959	1391	01.01.2008
25.	Tripura	14	950	18	2082	32	3032	3574	111688	1179	01.01.2011
26.	Uttar Pradesh	515	15450	346	40934	861	56384	197271	229118	3499	01.01.2011
27.	Uttarakhand	666	3746	29	4219	695	7965	9511	13685	1194	01.01.2009
28.	West Bengal	364	13693	290	57498	654	71191	91348	139676	1283	01.01.2012
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31	625	1	450	32	1075	380	11875	353	01.01.2012
30.	Chandigarh	1	50	3	570	4	620	1368	342000	2206	01.01.2011
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	50	1	231	2	281	343	171500	1221	01.01.2012
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	4	200	4	200	243	60750	1215	01.01.2012
33.	Delhi	0	0	126	43109	126	43109	16955	134563	393	01.01.2009
34.	Lakshadweep	5	160	—	—	5	160	64	12800	400	01.01.2012
35.	Puducherry	27	274	26	2304	53	2578	1244	23472	483	01.01.2012

## Notes:

• Government hospitals includes Central Government, State Government and local Government Bodies.

• Rural & Urban bifurcation is not available in Bihar & Jharkhand.

Source: Directorate General of State Health Services.

*[Translation]***Inter-State Share of Power**

1369. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:  
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:  
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the agreement signed between the Union Governments and the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan regarding share of power generated from Hydro power projects located in Punjab;

(b) whether the share of Rajasthan from those power projects had been finalized;

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

(d) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission has prepared any background note regarding the claim made by Rajasthan for getting share from the hydro power projects located in Punjab; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) An agreement was reached between the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and Government of India on 10.05.1984 wherein it was agreed that in view of the claims raised by Haryana and Rajasthan for sharing of power in Anandpur Sahib Hydel Project, Mukerian Hydel Project, Thein Dam Project, UBDC Stage-II and Shahpur Kandi Hydel Scheme, the Government of India shall refer the matter to the Supreme Court for its opinion. The opinion of the Hon'ble Supreme Court was to be sought on whether the States of Rajasthan and Haryana are entitled to a share in the power generated from these hydel schemes and in case they are, what would be the share of each State.

However, subsequently in the discussions held between the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan on 29-30 July, 1992 and 6th August, 1992 a consensus was reached not to refer the matter to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. It was also decided that the States would come to a reasonable agreement through mutual consultations. In order to resolve the issue amicably, a number of formal and informal discussions have taken place. However, no consensus has emerged so far due to the divergent views of the stakeholder States.

(e) and (f) A Committee was constituted in the Central Electricity Authority in February, 1999 for preparing a background paper on sharing of power in the hydroelectric power stations of Punjab. The committee invited views of the concerned States in the matter. After analyzing various points raised by the States of Rajasthan, Haryana & Himachal Pradesh in support of their claims and in the absence of the observations of the Government of Punjab, the Committee concluded that it would be in the best interest of all the concerned States that the agreement already reached between the States of Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan and Government of India on 10.05.1984 be followed.

[English]

### Protection of Child Rights

1370. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether during its recent visit to Kashmir the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) took note of a large number of children being put in jail even for very minor offences and also noticed grave/wide misuse of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act;

(b) whether the NCPCR has submitted its findings to the Union Government;

(c) if so, whether the Government has taken up the matter with the State Government for release of innocent children; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the other corrective steps taken/being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 is applicable to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. However, NCPCR set-up under the CPCR Act made a visit recently to encourage the State Government to set-up State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR). The NCPCR team took note of school going children who were in conflict with law, lodged in Juvenile cum Observation Home, Harwan, Srinagar. At the time of the visit, only 12 children were staying in the Juvenile cum Observation Home, out of which one child each was lodged for attempting rape and reported murder, five children were lodged under the charge of theft, three children under the charge of pelting stones, and two children were lodged for petty quarrels. The NCPCR team has requested the J&K High Court Legal Services Committee to provide appropriate legal aid to the juveniles kept at Harwan Observation Home. The team however, did not notice any misuse of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act in the Juvenile Home.

(b) to (d) The NCPCR submitted its report about this visit to the Ministry of Women & Child Development on 13.08.2012. The Commission has also sent its report to the State Government for taking necessary action.

### **Demands of CGHS Employees**

1371. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the association of the Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) employees has made certain demands regarding their service matters;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. Their demands were related to compassionate appointment, grant of MACP, appointment of administrative officers, formation of Cadre Review and RR Committees, enhancement of patient care allowance, grant of cash allowance in lieu of uniform and up gradation of pay scale of certain categories of staff etc. The Ministry has already initiated action on most of their demands.

### **Women's Right to Survive**

1372. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working towards ensuring women's right to survive child birth especially those belonging to the SC/ST;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof, State-wise in the Eleventh Five Year Plan particularly in the backward areas in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the funds allocated and spent for this purpose in urban and rural areas during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) Yes. The Government of India under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is working towards reducing maternal morbidity and mortality and improving maternal survival in women including those belonging to SC/ST.

(b) Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) launched in the year 2005 and within its umbrella the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II, the

key steps taken during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period in all the States of the country including the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh are as under:

- 264 high focus districts in the country have been identified and are being given special incentives and funding to improve their health infrastructure, manpower etc.
- Special incentives are being given to the service providers serving in difficult, most difficult and inaccessible areas.
- Janani Suraksha Yojana has been launched to improve institutional deliveries among pregnant women particularly those belonging to SC/ST & BPL categories through provision of cash assistance.
- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care is being done.
- Operationalisation of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric services is a focus area.
- Name Based web enabled tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care has been initiated.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children has been introduced.
- Antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant & lactating women for prevention and treatment of anemia are being provided free of charge.
- 8.66 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) have been engaged to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days are being held in rural areas as an outreach activity, for providing maternal care services to mothers.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched in the year 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.

(c) Under the Reproductive and Child Health Flexible pool, funds allocated to the States increased from Rs. 3292 crores in 2009-10, to 3647 crores in 2010-11 to 4012.75 crores in 2011-12 for implementation of RCH activities including Maternal health, Child health activities in both urban and rural areas in the country while the expenditure during the same period increased from Rs. 3124.69 crores in 2009-10 to 3705.56 crores in 2010-11 and to 4452.42 crores in 2011-12.

### **R-APDRP**

1373. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) is expected to help bring down power transmission and distribution losses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and present implementation status of the scheme in the country, State-wise including Bihar and Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam, it is expected that on successful implementation of R-APDRP, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses in the country would be reduced.

(b) To reduce the AT&C losses in the country and to improve the power distribution sector of state utilities, Government of India has launched the Restructured-Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) during 11th Plan period. The focus of R-APDRP is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained AT&C loss reduction in the project areas. Projects under the scheme are taken up in two parts in towns having population more than 30,000 (10,000 for special category States) as per census 2001. Part-A of the scheme is for establishing IT enabled system for energy accounting/auditing and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) for big cities (population:4 lacs and Annual Energy Input: 350MU) whereas Part-B is for up-gradation & strengthening of electrical infrastructure.

So far, under R-APDRP, projects worth Rs.32324.89 crores (Part-A: Rs. 6639.98 crores covering 1402 towns and 63 SCADA projects; Part-B: Rs. 25684.91 crores covering 1134 towns) have already been sanctioned.

The projects sanctioned under R-APDRP scheme are at various stages of implementation. It is expected that on successful completion of the scheme, the AT&C losses could be reduced to the extent of 15% in the project areas.

For the State of Bihar, under R-APDRP, projects worth Rs. 1400.38 Crores (Part-A: Rs. 217.81 crores covering 71 towns and 1 SCADA project; Part-B: Rs. 1182.57 crores covering 64 towns) have been sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 58.37 Crores has been disbursed.

For the State of Andhra Pradesh, under R-APDRP, projects worth Rs. 1562.21 Crores (Part-A: Rs. 505.62 crores covering 113 towns and 5 SCADA projects; Part-B: Rs. 1056.59 crores covering 42 towns) have been sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 310.17 Crores has been disbursed.

State-wise details of project sanctioned under Part-A (IT), Part-A (SCADA) and Part-B of the R-APDRP Programme is enclosed at Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Details of Projects Sanctioned under Part-A (IT) of R-APDRP*

(Figures in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	No of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost
1	2	3	4

#### **Non-special Category States**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	113	388.81
2.	Bihar	71	194.60
3.	Chandigarh	01	33.34
4.	Chhattisgarh	20	122.45
5.	Goa	4	110.74
6.	Gujarat	84	230.72
7.	Haryana	36	165.63



1	2	3	4
8.	Jharkhand	30	160.61
9.	Karnataka	98	391.14
10.	Kerala	43	214.40
11.	Madhya Pradesh	83	228.89
12.	Maharashtra	130	324.42
13.	Puducherry	4	27.53
14.	Punjab	47	272.85
15.	Rajasthan	87	315.93
16.	Tamil Nadu	110	417.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	169	650.68
18.	West Bengal	62	164.37
	Sub-Total	1192	4414.11
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	37.68
20.	Assam	67	173.78
21.	Himachal Pradesh	14	96.41
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	151.99
23.	Manipur	13	31.55
24.	Meghalaya	9	33.99
25.	Mizoram	9	35.12
26.	Nagaland	9	34.58
27.	Sikkim	2	26.30
28.	Tripura	16	35.18
29.	Uttarakhand	31	125.82
	Sub-Total	210	782.40
	Total	1402	5196.50

*Details of Scada Projects Sanctioned under Part-A of R-APDRP*

(Figures in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	No of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	116.81
2.	Assam	1	21.82

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	1	23.21
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	41.06
5.	Gujarat	6	138.51
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	52.89
7.	Kerala	3	83.15
8.	Madhya Pradesh	5	102.94
9.	Maharashtra	8	161.62
10.	Punjab	3	52.36
11.	Rajasthan	5	150.90
12.	Tamil Nadu	7	182.17
13.	Uttar Pradesh	11	266.55
14.	Uttarakhand	1	16.55
15.	West Bengal	3	32.94
	Total	63	1443.48

*Details of projects sanctioned under Part-B of R-APDRP*

Sl. No.	Utility/State	No of projects (Towns/ project area) Nos.	Sanctioned Project Cost Rs. Cr
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	1056.59
2.	Assam	67	644.05
3.	Bihar	64	1182.57
4.	Chhattisgarh	19	710.24
5.	Gujarat	63	993.78
6.	Haryana	29	673.58
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14	338.97
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	1665.27
9.	Karnataka	88	948.99

1	2	3	4
10.	Kerala	43	1050.94
11.	Madhya Pradesh	82	2036.43
12.	Maharashtra	123	3468.74
13.	Punjab	42	1509.73
14.	Rajasthan	82	1540.47
15.	Sikkim	2	68.46
16.	Tamil Nadu	87	3279.56
17.	Tripura	16	165.09
18.	Uttar Pradesh	161	3283.59
19.	Uttarakhand	30	392.63
20.	West Bengal	50	675.23
Total		1134	25684.91

#### Working Hours of Doctors

1374. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps to proportionately divide the working hours of doctors on duty in all Government hospitals to ensure round the clock presence of doctors in hospitals to attend the patients; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Health is a state subject and no such information is maintained centrally. Moreover, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to take steps in this regard, if required. However, in so far as the three Central Government hospitals namely, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi, Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi and Lady Hardinge Medical College & its associated hospitals are concerned, the doctors in these hospitals are posted in shift duties and round the clock presence of doctors in the hospitals is ensured to attend the patients.

#### Duration of NRHM

1375. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the duration of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) scheme by five years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) and (b) Government has approved continuation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for five years from 01.04.2012 to 31.03.2017 (*i.e.* co-terminus with the Twelfth Five Year Plan) with expenditure to be shared between Centre and States in the ratio of 75:25 in place of 85:15 ratio in the Eleventh Plan. However, for North-Eastern States and Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttrakhand, and Sikkim, this ratio will be 90:10.

[*Translation*]

#### Absenteeism of Doctor in Rural Areas

1376. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Sub Centres (SCs) functioning in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether patients in rural areas suffer due to absenteeism of large number of doctors from duty posted in the rural areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): (a) As per Rural Health Statistics in India, 2011, a state-wise statement showing the number of functional Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Sub Centres (SCs) in the country is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) No report of patients suffering due to large scale absenteeism has come to the notice of Union Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. Public Health being State subject, administration of services at health care facilities including their management and day to day routine activities fall under the purview of respective State/UT Governments. States are being supported to strengthen their health systems so as to be able to provide better health care services.

**Statement***Number of Sub-Centres, PHCS & CHCS Functioning*

Sl.No.	State/UT	As on March 2011		
		Sub-centre	PHCs	CHCs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12522	1624	281
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	286	97	48
3.	Assam	4604	938	108
4.	Bihar	9696	1863	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	5076	741	148
6.	Goa	175	19	5
7.	Gujarat	7274	1123	305
8.	Haryana	2508	444	107
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2067	453	76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1907	397	83
11.	Jharkhand	3958	330	188
12.	Karnataka <sup>3</sup>	8870	2310	180
13.	Kerala	4575	809	224
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8869	1156	333
15.	Maharashtra	10580	1809	365
16.	Manipur	420	80	16
17.	Meghalaya	405	109	29
18.	Mizoram	370	57	9
19.	Nagaland	396	126	21
20.	Odisha <sup>1</sup>	6688	1228	377
21.	Punjab	2950	446	129
22.	Rajasthan	11487	1517	376
23.	Sikkim	146	24	2
24.	Tamil Nadu <sup>2</sup>	8706	1204	385
25.	Tripura	632	79	11
26.	Uttarakhand	1765	239	55
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	3692	515

1	2	3	4	5
28.	West Bengal	10356	909	348
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	114	19	4
30.	Chandigarh	17	0	2
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	6	1
32.	Daman and Diu	26	3	2
33.	Delhi	41	8	0
34.	Lakshadweep	14	4	3
35.	Puducherry	53	24	3
All India		148124	23887	4809

Note:

<sup>1</sup>Total 146 new CHCs have been created by converting 117 PHCs & 29 Area Hospitals.

<sup>2</sup>50 PHCs established To fall within the norms of GOI, Addl. PHCs, PHCs and upgraded PHCs have been given nomenclatures of PHCs or CHCs and declared 385 CHCs with 1 CHC per block.

<sup>3</sup>146 CHCs now shown as Tahuk Level Hospitals.

[English]

### Profit Sharing Formula

1377. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the present profit sharing formula between the Government and local population in mining sector;

(b) whether the Government has asked the National Mineral Regulatory Authority (NMRA) to review the profit sharing formula;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) to (c) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 does not provide for any profit sharing formula between Government and local people. However, the Government has proposed a provision for sharing of benefits with the local population in the draft Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill (MMDR bill), 2011, which would enable monetary benefit to families affected by mining related activities, and creation, management

and maintenance of local infrastructure in areas affected by mining related operations. The draft provision provides for:

- a. suitable compensation for all exploration activities to be payable to the person or family holding occupation or usufruct or traditional rights on the area of exploration,
- b. all Mining Lease holders, including public sector undertakings and private sector companies to pay annually into a District Mineral Foundation set up at District level-
  - i. a sum equivalent to royalty in case of major minerals (other than coal)
  - ii. a sum equivalent to 26% of profit in case of coal minerals;
  - iii. and in case of minor minerals a sum prescribed by the State Government.
- c. a portion of the amount paid into the District Mineral Foundation shall be used to make recurring payments to people affected by mining related operations.
- d. all mining companies to allot atleast one share at par to each person of the family affected by mining, so as to give a sense of ownership in the enterprise.

- e. all mining companies to provide employment or other compensation as stipulated under Rehabilitation & Resettlement policy.

It is also proposed in the draft MMDR Bill, 2011 that the National Mining Regulatory Authority (NMRA) would be empowered to advise the Government to review the rates of royalty on major minerals (other than coal, lignite and sand for stowing) and the profit sharing percentage and recommend revision of rates of royalty and profit sharing percentage to be paid by the mining lease holder from time to time.

(d) The Government introduced the draft MMDR Bill, 2011 in the Lok Sabha on 12.12.2011, which has been referred to the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel.

### **Shah Commission on Illegal Mining**

1378. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has constituted Shah Commission to inquire into large scale illegal mining in the country;

(b) if so, the details and terms of references thereof;

(c) whether the Commission has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the recommendations made by the Commission and the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) if not, the time by which the Commission is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government has appointed Shri Justice M.B. Shah Commission of Inquiry (COI) under the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 to inquire into the large scale mining of iron ore and manganese ore without lawful authority in several States vide notification No. S.O.2817 dated 22.11.2010. The terms of reference of the Commission of Inquiry are:

- (i) to inquire into and determine the nature and extent of mining and trade and transportation, done illegally or without lawful authority, of iron ore and manganese ore, and the losses resulting there from; and to identify, as far as possible,

the persons, firms, companies and others that are engaged in such mining, trade and transportation of iron ore and manganese ore, done illegally or without lawful authority;

- (ii) to inquire into and determine the extent to which the management, regulatory and monitoring systems have failed to deter, prevent, detect and punish offences relating to mining, storage, transportation, trade and export of such ore, done illegally or without lawful authority, and the persons responsible for the same;
- (iii) to inquire into the tampering of official records, including records relating to land and boundaries, to facilitate illegal mining and to identify, as far as possible, the persons responsible for such tampering; and
- (iv) to inquire into the overall impact of such mining, trade, transportation and export, done illegally or without lawful authority, in terms of destruction of forest wealth, damage to the environment, prejudice to livelihood and other rights of tribal people, forest dwellers and other persons in the mined areas, and the financial losses caused to the Central and State Governments.

(c) to (e) The Commission of Inquiry has submitted an Interim Report to the Government on 14.7.2011 recommending, *inter alia*.

- Amendment in section 24 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act 1957
- Amendments in Rules 24A of Mineral Concession Rules (MCR), 1960 regarding deemed extension of mining leases, in Rule 26 and Rule 27 of MCR restricting persons convicted for illegal mining from renewal of mining lease and cancellation of mining lease;
- Amendments in field circulars issued by Indian Bureau of Mines for stringent regulation of boundary pillars of mining leases;
- ban on export of iron ore and manganese ore; and
- measures to be taken by State Governments for improving regulation by:
  - (i) introducing Computerized weigh bridges,
  - (ii) installing Check Posts at exit points,

- (iii) proper maintenance of roads and collection of toll tax, and
- (iv) providing adequate staff for regulatory purposes in State.

The Government has considered the recommendation of the Commission of Inquiry and has accepted recommendations pertaining to amendment of Rule 26 and Rule 27 of MCR restricting persons convicted for illegal mining from renewal of mining lease and cancellation of mining lease, amendments in field circulars issued by Indian Bureau of Mines for stringent regulation of boundary pillars of mining leases, and measures to be taken by State Governments for introducing computerized weigh bridges, installing Check Posts at exit points, proper maintenance of roads and collection of toll tax, and providing adequate staff for regulatory purposes in State. The Government has commenced suitable action for implementation of the accepted recommendations. The Government is considering recommendation on ban on exports of iron ore and manganese ore in the context of EXIM Policy. The Government has laid the above said Interim Report with Memorandum of Action Taken in the Parliament.

Further, the Commission of Inquiry has submitted an Interim Report on State of Goa. The Interim Report on State of Goa with Memorandum of Action Taken is being tabled in the Parliament by the Ministry.

*[Translation]*

**Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathic Medicines**

1379. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI RATAN SINGH:  
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:  
SHRI P. BALRAM NAIK:

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

(a) whether use of allopathic medicines has serious side affects;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard along with the steps taken/proposed by the Government to promote herbal and traditional medicines including Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathic medicines in view of the above;

(c) the efficacy of these medicines against various communicable and non-communicable diseases including diabetes;

(d) the funds allocated and spent by the Government for purchaser of these medicines for the treatment of various diseases including diabetes during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether local purchase of homoeopathic medicines have been stopped causing hardship to patients; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The allopathic drugs are permitted to be marketed after due examination of their safety and efficacy. Wrong or over use of these medicines may result in medical complications.

(b) The Department of AYUSH in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has taken several steps for promotion of Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha, and Homoeopathic Medicines. Key initiatives include audio-visual and print media publicity, Arogya melas & exhibitions, national campaigns, support to states for supply of medicines in dispensaries, collocation of AYUSH facilities in Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals. These medicines are regulated under the provisions of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 enforced through the State Drug Licensing Authorities. The following measures have also been taken to improve quality, safety, and efficacy of these medicines:-

(i) Pharmacopeias and Formularies have been published containing quality standards of Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathic drugs.

(ii) Compliance with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) has been made legally mandatory for licensing of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathic drugs.

(iii) Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine (PCIM) has been established to address quality concerns and develop quality standards for Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medicines.

(iv) Department of AYUSH has launched a scheme for voluntary quality certification of ASU Drugs in collaboration with the Quality Council of India.

- (v) Shelf life or Expiry date of various categories of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathic drugs and the use of preservatives, additives etc. in the manufacture of these drugs has been notified in the interest of consumers.
- (vi) 26 State Drug Testing Laboratories and 46 State Pharmacies have been financially assisted for strengthening of infrastructure required for quality testing and production of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathic drugs in public sector. 44 private Drug Testing Laboratories are recognized for testing of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathic drugs.
- (c) AYUSH Research Councils have reported the efficacy of these medicines in various communicable and non-communicable diseases including diabetes.
- (d) Funds were released by the Government of India to the States under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for

Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries for purchase of essential AYUSH medicines during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise information is furnished in the Statements- I to V. Purchase of these medicines from the funds provided through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been sought to be done from Central Public Sector Undertaking (Indian Medicine Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited (IMPCL), State Public Sector Undertakings, and State Co-operative Pharmacies. The statement of allocation and expenditure for Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy medicines in CGHS is also furnished in Statement-VI.

(e) CGHS Homeopathic Store Depot has informed that the local purchase of Homeopathic Medicines has not been stopped.

(f) The process for empanelment of local Homeopathic Chemist for procurement of homeopathic medicines through the local purchase system at dispensary level on individual prescriptions has been initiated.

**Statement I**

*CSS of Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries  
Financial assistance to AYUSH Dispensaries for Essential Drugs*

Sl.No	States	2009-10 Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	2010-11 Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	2011-12 Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
2.	Andhra Pradesh			73.60
3.	Arunachal Pradesh			2.25
4.	Assam	76.25		14.31
5.	Bihar	117.75		18.60
6.	Chandigarh			
7.	Chhattisgarh			
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0.14
9.	Daman and Diu		3.82	
10.	Delhi			13.18
11.	Goa			
12.	Gujarat			

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Haryana			69.96
14.	Himachal Pradesh	472.6		219.28
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	463.93		98.98
16.	Jharkhand			18.27
17.	Karnataka		304.51	49.30
18.	Kerala		829.57	183.10
19.	Lakshadweep			
20.	Madhya Pradesh	583.55		290.13
21.	Maharashtra			114.05
22.	Manipur	0.23		
23.	Meghalaya			
24.	Mizoram	17		
25.	Nagaland		6.75	
26.	Odisha	32.6		70.67
27.	Puducherry			
28.	Punjab	243.1		6.06
29.	Rajasthan			636.99
30.	Sikkim			
31.	Tamil Nadu	167.88		
32.	Tripura	38.9		
33.	Uttar Pradesh			
34.	Uttarakhand			76.22
35.	West Bengal	186.57		178.22
	Total	2400.36	1144.65	2133.30

**Statement II***CSS of Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries**Financial Assistance for Upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals (Recurring grants for Medicines)*

Sl.No	States	2009-10 Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	2010-11 Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	2011-12 Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
2.	Andhra Pradesh		11.47	2.125



1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh			
4.	Assam			
5.	Bihar		103.27	
6.	Chandigarh			
7.	Chhattisgarh			5.35
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			
9.	Daman and Diu			
10.	Delhi			
11.	Goa			
12.	Gujarat		91.80	
13.	Haryana			
14.	Himachal Pradesh	45.90	61.20	5.45
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.65		
16.	Jharkhand			
17.	Karnataka	34.43	214.2	
18.	Kerala	84.15	348.08	95.2
19.	Lakshadweep			
20.	Madhya Pradesh	45.90	42.07	
21.	Maharashtra			
22.	Manipur			
23.	Meghalaya			
24.	Mizoram			
25.	Nagaland			
26.	Odisha	30.60		
27.	Puducherry			
28.	Punjab	19.12		
29.	Rajasthan	87.98	405.45	
30.	Sikkim			
31.	Tamil Nadu			
32.	Tripura		12.15	
33.	Uttar Pradesh			
34.	Uttarakhand		30.6	6.8
35.	West Bengal			
Total		1056.11	3859.55	114.93

Note: No grants has been released till date during year 2012-13.

**Statement III***CSS of Development of AYUSH Hosptials and Disepnsaries**Recurring grant for medicines at PHCs, CHCs, DHs provided by Department of AYUSH (2009-12)*

Sl.No	States	PHCs Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	CHCs Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	DHs Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Total (Amount) (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.86	14.31	13.82	46.98
4.	Assam	33.47	0.00	0.00	33.47
5.	Bihar	1429.00	0.00	0.00	1429.00
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	10.61	0.00	0.00	10.61
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.42	0.28	0.00	1.70
9.	Daman and Diu	1.28	1.28	1.28	3.83
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Haryana	42.50	256.70	161.88	461.07
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	291.00	240.00	0.00	531.00
17.	Karnataka	100.68	4.25	0.00	104.93
18.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	7.65	16.15	6.80	30.60
20.	Madhya Pradesh	195.75	85.00	33.65	314.40
21.	Maharashtra	482.23	267.46	16.29	765.98
22.	Manipur	864.00	172.80	13.50	1050.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Meghalaya	51.00	45.00	0.00	96.00
24.	Mizoram	4.95	29.20	63.68	97.83
25.	Nagaland	153.86	121.50	69.30	344.66
26.	Odisha	1284.00	0.00	0.00	1284.00
27.	Puducherry	32.00	13.30	0.00	45.30
28.	Punjab	254.43	9.30	12.60	276.33
29.	Rajasthan	910.00	0.00	0.00	910.00
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	1022.40	0.00	0.00	1022.40
32.	Tripura	251.37	63.09	0.00	314.46
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Uttarakhand	478.90	156.08	7.37	642.35
35.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		7921.34	1495.69	400.15	9817.18

**Statement IV**

*CSS of Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries*

*Financial Assistance for Setting up of 50/10 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital (Recurring grants for Medicines)*

Year-2011-12

Sl.No.	States	Bed Strength	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
<b>NE State</b>			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0.00
2.	Assam	10	8.50
2.	Manipur	50	25.50

1	2	3	4
4.	Meghalaya	10	0.00
5.	Mizoram	50	25.50
6.	Nagaland	10	0.00
7.	Sikkim	10	8.50
8.	Tripura	50	21.68
<b>Other Hilly States</b>			
1.	Uttarakhand	50	0.00
2.	Himachal Pradesh	50	21.68
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	50	25.50
Total			136.86

Note: No grants has been released till date during year 2012-13.

**Statement V**

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries  
Proposed Resource Pool during 2012-13 (including Medicines component)*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Central Govt. Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	State Govt. Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	Total Resource Pool (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>High Focus States</b>				
1.	Bihar	2512.46	837.49	3349.94
2.	Chhattisgarh	713.27	237.76	951.03
3.	Himachal Pradesh	191.48	21.28	212.76
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	350.46	38.94	389.40
5.	Jharkhand	920.66	306.89	1227.55
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1757.13	585.71	2342.84
7.	Odisha	1015.28	338.43	1353.71
8.	Rajasthan	1660.88	553.63	2214.51
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4830.61	1610.20	6440.81
10.	Uttarakhand	282.53	31.39	313.93
<b>Non-High Focus States</b>				
11.	Andhra Pradesh	1576.32	525.44	2101.76
12.	Gujarat	1124.24	374.75	1498.98
13.	Haryana	472.03	157.34	629.37
14.	Karnataka	1138.15	379.38	1517.53
15.	Kerala	621.62	207.21	828.83
16.	Maharashtra	2092.19	697.40	2789.58
17.	Punjab	515.80	171.93	687.74
18.	Tamil Nadu	1343.10	447.70	1790.80
19.	West Bengal	1700.73	566.91	2267.64
<b>Non-High Focus States &amp; UT</b>				
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.07	2.36	9.43
21.	Chandigarh	19.64	6.55	26.18
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.38	2.13	8.51
23.	Daman and Diu	4.52	1.51	6.03

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Delhi	311.92	103.97	415.89
25.	Lakshadweep	1.20	0.40	1.60
26.	Puducherry	23.17	7.72	30.89
27.	Goa	27.14	9.05	36.19
<b>High Focus States-NE</b>				
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	84.99	9.44	94.43
29.	Assam	1915.93	212.88	2128.81
30.	Manipur	167.30	18.59	185.89
31.	Meghalaya	182.19	20.24	202.44
32.	Mizoram	67.06	7.45	74.51
33.	Nagaland	121.74	13.53	135.27
34.	Sikkim	37.35	4.15	41.50
35.	Tripura	225.65	25.07	250.72
Total		2802.22	311.36	3113.58

Note: No Grant has been released during 2012-13 till date.

### **Statement VI**

#### *Statement of Allocation and Expenditure for ASU&H Medicines in CGHS*

(Rs. in lakhs)

System Year	Unani		Homeopathic		Ayurvedic		Siddha	
	Funds allocated	Funds spent	Funds allocated	Funds spent	Funds allocated	Funds spent	Funds allocated	Funds spent
2009-10	45.00	72.00	92.00	73.69	375.00	375.00	15.00	15.00
2010-11	40.00	40.00	18.00	18.00	465.00	465.00	15.65	15.65
2011-12	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	275.00	275.00	20.00	20.00
2012-13	75.00	06.00	80.00	-	3.75	63.00	30.00	-

#### **Ayush Hospitals**

1380. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:  
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:

(a) the number of ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homoeopathy (AYUSH) hospitals in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the performance of these hospitals;

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

(c) if so, the details along with the outcome thereof;

(d) whether a number of these hospitals are not running properly due to paucity of funds;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/proposed by the Government for allocation of adequate funding to these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The number of ayurveda, yoga and naturopathy, unani, siddha and homoeopathy (AYUSH) hospitals in the country, State/UT-wise is enclosed at Statement-I

(b) and (c) The Government of India has not assessed the performance and outcome of AYUSH hospital functioning in the States, since these hospitals are under the administrative control of State Governments.

(d) and (e) No. Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries, there is provision for financial assistance to the State

Governments for upgradation of State Government AYUSH Hospitals. The States are eligible for seeking financial assistance of Rs. 50 Lakhs onetime per unit for renovation/alteration of existing premises, equipments and furniture, Rs. 4.50 Lakhs per annum per unit for supply of essential AYUSH drugs, Rs. 0.70 Lakhs per annum per unit as contingency and contractual deployment of AYUSH doctors (Specialists-2), AYUSH Pharmacists-2 and paramedical staff. The details of financial assistance to the States under upgradation of AYUSH Hospitals component of the Scheme are enclosed at Statement-II.

Further, provision has also been kept under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries for setting up of 50/10 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital in North Eastern States including Sikkim and Other Hilly States (Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir). The details of financial assistance to the States for the setting up of 50/10 Integrated AYUSH Hospitals component of the Scheme are enclosed at Statement-III.

#### **Statement I**

##### *State-wise/System-wise Number of AYUSH Hospitals as on 1.4.2011*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ayurveda Hosp.	Unani Hosp.	Siddha Hosp.	Yoga Hosp.	Naturopathy Hosp.	Homoeopathy Hosp.	Sowa-Rigpa (Amchi) Hosp.	Total Hosp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	6	0	0	0	6	0	20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	12
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
4.	Bihar	11	4	0	0	0	11	0	26
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	1	0	0	1	3	0	14
6.	Delhi	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	7
7.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
8.	Gujarat	41	0	0	0	0	16	0	57
9.	Haryana	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	10
10.	Himachal Pradesh	27	0	0	0	1	0	2	30
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
12.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Karnataka	133	14	0	3	6	21	0	177
14.	Kerala	126	0	2	0	2	30	0	160
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21	0	0	0	0	2	0	23
16.	Maharashtra	63	6	0	0	0	46	0	115
17.	Manipur	0	1	0	0	12	4	0	17
18.	Meghalaya	3	0	0	0	0	7	0	10
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
21.	Odisha	8	0	0	0	0	6	0	14
22.	Punjab	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
23.	Rajasthan	118	5	0	2	1	11	0	137
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	2	1	264	1	0	1	0	269
26.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1771	204	0	0	0	8	0	1983
28.	Uttarakhand	7	2	0	0	0	1	0	10
29.	West Bengal	4	1	0	0	0	12	0	17
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puduchery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total (A)	2397	249	266	6	23	210	2	3153
	B. CGHS & Central Government Organizations	23	9	3			5		40
	Total (A+B)	2420	258	269	6	23	215	2	3193

Source: State Governments &amp; concerned agencies-AYUSH in India-2011.





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25.	Nagaland												
26.	Odisha	8	90.848	340	430.85								
27.	Puducherry												
28.	Punjab	5	56.78	212.5	268.60								
29.	Rajasthan	23	261.188	977.5	1238.68	106	1203.73	4505.00	5708.73				
30.	Sikkim												
31.	Tamil Nadu												
32.	Tripura					3	36.07	135.00	171.07				
33.	Uttar Pradesh												
34.	Uttarakhand					8	30.60	340.00	370.60	8	6.8	0	6.8
35.	West Bengal												
	Total	93	1056.11	3952.5	5007.91	345	3859.55	12034.59	15894.14	155	114.93	0	114.93

\*Scheme Component started in year 2009-10.

### Statement III

*Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries  
Financial Assistance for Setting up of 50/10 bedded Integrated AYUSH Hospital*

Sl.No.	States	Bed Strength	2011-12*			Total Financial (Rs. in lakhs)
			Physical (Units)	Non-Recurring (Rs. in lakhs)	Recurring (Rs. in lakhs)	
<b>NE States</b>						
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	1	215.90	0.00	215.90
2.	Assam	10	1	215.90	39.95	255.85
2.	Manipur	50	1	637.50	127.50	765.00
4.	Meghalaya	10	1	215.90	0.00	215.90
5.	Mizoram	50	1	637.50	127.50	765.00
6.	Nagaland	10	1	215.90	0.00	215.90
7.	Sikkim	10	1	183.52	33.96	217.47
8.	Tripura	50	1	541.88	108.38	650.25
<b>Other Hilly States</b>						
1.	Uttarakhand	50	1	318.75	0.00	318.75
2.	Himachal Pradesh	50	1	541.88	108.38	650.25
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	50	1	637.50	127.50	765.00
	Total		11	4362.12	673.16	5035.27

\*Scheme component introduced in Year 2011-12.

11.02 hrs.

## SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

### **Situation arising out of exodus of people from the North-East Region States from Bangalore and some other cities due to alleged threat to their security**

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: I have received notices of Adjournment Motion from Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and Shri Rewati Raman Singh. I have disallowed them.

Similarly, I have received notices for suspension of Question Hour from Yogi Aditya Nath, Shri Ananth Kumar, Shri Basu Deb Acharia, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj and Shri Sharad Yadav. I have disallowed them also. However, considering that it is a very sensitive matter, I am allowing brief submissions to be made by the leaders and other Members.

Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity by relaxing the norms to speak on such a serious issue. Madam, hardly had the riots of Kokrajhar stopped, once again the incident of riot occurred there and six people died there yesterday. Meanwhile, the news of violence against North-East Indians in various parts of the country and the migration of people belonging to north-east start beaming on news channels and appeared in newspapers. You must have read in newspapers, this is the headline of each newspaper today. Bengaluru, Pune, Hyderabad and now from Chennai more than 13000 people have left their homes. It is the headline that the said people are being assaulted.

Madam, the first incident of violence had occurred in Pune on 8th August. The incidents of violence had occurred in Hadapsar and Kondhwa in Pune. Two persons from Manipur were targeted. One of them was an eighteen year old student of class twelfth whose name is Premanand Khomgram. Another person, named Khomdaipaniwai was a twenty nine year old employee of Infosys. After a mere three days, on 11th August Premanand was again attacked and the attack was so severe that he got seven stitches on his head and his entire body was wounded.

Madam, a Bodo security guard was attacked in Hyderabad. If we count, this is the right figure of such incidents but thereafter rumours spread like wildfire. People from Bengaluru, Pune, Hyderabad and now Chennai and Kerala have been spreading such rumours. Rumours have been spread that North-Eastern Indians are not safe, therefore, they should leave their homes. Thousands of people are leaving their homes. It seems as if all the people are heading towards Guwahati. People are catching whichever train they are able to catch, be it upto Guwahati or Kolkata.

Madam, 20 children came to meet me yesterday. They were from Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and the General Secretary to the Bodo Student Union was also with them. They told me that they had been threatened that they should leave their homes before 20th of this month or they will have to face the music. I asked them not to leave as the Government, police, and we are with them. One of the students said that the Government could not protect the police in Mumbai then how will the Government protect us? Madam, his reply shut my mouth because it was a fact. In order to assure those children, the very moment, I phoned the Police Commissioner that I was sending those children to them and he is supposed to assure them. It is pleasure for me that they got satisfied. But sometimes some voices are very disappointing. Sometime it is proposed that Assam agreement should be reviewed. Sometime it is proposed that reserved seats of Bodo Tribal Council should be reduced. Madam, we are unable to understand the sensitisation of our time. Through you, I would like to say that the North-East region of the country is very crucial from view point of national security. That is insurgency affected area, therefore, I would like to say that the Government should not forget that it is holding peace talks with the underground organisations and with some organisations the peace talk is on final stage. If we continue like this, it will put question mark on the credibility of the Government. Therefore, by rising above the party politics, I, through the House, would like to make two appeals. First, we should not give mere verbal assurance. You may have observed in Bengaluru, that the Deputy Chief Minister and the Home Minister of Karnataka went to railway station and addressed the public through public address system, asking them not to leave as the State Government would provide protection to them. In addition to this, they made the arrangement of food for them. The Chief Minister of Karnataka called a meeting of the representatives of both the parties and assured all the North-East Indians for their protection. I mean to say that you should not give mere verbal

assurance. My first and foremost demand is that all the State Governments, be it Congress or BJP, and the Union Government should set up helplines and provide numbers there and deploy police force in areas they live, make the police patrol the area and they should be assured that police is there for their protection.

Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is present here. He would not be convinced till the time helplines are set up and numbers given to children. They are threatened in the hostels they reside in and especially in the malls they work in. Police force should be deployed there. My second demand is that this House must send a message to the citizens and our brethrens from north-eastern states that they are as much citizens of this country as anyone else from the mainland. They are free to study and live anywhere they wish in the country. Nobody will make them feel unsafe. We are with them. The Government is with them. The countrymen are with them. We would make them feel safe. This House will safeguard their interests. All the Governments and all the citizens of the country would safeguard them.

SHRI NINONG ERING (Arunachal East): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on this issue. I would like to congratulate the leader of opposition Shrimati Sushma Swaraj for raising this issue in the House. I was a bit apprehensive about the unpleasant events that took place in Kokrajhar and Assam a week ago and therefore, I approached the hon. Minister of Home Affairs Shri Sushil Kumar along with my other M.P. colleagues and put forth our concerns and said that this is leading to fear in the children belonging to the northeastern states and I urged him to resolve this issue. I went to meet the Home Minister Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde with some of my colleagues, other MPs, and urged him to make concerted efforts to alleviate the fear in the children of north-eastern states. Although, he assured us about the safety status in all three states Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and said that he has already had talks in this regard with the respective State Governments and has alerted them. But, still, such serious state of affairs which can be seen in media, print media showing the insecurity and fear felt by the youth of our country is lamentable. I used to think I was Indian. A lot of such minor incidents have taken place during the last few years. Kokrajhar is a very small area in Assam, just like a block area. Due to this block victimising all the people of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura or north-eastern states who have mongoloid features is objectionable. I just heard that Tibetans were also attacked. This is a very wrong message that is being sent across the country.

Madam Speaker, I would like to earnestly urge the hon. Home Minister through you to consider this issue seriously to avoid such unpleasant incidents from happening in future. I am aware that to normalize the state of affairs at present I need to urge all the Members of the House to come together and unite in not only in these three states but all the states, be it Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc. I have observed that a lot of young people are returning from the south, 20 thousand people have already left those states and others are ready to leave. I think whether I be in Delhi, Arunachal or Bangalore, I feel the same as I am in India, which is one country only. If I did not consider myself as an Indian, it does not matter if I live in Assam, I would not see myself as an Indian. The person who is going to attack, will attack in any case. I would just like to say that this panic must be over and we need to resolve to resume the normalcy in these places.

The hon. Chief Ministers of the north-eastern states have stayed in touch with the three main cities in the affected states. Our Chief Minister has sent Shri Takam Sanjay from Arunachal Pradesh who would meet the local authorities, be it MLA, MPs, student unions or NGOs, for bringing back normalcy. I would just say that strict action should be taken against those who have indulged in violence through latest technology, MMS etc. We should identify them.

*[English]*

Those who have been involved in this

*[Translation]*

strict action should be taken against them because they are the cause of instability in the country today. But I know that all of the MPs in Maharashtra and Bangalore have assured that everything is normal. Yesterday night, I had a talk with Shri Sanjay Nirupam ji, parents are worried, sending SMS, writing on face book, urging for a solution from the Government as this is a matter of children's' education and future. I do not want to talk on party lines but across the party lines. We need to rise above the identity politics of Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist etc. as the Leader of Opposition said.

*[English]*

We have to come across the party line, we have to come above it.

[*Translation*]

We need to figure out as to how to contain this situation and for this we need cooperation and sympathy of everyone. Everyone needs to take personal interest. It is necessary for everyone to support to alleviate the fear psychosis in the youth of the north eastern states. I will not speak for a long time. I will only say that the present atmosphere of festivals like Raksha Bandhan and Id is of friendliness and brotherhood but some anti-social elements are working to disturb this normal situation. For combating this situation, we need to speak in the single voice that we are Hindustani, we are Indians and we are proud of being Indians. Anyone, whether he is from Pakistan or Bangladesh or Myanmar or any other country, who conspires against India needs to be caught. We will have to take stringent action against him.

With these words, I once again thank you for providing me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Madam Speaker, hon. Member of Parliament from Arunachal Pradesh spoke just now and I will also say that the environment of fear is now prevailing in the entire north east. This environment of fear is not prevailing in this area without any cause but I would like to say that this is a well-planned conspiracy against the country and some anti-national elements have done this deliberately. I am surprised that, as Shrimati Sushma Swarajji said just now, the Chief Minister and the Home Minister went to the railway station there but I would like to ask whether anybody has been arrested till date. I saw that thousands of people are at every railway station to return to their homes although the number is less in Pune but the people are migrating from Bangalore and Chennai in such a large number as if any danger is looming large at these places and they are not ready to halt for even a single minute. I want to say that although the entire House is supporting it, the resolution should be passed by the entire House. But, the biggest danger is that there is lack of self-confidence and brotherhood in the country but to restore this confidence and brotherhood, the Government should take actions under NSA immediately against those people who are spreading rumours and they should be put behind the bar.

Madam Speaker, this situation has not been created mere by word of mouth. Those people might have used mobiles and sent SMS. Therefore, the Union Government as well as the Chief Ministers of the affected states should take stringent actions against these people immediately.

The situation should be created such that nobody heeds to the rumours and it can be done only if the Government takes strict action against the guilty people otherwise, we may keep speaking but it will not help. Since, the environment of fear has been created there, investigation should be made as to who is doing so and who is responsible for it.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to congratulate the leader of the opposition and other hon. Members for bringing serious issues to the House. The House has shown unity towards every important and sensitive issue. I think the House has been showing the sense of unity towards this sensitive issue even today.

Madam Speaker, the North-East Indians who are living in Pune, Bengaluru, Chennai or any other part of the country be it an employee, businessmen, student, the Constitution of India provides constitutional right to them to live, work, study etc. in any part of the country. I think, the conspiracy being hatched against them is not to make them flee from said areas rather to deprive them of their constitutional rights. I know, the country has federal Government. As far as my party and I think this is not the fault of the Government, or people rather lack of faith. We think, the manner in which rumours are being spread, there is any conspiracy behind it. Unless this conspiracy is laid bare, I think we will not get success in tackling the situation.

With these words I would like to thank you.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, the hon. Members including Sushma Ji made their points and other hon. Members are yet to make their points. The hon. Home Minister has made the statement with regard to the issue being discussed here. I have heard the statement of the hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka. I also heard the statement of the hon. Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Gogoi Saheb. The hon. Prime Minister in his speech on the occasion of 15th August talked about those issue which had been raised by the former Prime Minister, hon. Jawaharlal Nehru Ji. It is a dilemma that 15 lakh people are facing this problem in post independence era. We had got independence long time ago and now the civilization has also progressed.

People do not become civilized with the progress of civilization. The hon. Chief Minister, Home Minister or the Prime Minister say that the Government will take stringent action against the guilty people. I do not want to speak

about the biggest problems of the country *i.e.* poverty, starvation etc. civilization has progressed and now we have got the facility of SMS, twitter, facebook, and so on and so forth. Sushma Ji and Rewati Raman Ji were saying that they should be detained under National Security Act (NSA). Will someone tell me as to whom to detain under the NSA? How many people will you detain? Therefore, I would like to say that the country do not progress with the progress of civilization rather progress of the society contribute in the development of the country.

Madam, communal people had divided this country and even today people are doing the same. This is an ongoing issue ...*(Interruptions)* No one is untouched from it. We all are involved in it ...*(Interruptions)* I salute you. Please ask him to keep quiet ...*(Interruptions)* I am not a communal person. In this country, people do not born as human beings. They born in caste-ridden and communal society. Only one human being has ever born in this country, who had not caste and no religion. His name was Mahatma Kabir. Could you name any other human being who had born in this country? The world, nation, society cannot be carved without human beings. The Hon. Minister was telling that the Government will take stringent action. I would like to ask as to against whom the action will be taken? It is not your fault. I am not blaming you. I am asking as to against whom including me you will take action. It is all rumours, it is not one factor which is responsible for this ...*(Interruptions)* I request him to keep quiet ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You address the Chair please. What are you doing?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You are a great learned person. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Ji, you continue please.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, you should ask him. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You leave it, do not comment. Sharad Ji, you continue.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: He made me forget as to what I was telling ...*(Interruptions)* You remind me as to what I was sayin ...*(Interruptions)* He is saying that he is not speaking it is not fair ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You should not take the current discussion lightly. Please, listen to him seriously.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Human being like Kabir is born on this earth once in thousands of years. Even today Hindus are ringing the bell and Muslims are lying prostrate on the ground. They are unable to decide as to which religion Kabir Ji belonged to. The people in Government are saying as to what they would do. Civilization does not progress with the advent of bicycle, machine, cars, aeroplanes, twitter, SMS and facebook. My children taught me all these applications for one or one and a half months but I told them that I did not required that knowledge. After all who will waste time with so many people on these apps? Then, how will the Government check it? All the Members appeal to get the entire House united. The Government want to pass this resolution. Which resolution is the Government trying to pass? What will the Government do? All Members will go out of the House and send SMSs in two minutes. The Prime Minister is not present in the House. We salute the new era of technology but humanity has never progressed from this technology. The example of humanity is the day on which the country was celebrating its independence, the greatest freedom fighter, Mahatama Gandhi was walking as a simple man in the street of Navakhali of Kolkata. He did not celebrate Independence of the country. If there are people who love the country, the society and the human beings, Independence will be celebrated. This freedom was equal for all the people.

Madam, I was the topper of the engineering college in which I was studying in Jabalpur. Around 27 students of the North-East were studying with me. I have never met persons better than those people on the earth. Today, those people are being targeted by spreading such rumours. Who is spreading rumour in the country including Mumbai? Who is dividing the country? If the country has to progress, we need to defeat such people whosoever they might be. Even if, the Government falls the country should remain united otherwise this country is not going to progress. Who are those people who have sent SMSs and used twitter handle to spread rumour? How will the Government identify them? Why did the followers of Muslim and Hindu religion oppose it? When any unwanted incident takes place, the people together meet the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. But I segregate this grave issue related to the people of the North-East. To speak on this issue is useless. No problem can be resolved in this country. But, I am helpless. It pains when I see such problems. When the people of the North-East were migrating in large number by train, the Government should have talked to the Chief Minister of that state. The greatest man of the country, Mahatma Gandhi cared for

the humanity even during the freedom struggle period. What is the Chief Minister doing there? What is the Minister of Railways doing? Why did he not stop the trains? They should have been protected there at any cost. They should have been brought here. I would like to say in Delhi that my party is not big. The Congress Party and the Bhartiya Janata Party are big parties. But, I have got many akharas.

I request the people of the North East to give me only a call in Delhi, I will teach a lesson to the people who are spreading rumour even if I have to go to jail but I will not leave the mischievous people. Either they will kill me or I will kill them. How will this country run? We only deliver speech from here. We have been elected as MPs by 120 crore people. Did we support the people who elected us? I visited five places to meet the people of the North-East. Did anyone out of us go there? They came to meet you. The North-East is the pride of the country. Without those states the country cannot function efficiently. How many times partition will be done? There are artificial partitions and borders. How many of us went there? If all of us 540 MPs resolve together to safeguard them, no one can dare to touch them. I also know the people who spread rumours. People who talk rubbish all the time. They chant the names of Ram and Rahim but they are not humans, they are demons instead of human chanting the names of Ram and Rahim. Which religion is this? The religion which cannot make good human beings is useless. What is the state of this religion from Jerusalem to bay of Bengal? Europeans and Americans come from outside and invade and conquer without any weapons. There are so many deities and demigods here and tombs, why don't they save us? They cannot save us, they can just show the right path. But we are not ready to follow the right path. This is a disease.

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Ji, please conclude.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: No, I will rather sit.

MADAM SPEAKER: No, please don't act like this. Why are you getting angry?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: No, I will rather sit. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: No, no. I would like to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ok, it is fine.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: No, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: But please conclude your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: No, I would like to leave. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Ji, why are you angry?

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I am angry because all that happens here is discussion and speeches but no one wants to hear the truth today. I would like to take more than 5 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please speak

*[English]*

but you cannot challenge the direction of the Speakers.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You cannot challenge the power of the Speaker.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Yadav ji please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Yadav Ji, speak. Do not get angry and that too with the Chair.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I respect you from bottom of my heart.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It is the duty of the Chair to maintain decorum. Therefore, there is no point in getting angry with the Chair now, please speak.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam, when the country is going to ruin it's possible that one can get angry with anyone. What are you saying? We would be bound by rules? ...*(Interruptions)* This country is heading towards destruction ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you saying?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: This country is going to ruin.  
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: No, this is wrong conduct.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Please run the House as per rules. ...*(Interruptions)* Please adhere to the rules.  
...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not get angry.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Please adhere to the rules.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not harbour any misgivings against the Chair.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: But these rules are sometimes relaxed. ...*(Interruptions)* I am sorry and I urge you to allow me to sit down today. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No, this is not my question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not my personal question. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I would only speak if you allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Calm down. This is not my personal question why are you getting angry with me? This is a question of Speaker, Speaker's rights and Speaker's Supremacy. Therefore, I do not want any person to break the rules ever. Everyone should obey the rules. If the Speaker says something, do not be angry with him/her.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I take the Chair in high esteem. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, ok, now please carry on with your speech. End this matter here.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: No, you have said a lot of things. I would just like to say that we are bound by rules but these people are speaking on television about us for so many days. They are saying whatever they feel like. I cannot take the names. What kind of rule is this? They bring the privilege motion. We are 540 persons and no case is against 400 persons. It would be because of privilege as per the rules.

Therefore, I am saying that all of these problems should be resolved. All the MPs, MLAs and Government should resolve today to make a war against rumour mongers and the people who are ruining the country and build a new nation. If we move forward with this resolution, then things would improve.

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY): Madam Speaker, a few days back, the Assam issue was debated on the floor of the House and our Party, Trinamool Congress very categorically explained the views of our party and the role of the Government also. I think that was appreciated by all.

Whenever any incident occurs in the North-Eastern part of the country, West Bengal is to share the load because West Bengal is the gateway of the North-Eastern Region via North Bengal to Siliguri to North Eastern Region. We live in India and our philosophy is that India is a country which is believer in the principles of unity in diversity. We are the firm believer in the principles of communal harmony, secularism and unity of the country. But when we find that the people of North Eastern Region have become panic-stricken and are trying to flee from Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad and from a few other parts, we naturally become worried. The Parliament should certainly rise to the occasion; *vis-a-vis* this panic-stricken situation is to be removed. We firmly believe that the Government of India is well concerned with the whole situation.

It is also alarming that the people from North Eastern Region are not in a mood to stay any further over there. So, if necessary, a Parliamentary Delegation can be referred by you to go there and meet the people who are becoming really panic-stricken over there. That can be a very good gesture on behalf of all of us.

Madam, we firmly believe that if the decision which we are going to take is delayed, then the agent

provocateurs, those who create provocations, will try to take the position in their own command which has to be resisted by all means. We want to give a message to the people of North Eastern Region that not only Parliament but the whole country stands behind them to give them the full security. We are behind them. They should live as Indians wherever they like to stay. That is my submission, Madam.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): Madam Speaker, this is an incident which, I think, is a shame for the people of the South because the South is known for its kind heart, is known for accepting the people from the North. The people from the North have always felt safe in the hands of the people in the South. There may be some differences in language but that has never stopped people from the North coming to the South and settling there.

Now, when I see the newspapers that there is an exodus of the North-East People going back to their homeland to Assam, to Meghalaya from Chennai or from Bangalore, I feel sorry that somewhere we have failed. A small spark of fire has engulfed a huge area. It is an isolated incident . maybe because the communication strength has created fears in the minds of these people living in the entire Southern States. I am sorry, all political leaders of the South should take this as a personal 'shame' that somebody who had come to our place, we must host him properly and they should not feel afraid of us. This feeling should be created by the political leaders. I request the Government of India to hold discussions with all the four State Governments in this regard and see that the people from the North East still feel safe to live in the Southern part of India.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam Speaker, this is a matter of great concern that the people from North East Region are feeling insecure in other parts of our country. It is a Fundamental Right of the citizens of our country to go to any place, any part of our country and to reside in any part of the country except Jammu & Kashmir. He can work and study anywhere. This is the Fundamental Right. What is happening today is an attack on the Rights of the people of our country. The attack is nothing but an attack on the Constitutional Right. The Right given by the Constitution of India is being attacked

In the past we have seen that the people of North India were beaten up and assaulted in Maharashtra. In this House we condemned such incident. When we find

that the people from one part, from one State are being attacked in other States, we condemn such incidents. It is a matter a matter of great concern. It affects the unity and integrity of our country.

Madam, while speaking on the Adjournment Motion on the very first day when the issues of Kokrajhar incident and the displacement of thousands and thousands rather lakhs and lakhs of people were taken up, I warned that this should not be communalised. The reason behind such incident is localised reason and it should not be spread to other parts of the country. The people belonging to any section, general people, common people, they are peace loving. What happened in Assam and Kokrajhar is also the handy work of a section, the militant section of both sides Bodo as well as minority. There are militant sections that are vitiating the peaceful atmosphere in the country. What is happening since yesterday is that thousands and thousands of the students, people, workers and the employees feeling unsafe. Why? Any citizen of our country should feel secure because they are the citizens of our country. Why the people from North- East feel insecure in Karnataka, Bangalore, Chennai and in other parts of the country even after 65 years of Independence.

*[Translation]*

If a sense of in security, fear on danger engalst the people of any state, then we need to mill over as to how much we have progressed after so many years of Independence and why we have not been able to find out a solution to the people after to many year.

*[English]*

Our people should not be divided on communal basis. We always find that there is an attempt to divide the people on communal basis. That is the main reason behind such incidents. We should be more cautious. That is a great concern for us.

Madam, I demand that both the State Government and the Central Government ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Union Government and the State Government should ..... the issue of Assam. Nearly 2.5 lakh people are still living in the Relief Camp.



[English]

I have seen the Report of the National Minority Commission on Kokrajhar incident. It said that in one camp, 6,665 people are staying in a very deplorable condition. The Central Government should come forward and help the State Government of Assam in rehabilitating these people. Displacement of the people tantamount to violation of the human rights, I feel. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There is displacement of lakhs and lakhs of people. So, the Government should seriously think over it and try to rehabilitate all the people, although it is a difficult task. Indeed, it is a difficult task but

[Translation]

any environment of brotherhood will have to be covered so that no each incident takes place in future and of such rumer many not cause.

[English]

influx of the people, exodus ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now. Now, Shri Bajjayant Panda.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There should not be such a feeling among any section of the people. Madam, I appeal to all sections of the people of our country to foil this attempt to divide the people of our country.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): Thank you, Madam Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important subject.

Madam, the troubles which started in Assam some weeks ago have now started radiating to various parts of the country like poisoned arrows which leave marks that we all ought to be ashamed of.

Madam, this is not an occasion for finger-pointing between Parties, between the States and the Centre. There are so many Parties represented in Parliament. Virtually all of us have had the experience of being in Government at some time or another either at the Centre or in the States and we have experienced similar difficulties, therefore we must consider this a national problem and find a national common solution. But,

Madam, we must face up to certain candid truths. What I am going to say is not with the intention of finger-pointing but to try and identify systemic weaknesses that we should all work towards unanimously.

Madam, in the modern era, rumours and misinformation no longer spread by word of mouth; they spread at the speed of electrons to hundreds of millions of people simultaneously. The current situation requires a different approach to tackle problems one that is different from the approach adopted in the earlier years.

Madam, the hon. Chief Minister of Assam had said that he wished that the Central assistance had arrived in Assam earlier. This is something that some other Members have also spoken. I wish to share our experience. In Odisha, four years ago we experienced certain ethnic disturbances after a decade of no such problems and subsequently also there have been no such problems. But we also experienced a similar problem. When we asked for Central Forces, they did arrive but they came on the fifth day. Most of the damage, most of the deaths that happened, had happened in the first four days. This is the problem which is not between the Centre and the State or between a Ruling Party and an Opposition Party. This is the problem of changing and adapting to the new needs of the kind of problems that we face today.

Madam, the hon. Home Minister may be new to his current assignment but he has long years of experience in Governments; and I would like to humbly give two suggestions that I think, can be implemented and would make a very big difference in preventing and controlling in future such riots, ethnic disturbances or communal disturbances.

Madam, on the issue of terrorism, this House and the other House, and as a country, we have worked together to now create a Rapid Action Force so that incidents like 26/11 in Mumbai do not happen and do not get protracted. We need to have a similar approach, Madam, so that we have a Rapid Action Force of the Central Forces available for immediate deployment because the States are overwhelmed. The States are sometimes overwhelmed and when very suddenly these tensions rise and before they can react, the trouble has spread beyond their capabilities.

We need to strengthen the linkages between the Intelligence Wings and these Rapid Action Forces so that they can move in very quickly and prevent the situation from getting worse from a bad start.

Another thing which I wish to say is about the Rapid Action Force. It cannot be only about Paramilitary Troops; it also has to have other assets because the rumours, which are being spread, the provocation, which is taking place is on the internet. It requires technical competence; and it requires the kind of competence to track it down quickly so that you can take quick action against the perpetrators of these problems.

The final thing, Madam, that I wish to say is that not just a Rapid Action Force but we must commit ourselves to fast-track prosecution of whoever is identified. We will make the problem worse, when we have identified the people in Mumbai and hopefully soon in Bangalore and may be in Kokrajhar and other parts of Assam but bringing them to justice, if it takes, years or months, it will cause a loss of confidence that cannot be repaired. So, whether it is through fast-track courts or through other means, I would urge the hon. Home Minister to initiate these steps urgently.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

Now, the hon. Prime Minister.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Prime Minister is interveing.

[English]

I will call you later. It is not over.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): He is intervening; (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, he is intervening. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, sit down. One should not stand up at the drop of the hat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: No. Please sit down. All the time, you stand up. What is all this? He is intervening.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Let the Prime Minister listen to us and then respond. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): The Home Minister will respond. I just want to intervene ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The Home Minister is there to reply.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, the hon. Prime Minister.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The Home Minister will reply in any case.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: This is getting to be too much. I have allowed this under my discretion; and please listen to me and please allow me to conduct it.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): If you will be angry how will the House run?

MADAM SPEAKER: I am not angry, Laluji. I will call you also to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, the hon. Prime Minister.

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, I rise not to reply to the various points that have been made in the debate but merely to add my voice to the feelings that I have heard being expressed in this august House. That what has been happening in the last few days in some parts of our country, the growing sense of insecurity among people from the North-East living in different parts of our country is something, which is most reprehensible, and that all of us should work together to get this sort of situation brought under control without any further loss of time.

I commit that the Government will work with all like-minded people to create a feeling of security among the people of the North-East residing in various parts of our country. They have as much right as anyone else to live, to earn and to study at wherever place they may go to.

The unity and integrity of our country is being threatened by certain elements and, without apportioning blame, I would urge this House to send a message loud and clear to all the people of the North-East residing in different parts of our country that our people are one, that we will do everything to provide security to the people of the North-East residing in various parts of our country, and that this is an obligation, which we will discharge to the best of our ability, with all political parties joining hands to send out a clear message to the people of the North-East that we will work to restore peace and amity so that the this feeling of insecurity is brought under control. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Shri Anant Geete.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Madam Speaker, I carefully listened to what an MP of the

Congress Party from Arunachal Pradesh was saying. I also felt his pain and anguish but when he concluded his speech, he mentioned about a conspiracy. I would like to repeat it because the Prime Minister and the Home Minister are present here. While concluding his speech, he said that this might be the conspiracy of China, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Myanmar. An MP from Arunachal Pradesh said it ...(Interruptions) What I want to say, please listen to me ...(Interruptions)

SHRI NINONG ERING: Madam Speaker, perhaps, I am not very good at Hindi therefore, I might have said something that created confusion that there could be some internal or external forces behind it ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, listen to hon. Member.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: You have taken his name. Let him say.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NINONG ERING: Madam Speaker, through you, I want to say in the House that any country or any community in the country may be behind this problem. I think that external forces may be behind it but we need to get united for the unity and integrity of our country. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam Speaker, he said the same thing which I had said. I am not saying anything against him here. I do not have any complaint against him. The entire House does not have any complaint against that Member and the people of North-East. North-East is the part of India and it will remain so ...(Interruptions) When you will invite me, I will come ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What is this happening? Please address the Chair.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam Speaker, I am repeating it just because the fear which the hon. Member has expressed in the House is my fear also as this may be the conspiracy of external forces. The riot of Kokrajhar is the part of this conspiracy and consequently the riot which took place in Mumbai is also the part of that conspiracy.

Madam Speaker, through you, I want to inform the House and I am repeating that if we take any action by accepting this reality, then we or the Government will be able to defeat external or internal conspiracy.

**12:00 hrs.**

This may be a conspiracy hatched within the country and the only way to tackle this conspiracy is to accept the reality. I am saying this because when Shri Sharad Yadav Ji was speaking, he mentioned about Ram and Rahim. Our country has a population of 120 crore people. There are different ideologies, lifestyles and civilization in the country. The civilization changes in every nook and corner of the country. We have different civilizations and lifestyle. It is possible to have a different way of living life. There are people who believe in Ram and there are people who believe in Rahim and there are those who do not believe in either of them. But it is a matter of faith, belief and civilization. Everyone follows his cultural beliefs and thus there are devotees of Ram and devotees of Rahim alongwith those who do not believe in either them. These are different ideologies and I have no objection to it as there is no reason to object but the incident that took place in Kokrajhar is not a Hindu-Muslim riot. The whole House accepted this fact on that day. Each Member said that the incident that took place in Kokrajhar were not Hindu-Muslim riots whenever any atrocities are committed against the Tribals of the North-East they start to get scared about getting displaced from their own country. The fear of becoming aliens in their own country and live like refugees. Today, they are on the verge of living as refugees and therefore, the riot that took place in Kokrajhar is not a Hindu-Muslim riot but the reaction thereto in Mumbai..... the Hon. House Minister is present here ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: I am about to conclude. The Amar Jawan Jyoti in Mumbai which was built by Mumbai Municipality was vandalised in the riot and the Government as well as police has no clue how it was done. But a photo has been published in the newspaper and I would like to give this to the Hon. Home Minister ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No, put it down. You are a senior Member.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Look at the picture how this person is killing the Amar Jawan Jyoti. The memorial for the martyrs who fought for independence is being vandalized by this person. There is a need to take strict action against this traitor by the Government, whether it be our Government, State Government or the Union Government.

This is the biggest threat today. I was watching the doordarshan news showing that hordes of north-east students are leaving their states and this is the biggest threat for the country. Please accept this fact Hon. Prime Minister that this is the biggest challenge for the security of the country. A conspiracy is being hatched today to isolate the north east. The day all these youngsters leave for the north-eastern states, it could become a big problem for us to keep north-eastern states with India and therefore we need to assure the tribals of the entire north-east region that they will be protected across the country and there will be no threat to them. We need to assure them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. Have you finished?  
Dr. Sanjeev Naik.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: I assure the student and tribals from the north-east on behalf of my party that it is our responsibility to protect them and we will do that whole heartedly. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik, please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (Thane): Madam Speaker, thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

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\*Not recorded.

[Translation]

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Madam, all the Members in the House are trying to resolve this problem together. ... *(Interruptions)* I would like to request the Hon. Prime Minister, leader of the House and the Home Minister alongwith all the leaders and the Members in the House to solve this problem which has arisen in the country after 65 years. A news just about 10 minutes ago is doing rounds on the television that after Pune and Bangalore now thousands of people try to flee from Mumbai. At least 3.5 to 4 lakh north-eastern people reside in Mumbai.

Madam, this is very unfortunate and I urge upon the Government to intervene into it. There are around 600 to 700 big factories and complexes in my constituency. I have come to know that the factories are not functioning because the workers are not coming for work. Why are they not coming for work because the people living there have migrated to other places. This is very unfortunate. On the behalf of my party, I would like to congratulate all the Members of the House for showing solidarity on this issue.

I would like to make another point. As Shri Pandaji also said that there is a very inappropriate film being shown on You Tube and it should be blocked at this very moment. There are some young people and specially there are some organisations which are selling it and showing this inappropriate material to the young people through You Tube. Therefore, I want that You Tube should be blocked immediately. Rumours are being spread through Facebook, so it should also be blocked immediately, otherwise, we will not be able to check it.. Yesterday, I got around one to one and a half thousand messages through facebook and 90 per cent of them were inappropriate messages. I think that our elderly people are mature but the young people do not know how our country got freedom 65 years ago. I urge upon the Government to check it immediately, otherwise ,whs.t has happened in Mumbai today may happen in the entire country. Therefore, I urge upon specially the Prime Minister that he should assure the people of the entire country in this regard. The local organisations should also be involved in it. I would like to say to the hon. Members that they have been elected by 30 to 35 lakh people. A weekend of two days is ensuing. You are going back to your constituencies. You might belong to any party but you should try to pacify all the people even if you have to work with the NGO.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam Speaker, just as the hon. Prime Minister has said, unity and integrity of the country are more important at this hour. This morning we have seen in the news that workers and students belonging to the northeastern area are indulging in exodus from the southern States of the country. They are all our brothers. We all have that kind of affinity towards people of all parts of our country.

Tamil people are also working in all parts of the country. In the same way, our brothers from the northeastern part, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country are working in Tamil Nadu. Recently, you would have heard a piece of news that when some construction workers from Bihar died in Tamil Nadu, immediately our hon. Chief Minister intervened and arrested the people who were responsible for that. That is the way the Tamil Nadu Government is doing it. Therefore, law and order situation is very good in Tamil Nadu.

At the same time, the news appeared that some students and workers belonging to North-Eastern parts of the country are leaving from the southern part of the nation. In this regard, I verified from my State, Tamil Nadu, that no such incident or attack has taken place in Tamil Nadu on the students and workers from the North-Eastern parts of the country. That is how we are treating them. As the news said, this is a rumour. We do not know who raised this rumour. The Central Government has to find who raised this rumour and why this kind of a rumour is being spread in this country and creating some kind of aversion among the people. That is what we have to address to.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): It is You Tube.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: That is YouTube. The men responsible for spreading this kind of a message must be taken into custody and severe action should be taken against them.

On behalf of my party, I am assuring the House, and want to put it on record, that as a southern part of the country, in Tamil Nadu, we are treating persons from all other parts of the country in the State as our brothers and giving protection to them. Our hon. Chief Minister is always functioning in such a manner that we are treating them as our brothers. Whatever is the requirement, we

are ready to give them protection as we are getting protection in other parts of the country.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Thank you, Madam Speaker. The issue of Assam has been a long standing issue. This is not a new issue. Right now, the hon. Prime Minister mentioned two important points. First, he asked to tackle the issue without further loss of time. Secondly he has said that some people are disturbing the unity and integrity of the country. A lot of time has already been lost. Today, we are discussing this issue.

Madam Speaker, even before this discussion when the meeting of the leaders was held under your chairmanship, all the leaders seemed to be very much concerned about the issue related to Assam. Therefore, a discussion was held in the House. Despite all that this issue could not be handled as seriously as it should have been.

Second point is about the unity and integrity of the country. Who are the people who are spreading the word to disturb the unity of integrity of the country? Why have the mechanisms of the Union Government and the State Government failed to identify the guilty? They should be immediately identified. Such people should be taught a lesson as soon as possible. It is not a petty issue. Why is the Government delaying action to indentify the people who are spreading rumous through SMS, You Tube, E-mails, Facebook etc. against North-Eastern students, workers who have been studying and working at various places in the country?

Through you, I would like to say that the concerned Government of the state wherein such incidents are taking place is responsible and the Union Government should take this issue seriously. Such a serious issue has been prevailing for the last one month. This issue has been spreading throughout the country for the last one month. Today, we have been discussing this issue in the House but the Government should take immediate action to control the rumours being spread in some States of the country. The State Government of the concerned state where such incidents are happening should also take immediate action. I saw the hon. Prime Minister on T.V. yesterday. He said that he had talked to the hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. Today youth are highly affected. First the rumours which are being spread through SMS, You Tube, Facebook should be controlled.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: The Government should also send reverse MMS. On behalf of our Party Telugu Desam, our leader Chandrababu Naidu, we will make our best efforts to protect our brothers and sisters hailing from North-Eastern parts of the country.

*[English]*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, I join everybody in the House to give a clarion call to the entire nation to restore sanity which seems to have been disturbed. It is not in consonance with the tradition of India that racial riot and racial discrimination raises its head in India. We must say that India as a whole stands by the North-Eastern brothers, whether they are Bodos or whether they are Tribals. We are with them. India is united as it remained ever before. This clarion call has to go from the Parliament.

But that is not enough, Madam. We know who the victims are, but we must know who the villains are. It is not enough to say that we appeal. It is important that punitive measures are taken urgently everywhere to arrest the people who are made responsible for this in India. If it is not known who the villains are, then this is a failure of the Intelligence Department. This is a fallout of Assam development. Therefore, it is known everywhere who these miscreants are and who these anti-socials are who had been doing this.

May I ask the hon. Prime Minister what prevents him in telling the House as to how many people have been arrested, how many people have been booked and how many criminals have been sent to jail? Madam, sweet words do not bring sense to the villains. Sweet appeals do not bring sense to the senile people. Let us be heard once for all. Our rhetoric must match the deeds. Words must match the deeds. The Government must take action.

Mr. Prime Minister, I appreciate your feelings. I appreciate the feelings of Madam Sonia Gandhi and the Congress Party. But excuse me for saying that the Government has not been so hard as it should have been in tackling the situation. This weakness further gives handle to the miscreants. There must be a circular to all States to make preventive arrests immediately. In Delhi, why should there not be preventive arrests? In Delhi, why should there not be police pickets in the hostels where the students are living?

Madam, let me tell you that it is mainly the young girls and boys who are being attacked. It is the youth who is being attacked. Please remember it will have its impact on the terrorists' movement in North-East India. It will rebound; it will not remain limited to rest of India. It will rebound and it will give further incitement to the terrorists who had been holding a seize of Manipur and other parts of North-East India.

Therefore, the Government must act decisively. Not only rhetoric, not only speeches, not only appeals, not only parliamentary unity, we want to see that the law enforcement machinery all over the country rises to the occasion and give them the clear message that if you go on doing it, the State will come down heavily on you. That message must go from this Parliament.

Our appeal to the nation for sanity and our direction to the Government 'act hard', put them into prison, ensure that Indian State machinery will never tolerate lawlessness or racial discrimination destabilizing the unity of the nation and the society.

*[Translation]*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Thank you Madam. A very serious issue is being discussed today and every hon. Member has invited attention towards this issue. We hear the hon. Members speaking here. Though, the issue being discussed today is very serious but the speech of some hon. Members not only amuses us but makes us feel pity. These are not rumours. It is rather a conspiracy. Division of the country in the name of the North-East, Bodo, Minority are very serious indications. None will be spared. Some people are playing this dirty game which is not hidden from anybody. Don't take it as ...*(Interruptions)* Do you not know? Sharad ji had talked about Ram and Rahim ...*(Interruptions)* He is sitting in the House ...*(Interruptions)* I had been listening to him also.

Madam, similar rumours had been spread in the country some time ago that Lord Ganesha is taking milk. At that time people started to offer milk to Lord Ganesha. People started making calls and sending SMS. The people who sent the SMS targeted the 2014 election, you try to understand the crux. You should not scold the people. Who wants to take the political benefit? This Government ...*(Interruptions)* a speck in the beard of a thief, I am not taking anybody's name. Let me tell you ...*(Interruptions)* Listen to me with silence ...*(Interruptions)* This is a conspiracy. They want to make one brother fight against

another in the name of tribals, non-tribals, minority and Bengladeshi citizens. North-East is our integral part. We people should assure the North east people by giving them top priority that they will not face any problem. Sharad ji was speaking in a mood of angst and pain. You too felt offended that he was speaking against the Chair. It was not like that. He was speaking right. Today, when the hon. Home Minister was coming to attend the House, I interrupted him with regard to the statement he made yesterday on T.V. that he has arranged three more trains from Bengaluru. The hon. Minister of State for Railways also said that media persons surrounded him. A major plan is being hatched there. I said to the hon. Home Minister that his statement was not fair and I did not like that. Be it Bengaluru, Chennai, or any other place ...*(Interruptions)* Mumbai, Pune ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

*[Translation]*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, be it Bihar. Geete ji was making his point here. The people from Bihar were also treated in the same manner ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me ...*(Interruptions)* A person who shouts Jai Maharashtra will stay there. It does not augur well. People have been encouraged by such incidents. Sharad ji asked as to why action was not taken. Why did he arrange for the trains? Is the department unaware as to who are sending the MMS, Facebook, You Tube etc. so many social media sites are available. Country cannot be governed from all these. The Country can be governed by strictness and not by shallow speeches. Take action come what may. Are the elements that foment it unaware of who is responsible. This is a conspiracy to divide the country. This is a conspiracy to make one brother fight against another brother. The Government should take action. Sharad Yadav Ji has rightly said that people say that he belongs to a small party. No, you have got a big party. The members of your party are sitting on your right side and you are the convener of that party. How can you say that we are wrestler? You said break their legs but they can get treatment for it. Therefore, they should be taught such lesson that they do not dare to do like this again. This country is one and united and will remain so. If any person, organisation or party want

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\*Not recorded.

to take the political advantage from it, then, are we not aware of it? So the people of the country not realise it. the people will be angry if I take their names. Therefore, do not let the work half-completed. Hon. Home Minister, take action strictly. The Government must take actions against guilty people. The entire House is with you. We are with you. This is what I had to say.

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Mirza Mahboob Beg.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else go in record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

DR. MIRZA MAHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): Madam, I associate myself and my party Jammu-Kashmir National Conference with the feeling expressed by the hon. Members in the House today and I think that we are united.

Madam, I would like to make some points regarding the current issue and problem. One thing is that we discuss and debate on any issue when that problem gets out of control. I still remember that when the situation was serious in Jammu and Kashmir, not only the House had expressed its concern but also the issue was debated very seriously. But, when the situation came under control, we forgot all the solutions which we had discussed in the House and recommended by the interlocutors and committees which were nominated. We started perceiving that there is peace now but that peace was temporary but we thought that the solution has been found for good. I think that it is enough now and long term solutions on the issues whether these are related to Assam, North-East or Kashmir, should be resolved. The problems cannot be solved by keeping them under the carpet or approaching them on ad-hoc basis. It is very unfortunate that until the situation in North-East comes to the boiling point and we have not taken political advantage out of it, we cannot sit peacefully. But, we can sit in peace only when we find the permanent solution to the issues. With the grace of Good, the situation will be brought under control, but the issue which has been troubling the people of Assam is around us, sometimes goes down, the problem cease to trouble us and we forget about this. I

\*Not recorded.

don't think that it will solve the problem. Sometimes we take these issues head on, we form committees and send interlocutors, but then we forget about them and then the message is sent to the world that the issue has been solved for all times to come. If we look the history of 60 years, this incident keeps reoccurring all the time. The Assam Accord was signed but it is said even today that the Accord was not implemented cent percent. This Assam Accord was signed during the tenure of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and perhaps, there is a need to implement that Accord honestly and seriously after making some relevant changes. To provide relief to the victims and to rehabilitate them may be the temporary solution but this is not the permanent one. Therefore, I urge the people not to politicise and to give the communal colours to the issues which keep erupting. At this time, we salute our leaders who weld this multi-ethnic and multi-lingual society into a secular and democratic country for the all time to come. We should salute them at this moment and we have identified the people who wanted to make India a theocratic state. Pakistan tried it but failed. That concept did not work. Only this concept that we need to strengthen this secular democratic country, will work.

[English]

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Madam Speaker, thank you very much for allowing me to participate in this very important debate. It is very rarely that we come across a situation of this kind where for one and a half hours we continue to debate this particular issue.

I join the entire House in sending out a message from this august House to the people of India that the people of the Northeast are one with the people of India; are the citizens of this country and will continue to remain the citizens of this country. I join hands with all my fellow colleagues here in sending out a clear-cut message to those who are the perpetrators of this particular feeling of insecurity to the people of the Northeast, in telling them that the long hand of the law will ultimately catch up with them and that they will be booked.

I would demand from the Government that they take immediate action. I am very happy to hear the Prime Minister say that without any further loss of time action would be taken. And I do hope that action indeed will take place.

I only want to caution and say with a bit of feeling here that it is the young people of the Northeast who are getting affected. It is the young people who do not



understand the politics that is behind all of this. It is the young people who are impressionable that are getting affected. It is, therefore, absolutely of utmost importance that we take corrective action, take collective action, and take action which will reach out to these people, and ensure that they all go back to what they were doing before this, whether they were studying or whether they were working.

I would like again to thank the Chief Ministers of all the States that are affected, who have reached out to the young people of the Northeast for ensuring that the situation will be brought under control, and a very strong message has been sent to them.

With these words, I thank this august House and thank the Speaker for this.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): Madam Speaker, I belong to the North-East. I have sit here and listened everything. I think why I am alive. I have been in the House since 1986. The present situation of Assam is similar to the situation at the time of paulton and at that time the entire north-east region was one state and it was Assam. At that time, a conspiracy was hatched to annex Assam with East Pakistan. Due to the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi, it could not be materialised. During the war with China in 1962, the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had said if China takes away Assam, we will liberate it later on.

Hon. Mehboob Beg mentioned about the issue of Kashmir just now. When the Kashmiri pandits were killed in Kashmir, seven lakh Kashmiri pandits migrated to other parts of the country from there. But out of 27 districts of Assam, the Bangladeshi are in majority in 14 districts. Where will the people of Assam migrate? Suppose, the people of Assam have to migrate due to the Bangladeshi, where will these people go ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH (Lakhimpur): Madam, this is highly objectionable. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat, why are you on your legs?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: In Mumbai 50 thousand people held in which 30-35 buses and private cars were burnt but not a single person was arrested. Thereafter be it Hyderabad, Kerala, Bengaluru, Maharashtra or any other place, messages were sent to them threatening to leave before the end of Ramjan else they would be killed. The hon. Home Minister is sitting here who calls himself the son of Assam....\*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: No. You cannot say that.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): No. Madam, I object to this. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

Don't speak like this.

*[English]*

You withdraw your words. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not say this.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: All right; I will withdraw that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: They have spread the rumours recently, have they been arrested? They burnt the buses, involved in violence during the violent incidents in Mumbai, have they been arrested? Two boys from northeast were killed in Pune, who has

been arrested in this regard? 1500 people from North-East India left Andhra Pradesh. Who has been arrested in this connection? ...*(Interruptions)* Why the messages were sent to them on the same day, at same time and why did a special train was arranged for them? Who hatched this conspiracy? A special train was arranged so that they may flee from there, what does it mean?

Madam, after a lot of efforts the condition of North-East India is getting normal. Extremists are joining the mainstream. The people from Northeast go to various places for study, service and they are trying to be a part of mainstream, but if they are disturbed like this, what will happen to North-East India? How and why would the Northeast people like to be a part of India? ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

You must listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)* You must listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

In order to be with India. ...*(Interruptions)* Tell me what did they do? They too have to make efforts to be with India. ...*(Interruptions)* The hon. Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala have to make efforts to curtail such incidents. If trains are arranged to make the northeast people flee, where will these people go? ...*(Interruptions)* I regret that trains have been arranged to push the northeast people out but no hon. Chief Minister is ready to accommodate them except the hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka. One of the hon. Members had stated that radical Muslims will be ready to react. Madam, if any hon. M.P. makes such statement why is he not arrested? I appeal to the people of northeast to keep peace and maintain restraint. The Government should take effective measures to call them back to the places where they had been studying, working etc. We are ready to serve the country. This is what I wanted to say.

*[English]*

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Thank you, Madam Speaker. I seek indulgence of this august House to participate in this particular discussion or debate. Actually, I had raised the same problem in the 'Zero Hour' last time. It is really a very serious matter. At that time, I spoke in my mother-tongue and perhaps some of the hon. Members in the House must have understood

that. The issue is not that simple. It is a very complex issue. ...*(Interruptions)* I would request the Members from the other side to listen to us. If somebody keeps on talking, it distracts our mind. Please do not do that.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please take your seat.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: I was listening to all the interventions with rapt attention. I am very glad and rather very grateful to all of you for all the sympathy and cooperation that you have extended so far to the people of Northeastern region. As the hon. Leader of Opposition has mentioned, being one from that region, I would like to say that the boy who was attacked in Pune belongs to my own village. It was a very serious incident.

He was actually doing a part-time study in a Poona College and just to sustain his education he was working in a shoe factory in the night. On Thursday when he was going to the college he was attacked and on the third day, that is on Saturday, when he was coming back from his work at about 10.00 p.m., he was chased and attacked again. He was hurt badly. He got stitches on his head and injury on other parts of his body was so grave that he had to be hospitalized. That was the crux of the problem. But we did not say that all this was the after effect of the Kokrajhar issue. We did not want to say this because it is a very-very complex and a delicate issue.

We know that our country is so vast, full of diversities. We have to be very careful when we say something across the table to solve a problem. I am very sorry to say that Madam Chakravarty has infused certain things which we do not like.

As I was mentioning in the beginning, the Government of India and for that matter the State Governments of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and all the Northeastern States are working together. They have their own communication systems. I think they are working very hard under the guidance of the Union Government and I hope the matter will be subsided. As you know when a certain thing happens, we have to take immediate action. For example, if I have a headache, I will have to immediately take a Crocin to subside the pain. We can afterwards think over the remedial process taking into account various factors.

That is why I always insist that the people of this great country, India, have to know each other very well.

We do not know some of them well. Fortunately or unfortunately, during my student days we used to have elaborate subjects like History, Geography and Moral Science. At the Secondary level, Class X, we used to learn the history of Kerala. We knew the freedom fighters of our country. We knew everything. Now the Information Technology has come in and we want to infuse all the information in the syllabus which perhaps lacks in elaborate subjects like Geography, History or Moral Science. The other day I was suggesting that we have to have elaborate compulsory subjects like Geography, History and Moral Science because every region has its folk tales and beliefs. We have to make our younger generations know about them. If they know all these things together that will make them understand the country well and will help us to develop the national character so that we can proudly say that we are Indians first than we are Manipuris, Punjabis and so on. But that we have not been able to do and that is why we have to give important thrust on this in our education. I always say that education is the only way to solve the problem of ignorance. I am sorry to say that we won Independence 60 years ago but ignorance is still there throughout the country and we have yet to overcome it.

Coming back to the immediate problem, I am very sorry to say that the modern technology has made the situation worse, in the sense that some SMS and some MMS or for that matter some cassettes are being distributed which are really doctored. They are not correct. Some of them have been taken from some other incidents. They have been joined together, edited and sent out to mesmerize or to mislead the thinking of the people. So, this is a very serious matter. We have to take action in such a way that those who are responsible for this are booked immediately. Action should be taken against them immediately so that they cannot do further damage to our people.

I would again request all of you to listen to me very carefully. The other day also I said the same thing. We are all hon. Members. I would request you to try to propagate in all your constituencies that all this is not actually happening. Rumours are working like anything. We cannot take rumours as humours. We cannot take cartoons as humours. There are so many things which we have to take as humour also. But we have to take rumours seriously as they can damage and can destabilize everything.

I have to mention very humbly that this country is facing the problem of poverty. Poverty is one area, which

affects everything. Why do our people from North-East go out? It is because they do not have any jobs there. They go out to study. They go out for jobs. They are not doing very respectable jobs. They are just in a 'hand to mouth' situation. They work there but they do not get handsome wages. They get only a small amount of money. Five to six people live together in one room. They cook together. Every person gets just about Rs.5000 per month. They work in hotels, mall shops, etc. just for sustenance. They do not come here to earn money. That is why, I would say that poverty brings them out of their homes and they are facing problems there.

Therefore, we have to see that the countryside is equally developed so that they could have jobs and education there. In that way, we can progress together. This is one very big lacuna which is there.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Another most important area is that everybody thinks that North-Eastern India consists of eight States including Sikkim brother. As all the hon. Members know, pre-Independence, there were only three States. One was a big Assam and other two were Tripura and Manipur. Tripura and Manipur were princely States. They got merged into India in 1949 just after Independence. Manipur State did have her own Constitution and an elected Government. They were running their own Governments. But in 1949, we joined India. Therefore, we are part of India. We do not say that we are not Indians. We have joined India. So, this history should be known to everyone.

Madam, I have taken much of your time and I thank you very much for your indulgence. But this has to be told to everyone. It has to be understood by everyone. Why are the people of Manipur angry today? There is one simple reason. We got merged in 1949. We were put as Part C States for many years. In 1972 when we got statehood. During that time, a small hill district of Nagaland which was made an Autonomous Hill District got statehood in 1963-1964. People became wild at that time. You must be remembering the history. At that time, when Madam Indira Gandhi came to Manipur, we were students and we were fighting for statehood. You know our language, Manipuri, our culture, our sports persons, etc. Our language was recognized in 1980 only and it was put in the Eighth Schedule. It was too late. So, these things have happened there. This has created a sense of alienation in the minds of younger generations. We have to inspire them by letting them know the history

of the country. We should be able to tell them that they are Indian first and then Manipuri, etc. In this way, all of us have to work together and such types of ugly things which are happening time and again, these are the creations of some of the anti-social elements. We always condemn them. Such things should not happen.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri S.S. Ramasubbu is allowed to associate himself with the above issue.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, you have suspended today's Question Hour.

MADAM SPEAKER: I had rejected the proposal for the suspension of Question Hour.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: You granted the permission on the request of all the hon. Members. Such an issue has been taken up for discussion that the entire House is with the ideology of the country. Unfortunate incidents are happening. I would like to appreciate the leader of the opposition and all the hon. Members for the manner in which the hon. Members have assured the Northeast people and student. Today, the entire House stand by them. It is rarely seen in the House.

Madam, I would like to inform that the UPA chairperson and I had gone to Kokrajhar on 13th of this month. We went there to see the manner in which the people in distress are being rehabilitated. We made an announcement that first peace may be ensured. It is our prime effort to provide security to the people living in camps. On our reform we heard of another unfortunate incident about Vilasrao ji. We were returning from his funeral on 15th. I will tell in brief and will not take much time. We had been returning on 15th when the hon. Prime Minister told me at airport that a large number of students have assembled in Bengaluru. He asked me to look into the matter. The hon. Prime Minister talked to the hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka. I too talked to the hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka and urged upon him to make an announcement to the students not to flee promises and provide full protection to them but by then a huge crowd had congregated on the station. Around 5000-6000 people had assembled there. The train which was scheduled at half past ten could accommodate maximum 300 to 400 people. It is a pleasure to inform you that the hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka sent the hon. Home Minister there and action was taken immediately. Rising above the party politics I appreciate

the action taken by the Government of Karnataka. When such incidents take place, then we should mull over these incidents by rising above the party-politics. Today, from this House the message is being conveyed to the people that we all MP are with the people of the country. I talked to him and told him to set up two helpline numbers. I have also directed the concerned authority to appoint the nodal officer at the places where any such incident takes place. I told him to do so and he did it immediately. I had told the Home Secretary that I was talking to the Chief Minister of Manipur because one such incident had taken place there also. After it, I talked to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan because some such incidents were taking place near Sirohi. I was talking to these people at 11 o'clock in night and two MPs from North East and special AGP came to my residential at 11:15 PM. They told me that the train which has departed from Kanyakumari is being attacked. I asked them to tell me whether the attack is taking place. Then, they said that they did not know but they have received calls. I immediately alerted the Andhra Pradesh Government for providing full security to the entire train and this train should be provided squad till Guwahati. Such things are taking place and rumours are being spread.

Madam, I saw till yesterday that messages are being sent and received. Many people said that they did not have messages but messages were being received. It has been said now that messages are coming through internet and facebook. The Government is taking action on it. Only yesterday, I had told the Director of intelligence service to trace the people who are sending messages. It is difficult but trace them. I would like to inform the House that when they will be traced, the Government will take appropriate action. I have witnessed that many times it happens if one person says that something is taking place, other also follow him. I would not like to cite the example. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Has anyone been arrested?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Please, let me speak. I know that you are very senior. But let me speak because it breaks the flow.

I was trying to say that many times rumours are spread in such manner that it becomes difficult to reach their roots. If one person says something others also start saying it. I talked to many people in Bangalore and Andhra Pradesh yesterday. Last night, I talked to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and he informed me that

he has set up many helpline numbers whether it is Pune, Nasik or Mumbai and he has asked the people to inform if any such incident takes place. But, no such information has been received till now. But the Government does not take it lightly. As I said that when the incident of bomb blast took place in Pune, not many person were injured. But, the Government did not take it casually. We are going into the details. We are also trying to figure out if there was any foreign connection.

Madam, my conscience does not allow me to speak on many things which take place because if secrecy is not observed in these matters, there will not be any relevance of further investigation as it affects investigation. Therefore, I many times do not want to tell secrets. As question has been asked regarding the arrest being made in this connection, I would like to inform that 170 people have been arrested in Assam. 21 people have been arrested in Mumbai. One person was arrested in Pune with regard to the incident of murder of a child in Pune about whom our colleague, an MP from Manipur was talking but just now, I have got information that 13 people have been arrested there and 21 people have been arrested in Mumbai till now. These people are being arrested but we are going into their details. The most important thing in it started from Assam but I will not go into its details. With regard to the Adjournment Motion. I have told its history and it has been continuing since then. Today, in this House, I would like to appeal to people to return. Please, return, India is yours. Whether one belongs to Manipur or Arunachal Pradesh, or you are in Bangalore, Mumbai or Hyderabad, this is your country. No such incident is taking place in our country. Today, it is a good that we are unanimously appealing them to have patience. I thing that this patience will take the country forward and it will infuse new inspiration and feeling that the Parliament of India is with them, therefore, they need not to worry. Through you, I will plead with the people of the country specially the children of the North-East and there are not children only. But Guwahati is a central point of the North-East whether it is Tripura, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh. Mizoram or Manipur and people visit there. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): I would like to say that what has happened has happened. But the Chief Ministers of Union territories and states like Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar etc. should be consulted so that the Governments of these states may get the prior information that rumours are being spread and preventive action could be taken.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam, my department has sent messages to all State Governments three days ago and as far as possible, I am in contact with all State Governments continuously. You have suggested just now and this is a matter of concern for all of us. You speak very well and I have great regard for you. I will definitely convey this message to all Chief Ministers. I will speak not only to these Chief Ministers but the Chief Ministers of other states also conveying that this House is not less concerned.

**13.00 hrs.**

I won't take much time of yours and the House by delivering long lectures. The assurance given by the Prime Minister in the House will be fulfilled. After getting the portfolio of Home Minister, this is first time that we have got such a good atmosphere here and we stand with the country.

MADAM SPEAKER: A very grave and sensitive issue was discussed in the House today. This is the desire of the House as well mine. We have got 38 parties in the country and apart from them, there are many MPs who have got elected as independent candidates. The representatives of all people of the country are here. What I wanted was that the entire House should unanimously declare that they are with the people of the North-East and this country is yours and that happened today. We should create fear in the minds of the people who are creating nuisance and causing loss. I am very happy and thank that you people have completed the discussion very successfully.

**13.02 hrs.**

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Item No. 2, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2010-2011.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 7094/15/12]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 7095/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): On behalf of Dr. Farooq Abdullah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 7096/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): On behalf of Shri Salman Khursheed, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, for the year 2009-2010.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 7097/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 593(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th July, 2012 under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 7098/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution:-

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 5 of 2012-13) (Performance Audit)-Implementation of Public Private Partnership; Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi, Ministry of Civil Aviation for the year ended March, 2012.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 7099/15/12]

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 6 of 2012-13) (Performance Audit)-Ultra Mega Power Projects under Special Purpose Vehicles, Ministry of Power for the year ended March, 2012.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 7100/15/12]

(iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 7 of 2012-13) (Performance Audit)-Allocation of Coal Blocks and Augmentation of Coal Production, Ministry of Coal for the year ended March, 2012.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 7101/15/12]

(2) A copy of the Andhra Bank (Officers' Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2011 (Hindi and English

versions) published in Notification No. 666/3/20/IR/324 in Gazette of India dated 29th October, 2011 under sub-section (2) of Section 12 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 7102/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Tourism for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 7103/15/12]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 7104/15/12]

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Puducherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 7105/15/12]

- (4) Memorandum of Understanding between the Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 7106/15/12]

- (5) Memorandum of Understanding between the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited and the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 7107/15/12]

- (6) Memorandum of Understanding between the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited and

the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 7108/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 7109/15/12]

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

- (3) A copy of the Indian Medicine Central Council (Election) Second Amendment Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 372(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th May, 2012 under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 7110/15/12]

- (4) A copy of the Homoeopathy Central Council (Election) Second Amendment Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 373(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th May, 2012 under sub-section (2) of Section 33 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 7111/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the U.P. Projects Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) Annual Report of the U.P. Projects Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 7112/15/12]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(1) Memorandum of Understanding between the NTPC Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 7113/15/12]

(2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 7114/15/12]

13.03 hrs.

**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA  
AND  
BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA\***

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore Bill, 2012 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th August, 2012."

Madam Speaker, I lay on the Table the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore Bill, 2012 as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 13th August, 2012.

13.03<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S  
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

**27th Report**

[*Translation*]

SHRI KARIA MUNDA (Khunti): Madam Speaker, with your permission I beg to lay on the table the 27th Report (Hindi and English versions) regarding non-Governmental Member's Bills and Resolutions.

13.04 hrs.

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**Status of implementation of the Recommendations contained in the 9th Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2011-12), pertaining to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs\***

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): I beg to lay the Statement under Direction 73-A of the Speaker on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

The Ninth Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on the Demands for Grants 2011-12 was presented to the Lok Sabha on 29th August, 2011 and laid in Rajya Sabha on 29th August, 2011. Action Taken Replies (ATR) of the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee were sent to the Committee on 27th March, 2012.

As required, the present status of implementation of the recommendations of the Ninth Report of the Standing Committee is detailed at the Annexure which is laid on the Table of the House.

I hope that the hon. Members will be satisfied with the action taken by my Ministry.

\*Laid on the Table.

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, *see* No. LT-7115/15/12



13.05 hrs.

**BUSIENSS OF THE HOUSE***[English]*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Tuesday, the 21st of August, 2012, will consist of:

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.
2. Further consideration and passing of the National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010.
3. Consideration and passing of the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
4. Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012 and consideration and passing of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2012.
5. Consideration and passing of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganization) Amendment Bill, 2011.
6. Consideration and passing of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore Bill, 2012, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

MADAM SPEAKER: Submissions by Members. Shri Kaushalendra Kumar.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Madam, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

1. Policy formation with regard to installation of two deep boring tubewells in each village.
2. Policy formation with regard to setting up of minimum one Kendriya Vidyalaya in each district in the country.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Madam, the following items may be included in next

week's agenda:

1. In view of declining sex ratio in States/Union Territories like Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, and Rajasthan Rs. 5 lakh have been allocated in the year 2007 to hon. Members from the said states by the Government. Please continue such schemes because no improvement has taken place in child sex ratio yet.
2. Mahesana is a big city in Gujarat. This city is famous for milk, oil, and industries. Unjha of Mahesana is Asia's largest spice market. But Mahesana is facing the problem of train stoppage. Six trains (Garib Rath, Porbandar-Muzaffarpur, Dadar-Bikaner, Ahmedabad-Udhampur, Yesvantpur-Jodhpur and Kochuveli-Bikaner Express) have not been provided stoppage at Mahesana till date. I urge upon the Government to provide stoppage of these trains at Mahesana at the earliest.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Madam, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

Lives have been affected in Barabanki, Sitapur, Bahraich, and Gonda districts due to flood in river Ghagra. Embankment and dams should be constructed near residential areas so that the destruction occurring every year may be checked.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Madam, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

1. The work related to linking of Ken Betwa rivers under National Rivers Linking Project at Bundelkhand should be started at the earliest.
2. A proposal for the setting up of a University in Chhatarpur has been forwarded to the Ministry of Human Resource Development after the accordance of approval by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The Union Government should accord approval to the same at the earliest.

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): Madam, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

1. A loss of Rs. 40-50 thousand crore is occurring every year due to absence of approach roads to transport the crops from fields to home or market in the country. This figure has been

stated in a report submitted by the Government. In view of the said issue a special proposal for the construction of approach roads in fields in Jalgaon district had been forwarded to the Ministry of Rural Development and Planning Commission so that crops do not spoil. But the Government has not approved this proposal till date. The Government should take steps immediately in this regard.

2. Jalgaon district falls under both Central Railways and Western Railway Zones and a number of trains pass through this station. The announcement for the construction of flyover bridges at Jalgaon, Chalisgaon, Dharangaon, Amalner and Pachora had been made during the last few years. But no work has been started in this regard. The Government should view these demands seriously and start the construction work of these flyover bridges at the earliest.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be brief. Do not go in detail.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Madam, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

The height of dam or river Narmada under the Sardar Sarovar Narmada project has been raised to 121.92 metre. There is an immediate need to raise the dam to its estimated height of 138.68 metre and to install its sluice gate.

SHRI JAIPRAKASH AGARAWAL (North East Delhi): Madam, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Need to make provision for setting up schools by Government for students studying from class 1 to 12 or 6 to 12 in the country.
2. Need to take necessary steps for checking the loss to revenue due to smuggling of California almonds through Pakistan border.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Madam, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda and discussed in the House:-

1. Need to grant the constitutional status to National Commission for Backward Classes equivalent to

the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and make constitutional provision to extend all the facilities of reservation and to provide reservation in promotion.

2. The increasing encroachment on the National Highways including West, East, North, South and golden quadrilateral highways is adversely affecting the transportation on these highways. Need to have a discussion on this importance subject to frame effective legislation immediately to check it.

*[English]*

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Madam, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:-

1. Step to ease the corridor congestion for taking contracted power from other surplus States to meet immediate power requirement by Tamil Nadu which is facing power congestion in the Southern Corridor in utilizing the same and to postpone the proposal for further tightening the grid frequency till the situation improves.
2. Need to evolve a proper mechanism to avoid delay in coal linkage in starting new power plants and to expedite the allocated coal block to ensure uninterrupted power generation in the existing plants in Tamil Nadu and to urge the Ministry to frame proper guidelines to enable Tamil Nadu to import coal in a hassle-free manner.

*[Translation]*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Madam, the following items of public interest may be included in next week's agenda:-

1. The number of tigers decreasing continuously in the country. Need to take cognizance of the increasing number of deaths of tigers due to illegal hunting and mis-management of deforestation and to take proper remedial steps.
2. The lives have been affected in Aarni and Ghatari ji of my Parliamentary Constituency due to heavy rainfall and flood. Need to provide financial assistance by the Government to flood affected families, businessmen and farmers with immediate effect.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, if the House agrees, we may postpone Item No. 15 relating to Calling Attention for some other day. I think the House agrees.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet again at 2.15 p.m.

13.13 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.45 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at \*Forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2012—*Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item 16; hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a Bill which has been passed by Rajya Sabha. Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) is the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction. The U.N. General Assembly approved the Convention on November 30, 1992 and opened the Convention for signature in Paris on January 13, 1993. The agreement is administered by

\*At 14.15 hours quorum bell was rung. No quorum was made. At 1418 hours quorum bell was rung again and no quorum was made. At 1421 hours once again quorum bell was rung and no quorum was made. Thereafter, the Secretary-General informed the members present as follows:

"There is no quorum. So, the House cannot meet; and we cannot start the House till there is a quorum. Hon. Speaker has directed that the House will re-assemble at forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock."

the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), which is an independent organisation based in The Hague, Netherlands. The whole intention of giving this is that India is a signatory and about 188 countries have signed this Convention and India has already ratified this. Six countries namely Angola, Egypt, Somalia, Syria, North Korea and South Sudan have not signed the Convention. India declared and destroyed its stockpile of chemical weapons of nearly 1000 tonnes by 2007; and that was the deadline which was given by the Convention.

A National Authority in the Cabinet Secretariat has been established under Section 6 of the Act which is the national focal point for liaison with the OPCW and other State Parties. At present, National Authority consists of Secretary in the Cabinet Secretariat as the Chairman and DG, DRI, Joint Secretary (NA) and Joint Secretary (Chemicals) as its Directors. National Authority has the power to call for any information, declaration or return regarding toxic chemicals or precursors under Section 12 of the Act.

Sir, as you know, the amendment was required, which is a very minor amendment, and this Bill was sent to the Standing Committee. On the recommendation of the Standing Committee, we have accepted the Standing Committee recommendation. The amendment in Section 9 provides for appointment of specified officers of the Central Government besides the officers of the National Authority to perform the enforcement functions. This amendment seeks to widen the scope and reach of officers who can be appointed as Enforcement Officers as at present National Authority has very limited number of officers who have to perform this function all over India. Corresponding rules will be made to ensure that only qualified officers having requisite technical qualifications, relevant experience in the field, unblemished track record and integrity of Central Government are conferred this power of enforcement. That was the recommendation of the Standing Committee which we have accepted.

The second amendment in Section 16 seeks to ensure that no toxic chemical or precursor listed in Schedule 2 of the Convention is transferred not only between the citizens of non-state party but also between the state parties. This will not only bring Chemical Weapons Convention Act in conformity of the International Treaty but also will ensure no scope for transfer of toxic chemicals between any unauthorized entities.

Then, the amendment to Section 18 is being done so that the facilities manufacturing scheduled chemicals

beyond a particular threshold limit are only required to undergo the requirement of registration and consequently filing of mandatory declarations. Normally in our country, there are so many small-scale manufacturers of different chemicals, of Schedule 2 chemicals and Schedule 3 chemicals. There were very minor production maybe half kilogram or less than that but they were supposed to register themselves and they were supposed to be inspected. So, on the basis of the Convention, the threshold limit has been finalised. When the rules will be prepared, the threshold limit will be declared. On the basis of that, the units which are within that threshold limit need not come under the registration and that is why this amendment was required.

The limit has also been declared like in Schedule 2A, the maximum limit can be 1 kilogram, verification threshold is 10 kilogram and accordingly the threshold limit has been identified.

Then the amendment in Section 42 is a consequential amendment to that in Section 16 as it provides penal provision for persons or non-State parties engaging in transfer of scheduled chemicals.

Section 56 is a rule-making provision and the amendment is proposed to provide rule making power to the Central Government to ensure eligibility of Central Government officers for appointment as enforcement officers as in Section 9 and also to provide threshold limit, procedure or form of certificate of registration and terms and conditions for granting such a certificate.

Sir, basically these are the small amendments to the Bill. Since this is an obligation which needs to be done, I hope, without any further delay we can amend this and the House will agree with me. If Members have anything to say they can participate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to amend the Chemical Weapons Convention Act, 2000, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Darjeeling): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has ably explained that we ought to enact this amendment without further delay, therefore, I must, at the very beginning congratulate the new Leader of the House. I was congratulating you for extracting quorum from where there was no quorum. You extracted the quorum out of a vacuum. Therefore, you

and your assiduous Minister for Parliamentary Affairs deserve our congratulations.

I do not want to be so rude as to suggest to the Leader of the House to proceed to his other occupations but do please proceed because we have the hon. Minister for Chemical and Fertilizers to pilot this Bill.

I had begun, Mr. Deputy Speaker, to despair of this Bill ever coming up for consideration. It felt as if it had been orphaned and abandoned because day after day it would get listed and for one reason or another get postponed.

Today, really, I thought that it is not fated because of some evil eye on this Bill. So, I congratulate the Government for finally managing to get this Bill for consideration and passing.

Sir, I must, before I express my support for the provisions, express some confusion as to why the Honorable Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers ought to be dealing with chemical weapons. Chemical weapons are not a subject which harmonises either with fertilizer or with chemicals. It is really a subject that ought to be considered either by the Ministry of External Affairs or if you stretch the point of being weapons, then it is the Ministry of Defence.

I would tell the honourable and able Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers, who is a colleague of very old standing, whom I respect, that this is not a comment on your abilities, Mr. Minister; this is a comment on really the dysfunctional style of this Government.

The Explanatory Notes and the Objects and Reasons are sufficiently clear. Then, the able Minister has further clarified issues. Therefore, there is very little for me to say except to support the measures that this Bill intends to enact.

I do wish, however, to point out one or two aspects. One is, I wish to illustrate, what chemical weapons can do. I cite to you, Sir, the example of, perhaps, the names that strike some chords of memory. Danang, in Vietnam for four decades, as per the very recent Report: forty years after the end of the Vietnam War, the US have now started cleaning up the area because what was used in Vietnam, Cambodia and also parts of Laos by the United States of America was an herbicide chemical called ‘Agent Orange’. That caused so much damage that even now, 40 years later, not a blade of grass grows on that

soil. Also this has caused so much damage to succeeding generations; children are born with defects, with cancerous tendencies. The damage that is caused by chemical weapons is long-lasting and really pernicious.

I would also cite the example of what is happening in Syria today. Despite what is happening in Syria, if there is great hesitation on the part of the Western countries to intervene, it is because Syria has already announced openly that if the United States of America or any other Western country were to intervene, they would use the chemical weapons that they have, which takes me to an aspect that I wish to underline. And that is about the totality of weapons of mass destruction, in particular the need for verification of the claims that are made that we have banned the use of chemical weapons but we have also destroyed the stock that we had in the nation. A classic example of the violation of this, of course, is this very recent Report that has been made public. It is a Report prepared by the Lawmakers of the United States of America. They have made it public now, that Pakistani officials have stated: "The Government may be increasing significantly its nuclear arsenal." I do not know whether Pakistan is a subscriber to the Chemical Weapons Convention or do the subscribers have an obligation to go through verification; internationally verifiable measures that ensure that there is no inadvertent or deliberate storage of chemical weapons.

I will give you another example, and that is, of course, Bhopal. Bhopal is a living example of what damage can be done to land, to environment and to human beings, and for many generations by misuse or mal-use of chemicals.

**15.00 hrs.**

Bhopal is the living example; and I have another example, Sir, which is daily confronted by the country is the state of our rivers. If our rivers are polluted, it is because of the discharge of chemicals into those rivers. With the result, the rivers even like Ganga and Yamuna, today, are not rivers of great reverence that they were; they have become virtually a flowing chemical poison. These are the examples, which would justify why we do need these amendments and why we do need these laws.

I would also like to add here that I not only fully support the measures that this Government is bringing about but that I would also recommend very strongly, if the Government examines the question of international verification of what the Convention and subsequent follow-

up legislations require; and if possible for the Hon. Minister to inform us as to what the Government can bring in. For that purpose, as a suggestion, I would say, though he is a very able Minister, that the question of Chemical Weapons is not his subject that the Ministry for Chemicals and Fertilisers ought to be dealing with.

I conclude, Sir, by saying that we support this legislation.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Chemical Weapons Convention Act was framed in the year, 2000. I have stood here for supporting the Bill which has been moved to make amendment in the said act.

**15.02 hrs.**

*[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair]*

Before expressing my thought, I would like to say that Shri Jaswant Singh Ji started the discussion in his own style. I express my gratitude to him for the way in which he thanked the Leader of the House extracting the Members to complete the quorum. It is right that the responsibility of running the House rests with the Government. This is our responsibility and we have discharged it but it needs support from the opposition party also ... *(Interruptions)* The Members of the treasury benches were also heading towards getting the quorum. Excuse me for saying this, but I am not accusing anyone. But I was observing that some Members of the main opposition party are also heading towards achieving quorum. Unfortunately, it was not happening. Alright, I proceed.

The Bill which was passed in our country in the year, 2000, was based on the obligations of the Chemical Weapon Convention, 1993 of which we have also signed. The objective of the legislation was that no signatory countries will have chemical weapons. Secondly, no stock of such dangerous chemicals can be used for developing any kind of chemical weapons by anybody in future, and those will not be piled up. We have legislated a law by following all the obligations of an international treaty that we have signed. That law was enforced in the year, 2005 and according to the Schedule, we destroyed all dangerous chemicals in the year 2007. We destroyed the chemicals weighing around one thousand tonne. We took this step respecting the international concerns. It is another

thing that the big two countries of the world America and Russia have not destroyed their chemicals although they have also signed. Through, the House, I would like to appeal to these big countries, that as we signed the agreement and respecting that international agreement we destroyed our chemicals. On the similar lines, the big countries should also take such steps.

Today, this present amendment has been brought to amend mainly three provisions. The first is that the Central Government is being vested more power. We had set up a National Authority under the original Bill. An amendment is being carried out for appointment of Enforcement Officer in that authority, because once this bill is converted into legislation, it will get implemented. A large number of people in our country are running chemical and fertilizer factories. The people who do not have any knowledge about chemicals, who are not experts in the said field will visit/inspect these factories. This will give rise to a new inspector raj. The owners of small chemical factories may be harassed. Such an amendment has been carried out in the said law so that good, trained, expert offices are appointed in the national authority to enforce this law so as to protect and provide relief to the small entrepreneurs in the country. Those officers will be called Enforcement Officers. This is definitely a very good amendment and I support it.

Second amendment which is very important is of section 16. According to it a person involved in chemical production cannot export his product to those countries or citizens of those countries who are not signatory to the said convention. An amendment in this regard has also been brought here. It is definitely a very good amendment. Such a provision has been made in this amendment that any kind of transaction, or trade cannot take place with the citizens of any country other than signatory countries.

Third important amendment is that of a threshold limit that has to be set up. It is not a fact that all the chemicals are dangerous. We cannot say that there is no need of chemicals in our country, the world or the society. It is not so that chemicals are of no use. Chemicals should be used in a limit, in the right direction and on the basis of right technology. The third amendment has been moved to fix a threshold limit. There may be many chemical factories, but they can store chemicals in their factories or their countries in the prescribed limit. Right now the hon'ble Minister told us that there are separate limits for separate schedules and in my opinion limit has been fixed in the basis of the convention. But

there is no mention of such limit in this amendment bill. I think that at the time of framing the rules, we can amend the said threshold limit on the basis of the need of our system in our country or we may accept the limit fixed in the convention. This is the third amendment. I welcome these three amendments. Concern should definitely be expressed in the House in regard to the countries who have not signed the convention. Angola etc. are small countries, but Syria is a very important country of Middle-East. This is the only Middle-East country having a democratic set up. North Korea has not signed. It does not matter, because there is no democracy, though it should also signed it. But the countries like Syria should sign this kind of convention, so that the dream of weaponless society conceptualised by us may be realised. Chemical weapons should not be used in the entire world, their production should not be carried out and there should be no massacre by chemical weapons. This is the vision of the United Nations, and this convention has been framed and passed for realising this dream, we should all join hands to realise his dream. The Government of India is continuously making efforts to realise this dream since the year 2000. I congratulate the Government of India for making such effort.

I support the amendment bill brought by the hon'ble Minister.

**SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my gratitude to you for granting me an opportunity to speak on the Chemicals Weapons Convention (Amendment) Bill, 2012. This bill is being passed in the Parliament after much efforts.

This is a very small bill. You might have observed that India is famous in the entire world, India has always given the message of peace and development, which has its own importance in the entire world as to how to protect the humanity. Massacre should not take place in any country. The initiative taken by India in this direction is commendable. It has been appreciated in the entire world. Secondly, as hon'ble Minister told in his address, many countries have signed international treaty and agreed to destroy their current stock of Chemical weapons, but still some countries have not signed the treaty. It clearly indicates as to which countries want peace and harmony and which countries are heading towards destruction. India has apprised the United Nations that it has destroyed the stockpile of chemical weapons it possessed. India has become third such country in the entire world and Albania and South Korea too have taken the initiative on the same lines to destroy their stockpile

of chemical weapons. This is very commendable and a matter of great happiness that other countries are also taking initiative and following the suit. India as having a stock of around 1044 tonnes of sulphur in the year 1997, which has been destroyed. This is very good. As stated by hon'ble Jaswant Singh ji right now, the chemical weapons cause an adverse effect on nature and humans and the world has witnessed its ill-effects. Nothing can be cultivated in Hiroshima, where atomic bomb was dropped. Handicapped children are born there. It causes great loss to nature and humanity. It has been stated in the bill that this bill has been brought to put a check on production and transfer of such material so that this material may not fall into the wrong hands. Secondly, it has also been stated that the provision of penalty has also been made to check its misutilisation - the provision of life imprisonment, upto a fine of Rs. one lakh has been made thereunder. Besides if he told that the Ministry will appoint Enforcement Officers. Just now, Sanjay Nirupam ji has rightly stated that the officers which encourage Inspector Raj should not be appointed and the persons involved in production of other goods from chemicals should not be exploited. Many products are manufactured for the welfare of humans, the people involved in production of such products should not be harassed. There is a need to pay attention in this regard. Nobody knows whether our neighbouring country, Pakistan has destroyed its chemical weapons or signed this agreement. But if other countries have taken the initiative, then we should ensure that they also destroy their chemical weapons. We shall also mull seriously over atomic weapons of war since we are a witness to the disastrous effects of Bhopal tragedy. Many other incidents have also taken place in the country. People have been adversely affected due to the leak of chemical substances and gases emanating from the factories. Even the rivers get polluted. The industrial effluent is polluting the water and when it percolates down to the land, the fertility of that land depletes. The vaster becomes poisonous. So, we need to pay attention to it.

By introducing this Bill, the Government has done good job. I hope that other countries will also implement this Bill. With these words, I support the Bill and conclude.

**SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda):** Chairman, Sir, I stand to support this amendment Bill on the behalf of my party, Janata Dal (United). The original legislation of this amendment Bill was implemented on the First of July, 2015, in which the possession of any kind of chemical was banned.

The original legislation in its terms and conditions fixes no time frame for the people to possess chemicals. Apart from it, there were a sentence of less than one year and fine of one lakh rupees for those people who violated this law. Hence, an amendment Bill to this original legislation was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 16, July 2010 and now, it has been moved in Lok Sabha for passing. As there was no time period fixed in the terms of original legislation, therefore, this time frame has been clearly mentioned in this amendment Bill and the provision of life sentence has been made for those people who violate this law.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have some suggestions on this amendment Bill and I would like that the hon. Minister think over them prior to passing this Bill. I suggest that an affidavit should be taken from every person who is entrusted the work of production, transportation, storage and disposal as there is possibility of making chemical weapons using the mixture of these chemicals, which can be dangerous for the people. As far as possible, there should be the provisions of bank guarantee or other securities of a very responsible person engaged in this industry so that its handling may be more safe because there are allegations on some countries of the world that they use it from time to time for experimentation and this results in disasters. Therefore, the provision regarding its handling should be made more strict and the police verification of every person engaged in it, should be conducted and it should be made safe in every manner and from every angle. Apart from it, GPRS should be installed secretly in every coach of the cargo so that its theft could be checked totally. In a similar manner, CCTV cameras should be installed in all the factories and their recording should be kept safe for a period of six months. The time limit of financial audit of the material should be reduced to a monthly basis so that its pilferage can be checked.

By making the above said provisions, the danger to these chemicals going to in hands of terrorists, naxalites and anti-social elements will no longer exist and it will spread a good message in the entire world. With these words, I conclude.

**DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Chemical Weapons Amendment Bill introduced by the hon. Minister. I support this Bill on behalf of myself and my party. This Chemical Weapons Amendment Bill which has been introduced is very relevant. In fact, the chemicals leave a long time effect on human life and nature and it

affects the fertility of land very badly resulting in adverse effects on our agriculture.

We have signed agreements with many countries at international level calling on all these countries that they will not develop chemical weapons. If any country possess this kind of weapon, then that weapon will be destroyed. Under this agreement, India has destroyed 1000 tonne of such chemicals which could have been used in developing weapons. But, sometimes, it happens that some countries threaten to use chemical weapons as our neighbouring country threatens. There are some other countries also with which such conditions may be created. As Shri Jaswant Singh said that there is a need to find out the countries which possess the chemical weapons and have signed the agreement. There is also need to find out whether those countries which have not signed the agreement possess the nuclear weapons. Today, it is very necessary because it affects both humanity and nature very adversely. In Bhopal or other places where atomic weapons have been used, a large number of people have died and suffered and environmental balance has been disturbed. Therefore, I would like to say that the restriction which has been imposed in our country should be imposed in every country and it also should be monitored so that the entire world can live in peace.

*[English]*

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): Sir, I thank you for allowing me to participate in the discussion on this important subject concerning the chemical weapons.

At the outset, I rise to support the Bill. I would like to appreciate the hon. Minister for bringing this important Bill.

The Bill seeks to amend the Chemical Weapons Convention Act, 2000 which was enacted to give effect to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction. India had signed the Convention on 14th January, 1993. This amendment Bill accepts the recommendations of the Standing Committee.

The Bill establishes a National Authority to implement the provisions of the Convention. The Central Government has the power to appoint any officers of the National Authority as Enforcement Officers. The Bill broadens the scope by allowing the Central Government to appoint any of its officers as Enforcement Officers.

This Bill does not allow any person to transfer or receive specified toxic chemicals from a person who is not a citizen or a State party. The Bill amends the provision by prohibiting transfer from a State which is not a party to the Convention.

The Bill provides for registration of persons engaged in the production, processing, transfer, import, export or use of any toxic chemical or engaged in the production of discrete organic chemical. It also provides for specifying threshold limit for registration of chemicals.

The Chemicals Weapons Convention Act, 2000 was enacted primarily with the objective of discharging the obligations of the country under the Chemical Weapons Convention, a universal non-discriminatory, multilateral disarmament treaty, which bans the development, production, acquisition, transfer, use and stockpile of all chemical weapons. The amendment Bill includes a proposal for amendment in provisions of five sections — Sections 9(1), 16, 18, 42 and 56 - of the Act pertaining to appointment of Central Government officers as Enforcement Officer, registration of persons engaged in production etc. of Schedules 1 to 3 chemicals in terms of the CWC Act etc.

Under Section 9(1) of the Chemical Weapons Convention Act, 2000, officers of National Authority, Chemical Weapons Convention only can be appointed as Enforcement Officers to facilitate implementation of CWC Act. Due to limited number of officers of National Authority to work as Enforcement Officers and requirement of their presence in different parts of the country, where chemical industry is located, the Government has proposed to amend this sub-section to enable it to appoint any of the Central Government officers to work as Enforcement Officer under this Act.

The eligibility criteria so set should lay due emphasis on requisite technical qualifications, relevant experience in the field, unblemished track record and integrity of the Central Government officer who has to be appointed as Enforcement Officer. It would be appropriate if the selected officers under this section, are given suitable training before their appointment as Enforcement Officers.

The Government should also ensure that the rules made under these provisions for effective implementation of the CWC Act are in conformity with the international treaty. The threat perception, both internal and external, being faced by our country need to be given due consideration before the Act is amended.



Therefore, the Government should give a serious thought to incorporate in the proposed Bill suitable provisions for safety and security of the country and its people in the event of a chemical warfare. I support the Bill.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Bill, the Chemical Weapons Convention (Amendment) Bill, 2012. At the outset, I welcome the Bill as it is a necessity. After signing the Chemicals Weapons Convention in 1993 and 1996, India became the 62nd country to ratify the Convention. Following that, between 2003 and 2009, India has destroyed all the chemical weapons. Thus, we have become the third nation to completely destroy all the chemical weapons. Albania and Korea are the other two nations in this category.

At this juncture, I would like to share with the hon. Members that as on date, 26,296 metric tonnes of declared chemical agents and 2.85 million declared containers have been destroyed the world over. As we all know, still, US and Russia have not fully destroyed their chemical weapons and have been given time till 2012 to complete this task. Thus, Russia has eliminated 62 per cent of its chemical weapons, the largest in the world, and the US has eliminated 90 per cent of its arsenal. Only our country is willfully adhering to the commitment given to the world body.

Sir, passing of this Bill is not enough. It is not an end. We have to bear in mind that India is a victim of terror attacks. As advocated by our hon. Prime Minister at the Nuclear Security Summit held in Washington in the year 2011, the nation and the international community have to be very cautious and take note of the dangers posed by the nuclear and chemical weapons falling into the hands of non-State actors, especially in the hands of terrorists posing danger to India and others.

Recently, our hon. Defence Minister hinted that militants and terrorists are being funded by the outfits based abroad. They should be prevented from getting such type of dangerous weapons from any corner. We must be very cautious. In conclusion, I welcome all the amendments and support the Bill in toto.

*[Translation]*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman Sir, the Minister has brought the Chemical Weapons Convention (Amendment) Bill, 2012. The Minister has that stated a convention for destruction of chemical

weapons was held in Paris in the year 1993 and this law was enacted to make stringent rules for checking production. In the year 2009, the Government of India claimed in the UNO that India has destroyed its chemical weapons stockpiles. When chemical weapons stockpiles has been destroyed then how does it matter whether stringent or lenient legislation is enacted. When our stockpiles are destroyed, then what is the use of enacting legislation. This is just an eye wash, since all the countries of world are agreeing to destroy the chemical weapons, and when India has claimed before the world that it had destroyed its stockpile of. chemical weapons, then the enacting of legislation holds no meaning.

Secondly, I would like to state that recently Taliban carried out attack in Pakistan to take hold of atomic weapons. Therefore, the United States, Secretary of State expressed concern about the likelihood of terrorist taking hold of all weapons in the world. Atomic weapons are not only the one which can destroy the entire world, but chemical weapons and biological weapons also fall in this line ...*(Interruptions)* All right, I will continue afterwards.

15.30 hrs.

MOTION RE: TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT  
OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'  
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Private Members' Bill.

Shri Semmalai to move the motion.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House today, the 17 August, 2012."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House today, the 17 August, 2012."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.31 hrs.

## PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION

(i) **Setting up of a Central University in Motihari District of Bihar—Contd.***[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take no further discussion on the resolution moved by Shri Om Prakash Yadav. Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

*[Translation]*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this has been widely discussed. The resolution to be taken next is very important, therefore it should be taken up.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was speaking on the private resolution brought by Shri Om Prakesh Yadav is regard to setting up of a Central University in Motihari District of Bihar and continuing that speech, I would further like to say that Central University should be set up at that place only. Motihari is very appropriate place for this purpose and I have received information that the permission to set up Central University in Motihari has also been granted. Om Prakash Ji is not present right now and if it is so, this is a very good decision taken by the Government. I would just like to say that before opening any institute we should keep in mind that Constitutional mandate is that we should remove regional imbalance, we should open such institutes in backward areas where more research opportunities are available and should promote research facilities. In this series, I said last time that when announcement in regard to setting up Central University is made, a central team visits the place and sees whether the said place is appropriate for setting up Central University or not. The announcement is made by the Union Government, location is decided by the State Government, but first the State Government send proposal in regard to Central University to the Government of India and then the Government of India constitutes a committee for investigating the proposal and send it there. When the Committee which is sent there to examine the location comprises of some such people who are not having much contact with rural population at grassroot level. They see that whether the place is connected with air route or not. Whether the lodging facilities are available at the said place or not. By seeing all these things, they reject the

place. Same thing has happened with Motihari. Therefore, this issue has arisen and I welcome the Government of India's decision to grant permission for setting up of the Central University in Motihari, for which Shri Om Prakash Yadav has brought this resolution.

In this series, I would like to say that now there are two central universities in Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir.

I hail from Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan when central university was allotted to Rajasthan, Bikaner was considered as the most appropriate place because the committee constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. Vayas by the State Government of Rajasthan recommended that Bikaner is the most appropriate place for the Central University, but as I said earlier that the committee sent by the Central Government. Which visited the site remarked that 'Bikaner is not connected with the air facilities'. It said that the Central University would not be set up in Bikaner and it was shifted to Kishangarh near Ajmer. Rajasthan is the largest state from geographical point of view. I would like to urge that if two central universities can be set up in Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir the HRD Ministry Government of India should set up two central universities in Rajasthan and one out of these should be set up in Bikaner. I would like to demand this only. I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): Mr, Chairman, Sir, I agree with Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal ji regarding whatever he has said in the context of Central University in Rajasthan. Rajasthan is the largest state in terms of area. A Central University has been announced for Bihar. Recently, the Government has made announcement with regard to the next Five Year Plan. The Government proposes to set up a central university for women during the next five years. Through you, I would like to urge the Government that the criteria which has been adopted by the Government to setup central university for women in backward areas, Rajasthan fulfills that criteria. The unfortunate aspect of my Parliamentary Constituency is that on the one hand the graph of literacy rate in the country is showing upward trend on the other hand the literacy rate of Banner is declining. As per census 2011, the female literacy rate was 43.35. I regret to say that the literacy rate of the country has increased, whereas, it has declined in Banner. The literacy rate of Banner district was 41.03 in the year 2011. Today, the literacy rate particularly female literacy rate in Rajasthan is almost at the lowest rung. The female literacy rate in Rajasthan is 52.66 which is quite low as compared to average

literacy rate in the country. We talk about the development of the country but education is the basis of the development of the country. Today we could see two categories in the country, first is backward and second is developed. In this manner, the country is divided into two categories. The provision made by our leader Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, hon. Manmohan Singh Ji and Rahul Gandhi Ji through education during the tenure of UPA 1 and 2 Government are yielding good result. What will be the outcome, if quality education is not provided in backward areas? Today we are only concerned about enrollment in educational institutions. Can mere enrollment contribute in the development of youth in future? Amidst of all such challenges if good quality education is provided in backward areas, it can ensure the development of the country in future.

Sir, through you, I would like to urge upon the Government that provision has been made to set up central university for women in backward areas, if this university is set up in Banner, the people from backward areas will be able to participate in the development of the country, I, through you, would like to inform the House that this desert area has a contribution in power sector. Around 20-25 per cent of domestic production of oil is produced in Banner district. It is unfortunate enough that the youth in Banner lacks skills, and there is no provision for higher education for them, would like to inform that they are talented, they want opportunities and this opportunity of higher education could be provided by the Government by making such arrangements.

The way we have been contributing in the power sector through oil and lignite, in the similar manner best quality solar radiation not only in the country but also in the world is available in my Parliamentary Constituency. Today, it is essential to make the country advance in future through wind power and we are contributing in this sector too. We have been contributing in the field of gas also. We are also contributing in coal based methane. America has become self reliant in power sector through shell gas whereas this gas has hardly been introduced in our country. Shell gas is also available in my Parliamentary Constituency. We are ready to contribute at large in the power sector in the country in future. I would like to urge the Union Government to enable us to ensure our participation in the power sector of the country and this participation is possible through education only, and there is no other alternate except this. This quality higher education could be provided by setting up central university for women. The criteria Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal ji discussed about backward areas, there is hardly any

criteria to identify backward area which Barmer and Jaisalmer do not fulfill as these districts are the most backward areas in the entire country.

**15:42 hrs.**

[SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA *in the Chair*]

I would like to give an example that these days we discuss naxalite affected tribal areas only. But I would like to give example of Barmer that about six per cent of the Scheduled Tribes are from our state. If we take about the status of education. This area has the worst condition of education in the country. They are six per cent population in the district and I would like to give example of the education of those Scheduled Tribes that the population of these Scheduled Tribes in 11th and 12th classes is six per cent whereas only 33 Scheduled Tribe girls are studying in the said classes in the entire district. I am not providing these figures to sensitize my issue. But this is the fact. Today, the Government, media and other people pay attention towards such places which are facing disturbance. We have peace in our area. Our background and behaviour have been gentle enough. Through you, I would like to urge the Government that we are located at the border for the country. Our desert area is very crucial from strategic point of view. Industrialization is taking place in my area and we have canal irrigation facility through IGNP and river Narmada for agriculture. Through you, I would like to inform that first sprinkler irrigation facility through canal is being used in my Parliamentary Constituency. The major scheme of sprinkler irrigation which is being set up at Narmada canal also falls under. Roda Malani and Chohatan tehsils in my Banner district and it covers about 58 thousand hectare of land. In today's changing scenario, our youth can contribute in the development of the country through education only and discussion is going on to increase the enrollment. In this context also I would like to submit that by increasing the enrollment the target which we want to set to ensure the participation of the youth in the development of the country in future, we will not be able to achieve that. Our education policy should focus on skill development so that they may get employment and the purpose of education should not be confined to get a degree. Today, only 10 per cent graduates are able to get disert employment. This is a challenge for us that as to how to create employment opportunities for these graduates and post graduates, and we should set the curriculum as per the demand for work force in the market.

I would like to thank the Union Government for introducing the bill relating to higher education recently as this bill would help the students from rural areas to make a huge contribution in future. I would like to talk about the Accreditation Bill. Today, the whole country is talking about Accreditation Bill. Who would benefit the most from this? Whose position would be strengthened by this Bill? The students from rural areas and those who belong to families of farmers and labourers would benefit the most from mandatory accreditation. I would like to thank the Union Government for introducing such bill as these are promoting education in the country. Today when we talk about the available seats in the higher education in the country we find that people from rural areas have minimal contribution in higher education across the country. I would like to urge the Government through you to introduce such bills and provide such opportunities through them to facilitate the participation of rural people, especially the other backward classes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribes and minorities.

I would like to reiterate once again that in the near future please keep in mind Badhmer in Rajasthan at the time of decisions to be taken regarding the women Central Universities. Shri Arjun Meghwal Ji talked about the criteria regarding Rajasthan before me and gave arguments. If those arguments and criteria is kept in mind, it would do justice to us.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, I am eager to speak on this subject because I had asked a question in this House itself regarding conversion of Patna University to Central University. The Government replied that there is a private members Bill for opening of Central University in Motihari and this move will go against it and further, the State Government has not demanded for conversion of Patna University. Such a reply was given. But Sir, this is mindboggling. The Government has announced that would be opened in Motihari. Not only would there be a Central University in Motihari but also in Gaya.

Sir, why did this happen? The demand with regard to Patna University is of greater vintage. From the year 1987 to 2005 the State Government, the Governor and Dr. Seemantri, the vice chancellor have written letter to the minister, or secretary level and then to the hon. Prime Minister. Patna University is the seventh oldest university in the country.

15.49 hrs.

[SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI *in the Chair*]

This is a well known university. This university is compared with the most prestigious and top universities of the world. But the Patna University has not been converted into a Central University till date. Proposal for conversion of Allahabad University into a central university was received at once. A demand for conversion of Allahabad University into a Central University was strong in Uttar Pradesh. There was a demand here for conversion of Patna University into a Central University. I do not know why Allahabad University has been converted into a Central University while Patna University has not been converted into Central University get. I was .....when it was replied that the State Government has made no such demand. It is true that the present State Government has not made such demand for the last seven years. He has also demanded for the same as reported in a newspaper. Shri Jaswant Sinha was just giving a speech there yesterday and demanding for the conversion of the Patna University into a Central University.

Sir, Union Government has introduced a Bill in the 111 five year plan where it stated that the Government would open 16 Central Universities in the country and one university would be opened in Bihar. Talks with regard to opening of the Central University in Patna were in progress for two to three years. The State Government has recommended it to be done in Motihari. The Union Government set up an investigation committee which stated that the land is not available there. The Union Government said that three thousand acres of land was acquired in Gaya for airport during the world war II. This land is under the Defence forces. Human Resource Development demanded from the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Defence gave it to them for opening of a central university. It is the Governments land and I welcome the eagerness of the Union Government to open the Central University. The State Government is saying that the university should be set up in Motihari and in this connection said that the university would be set up at the place where the State Government is saying and in Gaya also. For this purpose, I have leavelled a lot and launched the movement.

It is good that the Government of India had already announced that the Central University will be set up in Motihari as well as in Gaya. The demand for upgrading Patna University to Central University has been made for

a long time then, why was the Patna University not upgraded to Central University? I would like to get reply from the Government, otherwise we will launch<sup>^</sup> the movement and we will take to the roads again. We all know that Shri Arjun Singh Ji had studied in Allahabad University and when he became the Minister, he got the Allahabad University converted into a Central University. Now, he is no more. Sagar University in Madhya Pradesh has been upgraded to the Central University and Allahabad University has been upgraded to the Central University then, why did Patna University not get converted into a central university. We would like to have its answer ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Do you have any objection to Allahabad University?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: We welcome the upgradation of Allahabad university but Patna university has been left out. What objection do you have with Patna University? As Allahabad University has been converted into Central University. You should also favour Patna University's upgradation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Raghuvansh Babu, you got two universities instead of one.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, we should have got four ...*(Interruptions)* Because, there are 44 central universities in the country. Bihar constitutes 12 per cent of country's area therefore, there should be four central universities in Bihar. At present, there are two central universities in Bihar and the third one should be the Patna University. There are four central universities in Uttar Pradesh till the end of 11th Five Year Plan. New scheme, are being formulated in the 12th Five Year Plan. As the Frame work of 12th five year plan has not been prepared till date, therefore I am suggesting the Government to make such provisions in the 12th Five Year Plan that Bihar could get two more central universities in addition to two central universities which have already been announced. This is in accordance with the policy of the Government. As per the policy of the Government, the Central Universities should be set up in the backward and neglected areas or the state which has been left out. As per the provision, there should be central university on every five lakh to ten lakh of population. The North-East is a backward area and each state has got a central university. Bihar is also adjacent to these states but it has been left out. The situation of education is very pathetic in Bihar. The condition of education from primary level to higher level is very

pathetic. Almost half of the seats of teachers are lying vacant there. There are no teachers in many schools. The actual strength of teachers in Patna is 48 per cent only. When 64 per cent of seats of teachers are lying vacant in Magadh University, how can the education be facilitated there? In many departments of the university, there are no teachers of many subjects whether it is physics or chemistry, then, how will the education be facilitated?

Sir, the situation of education is getting worse in Bihar. Shri Harish Chaudhary was saying that the situation is improving and the Government is coming with new bills but even one more bill has been passed ...*(Interruptions)* No, there is no improvement and even there is no sign of improvement. Accreditation has been made, but where will the students enroll themselves when there are no universities. See the situation in Delhi university. One can get admission in this university, if one has scored cent percent marks. Those students who have scored 99 per cent marks are unable to get admission.

Sir, the condition of education is not good. Sir, you know the condition of education in Bihar.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This was a Private Members resolution related to setting up a central university in Motihari district.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, it is being discussed and I was speaking excitedly on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been done now.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It has been announced. Now, if the hon. Minister confirms it in the House, it will be confirmed. It has been published in the newspaper therefore, it has been done but what has not been done is very painful. Patna University and all universities should also be converted into Central Universities.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: One bird in the hand is better than two in the bush.

*[Translation]*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: There should be four central university in Bihar. The announcement for setting up two central university has been made and

there should be two more central universities there. There is no university under Munger commissiionary. Apart from Munger and Purnia commissiionaries all other commissiionaries have got universities. There are two commissiionaries in Bihar, which have not got any university. Sir, I have got a paper today Tridandi Swami was a very famous saint there and Shri G.K. Swami was his disciple. His followers said that they are giving 500 acres of land in Shahabad area of Buxar district, which is a historical place, has the hermitage of Vishvamitra is situated on the bank of the Ganga, has been the area of Babu Kunwar Singh Ji, Babu Jagjivan Ram and Dr. Ram Iswar Singh and other great souls, free to set up a central university in the name of Tridandi Swami there. His followers are giving land to set up a central university in the name of Tridandi Swami who is a very accomplished saint and I am making this demand. Incidentally, you are in the Chair. I think that it is made in Chatra. You are in the Chair, that is why I demand that there should be university in shahabad area also in the name of Tridandi Swami as we are getting land without any cost.

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: We are ready to give 5000 acres of land ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: You have got the area of desert, therefore you can give large areas ...(*Interruptions*) If you are making demand for women, then we support it.

Considering the backwardness of the areas in the field of education, I demand both the State and Union Government that Patna University should be converted into Central University and the Central University should be set up in Munger and Purnia commissiionaries and the area of Shahabad of Tridandi Swami so that the students of these areas could get higher education. The people in this area are intellectually very enriched. There have been many learned people including Aryabhata, Saints, Valmiki, Vishvamitra, Yagyavalkya lived there. There was a learned man, Vachaspati Mishra in Mithila. Once his wife was pouring oil into earthen lamp. In the last stage of his life, Saint Vachaspati asked his wife—“Goddess, who are you? She replied, “Lord, I am your wife. I help you day and night in your worship and research through which you are attaining supreme knowledge. The Saint, Vachaspati was so devoted in his research that he could not recognise his own wife. Lastly, Vachaspati named one of his books “Bhamati” after the name of his wife. This book is related to supreme knowledge and this book contains the principles and

theories of philosophy equal to those of Shankracharya. Many great philosophers have been born there. On the similar lines, there was a philosopher, Bhaskara Charaya who named a book of mathematics after his daughter Leelawati. It was written in astrology that if that girl gets married in this auspicious moment, she will become a widow. Then, an auspicious time was determined. It was thought that if the marriage is solemnised on that time, she will not become a widow. To find that auspicious time, a hole was made in a cup full of water and, it was announced, that, the moment on which the entire water of the cup is drained out, will be the auspicious time for the marriage. Their daughter, Lilawati was watching over the water but a leaf like piece of her jewellery fell into the cup sealing the hole. It clouded the auspicious time and she was married off on an inauspicious time and she became a widow. That mathematician named his book on mathematics after his daughter, Lilawati. Another book on philosophy is named Bhamati. It is a great treasure house of philosophy.

Hon. Chairperson, as you are aware this region has seen universities like Nalanda and Vikramshila. They have got a rich history. A number of scholars used to teach there. Another scholar and disciple of Lord Buddha who, alongwith Chanakaya, was studying at Takshshila was asked by his teacher to look out for an item which do not have any value. Other disciple brought same items ...(*Interruptions*)

**16.00 hrs.**

The disciples brought something.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I am getting as apprehensive as Shri Hukamadeo Narayan Yadav Ji is listening and you will have to listen them all.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Hon. Chairperson, I have been raising the issue relating to a university and if he responds to it, it will make me happy. I, therefore, demand the State Government to provide land for the Patna University. They have not raised this demand even once. Shri Yashwant Sinha had raised this demand. There should be a provision in the 12th Five Year Plan regarding setting up of universities at Munger as well as Purnia. There should also be a Tridandi Swami University. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Hon. Chairperson, I am thankful to you for granting me an opportunity to speak on this important subject.

Hon. Chairperson, when the country got independence, its population stood at 340 million, and now, it is 1030 million. There are 540 million children in the age group of 13-25. I understand that the youths of the country, within the age bracket of 20-35 want education. But, we have not been able to provide them higher education. Our colleague has demanded the setting up of a university at Motihari. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have a high density of population and a large number of youths migrate out of those states because they do not get admission in the universities of those states. It is a good sign that the youths of our country has evinced a keen interest in technical education and colleges has increased. Shri Raghuvansh Babu has talked about Nalanda and Takshila universities. In the same manner, our freedom fighters made a lot of efforts and, thus, the Allahabad University and the BHU were set up. Then, same colleagues set up Aligarh Muslim University I can say with a sense of certainty that, given the high density of population in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the students of these states do not have school to get admission. This is true, not only in respect of universities, but also in respect of primary level and intermediate level. This is a tragedy that only the sharpest of the students, get admission. Are students responsible for this? The students, who are weak in studies, do not get admission. Even the passing out of inter level becomes a difficulty for them. Because of these two reasons, their education gets impeded.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Rajbhar Ji, it may be the case that the student had fallen ill during exams. In case he gets lower marks, he will not have any future.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Hon. Chairperson, whether only the sharpest will get ahead in the race. Whether the students who get less marks, because of illness or any other reason, will not get admission? The admission in primary schools is granted after the interview of the child and parent. The same situation prevails at junior level and intermediate level. On the other, the intelligent students are given admission. Are the children responsible for this? Hon. Chairperson, we were also children at same point of time. The teacher used to ask the students, poor in studies, to come with a lamp or an lantern to the teacher's house so that he would teach the student at night as the villages were not electrified then.

Anyhow, I won't take up that issue now, but so far as the Bill introduced by our brother Om Prakash Yadav ji is concerned, I would surely like to say that the children in Baliya, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Maharajganj, Kushinagar,

Gopalganj, Siwan, Buxor are not able to study as there are no schools in these districts. I would like to say that education is key to everything. The arrival of education brought prosperity, it eliminates blind-faith and alleviates poverty. If we are not able to provide good schools for our children we are not doing justice with them. Therefore, we should prepare action plan wherein we ensure that the students will get admission in whatever stream they want to have admission. The Government should give guarantee of admission. Sir, the Bill is concerning Motihari, an area adjacent to my constituency and also touching border. Great personalities have taken birth here. It is quite backward area. Recently, a Kendriya Vidyalaya has been sanctioned for Motihari. I am grateful to the Government in this regard. But, Motihari is not the only backward area in the country, such area are all over the country. The Government should realise that each commissioner in the country has adequate number of student which can cater to a university.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, am highly thankful to you for having allowed me to speak on this issue.

*[English]*

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have allowed me to participate in this august Bill relating to universities.

*[Translation]*

But you are not promoting universities in these states where there is none.

*[English]*

For example, Odisha needs 30 universities according to UGC norms but presently, we have only 15 universities. I am grateful to the Government on one point. After repeated requests by our Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik to the Central Minister - and I myself also participated in the august debate to sanction one Central University - you have sanctioned it. You did it and it has already started functioning in the tribal areas of Koraput according to my demand. But according to the population, we need another Central University immediately in my constituency which is the capital of Odisha. Odisha has four crores of population and there are backward districts like KBK and people there are living below poverty line. Though we have been trying for it, crossing all barriers, presently, one Dr. Achyuta Samanta, the founder father

of KISS is doing great service. In this august campus, hon. Prime Minister, hon. President and Vice President and most of the Cabinet Ministers had participated in many conferences. Recently, we heard that in the Science Congress in our country, not only the Prime Minister participated and but also other educationists of the world were there. So, our Government is protecting and promoting Dr. Achyuta Samanta. Our State Government and Central Government are cooperating with him. So, in a private sector, when a person who is the youngest Chancellor by age could do such ventures, why cannot the Government do it? You may find that even the Government is not able to feed 16,000 adivasis who are downtrodden and proletariat, whereas he is not only feeding and sheltering them but also providing finance to them.

*[Translation]*

He is providing them shelters to live, food to eat and cloths to wear.

*[English]*

The Government has failed to provide shelter to the 16,000 downtrodden adivasis whereas the great Dr. Achyuta Samanta is regularly feeding, protecting and financing them. So, when people in the private sector could do such august endeavours and ventures, why not the Government sanction more universities to Odisha? The Government should also help Dr. Achyuta Samanta.

*[Translation]*

The Government has introduced the Bill to set up a university in Bihar.

*[English]*

I agree that there should be another university in Bihar but at the same time, it should be there in Odisha and Jharkhand also. So, let us promote universities and let us promote education.

*[Translation]*

“Richokhare Parmobyoman, Jasmin Devadhi Nishedu”

*[English]*

The knowledge is structured in the consciousness. Within that state of consciousness the impulse of creative intelligence may reside, where thinking is transcended

and mind may come in contact with pure thought. The university may lead towards that purity, the clarity, the chastity, that knowledge which is infinity and unbounded. That coherence should be synchronised within us in this august House to promote education.

We unanimously desire there should be more universities not only in Odisha or Bihar but also in other States to promote education.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Mr. Chairman, thank you. At the onset I would like to thank my hon. colleagues, 17 in number, who have participated very productively in the discussion that has been brought forward in the form of a Resolution. Shri Om Prakash Yadav is the mover of the Resolution. He has been supported by Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh, Shrimati Meena Singh, Shri Mahabal Mishra, Dr. Bhola Singh, Shri Jagdanand Singh, Shri Satpal Maharaj, Shrimati Rama Devi, Shri Bwiswmuthiary, Shri Meghwal, Shri Harish Choudhary, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Shri Ramashankar, and Shri Patasani. So, I would first start with thanking all of them for their very useful participation in the deliberations that have been happening in the House.

The issue is about establishment of a Central University in the State of Bihar, in Motihari. This has been under discussion and debate for quite some time. In the garb of discussion, various aspects and facets of the education sector in our country have been touched upon by the hon. Members. The concerns that have been raised are largely to do with the accessibility of quality education, the regional disparity that exists in the country, the quality of higher education which has been given to our children in our country, the faculty shortage and so on. These have been the concerns that have been raised by the hon. Members in the House.

The three corner stones of the education sector in our country, as my hon. colleagues are well aware, have always been the accessibility, quality, and equity. We have never lost focus of these three very important areas.

Talking about accessibility, according to the 2001 census, the Gross Enrolment Ratio in our higher educational institutions was around a little over 12 per cent. But today, according to the statistics available with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Government of India, the Gross Enrolment Ratio has



increased to close to 18 per cent. So, we did improve from 2001 till date when it comes to the Gross Enrolment Ratio.

I am sure my hon. colleagues will admit and appreciate that this is due to the various interventions which the Government of India has actually undertaken. If you look at the Eleventh Plan period which started in 2007 and ends with 2012, our allocation for education has been increased enormously. Rightly the Eleventh Plan period has always been referred to as the 'Education Plan' because the allocation for education in the Eleventh Plan period is around 19 per cent of the Gross Budgetary Support. I am sure never in the history of education in our country has such high allocation been set aside. So, this definitely speaks of the commitment of the UPA Government to ensure that quality education is provided to every child, probably residing in the remotest areas of the country or even belonging to the most disadvantaged areas of the country. We stand committed to ensuring that we provide quality education to every child in our country. Hon. Members have spoken about the various aspects as I had mentioned earlier.

The most important aspect is the regional disparity. We know for sure that some regions in our country have a high number of institutions which actually improves the accessibility to quality education for our children. Some regions in our country do not have the number of institutions required to actually cater to the children living in those areas. Particularly Sir, if you look at the North, South and the Southern India, the private sector had stepped in very, very pro-actively very early. They actually supplemented the efforts of the Government, more particularly in technical education in increasing the number of institutions so that the children in South India had greater access to higher technical education. The private sector was definitely a little delayed in stepping into supplement the efforts of the Government. So, this definitely brought in a lot of a regional disparity. Also when we look at the establishment of the Central Universities in our country, it was noticed that there was a regional disparity and not that every State had a Central University. So, with the commencement of the 11th Plan period, the decision was consciously taken that 30 Central Universities would be established in the country; 16 Central Universities would be established in such States which did not have the Central University.

Sir, I am sure, everybody will agree with me that Central Universities are established in States so that these would actually be pace-setters for universities within the

area. It has been widely acknowledged that quality education in the Central Universities is definitely superior and, therefore, these Central Universities are expected to be the examples for State Universities to follow and to emulate. So, it was a conscious decision that every State that did not have a Central University would have a Central University. It was under that context that Bihar was also identified as one of the States which would definitely need to have a Central University.

Sir, the quality of education has also been a great concern for all of us, even as we, the policy makers, and I am sure for the hon. Members of the Parliament as well. Quality definitely was and remains to be a great concern for all of us.

Sir, there was one hon. Member who spoke of the Mandatory Accreditation Bill. The reason for actually bringing in the Mandatory Accreditation Bill is to ensure that institutions in our country are accredited. Today, when we look at the number of universities and institutions that we have in our country, we have a little over 600 universities and 31,000 plus institutions in our country. But when we look at the accreditation aspect of it; a very few around, 200 plus universities have been accredited and a meagre 6,000 plus institutions have been accredited. The reason why we have been emphasising on mandatory accreditation is to ensure that the required infrastructure is in place which is essential to impart quality education to our children and also to ensure that the programmes that are being given to our children are accredited and qualitative programmes are actually given to our children, so that they would have better prospects in their future lives. So, I hope the hon. House actually would support us in the endeavour that we are doing and would appreciate while we are bringing in the Mandatory Accreditation Bill and support us in our endeavour. I am sure we will be able to ensure that the quality education is given to every child in our country.

Sir, there are two streams of universities which are established in our country. One stream of universities that are established through legislation passed in the Parliament. They would be the Central Universities and the State Universities are such Universities which are established through a State Legislature.

Sir, there have been concerns raised by some hon. Members that the State Universities have not been receiving the right kind of support which is essential to ensure that their infrastructure is in place and they would impart quality education through the infrastructure. We

have always dreamt of setting aside six per cent of our GDP as public allocation to the education sector in our country. This has remained the dream until date because today, the allocations that we have made for education is close to 3.8 per cent. When we talk of public expenditure and we talk of six per cent of the GDP as an allocation for education, we must not forget that public expenditure would include expenditure not only by the Government of India but also by the State Governments as well. When we see that the Government of India has been consciously increasing its own allocations for education, we would only pray and appeal that the State Governments as well support the State Universities that they have established through the State Legislations. If it is done, they would be in a position to impart quality education to the children belonging to those very States and thereby ensuring that we have productive partners in India's growth and development. Therefore, it is very important that the State Governments must realise and increase their own allocations for their Universities even as we are trying to support the State Institutions and Universities. Through the UGC, we have always been trying to provide development funds to the Universities and these would be the Universities which are recognised under Section 12 (b) of the UGC Act which means that the Universities have achieved certain levels of infrastructure which is very important and essential to avail of the development fund which the UGC tries to extend to these Universities. But, unfortunately, in the past few months, we have realised that not all the institutions are able to reach the standards of being able to be recognised as an Institution or University under Section 12 (b). So, this is mainly because the State Governments have not been able to support their own State Universities. It is, I think, a matter of grave concern for all of us and I feel the State Governments would definitely need to look into this aspect.

Speaking of the Central Universities, there is always this debate as to why the Central Universities are not actually established in areas which are very backward, which, probably do not have connectivity and so on. This has been one of the allegations against the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India that we have been ignoring such areas. Let me apprise this august House that we did establish Universities in very backward areas, more particularly in Koraput which is a very backward area, naxal-affected area. Our intention is in case the Central University is established in such an areas, then, definitely it would lead to the development of the area around it. But, unfortunately, our own

experience has proven otherwise. It has not been as encouraging as we expected it to be. When we look at the vacancies in posts — Dr. Pattasani has just mentioned the vacancies that lie in the faculty - like in the Universities, we are very much disappointed. We have the Central University of Odisha, etc. ... (*Interruptions*) There are the Universities established in the backward areas in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Odisha. When you look at Kerala, there is a 94.29 percent faculty vacancy that exists in Kerala where we have established a Central University in a backward area. When we look at Odisha, it has about 90 per cent faculty shortage in the Central University in Odisha. Similarly, in Tamil Nadu, we have a 92.14 per cent faculty shortage. So, in all these three Universities which have been established in the backward areas, there is faculty vacancy. This only implies that the faculty is not very much willing to go to these backward areas because the social infrastructure which is very essential and required for their family is not available there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, have you gone through the solution of this problem why the faculty is not going there?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: That is the reason why we have always insisted that the Central Universities must not be in very backward areas but at least close to the urban conglomerates so that they would have access to all the social infrastructure that is required.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: How the government will remove the regional imbalance and ensure inclusive growth.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Under the Government of India, there are various other programmes and interventions that we are making to actually address this problem. I am sure, the hon. Members are aware of the 374 backward districts where we intend to establish model colleges which would actually make education accessible to the children. So, the Central University is not the only intervention that we are doing but there are very many other interventions that we are doing. For example, in the school education area, we have model schools where we are looking at the educationally backward blocks for the 374 colleges. So, these are the various interventions that we are making.

May I also take this opportunity to reiterate the increase in the gross enrollment ratio in higher education? I think we proudly feel this because of the pro-active intervention that the Ministry of Human Resource Development has been doing in the area of ensuring that education is made accessible to the children.

Before I come to Motihari, I think I should address the question raised by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh when he spoke of the Patna University. At the commencement of the Eleventh Plan Period, the Ministry of Human Resource Development had written to various State Governments to give us or avail of the land for the establishment of Central Universities.

At the commencement of the 11th Plan period, a letter was also written to the Government of Bihar. But, unfortunately, the Government of Bihar never brought forward the proposal of converting the Patna University to a Central University. So, that was the reason why we thought that we would establish a Central University and the State Government felt that Motihari, of course, would be the right place to establish the Central University.

Sir, there were also questions raised as to whether the Central Universities are actually set up according to the population of the States. If we look at Bihar, approximately the population of Bihar is 10,38,04,637 and when you look at two Central Universities, then the population ratio to a university is around 5.10 crore per university. There are States which are in a worse situation than Bihar. For example, if you look at Tamil Nadu, they have a population of 7.21 crore plus there and you have only one Central University there which means that one Central University has to cater to the needs of about 7 crore population.

So, it is not as if we are neglecting the States. But the resources that are required to establish a Central University is very large. I am sure my colleagues will agree with me that to establish one Central University we would require hundreds of crores of rupees and, therefore, probably the Central Government may not be in a position to establish a Central University in every State, in every backward area. However, our endeavour has always been to address the regional imbalance that exists and that is the reason why the Central Universities that were proposed in the 11th Plan period were thought of being established in such States which did not have Central Universities so that it would make accessibility of higher education to children a lot more easier there.

Sir, I would now come to the reasons as to why not Motihari earlier and why Motihari now. Initially, when we intended to establish a Central University in Bihar and when we had written to the Government of Bihar, we did receive a reply from them suggesting that Motihari would be the right place to establish a Central University. But when the Committee went and inspected the site that was provided to the Government of India to establish a Central University, it was found to be water-logged, low lying and away from the National Highway which is why the Committee first turned down the request of establishing the Central University at the site that was actually provided to us initially.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, I would like to know whether the mandate was to seek the opinion of the State Government or everything would be finalized by the Committee.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, when the Committee goes to inspect the site, a representative of the State Government is also there in the Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, what is the value of the opinion given by the State Government? Suppose the Committee rejects, then what is the use of taking the opinion of the State Government?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, we write back to the State Government and tell them that this site is not convenient due to these reasons and, therefore, show us an alternate site which is how actually in Motihari the second site was shown to us. This site may not be about 500 acres as the earlier site was. It is about 300 acres. But it is on the National Highway and that makes accessibility a lot more easier. As far as the social infrastructure is concerned, there is a DAV School which is affiliated to the CBSE syllabus which is very close by and similarly it is also very well located on the National Highway as I had mentioned, whereas the earlier site was slightly away from the National Highway and was water-logged. So, that was the reason why it was rejected. Then, the Committee went back and, after having inspected the site once again, found it to be conducive for the establishment of a Central University. So, we have now narrowed down on the site that has been proposed to us at Motihari itself.

Sir, earlier on, during the course of the deliberation, one of the hon. Members said that this should not be Gyan Bhoomi which is Gaya versus Karma Bhoomi which is Motihari. It is not Gyan Bhoomi versus Karma Bhoomi,

but it is both Gyan Bhoomi and Karma Bhoomi which is very important to us and that is the reason why there will be two Central Universities in Bihar.

So, Sir, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw his resolution.

*[Translation]*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Hon. Chairman, I thank the hon. Minister for his scholarly response. ...*(Interruptions)* Actually, he should be given the portfolio of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. He has been assigned such work which is not so united to his scholarly qualities.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, since the mover of this resolution, Shri Om Prakash Yadav, is not present in the House, the resolution moved by him has to be put to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"Having regard to the growing need for higher education in the State of Bihar, this House urges upon the Government to set up a Central University in the Motihari District of the State of Bihar, which has also been the 'Karmabhoomi' of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation."

*The motion was negatived.*

16.31 hrs.

**(ii) Effective Steps to Curb Rising Incidents of Violation of Human Rights in the Country**

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up Item No. 20. Shri Basudeb Acharia.

Mr. Acharia, before you start, I would like to say that the Private Members Business is always on Friday and since Saturday and Sunday are holidays, the presence of the Members is negligible or it is very less. I would like to request to you, since you are one of the senior Members of the House, to move a proposal in the BAC that the day of Private Members Business should be changed.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Yes, Sir. We are also in favour of shifting Private Members Business from Friday to Thursday.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon. Chairman, a subject will definitely well come up for discussion on that day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shailendra Ji, if I will inform you that you turn will come during Zero Hour, you will come even after two hours but no one bothers to take part in the discussion relating to the Private Members Bill.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): I agree with you.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: This matter will to be taken up in the BAC.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, you are also a member of the BAC.

*[English]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House expresses its serious concern over the rising incidents of violation of Human Rights in various parts of the country and urges upon the Government to take effective steps to curb the occurrence of such incidents."

Sir, I am in this House for the last 32 years. I have never seen this House ever had a structured debate on a very important subject pertaining to millions and millions of people of our country.

We debated and we raised the issue whenever there was any incident of human rights violation, whether it is custodial death, fake encounter or unnecessary harassment by the security forces of people kept in custody without any reason, but there had not been structured debate on this important subject. Today, I am raising this subject because I found that even after constitution of National Human Rights Commission in 1993 the number of incidents of violation of human rights has not reduced.

I have the figures for the last three years where you will find how the number of incidents has increased. In 2006-07, it was 82,233; next year it increased to 1,00,616

and then it came down slightly to 90,446, but it is still more than the number of incidents that had taken place in 2006-07. You will be surprised to know that in one year the incidents of custodial death have increased to 1,523 and so also the cases of murder.

Sir, the Right to Life is a Human Right, it is a Fundamental Right. The right to have a decent living is a Fundamental Right. It is a human right. So, the essence is the defence of human dignity, to live with dignity. What is the situation today in our country? Rather a substantial percentage of the population do not have decent living. If one-fourth of the population has to go empty stomach daily even after 65 years of independence, will it be treated as decent living? This is the situation today prevailing in our country. If a substantial percentage of women are suffering from malnutrition, is it a decent living? The Prime Minister had called it a national shame, a '*rashtriya lajja*'. Is it a decent living? Lakhs and lakhs of people are living in slums without any amenities, without any facilities in unhygienic condition. Is it a decent living? Are human rights not being blatantly violated? The tribals are uprooted from their land; they are displaced. I referred to that only two days back while speaking on increase in Naxalite activities. I referred to you, Kishore ji. For the big projects, for mining projects, for irrigation projects, who are at the receiving end? They are tribals. They are uprooted; they are displaced. Will it not be treated as violation of human rights? It is violation of human rights. In Kokrajhar district there was an ethnic clash. It is not a recent clash but a clash in 1996 and 1998 with adivasis. Adivasis means Santhals. They migrated from Chota Nagpur to Assam but they are still not recognised as tribals. Kishore Chandra Deo ji, you know that in Assam I fought for it. For many-many years I have been fighting for them. Their forefathers were from my area, Purulia and Chota Nagpur Division. They migrated hundred years back. Britishers took them to Assam to work in the tea gardens but still they are not recognised as tribals. A young woman was stripped on the street of Guwahati — we still remember that incident — six years back. Was it not a human right violation? If 10,000 tribals have to stay in the relief camp after 12 years — these adivasis are still in the relief camp — is it not a violation of human rights? Kashmiri Pandits were displaced. They left their homes, their properties, their houses and are living in Delhi. It is also a human right violation. If a young Muslim was picked up from his house and his parents, till today, do not know where his son has gone, it is also a blatant human right violation. In Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur, Armed Forces Special Powers Act still continues. There is a Commission, there is a Committee

in regard to Manipur. That Committee recommended for withdrawal of Armed Forces Special Powers Act from the entire State. But it has not been implemented. There are a large number of violations of Human Rights in the State of Manipur. We know as to how the young women were raped. All these were Human Right violations which were happening.

Sir, Binayek Sen, a social activist was arrested and put behind the bars. He was languishing in jail for one year and by the order of the hon. Supreme Court he was released. What was the case against him? Why was he arrested? I would like to know whether any action has been taken against those who have arrested him. Why a man would suffer because of the motivated action of the administration of the Government?

Sir, I referred to some places when I spoke on Adjournment Motion on Assam because I had been to those places. I saw with my own eyes the plight of the people. Today I refer to a relief camp where 6,665 victims of 15 villages were staying. Women were giving birth to their children in the relief camp without any sanitation, without any hygienic conditions, without proper food and without proper clothing. These are the glaring examples as to how the Human Right violations are taking place in our country and the administration and the Government are silent spectators.

I refer to the incident of 29th June of Bijapur District of Chhattisgarh. Twenty tribals were killed in a cold-blooded manner. The Maoists might have used them as a shield. What was their fault? A six-year child, a school going child and women were killed. I would like to refer to the statement of my friend Mr. Kishore Chandra Deo. He asked this question as to how they could be Maoists when not a single arm could be recovered from them. I would like to know whether any action could be taken against a person or persons who were responsible for killing of 20 *adivasis* including women and child for violation of Human Rights. I ask this question.

When fake encounters took place maybe in Batla House or some other places whether any proper inquiry has been done. When it was proved that it was a fake encounter whether any action has been taken against the culprits.

When there was a bomb blast at Hyderabad or Malegaon, why Muslim youths were arrested and put behind the bar? They had to languish inside the jail for few months. Afterwards it was proved that it was not the

handy work of Muslim fundamentalists but Hindu fundamentalist forces. But 30 or 35 youths had to languish in jail without any freedom. I would like to know whether it was not a blatant violation of Human Right. After their release, when it was found that none of the youths were responsible for this action, whether any penalty or punishment is imposed on those who ordered for their arrest and detention.

*[Translation]*

Nothing happened, whenever the poor people one victimized like this, no action has ever been taken. It always goes on like this.

*[English]*

We should seriously think over it as to how human dignity is ensured because this right was given by the Constitution under Article 19. I have referred to this Article while speaking on the exodus of the North Eastern people from various places. Article 19 (d) says: "To move freely throughout the territory of India." Any citizen of our country can move to any State.

What happened in Maharashtra a few years back? The people from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and North India went to Maharashtra. Most of them were working there as taxi drivers. They were beaten, assaulted and they were asked to leave Maharashtra. A similar incident had also happened in Tinsukia, Assam a few years back. There was an attack on Biharis, who were having small tea shops. They were poor people and they migrated from Bihar, not permanently. They were doing business in Tinsukia, Assam. Their shops were burnt down, put on fire and they were asked to leave Assam.

Sir, we have this fundamental right; under Article 19 of the Constitution of India we can go and reside anywhere and work anywhere in the country; the boys and girls can study anywhere in the country. It is a fundamental right of a citizen. That is being denied now. The situation is very grave. You can find that now there is an increase in the number of incidents of human right violations. How is it increasing? If you analyse it, then you will be able to realise that the situation is very grave.

Sir, I will come to my State, West Bengal. Once I raised this issue and I asked this question — if a fundamental right is violated, where can I raise it? I can raise it in this place, that is, Parliament. I cannot raise it on the street. Right to life is a fundamental right. If that

right is violated, if that right is taken away, and if there is an attack on that right, then I have every right to raise that here, on the floor of this House.

Since the last Assembly election, 75 of our workers, leaders and cadres had been killed. Is it not a human right violation? What is the responsibility of the State Government? State Government do not belong to a particular Party, which I always said. A Member of Parliament does not belong to a particular Party. He is called 'people's representative'. Till election, he is a candidate of a Party. After he is elected, he becomes the people's representative. 'People' means Congress, BJP, CPI (M), Trinamool Congress and all Parties.

I remember, While Shri Advani ji was speaking on the Sixtieth Year of Parliament, he said that two things are required. One is tolerance; and the second is respect to the others, respect to the Opposition.

*[Translation]*

Unless we have tolerance and respect for the opposition, our Parliamentary democracy will never prosper.

*[English]*

So, these two things are required the most. But ironically, these two things are lacking in the State of West Bengal.

Sir, you would be surprised to know as to how the Human Rights are being violated in that particular State. How many people are now out of their houses and villages? The number is 40,142. For the last more than one year since election, 40,142 people are homeless. They cannot stay in their homes; they cannot till their land. In the Kharif season of 2011 and this year, they could not till their land. They cannot go back to their houses. If they go back, they have the fear that they would be killed. Is it not a blatant violation of the Human Rights? They have the right to live in their houses. But that right is being taken away from them.

What is the responsibility of the State Government? I do not say that the State Government is a silent spectator. But behind the support of the Administration, all these things are being done.

Sir, the other day while replying to a question, the hon. Minister Shri Jairam Ramesh gave the example of West Bengal for implementing "Operation Barga" to protect the rights of the sharecroppers; and said that other States should emulate West Bengal, where 35 lakh

sharecroppers' names have been registered under this "Operation Barga" scheme. He advised that the other States should follow West Bengal to protect the rights of the *Bargadars*, the sharecroppers in their States.

How many of these *Bargadars*, sharecroppers have been evicted? It is 15,000 who have been evicted since last year 2011. That means, these 15,000 persons have the right to a decent living; they have the Right to Live. The Right to Live is a Fundamental Right; it is a human right. But they are taking away their Right to Live. Will it not be treated as the violation of the provisions of the Constitution? If the provisions of the Constitution are being violated, that means, Constitution is being violated.

Sir, the Land Reforms have been implemented in West Bengal. How many landless people have got land? It is more than 30 Lakh landless, who have got land. But how many have been evicted? They are known as *Pattadar*, patta holder; and 17,000 patta holders have been evicted from their land. Is it not an attack on them? Is it not the violation of Right to Live? We are taking away the livelihood of the people to the extent of 17,000 at the behest of the State Government.

Recently, a statement was made by the Chairman of the Press Council of India, Mr. Markanday Katju. He referred to an incident. When the Chief Minister was addressing a meeting at Lalgah, a young poor farmer, maybe, of 35 years old, asked one question to the Chief Minister. He came in front of the dais. Why the price of fertilizer has increased so much?

[Translation]

Why did the fertiliser prices increased so much.

[English]

Immediately, what was the reaction of the Chief Minister? "He is the Maoist. He should be immediately arrested." I think you have gone through the editorials of yesterday's *The Hindustan Times* and today's *The Hindu*. If you have not read, I would request you that when you will go home, at least you go through this one page editorial, an article, a write-up of today's *The Hindu* and yesterday's *The Hindustan Times*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am requesting that since you have spoken for half-an-hour and only a few Members are to speak on the subject, you can get the reply today itself if you finish your speech early.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: \* The next day, as there were no charges against him, that young man was released. Then, again he was arrested and bail was denied to him.

16.58 hrs.

[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ *in the Chair*]

Then, he said accusing the ...\* The Press Council of India Chief, Mr. Markandey Katju had once praised her.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be better if you do not take the name.

[English]

Please do not take the name.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Let me say, the Chief Minister.

He said this over the arrest of a man, who asked her a question during a rally. Katju said the arrest of Shiladitya Chowdhury, the name of that young farmer, who is dubbed as ...\* after he asked what steps she is taking to help farmers, amounted to blatant misuse of State power, State machinery.

What he said,

"I had earlier given a statement in favour of the Chief Minister of West Bengal because I thought one should see good points in a person's personality also. But now I have changed my opinion and believe that she is totally unbecoming to be a political leader in a democratic country like India since she has no respect for Constitutional and civil rights of citizens and is totally ...\*"

17.00 hrs.

A former Supreme Court judge said that the administrative police authorities could face criminal proceedings for taking illegal order at the Nuremberg Trial. The Nazi criminal took the plea that orders were orders and they were only carrying out the orders of Hitler as they were superior. But, this plea was rejected and they were hanged. The West Bengal officials should take a lesson from Nuremberg verdict, if they do not wish to suffer a similar fate.

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

There is one other incident. We have every right to criticism; every right to expression. It is also a Fundamental Right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am concluding. I am coming to my conclusion. You also realize it that this is a very important subject.

Right to Expression is a Fundamental Right, like Right to Form Union and Right to Association. It is also being denied. The incident took place in the State of Haryana at Manesar Unit of Maruti Suzuki. It was not a sudden outburst but it was a simmering discontent. They denied the fundamental right of the workers to have their unions and that unions should be registered. That right was denied to them for years together. That was the simmering discontent, which outburst that day. And now, 500 workers are being retrenched and it is being reopened. The retrenchment of the workers at the Manesar Unit of Maruti Suzuki is also a violation of human rights.

I was referring to another incident. It is about one Professor of Jadavpur University. Jadavpur University is a well-known University of our country. He circulated a cartoon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister also has the right to reply.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yes, and we hear.

Sir, he circulated a cartoon. After 15 days, that Professor, the gentleman was manhandled by Trinamool Congress' hoodlums as if it was an indecent cartoon to vanish the Chief Minister; vanish means to kill the Chief Minister. He was arrested. He was picked up from his house along with the Secretary of Housing Cooperative Society, Mr. Sengupta. Both were picked up from the houses and put behind the bar. They were for 24 hours in police custody. Then, the West Bengal Human Rights Commission took up the case *suo motu*. What is the observation of the West Bengal State Human Rights Commission?

"The way the police officers of Purba Jadavpur Police Station arrested Professor Ambikesh Mahapatra and Shri Subrata Sengupta on 12.04.2012 at 11 p.m. for circulation, a fortnight ago, the subject cartoon by e-mail and for which twice regret — he also expressed regret — was expressed by him and did not arrest any one of agitating mob."

None of them among those, who manhandled the professor, were arrested.

"...who wrongfully confined those two persons in presence of police in office of their residential complex makes out a case of police excess and high handedness specially when those two persons are otherwise respectable citizens without any criminal record. Citizens who are expressing or airing critical opinion about the ruling party cannot be picked up from their residence by the police at the instance of agitated mob whose members are unhappy with the critical views of those two persons. If this is allowed to continue, then not only human rights of dissenters will perish, free speech which is the life-blood of our democracy will be gagged. Constitutional provisions will be reduced to parchment promises and we will be heading towards a totalitarian regime in complete negation of democratic values in the largest democracy of the world. The Commission cannot be a mute spectator to such a sordid situation in the name of maintaining rule of law."

Then, a penalty on the State Government has been imposed. The State Government will have to pay Rs.50,000 each as a penalty and order for the proceedings against two officials. This is the situation today existing in a State of our country. How human rights, rights of the people, right to expression, right to form union, right to live in his place, right to livelihood; all these rights are being attacked and the constitutional rights are violated! If the constitutional rights are violated, that means, the Constitution is also violated. The Central Government should not remain as a silent spectator. The Central Government has the responsibility to see that the constitutional rights of the people of our country are protected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That this House expresses its serious concern over the rising incidents of violation of Human Rights in various parts of the country and urges upon the Government to take effective steps to curb the occurrence of such incidents."

[*Translation*]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am lucky that each time I stand up to speak you are in the chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.



SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, due to this I get religiously inspired too. The question of human rights raised by Basudev Ji, be it the question of a state or the example of any other place is a pervasive question. This is not just a Government's job or any particular person's job but everyone should think about the rights of other living being on the planet. If I would like to safeguard my rights I would need to ensure that I do not infringe upon any person's rights. Certain people tell that they can infringe upon the rights of other people but their own rights should not be violated. As per them if someone shoots at me or uses violence to kill me in my house, it is not an abuse of human rights but if the police shoots the goons, kills them, the protests with regard to human right abuses take place and it is considered as police brutality. After all, for whom is peace security and legal system? There are some human rights activists who have no regard for human rights. I would like to say to the youth of this country through this House that each person has citizen's rights, societal rights, economic rights, cultural rights, religious rights, political rights and human rights. "Sahaj Karm Kauntey", this was said by Lord Krishna to state that all of our senses have the right to function naturally. I would like to ask a few questions and then conclude after giving two-three examples of Dr. Lohia in the House. Don't the people across the country die due to hunger and poverty and doesn't this amount to human rights violation? If it is so, who is responsible for their deaths? Don't those people have any human rights who are abused every day throughout their lives due to caste system. Till date this problem has not been solved in the country. Who is responsible for this? Whether it is the Government, the whole society and the political parties all are involved in it? I am neither going to deprive anyone nor isolate any one. Isn't the forceful stopping of cultural and religious works violation of human rights. Isn't the stopping of processions during festivals such as Durga puja, Ram navmi, Janmashtmi on the pretext of offending a certain community an abuse of human rights? Have the Indian citizens been given cultural and religious rights in the constitution or not? I would like to inform the citizens of this country through this House that such incidents take place at thousands of places and just recently such incidents took place in my Parliamentary Constituency Madhubani. A lot of poor, weak, backward people and dalits were moving forward to fulfill their religious and cultural duties but they were beaten during 'Jalabhishek', arrested and their women insulted. Isn't this violation of human rights? There are a few people in this country who are so called progressive and secular people without any religion. How could secular

people talk about religion? I am not a secular person, I am religious person and follow my religion and will follow it till my last breath. Religion is a relative term. Therefore, I would like to say that these are a few such progressive and revolutionary people who pose as called seculars. When such incidents happen, they say that it is an affront to the religious harmony. Isn't it a human rights violation when a person is prevented from carrying out a religious procession by the Government despite getting clearance and security from the Government. Such incidents are taking place in innumerable places in the villages of this free country. Worshipping is prohibited, blowing the conch is prohibited, playing bells is prohibited. In case a person blows the conch after the completion of the worship of the worshipping spot Satyanarayan god, the 'Shaligram' will be thrown away. Isn't this a violation of human right? Why don't the Human Rights Commission and so called seculars in this country notice such things? Isn't harrasing people mentally or physically by spreading violence and anarchy abuse of human rights?

Sir, in this House the great communist Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had said - "I dislike violence. I still do not favour the reactionary violence of people against the violence spread by the Government. It is a different matter that I like anarchism. I can be in favour of abrogation of laws. I am in favour of change in current dynamics. I favour tax reforms and stability. But I am not in favour of violence, bloodshed, or killing someone.

Sir, when the police personnels go in the jungles to maintain peace there, the terrorists kill them by dynamite, bomb explosion. Isn't it a human right abuse when a member of our soldiers get killed in Kashmir while protecting our country and prevent the enemy from attacking the country? But if any encounter takes place in a confrontation and if terrorists, militants die, human rights are violated.

Batla House is said to be an episode of human right violations. In Mumbai, human rights are violated in the case of Karkare. There are shameless people in the country who raise any issue without any logic. Therefore, I urge you to look into this matter. Even today lakhs of backward, dalits, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, poor and weak people go at voting centres and the powerful people use force to prevent them from voting. Their mothers and sisters are raped, they are beaten and their votes misused. Isn't this human rights violation? I urge you that in case there is any debate on human rights in this House, it should be comprehensive.

I would like to inform Basudev Acharya Ji while I tell him about the Manesar incident that I have relatives all around that village his Labourer should get due right. But does a labourer have any right to enter a factory, set it on fire, break a leg of General Manager and kill him by setting him on a fire? Two officers were killed there by burning them alive. Didn't they have any human rights? Were they animals or rats? Who gave those labourers the right to resort to violence? Farmers from 15 villages gathered and took responsibility for the security of the factory. They would to provide factory to the factory fill it is functioning. Labourers should form a union and fight for their rights, labourers should get their rights. They should also get all the rights. But they do not have the right to enter a factory, set it on fire, damage national assets and beat people to death. They do not have any such right. I would like to quote something that Dr. Lohia said and conclude. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had said something in this House on 3, April 1964 that all the Hindus and Muslims should remember. I would like to say to the self-proclaimed seculars who indulge in vote bank politics and in a manner which suggest that in an Indian society beset with problem of casteism people want to fulfill their objectives by following the leader of their own caste. Therefore, they are not worried at all even if they are raped. Dr. Lohia said, "A great ideal should be put before the people of both the countries - India and Pakistan illustrating as to how the right to life is the most important right. Muslim community in India and Hindu community in Pakistan should be allowed to live. I thoroughly reject the idea that the Hindus in Pakistan are the citizens of that country and we should not bother about them. The Hindus in Pakistan may be the citizens of any country but their safety is as important for us as to protect either after the Hindu or the Muslims. It is useless to rationalise as to who are the citizens of which country. It makes the entire idea useless. We should protect everyone's right to life". This right to life should be given to everyone. The terrorists and the police, both have equal right to life therefore, I would like to say to the votaries of human rights that lakhs of Hindus are being driven away from Pakistan and they have reached the border of India. Nobody is there to provide them water, houses to live clothes to their children and rations. If I voice the issue do I raise a national or international issue? The human rights of lakhs and crores of Hindus in Pakistan are being violated. Their daughter-in-law and daughters are being forced to convert their religions. Is it not the violation of human rights? Where are the reporters of news channels and Newspapers and so called secular people? Who do they not pay attention to it? If

Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav raises this issue, he becomes communal. The Government gives everything to the Bengladeshies but is has got nothing for the Hindus living in Pakistan. If the Government wants to be very generous, these Hindus from Pakistan should also be allowed to the come to India and reside here. The Government should also provide them basic amenities like food, clothes and houses. Their daughters-in-law and daughters should be respected. If the socialist leader, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia can raise this matter in this House with great courage of conviction then, Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav can reiterate the same with equal vigor and urges the people of think and to broaden their perspective.

Before I conclude, I would like to say to the crores of poor, sacred, backward, dalit, the exploited neglected and ridiculed human beings not to get involved in these so called votaries of human rights who are big people, run the NGOs, divert money, get money from abroad and enjoy with this money, show their achievements, on channels, publish in newspapers, both father and sons are middlemen and bungle with funds and do not let the true picture of India come out. Therefore, the Government should broaden its perspective and there should be a comprehensive debate on human rights in the Parliament of India.

With these words, thanking you and all citizens of India, I conclude.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, I stand up here to speak on the Private Member's Bill introduced by Shir Basu Deb Acharia.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you raise your points briefly, we will be able to take up the next Resolution.

SHRI SHAILDENDRA KUMAR: Sir, giving a brief definition. I can say that the exploitation of citizens and encroachment upon the rights related to their lives constitute the violation of human rights. Food, clothes and house had been the three basis necessities from the beginning but it is not a matter to feel proud as there are a lot of anomalies in it also. If we study, the poor and the people belonging to the Schedule Castes, and the Schedule Tribes, the OBC and Minorities are the main victims of exploitation.

Sir, if we look at India, more than 30 percent of population in India is living in poverty even today and four crore people do not have their homes. Thirteen lakh people do not have access to pure drinking water and

six lakh people are suffering from disability. In India, Human Rights Commission was set up on 27 December, 1993. Justice Rangnath Mishra Ji was its first Chairman. If we study the conditions of India in detail, more than two crore children are living in the juvenile homes today. India ranks 65th position in World Hunger Index. Five thousand children become the victims of malnourishment everyday in India and 27 per cent of the total malnourished people of the world reside in India.

Sir, there is a need to accord constitutional status to the Human Right Commission. Many fake as well as real police encounters take place. Shri Basu Deb Acharia Ji just mentioned about the Batla House Encounter. Many deaths occur in the police lockup. Deaths do take place in police custody due to excessive beating. Today, if we look at the condition of jails in India, more prisoners have been put into jail beyond their capacities. Even today, we are concerned about the condition of jails, but we have not been able to increase their capacities. In most of the instances, it has been such that despite having hospitals, when the prisoners fall ill, they are left to die. Although the prisoners are dead in the jails and then they are sent for the post-mortem after admitting to the hospital and it is stated that these prisoners fell ill in jail, were admitted to hospital then they died. There are many such cases which have come to light.

Sir, the main reason for the rise in crimes is the use of third degree treatment on the criminals and this is the reason that instances of crimes have also increased. If there is benefit on the one hand, there is loss as well on the other. Hon. Minister is laughing very much on this issue. Today, the State Governments are opposing the section 121 and 124(A). Pandit Jawahar Lai Nehru Ji had opposed this section in the year 1951. Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Ji, if we see the condition of Gujarat, the report states that the cases have been registered against more than 19 thousand people there. If we study the records of the three years, 2010, 2011 and 2012, there have been 439 instances of encounters by Para-Military Forces in the police custody and in defence of the data provided by the hon. Minister in the reply to the unstarred question. Out of the total encounters, 155 instances of encounters seem to be suspicious encounters. According to the report of Asian Centre for Human Rights, 175 people die every year due to torture and beating used in the process of making them accept their crimes in the police custody this is on record. If there is any complaint of the violation of human rights by the Army personnel, then the National Human Rights Commission has not got any power. 95 per cent of the

cases are rejected and there happens to be no discussion over it. If we study the cases of the human rights violations every year in India, on an average 80 thousand cases are registered every year. The Human Rights Commission has not been set up in 11 states of the country even today. It is very unfortunate. I was just going through the report of Gujarat. The Chairman of the commission, former justice D.S. Sing informed that 11500 cases came to light during the last four years. Out of these cases, 6000 cases were related to women and out of the 6000 cases, 3001 cases were related to women belonging to minority communities. The conditions of jails in the states is that almost 74 per cent more people have been lodged against the capacities to jails. On the other hand, section 121 and 124A are enclosed in the cases where the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes fight for water, forests and land, and this enforcement should end within four to five months but sometimes it lasts for five years. Therefore, there is a need to repeal this section. A number of complaints have been received from the nexal affect areas. Hon. Chief Justice Shri Balakrishnan has alerted the media to cover the incidents of violations of human right prominently. If we study data, as Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav Ji said that only 20% Indians possess 80% wealth of the country. The number of army personnel guilty of human rights violation is 129. Even such incident have taken place in my area also and when we write to the commission, the victims do not even get the compensation. If we study these data, state wise, 18000 cases were registered in Uttar Pradesh on August, 12, 2011. Delhi is on the second position. Then comes Haryana, Bihar and the lowest number of cases were registered in Sikkim.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, there is need to take the debate on human rights abuses and violations seriously and ensure that the culprits of human rights abuses are punished and the innocent people are spared from the harassment. We also need to ensure that the families of innocent people, who lose their lives due to beating or fake encounters, get the compensation. As you asked me to conclude, I am doing so because I am concerned about the bill presented by Arjun Ram Meghwal Ji and he had also requested me I conclude with emphatically supporting the resolution moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia Ji.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on this resolution. Someone once said "Sab aaye ek desh se, utre ek ghat". Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have more experience than me in this regard. But despite

coming at one place that very thought of the abuse that human being are undergoing due to systems made by the society sends chills down my spine. Whenever the issue of human rights is discussed, its sole focus is on the beatings by the police in police station. I am not justifying it, and the beatings carried out by the army. The maximum danger to human rights is from the authorities who implement those rights.

Body parts of small and poor children are being cut and they are being smuggled. Many such incidents have come to light. What is Human Rights Commission doing in this regard? Everyday thousands of adolescent girls from many regions of the country and even from Nepal are being trafficked to many countries in the world from India. Will they get justice? Talking of human rights without social justice is hypocritical. An rooster is demanded from a man in the village and if it is not given, he is tied with a tree and beaten to death. Does not he have any human rights? As per the constitution no girl below 18 years of age is to be married but child marriage is still practiced, isn't it a human right abuse? Today the state of affairs is such that thirty per cent people are so poor that they land their small child for begging at the price of 100 rupees because carrying a small child helps in getting more alms. When will that child get his human rights? The human rights that we have should be in accordance with the prevalent conditions in the country. Without dispensing justice through the mechanism dispensing justice through the mechanisms in place, and made by us, we cannot keep a complete check on the human rights abuses/violations. I would like to mention an instance of human rights abuse as the Hon. Minister is present here and in crimes with punishment of less than seven years, a person can get bail from the police station itself. But what is happening? The influential people are getting away easily due to this law but the poor and extremely weak person is not being able to make use of this law as he has no experience of were to file a complaint and neither has he any knowledge in this regard nor he knows how to write a letter. Therefore, the poor people have been rehabilitated in thousands on such tracts of land and that land is not registered in their names. What can they do and which human right do they ask for? They are all across the country in huge numbers. There are ragpicker children on railway stations, Is this their human right? Therefore, I would like to appeal to the people in charge of implementation of human rights to rectify this problem as the well-informed person submit his request and claims his human rights but the person who is poor tribal, OBC, SC and ST or minority

is unaware of the manner in which he can avail his human right is being targeted in a large number of incidents without those incidents coming to light. I would like to urge the Hon. Minister to take cognizance of such incidents where a person today is killed for a rooster, killed for standing in a certain sport, killed for entering a temple and killed for taking part in prayers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a diverse country. On the one hand someone celebrates and on the other hand someone mourns the death of someone. Such a our diverse country.

I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on an important issue of increasing instances of violation of human rights in the country raised by Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

Sir, human rights are those rights which allow the human beings to spend a quality life. The human rights can be defined as those rights which ensure freedom, respect, security, self respect and peace in the lives of people. If we study the countries of the world, there had been a mention of human rights in the Magna Carta charter of liberties introduced in England. There has been a mention of human rights in the freedom struggle of America and in French Revolution. The National Human Rights Commission was constituted on 27th December, 1993 in our country for the protection of human rights. But the condition of the country is pitiable even after 65 years of Independence. We are witnessing the violation of human rights in every field. There is poverty, inequality, injustice and exploitation all around. More than 30 per cent people are the victims of poverty today. Four crore people do not have their own homes. One and a half lakh habitations are deprived of pure drinking water. More than two crore children are forced to engage in child labour. Our country ranks at 66 position out of 88 countries on inequality in the country. Total wealth of fifty crore citizens in the country is more than that 180 crore families of the country. 42 per cent children of the country are the victims of mal-nourishment today. Women have been exploited since centuries. They are becoming the victims of mal-nourishment. Many innocent people are lodged in jails without any trials. Many cases of violations of human rights are coming to light.

The incidents which took place recently on Assam are a matter of concern Kashmir Pandits are living on

pavements after leaving their homes. There are 220 districts which are affected from naxalims in the country. There is a need to frame a long term plan to remove the inequality prevailing in the country. We need to ensure the creation of job opportunities for the deprived classes and give access to education for all.

At last, the dream of creating a harmonious society can not be realised without the protection of human rights. We will have to remove every kind of inequality prevailing in the society for the protection of human rights in the country and provide equal opportunity and economic facilities to all.

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I thank the hon. Member, Shri Basu Deb Acharia, who has just come in, whom I was missing. I also thank Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav Ji, Shri Shailendra Kumar Ji and Shri Rajbhar Ji, who spoke on a very important matter.

The Constitution of India has provisions and guarantees for safeguarding human rights, including almost the entire gamut of civil and political rights. The Directive Principles of State Policy further require the States to ensure promotion and protection of social, cultural and economic rights particularly of the weaker sections of the society. The civil and criminal laws of the country have in-built mechanisms to safeguard the rights of the individuals and provide special protection to most vulnerable sections of the society.

The Government of India has set up the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) under the Protection of Human Rights Act in 1993 with the purpose of ensuring that cases of human rights violation are effectively redressed. The NHRC registers cases on the basis of complaints received from individuals, NGOs, *suo motu* cognizance and limitations received from authorities in various State Governments and Union Territories about the death in custody and encounters. Out of these, a number of complaints relate to service and civil matters and do not bring out specific human rights violations. Enquiries are conducted by NHRC into these complaints which bring out specific human rights violations. Therefore, NHRC makes appropriate recommendations for payment of monetary relief to the victims of the next of kin of deceased persons. They also recommend disciplinary action or prosecution or both against the guilty public servant.

The number of complaints registered by NHRC pertaining to human rights violation cases during the last three years from 2010 to 2012 was 80,260, 82,779 and 94,630 respectively. During the same period of three years NHRC had recommended monetary relief of Rs. 6.34 crore in 398 cases, Rs. 18.29 crore in 582 cases and Rs. 15.27 crore in 588 cases respectively.

NHRC has issued guidelines from time to time to all States for conducting inquiries into the cases of custodial encounter deaths and such cases are required to be brought to the notice of NHRC within 24 hours. Information has to be sent to the NHRC within 24 hours.

For curbing incidence of human rights violation across the country NHRC has endeavoured to inculcate the human values in the young mind. They conduct training programmes including online training for police officers and administrative officers and internship programmes for the young students.

The NHRC also monitors places of detention, prisons, and police lock-ups to check whether there is any case of custodial torture. Besides this, the NHRC has also been monitoring the prevailing conditions of hospitals for mentally challenged patients at Agra, Ranchi and Gwalior.

The NHRC has been equally concerned with the violation of rights of human rights defenders and a nodal officer has been appointed to follow up such cases.

Sir, I would also like to suggest what Acharia Ji has suggested. I would like to give him some of the instances. As per the records of NCRD, National Crime Record Bureau, the trends shown for the last 2006-2012 are actually decreasing. I may read out the trends of custodial deaths in police custody and judicial custody.

In 2009-10, the number of deaths in police custody was 124 and in judicial custody, the number of deaths was 1473. In 2010-11, it slightly increased to 146 and the number for judicial custody death was 1426. In 2011-12, the number of deaths in police custody came down to 128 and 1302 in case of judicial custody. So, there is a mix trend which is coming up.

I would also like to suggest as per information received from the NCRB, in the years 2009, 2010 and 2011; 45, 38 and 52 cases were registered against policemen respectively. Out of which, 12, 25 and 14 policemen have been charge sheeted in different States and Union Territories.

In the light of above, I am of the view that effective structures are already in place for curbing incidents of human rights violation cases. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member to kindly withdraw the Resolution.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I cannot withdraw the Resolution as he has not given any assurance. I have cited a number of examples and I have referred to a number of incidents. Without any firm assurance, how can I withdraw the Resolution? While replying, the Minister has stated measures taken by NHRC and other agencies in regard to certain incidents. But in general, human rights, right to decent living and right to livelihood, these rights are being violated. There is no assurance that the Central Government will have an active and effective role and will also take effective action to curb the incidents of human rights violations.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I would reiterate to the hon. and senior Member that there are already structures and institutions in place. As regards hon. Member's concerns, the NHRC deals with a wide variety of issues. It could be para-military, it could be matters related to custodial death, it could be matters related to any other issue. It has a very wide scope. So, the structures and processes are already in place.

The NHRC has a mandate to take up, enquire and give judgement on such matters which come within its ambit. So, all those concerns are taken care of by NHRC. Therefore, I would again request the hon. Member to withdraw his Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing your Resolution?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am not withdrawing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House expresses its serious concern over the rising incidents of violation of Human Rights in various parts of the country and urges upon the Government to take effective steps to curb the occurrence of such incidents."

*The motion was negatived.*

17.49 hrs.

**(iii) Formulation of an Action Plan to Rehabilitate Persons Displaced from Pakistan**

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I beg to move:

"that considering the problem being faced by the people migrating from Pakistan to India and residing in different parts of the country, this House urges upon the Government to take immediate steps for granting citizenship to them and chalk out a time bound action-plan to provide those facilities to them which are being availed by other citizens of the country."

Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the resolution moved by me related to frame an action-plan to rehabilitate the people coming to India from Pakistan who are called persons displaced from Pakistan and to provide them citizenship, ration cards and cultivable land.

17.50 hrs.

[SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman Sir, this is a very important subject and our senior colleague, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav Ji, while discussing this resolution, mentioned of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. I was just reading that book called "Lohia and Parliament". In that book, Dr. Lohia Monohar Lohia Ji had said on 3r April, 1964 that the right to life is the greatest right.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): This is a very important subject. It will be better of hon. Member speaks ab initio next time.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: It will last till 6 O'clock, won't it?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: We should take up Zero Hour at present.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): According to rules, it will run till 6 O'clock.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: How does it make a difference?

*[English]*

He has already moved it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees then we can start the Zero Hour.

*[Translation]*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, please, read the rules of proceedings. The Rules clearly state that its time is scheduled from thirty minutes past three till six o'clock. Unless, rules are changed, it will not happen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Rules state that if the House agrees, we can do it.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: The House does not have the right to change the rule.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): It will disturb the continuity. If one speaks for five minutes at this movement, he/she will not be able to complete his speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. We will take it up next week.

Please sit down. Now, we take up Zero Hour.

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SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to express my viewpoint from this seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, you can speak.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Sir, recently the Supreme Court has imposed ban on entry of tourists in core areas of all tiger sanctuaries due to which the entry of tourists in all tiger sanctuaries, whether it is located in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Uttarakhand, has been restricted. Through you, I would like to say that in Jim Corbett Park tiger sanctuary, which is situated in Uttarakhand, core area has been identified whereas core area has not been identified in tiger sanctuaries located in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat or in other tiger sanctuaries. After the core area which has been identified, comes the buffer zone. The State Governments should take the permission of the Union Government so that

tourists could watch tigers from there. I would also like to say that tigers breed in core area one is allowed to enter in the core area, therefore hence no tourists may be allowed in the buffer area. We have got the information from Rajasthan that the entire bookings, made for palace on wheels, have been cancelled and at present more and more people are going to Nepal for tourism purpose. India is curving huge revenue losses which it used to earn from tourism. Hence, my request to the Government is that tourism may be promoted in buffer zone while restricting the entry of tourists in core areas of tiger sanctuaries.

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI (Bhopal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I am expressing my viewpoint on the matter of urgent public importance.

**17.54 hrs.**

*[SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ in the Chair]*

Sir, in 1984 Bhopal Gas Tragedy, considered as world's worst industrial disaster, occurred in which, thousands of people, birds and animals were killed. At that time, the then Chairman of the Union Carbide Company, Warren Anderson was in Bhopal and he had been arrested but after a few hours he was released and was flown to New Delhi in a State Government plane. After a few days, a mutual settlement was reached between the Government of India and Union Carbide and as per that settlement the amount of compensation had also been fixed. The assessment which was made, regarding the compensation while conducting the preliminary investigation was not based on facts. Besides, the compensation in regard to those who were killed, become disabled and or who had suffered some other kind of losses, could not be fixed. Since then, the issue continues to be a matter of dispute. The state government of Madhya Pradesh and the Government of India have taken this issue to the court where the issue is under consideration. Meanwhile, the ownership of the company has changed and it was taken over by the Dow Chemicals and now the company operates under the ownership of Dow Chemicals. However, the Dow Chemicals has not agreed to take the responsibility in regard to the issues which were under consideration and still a matter of dispute while the fact is that being a heir of Union Carbide Company, it is accountable in every manner.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please raise your demands.

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Another important thing is that no decision has been taken by the Union Government in connection with the disposal of toxic waste lying at Union Carbide even after lapse of 28 years of this incident. Due to this, thousands of people are suffering from several diseases and are being affected even today.

Hence, I request the Government to take immediate steps for increasing the compensation amount of people who have been affected, provide medical facilities and disposing off toxic waste lying at Union Carbide.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve and Shri Ashok Argal also associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Kailash Joshi during the Zero Hour.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir. Through you, I would like to draw your attention towards 10 drought affected districts of Jharkhand. Some districts have been affected from flood and some from drought. If you see the history from the year 1875 to 2012, you will find that all districts of Jharkhand remained affected due to drought. The reason is that we have been able to provide irrigation facility for only 10% of agricultural land which is arable and even today the remaining 90% of land lack irrigation facility. If due to some reason, there is no rainfall then we are unable to undertake cultivation activities. In my parliamentary constituency there are Deoghar, Dumka, Godda and seven other districts which are affected due to drought. I have already mentioned the reasons for this.

Through you, my request to the Union Government is that the water projects such as Bateshwar Pump Canal Scheme, Suggabathan Scheme, Budai Scheme or Punasi Scheme, which are being run under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme during the last 30-40 years may be implemented in north eastern states also if the Government wants to bring green revolution in north eastern India.

Secondly, the Banks in those places are neither ready to give loans nor ready to give kisan credit cards. The State Government and the Chief Minister are constantly holding the meetings in this regard. They are neither providing kisan credit cards nor ready to give loans.

Through you, my request to the Government is that kisan credit cards may be provided to the farmers.

Thirdly, there is no facility of drinking water. Fodder is not available for animals. I feel that a package of 1000 crore should be given to the State Government of Jharkhand so that it can tackle the situation of drought.

*[English]*

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to raise an urgent matter of public importance regarding Katchatheevu.

Katchatheevu was under the control of India till 1974. This Island has been given to Sri Lanka in 1974 without the approval of both the Houses of Parliament. When the Union Government had taken a decision to give away Katchatheevu to Sri Lanka, the then DMK Government had strongly opposed that move. Our Party had staged a walk-out from the Parliament on this issue.

On the insistence of the then DMK regime, the provisions which were aimed at protecting the traditional fishing rights of the Tamil fishermen, were included. But at a later stage, this clause protecting the Tamil fishermen was deleted despite strong protest by the DMK.

**18.00 hrs.**

It is because of this unilateral decision, Tamil fishermen have been affected since 1974. The unarmed and innocent Tamil fishermen are being mercilessly attacked by Sri Lankan Navy. They are being shot and killed. Their fishing boats and nets are sunk into the sea. Their catch of fish is seized.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put forth your demand.

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: They are being treated by the Sri Lankan Navy in an inhuman manner whenever they go near this area. They are arrested and jailed.

The DMK has been demanding to retrieve Katchatheevu and to bring it under the control of the Government of India. The DMK has also been demanding to establish an Indian Navy unit at Dhanushkodi or Mandapam to put an end to this atrocity at the hands of the Sri Lankan Navy, as protecting the rights of Tamil fishermen is the paramount duty of our country.

In this regard, a historical Resolution was passed in the just concluded Eelam Tamils Rights Protection Conference organised by the Tamil Eelam Supporters Organisation (TESO) which was headed by our beloved leader Dr. Kalaingar on 12th of this month.



Therefore, I urge upon the Government of India to take necessary and immediate steps to retrieve Katchatheevu from Sri Lanka, bring it under the control of the Government of India and set up an Indian Navy unit either at Dhanushkodi or Mandapam forthwith and save our citizens.

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If all of you agree, the time of the House may be extended to the end of Zero Hour. /

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very important issue. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to an important issue related to Chandigarh. Chandigarh is a union territory and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 20 per cent of its population. But Chandigarh administration has not issued caste certificates to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes students for the last 30 years. They have imposed a condition that SC/ST certificate can be issued only to those who will present any residence proof issued before 1966. For instance if father has the caste certificate, then only son can get it and if father does not have any SC/ST certificate, as he was illiterate, the son will not be able to get it. What mistake has the son committed, if he got educated. Through you, I would like to say, because of this reason they are neither getting any scholarship nor any benefit in recruitment. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs hails from Chandigarh. The matter has been pending for the last 30 years.

Last time, I visited Chandigarh to attend the meeting of Parliamentary Committee. I raised the demand in the said meeting. This matter is pending with the Ministry of Home Affairs. I demand that the Ministry of Home Affairs should take immediate decision on the proposals sent by the Chandigarh Administration so that the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes residing in Chandigarh are able to get caste certificates and consequently the benefit of Government's schemes. This is a very long pending case and it should be resolved. Through you, I would like to demand that the Government should take action in this regard.

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my subject is related to national highways number 92 and

75. National Highway No. 92 connects Etawah to Gwalior. Bhind district is also located on this route. For the last 15 days, barriers have been erected on Chambal bridge and it has been completely closed. There is some problem on the bridge, due to which people are facing a lot of difficulties. I want that some immediate steps should be taken in this regard so that this route may become operational soon.

Similarly, National Highway No. 75 links Gwalior-Datia-Jhansi. It is a part of North-South Corridor. A lot of delay is being caused in this regard, due to which the people are facing many difficulties. I visited Jhansi recently. I observed that Jhansi was just 100 kilometers away from that point. But my journey got completed in 4 hours. I was travelling in a big, stout vehicle and this is what I had to face. Small vehicles are in a pitiable state there. I demand that immediate steps should be taken in this regard and those should be completed at the earliest.

SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the Government's attention towards the railways. I would like to say that at the time of introduction of railways, the population of the country was 15 crore and at the time of independence, the population of country was 34 crore. Today, the population of the country has crossed 120 crore.

Mr, Chairman, Sir, the railway facilities have not increased in proportion to rise in population. Through you, I would like to say that a train is operated for both rich and poor. But it has no place for the poor. The rich is has no place for the poor. The rich gets reservation done and travel comfortably ...*(Interruptions)* Through you, I would like to demand that the number of general coaches in trains should be increased. Besides that Etawah railway station is located in Etawah Parliamentary Constituency. A Shatabdi runs from Kanpur to Delhi. Etawah lies on its route. It is a model station which connects Bhind also. Just now hon. MP, was speaking about National Highway no. 92. It also connects Bhind, Farrukhabad, and Mainpur ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please raise your demand.

SHRI PREMDAS: I demand that Kanpur Shatabdi Express should be provided stoppage at Etawah. Besides that, Achalda Station is also located in my Parliamentary Constituency. People of my constituency commute from the said station ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can raise the demand. Please express a single demand.

SHRI PREMDAS: I demand that Kanpur Shatabdi should be provided stoppage at Etawah and Gomti Express should stop at Achhlda.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I speak, you cut me short. I am a new Member, therefore, you should grant me time to speak.

[*English*]

\*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House a move of the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests to take away the traditional livelihood rights of the Scheduled Tribe people in the Sathyamangalam forest area of Tamil Nadu in the name of saving tigers. In 2006, this House enacted a law moving a bill to protect the rights of Scheduled Tribe People living in the forest areas. Later on Wildlife Protection Amendment Act came giving exception to the tribal habitats in the forest areas. But a contrary move is resorted to now. No move should be made to take away the traditional livelihood rights and inhabitation rights of the Scheduled Tribe people. But the Union Government has announced that the Sathyamangalam forest area in the Western Ghats would be notified under the Wildlife Protection Act. This must be rescinded. Even today there are 19 tribal villages in Sathyamangalam forest area. As this tiger sanctuary that would be set up there would affect the livelihood of those tribal people, all the village Gram Sabhas have opposed this move. Right to life and right to live will be taken away from them. Because of this even the 100-day job guarantee scheme is denied to them. Their village panchayats cannot get the funds for building their infrastructure and other civic needs. Their movement from one place to another is cut. They cannot move their agricultural produce to the marketing centres and nearby places.

They cannot go to their traditional worship places. These tribals have lost their entire life and livelihood. It is not a right move to go in for a Tiger Sanctuary at the cost of the traditional livelihood and habitation rights of the Scheduled Tribe people. Through this august House I urge upon the Union Government to drop the move to bring Sathyamangalam forest area under the Wildlife Act and help save the traditional livelihood rights of the tribal people.

\*English translation of the speech Originally delivered in Tamil.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR (Pali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak. Today, there is a huge flood in Rajasthan and before this there was a drought. Hon. Minister of Finance is present in the House. Through you, I would like to urge the Government to take cognizance of the deteriorating state of affairs in Rajasthan. You must have seen on the television that 600 farmers have migrated from my Parliamentary Constituency, Pali.

Six farmers have died in my Parliamentary Constituency. There is so much water flowing in Rajasthan that land is not at all visible. I urge the Government to give seven thousand crore rupees to provide relief to the people of Rajasthan. This much amount can compensate the losses in Rajasthan. I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on the extremely important issue concerning Gujarat.

You are aware that Gujarat is a border state. In its north-west region, 512 kilometres long international border separates India and Pakistan. Border is very sensitive from the security point of view. The Sindh region of Pakistan is right in front of the pillar number 912 to 1115 on this border. In this area people of both the countries are connected socially, religiously and through cultural customs. In this region any person can ride the camel and easily cross the international border in just 24 hours. Therefore, the possibility of terrorist infiltration is high there. There was a scheme for putting up barbed wire on this 512 kilometers long border but that scheme is still lying unfinished. A little work has been done on the border area of 263 kilometers but even that has been undone due to bad quality and a large area is open which is a cause of concern for us as the every might attack anytime of infiltrate here. I, through you, urge the Ministry of Defence to immediately start the work of putting up barbed wire fence on the remaining stretch of border. Alongwith this, floodlights which have been put up there should work uninterruptedly and requisite number of generator sets should be set up for power generation in EOP.

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): Mr. Chairman, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on a very important subject related to my Parliamentary Constituency.

In my Parliamentary Constituency Betul, the rains have not stopped even today and there has been so much rain from 20 July to 30 July that the area of lower township on the coast of the river Tawa where poor people reside, in Harda has completely submerged in water. There were around 2000 people who were residing there and all of them have been affected. The poor people of Betul district were residing there. Two people have died there on the spot and one person died on reaching the Hamidia hospital while one person was saved by us with a lot of difficulty but he is handicapped now.

I believe that out of these 3000 people who have been affected by this calamity at least 40 per cent are still today farmers from the whole area of Betul, Harda, Handia and Timhani and the area of Tawa, Tapti, Machchna rivers etc. ...*(Interruptions)* Today, the prices of fertilizers are high, the prices of seeds are high and the farmers have to bear the cost of other expenditures also. Thus the Union Government should provide more compensation to such farmers ...*(Interruptions)*

Therefore, I politely urge you to grant 100 crore rupees as relief funds for my Parliamentary Constituency.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please make your demand.

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: I urge the Union Government to provide a special package in the form of waiving off KCC and loan to such 40 per cent affected farmers and 3000 people. They should be given foodgrains for their families subsistence because in this region crops grow for only 120 days. There is no possibility of growing of crops due to uninterrupted rains. In such a state how would they manage? Thus, the Union Government should give a package to these farmers ...*(Interruptions)* The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has requested an amount of 550 crore rupees but that amount is meagre... Therefore, the Union Government should increase it to rupees 1000 crore and provide relief fund to Madhya Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have mentioned this during the zero hour. Please conclude now.

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Sir, I urge you to provide special package to the people in my Parliamentary Constituency as they are suffering due to this calamity. Those people whose houses have been destroyed should be rehabilitated and their houses repaired ...*(Interruptions)* The funds of Rs. 550 crores demanded by the Government of Madhya Pradesh should be increased. I humbly demand Rs. 1000 crore from the Union Government.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak during the Zero Hour. As per the criteria set by the Union Government, the district officers had set up special schools under the National Child Labour Project by signing contract of three years with NGOs in the blocks of East Champaran, Sitamarhi and Sheohar in my Parliamentary Constituency, Sheohar. But, citing the rules, these schools have been closed now and the objectives with which these schools were started, are not being realised. The children belonging to poor families are deprived of education. I have come to know that new selection process is being adopted ab initio for setting up these schools. I regretfully inform the House that the special schools under the National Child Labour Project are not being set up. In addition to this, the non-payment of remuneration of more than two years by the district administration to the teachers and employees is beyond my comprehension, I think that until the special schools under the National Child Labour Project are set up again in the blocks based on their performance teaching the children studying in these schools should not be stopped. Through the House I request the Government to reopen the special schools under the National Child Labour Project immediately based on performance in those blocks of my Parliamentary Constituency in which the said schools have been closed so that the poor students of these schools could continue with their education.

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Sir, there is Balaghat railway station under the South-East Railway in Madhya Pradesh. As, there is no direct rail service from here to Nagpur and Raipur, the farmers, businessmen, entrepreneurs and the common people face great difficulty. The people of this area have been demanding a direct rail service for years. At present, there is rail service from Balaghat to Gondiya. The passengers have to change train for going to Nagpur and Raipur. Therefore, direct rail service should be provided from Balaghat railway station to Nagpur and Raipur.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Mr. Chairman Sir, I was in Uttarkashi on the occasion of Janmashtami on tenth of this month. I do not need to tell you the extent of loss because you as well as Shri Harishji belong to that state. Flood due to cloud burst has caused huge loss in Uttarakhand. 18 bridges have been broken. A total of seven villages have been completely cut off and connectivity to 70 villages has got disrupted. There is no access to the headquarters of Bhatwadi block. The

building of municipality and a number of hotels have been washed away. When I visited the place I came to know that hundreds of people have died although official number is 28. I mean to say that there is a huge loss. Three hydro-power projects on Asi Ganga have been destroyed and the travel route to Gangoti has got disturbed. I request the Government to expedite the relief work immediately and to conduct a proper assessment of the estimation made by the Chief Minister of the state. The Chief Minister has given the suggestion to sing hymns and pray. This is not a good example of sensitivity. I would like to say that the bridges should be constructed immediately. The pilgrimages which is to start in the coming three months is the backbone of the economy of the region. Therefore, if this pilgrimage get disrupted, the people living there will not be able to earn their livelihood and they will face problems. Therefore, bridges

as well as roads should be repaired immediately and the relief material should be provided to them immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ashok Argal associates himself with the issue raised by Shri Rajendra Agrawal.

*[English]*

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 21st August, 2012.

**18.19 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 21, 2012/Sravana 30, 1934 (Saka).*

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