

M.F.

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

Sixth Session  
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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\*Due to continuous interruptions in the House, starred questions could not be taken up for oral answers. Therefore, these starred questions were treated as unstarred questions.





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Shrimati Meira Kumar

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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*Friday, November 26, 2010/Agrahayana 5, 1932 (Saka)*

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

*...(Interruptions)*

11.0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

*At this stage Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

*...(Interruptions)*

11.0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

*At this stage Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.*

11.01 hrs.

### MEMBER SWORN

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Secretary General may now call Shrimati Putul Kumari to take oath/affirmation.

Shrimati Putul Kumari (Banka, Bihar)

---

11.02 hrs.

### REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

#### Second Anniversary of Terrorist Attack in Mumbai

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, today is the second anniversary of dastardly terrorist attack in Mumbai in which a large number of Indian citizens and foreign nationals including women and children lost their lives.

The horrific memories of the tragic attack are still etched in our minds. It was the sheer grit of determined Indians that enabled the nation to face the crisis and move ahead with resoluteness.

The House commends the valiant security forces who displayed exemplary courage in handing out a crushing blow to the terrorists.

On this day, as a befitting tribute to the brave security personnel and people who laid their lives, let us reiterate our resolve to unitedly fight terrorism in all its forms.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while to mark the solemnity of the occasion.

11.02<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

*The Members then stood in silence for short while.*

---

11.3 hrs.

*At this stage Shri Ganesh Singh, Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seat.

*[English]*

Please go back.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)\**

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

*...(Interruptions)*

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### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[Translation]*

#### Education Level of Tribals

\*241. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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\*Not recorded.

(a) whether the level of literacy of tribal communities is relatively low as compared to the other communities;

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

(c) the amount of funds provided and utilized for education of tribal population during the last three years and the current year State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the literacy level of tribals?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The details as per 2001 census figure are as below.

#### Literacy Rate

Total Population (%)	ST Population (%)	Gap (%)
64.8	47.1	17.7

The reasons for low level of literacy among ST Population are geographical isolation, inadequate infrastructure and economic backwardness.

(c) and (d) In order to improve the literacy and education level of tribals, Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of Ministry of Human Resources Development through following schemes:

- (i) Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys.
- (ii) Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas.
- (iii) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students.
- (iv) Scheme of Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts.

(v) Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations Working for the Welfare of STs (under which residential, non-residential schools, run by NGOs for ST students are also supported, apart from other projects of NGOs).

(vi) Grants under Article 275(1) (setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools from class VI to XII for ST students is a component under this scheme).

(vii) Upgradation of Merit of ST students.

(viii) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs.

(ix) Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for STs.

(x) Top Class Education for ST students.

Funds released to State Governments under the schemes (i) to (vii) during the last three years and the current year are indicated in the statement attached as Annexure-I to this question. During 2009-10 States were provided funds from Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for construction of Hostels and Ashram Schools in naxal-affected districts. This amount is included in Statement-I. In addition funds are released directly to beneficiaries under the following schemes:-

- (i) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs.
- (ii) Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for STs.
- (iii) Top Class Education for ST Students.

The details of funds released under these schemes are indicated in the statement attached as Statement-II.

The release of grants for the subsequent year is subject to utilisation of funds released earlier.

#### Statement I

##### State-wise Release of Funds for The Education of Tribal Population

(Amount in Lakh Ft.s.)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2007-08 Amt.	2008-09 Amt.	2009-10 Amt.	2010-11 (upto 22.11.2010) Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3847.99	3921.13	25606.67	3005.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	323	394	590	537.62

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	1951.14	2372.37	2644.12	2942.26
4.	Bihar	0	170	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	780.24	1946.91	6719.42	265.06
6.	Goa	13.08	423.96	54.26	27
7.	Gujarat	541.26	480.36	3829.63	8461.05
8.	Himachal Pradesh	214.47	268	435.04	266.47
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	90.44	65	45	20
10.	Jharkhand	896.32	1542.22	4942.66	800
11.	Karnataka	1132.02	1501.1	2270.25	1063
12.	Kerala	108.79	449.82	1623.44	647.87
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1484.02	2037.72	7090.39	3780.23
14.	Maharashtra	2666.91	4497.63	1483	6732.51
15.	Manipur	2149.39	2029.68	2311.28	4151.55
16.	Meghalaya	2435.78336	1889.12	1497.57	815
17.	Mizoram	1385.2	1462.18	1599.26	1633.93
18.	Nagaland	1807	1558.77	1912.77	949
19.	Orissa	1940.37	3228.29	23756.79	4295.03
20.	Rajasthan	4719.62	5979.4	3334.36	4053.87
21.	Sikkim	58.03	49.25	154	87.53
22.	Tamil Nadu	24.76	16.53	40.34	128.71
23.	Tripura	531.08	1828.09	1271.38	144.52
24.	Uttar Pradesh	68.5	28	252.45	45
25.	Uttarakhand	101.35	395.52	233.98	630.69
26.	West Bengal	493.47	957.16	1195.83	914.9
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.45	3	5.73	9.15
28.	Daman and Diu	0	0.14	0	0.85
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	602.4	0	0	
30.	Delhi	7	32	9	9
	Total	30372.08336	39527.32	95208.62	46417.56

**Statement II***Release of Funds for The Education of Tribal Population*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2007-08 Exp.	2008-09 Exp.	2009-10 Exp.	2010-11 Exp.
1.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students	2600.00	3103.00	3000.00	6068.00
2.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students	13.50	1.18	30.81	1.29
3.	Top Class Education for ST students	104.90	121.61	175.00	244.32
<b>Total</b>		<b>2718.40</b>	<b>3225.79</b>	<b>3205.81</b>	<b>6313.61</b>

**Banking Facilities in Rural Areas**

\*242. SHRI RAMKISHUN:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has extended the target for providing banking facilities to every village having population of more than 2000,

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch a new scheme 'Swabhiman' in order to provide banking access to the people with no banking facilities;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented;

(e) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India has granted/proposed banking licenses to some of the industrial and business houses which intend to take over the Regional Rural Banks; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring the unbanked areas under the banking network?

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) To extend the reach of banking services to those outside the formal banking system, the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2010-11 had stated that the Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), has decided to provide

appropriate banking facilities to habitations having population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) by March, 2012. These services are to be provided using the Business Correspondent and other models, with appropriate technology back up. The State Level Bankers Committees (SLBCs) have drawn up plans for Financial Inclusion for each State and have identified around 73,000 habitations with a population of 2000 and over for providing banking services. This financial inclusion campaign is being named as 'Swabhiman'. The Banks have already initiated action to implement these plans.

(e) The Budget Speech 2010-11 had also mentioned that RBI would be considering giving some additional banking licenses to private sector players. Accordingly, RBI studied the international practices and examined their experience with licensing of 12 new private sector banks consequent to guidelines issued in 1993 and 2001. Based on the above study, RBI prepared and placed a discussion paper on its website on August 11, 2010 inviting comments/feedback on certain aspects from the stake holders and the public. In para 9.1.5 (c) of the discussion paper, one of the options suggested that as an intermediate steps, industrial houses could be allowed to take over Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) before considering allowing them to set up banks. However, RBI has stated that no final view has been taken on this aspect so far. RBI held discussions with stakeholders on October 7 and 8, 2010. The comments / suggestions received and views of the stakeholders are being examined by RBI, after which the final guidelines would be issued.

(f) Financial Inclusion is an important priority for the Government of India as only 38% of bank branches of

Scheduled Commercial Banks are in rural areas and only about 40% of the country's population has bank accounts. The Government of India and the RBI have taken several initiatives to extend the reach of banking services to the excluded population of the country. These include:

- (i) RBI has advised banks to provide the facility of 'no-frills' accounts with 'nil' or very low minimum balances as well as charges that would make such accounts accessible to the economically weaker sections of the population. Both public and private sector banks have been opening such accounts, RBI has reported that the banking sector as a whole has opened 506.70 lakh such accounts as on March 31, 2010.
- (ii) RBI has recently permitted all Scheduled Commercial Banks excluding Regional Rural Banks to open branches in Tier-III to Tier-VI Centers (with a population upto 49,999 as per 2001 census), without having to take permission from the RBI. This shall enable banks to open branches in the rural hinterland.
- (iii) Since January 2006, RBI has permitted banks to utilise the services of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), micro-finance institutions (other than Non-Banking Financial Companies) and other civil society organisations as intermediaries/in providing financial and banking services through the use of business facilitator and business correspondent (BC) models. The BC Model ensures a closer relationship between poor people and the organized financial system. It allows banks to do 'cash in - cash out' transactions at a location much closer to the rural population, thus addressing the last mile problem for banks. RBI has been enlarging the list of entities eligible to be BCs for banks from time to time.
- (iv) For mobile banking transactions banks are now permitted by RBI to offer this service to their customers subject to a daily cap of Rs. 50,000 per customer for both funds transfer and transactions involving purchase of goods/services. The maximum value of such transfers shall be Rs. 5000 per transaction.
- (v) Several other initiatives have also been taken by the Government of India and the RBI for furthering the reach of banking services. These

include easier credit facilities for the smaller customers through the General Credit Cards (GCC), simpler Know Your Customer (KYC) norms for customers holding accounts with balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and aggregate credit in the accounts not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh per year, banks being permitted to use various banking technologies including smart cards, mobile hand held electronic devices for facilitating banking transactions, liberalization of the ATM authorization policy and encouraging banks to take up Financial Literacy/ Credit Counseling.

[English]

#### Offences Against Children

\*243. SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of children being subjected to sexual assault in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has finalized the draft Bill on Protection of Children from Sexual Offences;

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

(e) the time by which the said Bill is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data shows that cases of sexual offences against children have been on the rise. From 2265 cases in 2001, the number has increased to 5749 in 2008. A Study on Child Abuse: INDIA 2007, conducted in thirteen States, by the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has also revealed that out of 12,447 children interviewed, more than fifty-three percent reported had faced one or more forms of sexual abuse. Not only that, fifty percent abusers were persons known to the child or in a position of trust and responsibility.

(c) to (e) The Government proposes to bring a new law to protect children against sexual offences of various types. The draft Bill which has been prepared, regards

the best interests and well being of the child as of paramount importance at every stage of the judicial process. It incorporates child friendly procedures for reporting, recording, investigating and trial of offences. The Bill aims to protect the child's right to privacy and confidentiality; provides for designation of Special Courts for trial of offences and stringent punishment to provide adequate deterrence, while at the same time ensuring adequate penalty commensurate to the gravity of each offence.

The draft Bill is at the stage of inter ministerial consultation and will be introduced after these are completed and after seeking the approval of the competent authority.

### **Primary Healthcare Delivery System**

\*244. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the performance of the primary health care delivery system of the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any shortcomings have been observed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the corrective action taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The performance of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which was launched to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to rural population has been assessed in the recent past through Concurrent Evaluation by International Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, Performance Audit of NRHM by Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG) and through a study commissioned by the Planning Commission. Performance of NRHM is also assessed annually through Joint Review Mission (JRM) & Common Review Mission (CRM).

(c) Major shortcomings observed in the above mentioned assessments are:

- Need for rationalization of funds flow arrangement and streamlining the release of funds to the State Societies and consequently to district and block levels.

- Strengthening of the monitoring framework so as to ensure periodic impact assessment of activities for timely interventions.
- Number of facilities providing full complement of services envisaged at various levels is low and there is mismatch of resources and patient load in many cases. Post partum Family Planning counselling and services need emphasis.
- Village health and nutrition days not providing the full complement of services
- Village level health and sanitation committees were still to be constituted in some States.
- The Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) need to be constituted and registered at all the health centres. The Samiti should be made a constructive partner in functioning of the health centres and to enable this, the accountability structure under the RKS need to be clearly defined and management capacity may be augmented.
- New health centres should be established in the under-served areas.
- There are shortages of specialist doctors at CHCs, adequate staff nurses at CHCs/PHCs and Auxiliary Nursing Midwife (ANMs)/Multi-purpose Worker (MPWs) at Sub Centres which need to be addressed to improve quality of health care.

(d) Following corrective measures have been taken on the shortcomings observed:

- Electronic transfer of funds to the State and district health societies has been introduced which has reduced the delays in transfer of funds.
- Quarterly and monthly Financial Monitoring Reports (FMRs) have been introduced to enable the Ministry to keep track of monthly statement of fund position and details of advances given by States to the districts.
- Web based Health Management information system has been introduced. Quarterly physical progress reports are also obtained from the States. The shortcomings observed on analysis of the reports are brought to the notice of the State/UT Governments for corrective action.

- FMR performance analysis, statutory audit reports, field review visits by financial Monitoring Group Teams, zonal workshops with all states financial managers have been undertaken with a view to make financial management of NRHM more cohesive and timely.
- Guidelines for constitution of District Vigilance & Monitoring Committees headed by the Member of Parliament (MP) in each district have been issued to ensure regular monitoring of NRHM activities at the district level.
- Prioritization of facilities as identified Mother and Child Health/ MCH centres to provide different levels of care has been done.
- Village health and sanitation committees (VHSC) have been constituted in most of the villages in all States/UTs. As per the information received from the States, 4,98,378 VHSC have been constituted as on 30.09.2010. Revised guidelines on VHSC were issued in which section on facilitation support to VHSC was added and accountability structures were elaborated.
- 29,904 Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) have been constituted covering most of the health facilities i.e. district hospitals, sub divisional/block hospitals, CHCs and PHCs.
- 264 backward districts have been identified to give special focus on underserved areas, based on certain indicators. States were advised to include clear action plan for Backward districts as part of the Program Implementation Plan (PIP) of 2010-11. Special incentives have been provided to medicos and paramedicos for performing duties in difficult areas.
- Augmentation of manpower is a thrust area under NRHM. 8246 doctors, 26734 Staff Nurses, 53552 ANMs and 1572 Specialists, 18272 paramedics and 9578 AYUSH doctors have been appointed by States/UTs under NRHM on contract basis as on 30.09.2010.
- The findings of the CRM are shared with the States/UTs through a National Dissemination Workshop for follow up action.

### Budget Hotels

\*245. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of budget hotels set up in the country in order to maintain India's competitiveness as a tourist destination, State-wise;

(b) whether central assistance is extended to facilitate identification of hotel sites and their allocation by State Governments to deserving entrepreneurs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any policy for national level tourist vehicle registration with provision for free movement without taxes at entry and exit points at tourist spots for the tourists; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) Construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity. The Ministry of Tourism (MoT) under its voluntary scheme classifies hotels under various categories. The number of State-wise classified hotels under one star to three star categories in the country as on 31.10.2010 is enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) At present, MoT does not provide central financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for identification and allocation of hotel sites. The State/UT Govts. have been advised to follow investor friendly land policies, single window approach for promoting hotel projects and for allotting sites on revenue sharing basis, granting extra Floor Space Index (FSI)/Floor Area Ratio (FAR) for hotels, creation of land banks etc.

(d) and (e) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Rules made thereunder provides framework for registration of motor vehicles including the tourist vehicles. Taxation on motor vehicles including that on the tourist vehicles is a State subject in terms of Constitution of India. The States have been advised from time to time to rationalize the taxes on motor vehicles including that on tourist vehicles. Recently a common modality for collection of tax on tourist vehicles has been implemented by the concerned States for operation of tourist vehicles along Delhi-Agra-Jaipur-Delhi Circuit.



**Statement**

*State-wise classified hotels under one star to three star category in the country as on 31.10.2010*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	No. of 1, 2 & 3 Star category hotels
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	73
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4.	Assam	19
5.	Bihar	3
6.	Chandigarh	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	4
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-
9.	Daman and Diu	4
10.	Delhi	19
11.	Goa	26
12.	Gujarat	36
13.	Haryana	33
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
16.	Jharkhand	6
17.	Karnataka	40
18.	Kerala	341
19.	Lakshadweep	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	25
21.	Maharashtra	162
22.	Manipur	1
23.	Mehghalaya	-
24.	Mizoram	-
25.	Nagaland	1

1	2	3
26.	Orissa	11
27.	Puducherry	9
28.	Punjab	39
29.	Rajasthan	32
30.	Sikkim	11
31.	Tamil Nadu	220
32.	Tripura	1
33.	Uttarakhand	15
34.	Uttar Pradesh	27
35.	West Bengal	20
Total		1192

**Protection of Women from Domestic Violence**

246. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, was reviewed in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether complaints have been received from various quarters, in regard to the misuse of provisions of the Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective/remedial measures being taken or proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) is implemented by the States/Union Territories. The State Governments are required to appoint Protection Officers, register Service Providers and notify shelter homes and medical facilities for implementation of the Act. The Implementation of the Act was reviewed in the meeting

of the State Ministers and Secretaries in charge of Women & Child Development, on 16-17 June, 2010, and particularly with regard to the appointment of Protection Officers and registration of Service Providers.

(c) to (e) The PWDVA is a Civil law meant to protect and provide support to victims of domestic violence. Under the Act, the aggrieved woman can seek various reliefs such as protection order, residence order, custody order, compensation order, monetary reliefs, shelter and medical facilities. The aggrieved woman can also file a complaint under Section 498A of IPC, where ever relevant. A few complaints/representations alleging misuse of the Act together with alleged misuse of 498A of IPC have been received. These complaints are primarily against alleged misuse of Section 498A IPC rather than any specific provision of the PWDVA.

Under the PWDVA, various reliefs are provided to the aggrieved women on the orders passed by the Magistrate after following due procedure. The Act also has a provision for appeal against the orders of the Magistrate. While adequate safeguards under existing laws such as Section 211 of IPC and Section 250 of CR.PC are available to deal with misuse, if any, of legal provisions, the Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory on 20.10.2009 to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to comply with the procedure as directed by the Courts and follow the advisories issued by the Government of India from time to time, to put to rest the allegation of misuse of Section 498A of IPC.

*[Translation]*

#### **Health and Family Welfare Schemes**

\*247. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various schemes under operation which have been intended to improve the general health of people in the country have yielded the desired results;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the budgetary allocation made for the various schemes of health and family welfare in the country including Uttarakhand, State-wise;

(d) whether the State Governments have utilized the funds provided therefor;

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

(f) the corrective steps taken by the Government to ensure that the health and welfare schemes are implemented properly by all concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The important health and family welfare schemes/programmes in operation in the country to improve the general health of people, *viz.* National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), National AIDS Control Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB), National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), Reproductive Child Health (RCH), Immunization Programme, National Mental Health programme, National Cancer Control Programme, etc. have resulted in reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), disease burden of the society and in general have raised the life expectancy at birth. The details are given in Statement-I.

The number of persons who benefited from the selected Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the last three years is at Statement-II.

(c) to (f) The details of fund allocations, releases and expenditure reported from the States under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and for AIDS Control during the last three years, state-wise including Uttarakhand are at Statement-III and IV.

In consonance with the National Health Policy and National Rural Health Mission, the Health and Family Welfare programmes aim at achieving good health for the people, especially the poor. These programmes are constantly monitored and assessed through multiple monitoring mechanisms including analysis of structured monthly and quarterly reports, periodical review meetings/ Joint Monitoring Missions, External Surveys, Health Management Information System (HMIS), Performance Audit by CAG, Mid-Term Appraisal by Planning Commission etc. The expenditure incurred by the States is being monitored through a quarterly Financial Monitoring Report (FMR) received from the States/UTs. In addition, the programme performance review are also undertaken by Common Review Missions, Joint Review Missions and also through monthly concurrent audit and annual audit of the State/District Health Societies for proper implementation of health and family welfare schemes.

**Statement I***Progress under Selected Health and Family Welfare Related Indicators*

Sl.No.	Parameter	1991	Present level
1.	Crude Birth Rate (CBR) (Per 1000 Population)	29.5	22.8 (2008)
2.	Crude Death Rate (CDR) (Per 1000 Population)	9.8	7.4 (2008)
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (Per women)	3.6	2.6 (2008)
4.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) (Per 100,000 live births)	NA	254 (2004-06)
5.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (Per 1000 live births):	80	53 (2008)
6.	Life Expectancy at Birth:	59.4 (1989-93)	63.5 (2002-06)
7.	Leprosy		
	• Prevalence Rate (PR) per 10000 population.	25.9	0.71 (March, 2010)
	• Annual New case Detection Rate (ANCDR) per 10000 population	5.9	1.09 (March, 2010)
8.	Malaria		
	• Cases	3.1 millions (1996)	0.27 millions (June 2010)
	• Deaths	1.95 millions (1996)	134 lakhs (June 2010)
9.	Tuberculosis (TB)		
	• Case Detection Rate (%)	55% (2000)	72% (January-Sept., 2010)
	• Cure Rate (%)	84% (2000)	87%(January-September, 2010)

**Statement II***No. of Persons Benefiting from selected Centrally Sponsored Schemes*

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme/Programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	National AIDS Control Programme	10500241	20213780	26199635
2.	Janani Suraksha Yojana under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	7329000	9037000	9229000
3.	Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP)	1475587	1517333	1533309
4.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)	126957	129798	133822
5.	National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)	5404406	5810336	5906016
6.	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)	1626853	1675042	1683661

**Statement III**

*Allocation, Release and Expenditure Reported under National Rural Health Mission during the last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10)*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Allo.	Rel.	Exp.	Allo.	Rel.	Exp.	Allo.	Rel.	Exp.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.60	13.01	9.01	10.71	15.67	12.76	16.98	13.98	19.64
2.	Andhra Pradesh	628.43	608.94	505.18	663.37	638.73	700.13	716.56	707.87	702.04
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.99	44.50	47.62	43.95	36.51	57.69	51.21	57.33	51.04
4.	Assam	637.84	602.15	547.47	638.94	606.89	698.32	906.90	813.75	730.83
5.	Bihar	590.66	350.24	423.25	777.70	821.18	783.19	860.11	648.77	815.96
6.	Chandigarh	6.48	6.45	4.11	8.04	5.31	6.47	9.85	9.44	6.82
7.	Chhattisgarh	222.60	190.85	197.77	259.35	249.72	162.12	292.46	261.65	216.66
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.08	2.36	2.85	3.45	3.28	3.86	4.34	4.01	3.74
9.	Daman and Diu	2.79	1.98	2.43	3.07	2.86	2.41	3.58	3.96	3.41
10.	Delhi	77.73	55.31	51.06	100.37	99.62	55.68	121.65	83.04	65.53
11.	Goa	11.71	5.07	6.92	13.52	14.09	8.89	12.89	12.42	14.96
12.	Gujarat	369.20	394.93	306.81	414.07	342.81	495.43	465.53	499.89	608.73
13.	Haryana	137.25	115.79	98.57	166.20	165.02	187.73	179.55	188.42	227.01
14.	Himachal Pradesh	67.32	52.41	56.55	77.74	64.21	94.84	96.89	97.98	132.84
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	87.02	160.45	75.27	102.24	76.48	111.94	134.98	130.64	154.83
16.	Jharkhand	266.54	159.15	124.99	294.00	247.27	299.30	349.37	178.90	167.14
17.	Karnataka	393.94	297.32	275.29	461.83	437.84	428.94	505.06	436.47	586.29
18.	Kerala	236.40	293.86	144.03	253.61	222.88	331.20	285.02	237.61	360.77
19.	Lakshadweep	1.79	1.08	0.62	2.13	1.22	2.18	2.12	1.80	2.34
20.	Madhya Pradesh	689.95	617.09	645.70	609.02	707.88	686.97	705.56	604.80	728.13
21.	Maharashtra	603.58	672.52	550.76	779.15	587.43	873.15	860.38	959.32	1005.28
22.	Manipur	65.91	49.27	40.99	66.34	56.58	62.06	90.44	81.44	57.96
23.	Meghalaya	61.26	43.04	32.70	65.48	44.76	51.27	85.77	79.77	50.57
24.	Mizoram	37.46	32.67	56.22	40.24	37.44	54.26	50.60	49.88	51.20
25.	Nagaland	55.20	44.75	43.45	57.96	56.23	57.65	78.14	73.87	55.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	Orissa	383.52	387.16	295.07	392.88	388.05	334.05	458.63	470.19	589.10
27.	Puducherry	9.41	4.71	7.14	11.31	5.12	7.29	11.45	10.59	11.72
28.	Punjab	161.69	107.84	111.64	185.89	183.03	190.08	209.32	221.74	215.03
29.	Rajasthan	571.89	660.90	537.65	596.53	798.15	909.16	632.10	726.11	930.70
30.	Sikkim	17.49	34.27	13.39	21.44	19.88	50.62	26.88	24.91	30.87
31.	Tamil Nadu	430.31	546.56	392.74	515.70	501.60	534.42	568.99	605.81	692.73
32.	Tripura	85.62	79.04	38.28	88.32	77.58	68.73	125.20	111.75	76.22
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1325.09	1258.77	956.47	1727.59	1474.91	1546.06	1866.77	1956.51	2246.46
34.	Uttarakhand	91.33	89.20	72.74	100.16	98.44	132.48	117.52	130.83	115.53
35.	West Bengal	544.73	525.23	335.33	639.93	539.79	563.75	678.49	729.17	696.75
Grand Total		8928.85	8508.87	7010.07	10192.23	9628.46	10565.10	11581.30	11224.61	12424.19

\*Provisional.

**Statement IV***Allocation, Release and Expenditure Reported under AIDS Control during the last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10)*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Allo.	Rel.	Exp.	Allo.	Rel.	Exp.	Allo.	Rel.	Exp.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.66		0.61	1.86	1.59	1.01	1.59	0.12	1.18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	64.90	70.83	33.67	4.92	74.15	72.47	2.97	39.02	70.58
3.	Bihar	19.66	11.45	9.68	23.01	9.70	7.54	23.75	3.13	11.26
4.	Chandigarh	4.73	3.00	0.86	4.93	3.62	1.83	5.95	2.16	2.81
5.	Chhattisgarh	5.04	2.69	1.58	11.86	8.21	3.15	12.82	4.30	7.89
6.	Daman and Diu	1.50	1.50	0.41	1.19	1.00	1.08	1.67	0.85	1.00
7.	Delhi	23.52	23.78	6.94	24.89	22.96	17.88	28.43	12.81	19.12
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.16	1.16	0.45	1.19	0.62	0.86	1.36	0.85	1.03
9.	Goa	4.81	3.22	2.20	6.04	4.37	3.58	6.50	4.31	5.11
10.	Gujarat	32.67	31.75	14.15	103.19	40.39	33.28	128.53	36.95	40.11
11.	Haryana	6.79	3.27	1.43	10.73	8.40	6.32	17.46	10.84	9.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Himachal Pradesh	8.42	6.45	1.71	8.70	4.46	5.25	11.25	7.52	8.82
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.74	1.03	2.08	6.55	2.10	2.78	6.78	1.86	2.57
14.	Jharkhand	5.99	5.99	7.90	14.54	13.89	13.89	17.23	10.07	4.67
15.	Karnataka	47.27	42.77	20.04	52.16	34.25	33.00	52.70	28.10	35.71
16.	Kerala	18.44	17.71	5.92	23.42	23.02	19.89	24.83	20.38	21.70
17.	Lakshadweep	0.50		0.14	0.40		0.26	0.37	0.17	0.24
18.	Madhya Pradesh	13.60	13.10	2.95	24.58	15.84	11.19	34.36	16.23	20.40
19.	Maharashtra	70.44	69.24	36.72	79.56	67.45	71.21	88.27	36.18	61.81
20.	Orissa	14.91	10.15	4.61	23.66	19.08	13.05	25.26	14.92	14.74
21.	Pondicherry	3.67	2.30	0.88	3.59	2.83	2.40	3.46	0.22	2.44
22.	Punjab	7.96	2.65	2.87	13.42	10.29	8.57	18.15	12.33	10.71
23.	Rajasthan	10.63	10.88	2.91	22.37	11.56	8.53	27.53	15.30	18.70
24.	Tamil Nadu	73.88	70.04	59.36	82.37	81.63	71.19	75.29	66.37	34.32
25.	Uttar Pradesh	33.94	34.64	14.89	37.92	11.52	23.79	36.03	22.41	25.17
26.	Uttarakhand	5.81	4.04	1.10	7.63	7.05	3.76	9.92	4.94	8.40
27.	West Bengal	48.65	49.24	17.92	37.88	9.99	46.18	45.17	37.52	33.28
Sub Total		536.28	492.87	253.98	632.57	489.96	483.96	707.65	409.86	472.89
<b>NE States</b>										
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.44	5.44	2.15	7.07	6.09	6.76	8.14	7.47	6.85
29.	Assam	16.24	20.24	10.73	19.12	10.37	14.12	17.63	12.08	14.48
30.	Manipur	27.00	28.38	7.40	26.27	18.66	17.49	25.20	18.66	15.79
31.	Meghalaya	1.52	0.42	0.23	4.76	3.72	1.70	4.60	1.84	2.70
32.	Mizoram	11.43	11.43	3.77	13.53	11.56	14.56	13.06	10.17	12.25
33.	Nagaland	24.44	19.21	7.72	20.93	17.93	14.38	19.39	11.22	17.30
34.	Sikkim	3.58	3.58	0.92	3.10	2.18	3.22	3.94	2.22	3.64
35.	Tripura	4.51	0.60	2.23	5.69	5.75	5.55	6.95	5.62	6.21
Sub Total		94.15	89.30	35.14	100.47	76.26	77.79	98.91	69.28	79.21
Grand Total		630.43	582.17	289.13	733.05	566.21	561.75	806.56	479.14	552.11

\*Provisional.

*[English]***Consumption of Tobacco Products**

\*248. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:  
DR. BALIRAM:

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

(a) whether there is rise in the number of people addicted to various kinds of tobacco products and those suffering from tobacco related diseases;

(b) the number of such cases during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the allocation made and expenditure incurred on various schemes/ campaigns to deter the use and treatment of tobacco related diseases during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Government to ban the sale of tobacco and tobacco products in any form; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the follow up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) As per National Family Health Survey-III (2005-06), 57% of men and 10.8% of women consumed tobacco in the country. Out of this, 32.7% of men and 1.4% of women were smokers and 36.5% of men and 8.4% of women were chewers of tobacco. The State-wise prevalence is placed at Statement-I.

As per the Global Adult Tobacco Survey, India (GATS) Report, 2010, more than one third (34.6%) of adults in India used tobacco in some form or the other in the country (48% men and 20% women). Whereas 25.9% adults (33% men and 18% women) used smokeless tobacco, 14.0% adults (24% men and 3% women) were smokers. About one in twenty (5.3%) of the adults use both smoking as well as smokeless tobacco. GATS India estimated the number of tobacco users in India to be 274.9 million, which 111.2 million tobacco smokers and 206 million users of smokeless tobacco products. The State-wise prevalence is given in the GATS Report, 2010.

Almost 80-90% of oral cancers are associated with use of chewing or smokeless tobacco. Tobacco consumption, either chewing or smoking accounts for 50% of all cancers among men in India (as per ICMR).

(b) Year wise data regarding tobacco related diseases is not available.

(c) The allocation and expenditure incurred on various schemes to deter the use and treatment of tobacco related diseases during the last three years is as under:

Sl.No.	Scheme	Financial Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1.	National Control Tobacco Programme	2007-08	29.00 Cr.	13.98 Cr.
		2008-09	39.00 Cr.	35.17 Cr.
		2009-10	17.00 Cr.	16.67 Cr.
2.	National Cancer Control Programme	2007-08	110.00 Cr.	52.28 Cr.
		2008-09	120.00 Cr.	116.88 Cr.
		2009-10	95.00 Cr.	40.42 Cr.

The details of state wise expenditure are placed at Statement-II.

(d) There is no direction from Hon'ble Supreme Court of India to ban the sale of tobacco and tobacco products in any form.

(e) Does not arise.

**Statement I***National Family Health Survey III (2005-06)*

State	Women (age 15-49)		Men (age 15-49)	
	Who use any kind of tobacco	Who smoke cigarettes/ bidis	Who use any kind of tobacco	Who smoke cigarettes/ bidis
1	2	3	4	5
All India Total	10.8	1.4	57.0	32.7
<b>North</b>				
Delhi	3.1	1.4	40.0	26.5
Haryana	3.3	2.6	46.3	39.8

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	1.2	1.1	40.0	33.6	Assam	23.2	0.6	72.4	36.4
Jammu and Kashmir	5.3	0.7	52.7	40.2	Manipur	39.6	4.3	69.5	37.9
Punjab	0.8	0.5	33.8	20.9	Meghalaya	31.9	1.9	69.2	60.0
Rajasthan	7.8	3.3	60.4	41.8	Mizoram	60.8	16.1	83.4	73.6
Uttarakhand	5.4	2.7	53.3	36.3	Nagaland	28.1	0.3	67.9	39.3
<b>Central</b>					Sikkim	18.7	5.4	61.8	33.3
Chhattisgarh	25.2	0.2	68.6	31.8	Tripura	40.2	7.9	76.0	56.7
Madhya Pradesh	16.0	0.5	68.5	40.2	<b>West</b>				
Uttar Pradesh	12.1	2.4	64.3	35.5	Goa	4.4	0.2	27.8	13.6
<b>East</b>					Gujarat	8.4	0.6	60.2	26.1
Bihar	8.0	4.9	66.5	29.0	Maharashtra	10.5	0.1	48.2	17.7
Jharkhand	11.6	0.6	61.7	19.4	<b>South</b>				
Orissa	31.4	0.3	68.8	27.1	Andhra Pradesh	5.2	0.5	42.8	32.5
West Bengal	15.6	1.3	70.2	50.1	Karnataka	4.8	0.1	44.7	27.9
<b>Northeast</b>					Kerala	1.8	0.1	43.5	35.8
Arunachal Pradesh	27.2	3.1	62.6	31.4	Tamil Nadu	2.8	0.0	40.1	31.2

**Statement II***Fund allocation to States under NTCP*

Sl.No.	State	District	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan and Jhunjhun	17,24,000	—	—
2.	Assam	Kamrup Jorhat	17,24,000	4,31,000/-	12,93,000/-
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Gulbarga	17,24,000	—	—
4.	West Bengal	Murshidabad Coochbehar	17,24,000	—	—
5.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram Villupuram	17,24,000	4,31,000/-	—



1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	17,24,000	—	—
		Kanpur			
7.	Gujarat	Vadodara	17,24,000	4,31,000/-	—
		Sabarkantak			
8.	Delhi	East Delhi	17,24,000	4,31,000/-	—
		New Delhi			
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	17,24,000	—	—
		Khandwa			
10.	Nagaland	Kohima	—	12,12,000/-	—
		Dimapur			
11.	Tripura	West Tripura	—	12,12,000/-	—
		Dhalai District			
12.	Mizoram	Aizawl	—	12,12,000/-	—
		Lunglei			
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	—	12,12,000/-	—
		West Kameng			
14.	Sikkim	East Sikkim	—	12,12,000/-	—
		South Sikkim			
15.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	—	12,12,000/-	—
		Jamshedpur			
16.	Bihar	Patna	—	12,12,000/-	—
		Munger			
17.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	—	12,12,000/-	—
		Usnagar			
18.	Maharashtra	Thane	—	12,12,000/-	—
		Aurangabad			
19.	Goa	North Goa	—	12,12,000/-	—
		South Goa			
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	—	12,12,000/-	—
		Hyderabad			
21.	Orissa	Koraput	—	12,12,000/-	—
		Jagatsingpur			

*State-wise Expenditure Under Revised NCCP for the last six years  
(2004-05 to 2009-10)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of the Institution	Name of the Scheme	Year	Amount of Grant-in-aid (In Lakh Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Indian Red Cross Society, Nellore	Oncology	2007-08	50.00
		Venkteshwara, Thirupati	Oncology	2006-07	300.00
		GMC, Ananthapura	Oncology	2005-06	200.00
		GGH, Kakinada	Oncology	2005-06	100.00
		IRCS, Nellore	Oncology	2004-05	250.00
		RCC, Andhra Pradesh	RCC	2008-09	300.00
2.	Assam	RCC, Guwahati	RCC	2007-08	500.00
		Barpeta Nalbari & Darang	DCCP	2007-08	22.00
		AMC, Dibrugarh	Oncology	2006-07	218.00
		Medical College, Silchar	Oncology	2005-06	200.00
		BBCI, Guwahati	Oncology	2005-06	16.00
		BBCI, Guwahati	RCC	2004-05	284.00
		BBCI, Guwahati	Oncology	2004-05	300.00
3.	Chandigarh	PGIMER, Chandigarh	Oncology	2005-06	264.00
		PGIMER, Chandigarh	RCC	2005-06	500.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	RCC, Raipur	RCC	2007-08	300.00
5.	Gujarat	RCC, Ahmedabad	Excellence	2006-07	500.00
		RCC, Ahmedabad	DCCP	2006-07	6.99
		RCC, Ahmedabad	DCCP	2005-06	15.00
		RCC, Ahmedabad	RCC	2004-05	300.00
		RCC, Ahmedabad	DCCP	2008-09	17.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	RCC, Shimla	RCC,	2007-08	300.00
		RCC, Shimla	Oncology	2009-10	128.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	GMC, Srinagar	Oncology	2006-07	114.00
		GMC, Jammu	Oncology	2005-06	200.00
		SKIMS, Srinagar	RCC	2005-06	499.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Karnataka	RCC, Bangalore	Excellence	2006-07	500.00
		VIMS, Bellary	Oncology	2005-06	100.00
		RCC, Bangalore	RCC	2004-05	300.00
		RCC, Bangalore	Oncology	2004-05	200.00
9.	Kerala	RCC, Trivnadrum	RCC	2007-08	400.00
		RCC, Trivandrum	DCCP	2007-08	17.00
		Kottayam	Oncology	2007-08	100.00
		RCC, Thiruvanthapuram	Excellence	2006-07	100.00
		GMC, Calicut	Oncology	2005-06	150.00
		GH, Ernakulam	Oncology	2005-06	270.00
		RCC, Trivandrum	DCCP	2005-06	22.00
		RCC, Trivandrum	RCC	2004-05	300.00
		MCC, Kannur	Oncology	2004-05	150.00
		GMCH, Trivandrum	Oncology	2004-05	300.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	RCC, Trivandrum	Oncology	2004-05	300.00
		Shivpuri, Guna & Ashoknagar	DCCP	2007-08	22.00
		Datia, Chattarpur & Tikangarh	DCCP	2007-08	22.00
		Seoni & Balaghat	DCCP	2007-08	22.00
		Bhind & Moreana	DCCP	2007-08	22.00
		Bhopal & Raisen	DCCP	2007-08	22.00
		RCC, Gwalior	DCCP	2007-08	44.00
		GRMC, Gwalior	Oncology	2005-06	300.00
		RCC, Gwalior	RCC	2004-05	300.00
11.	Maharashtra	RCC, Gwalior	DCCP	2008-09	22.00
		GMCH, Nagpur	Oncology	2004-05	288.00
12.	Manipur	MGIC, Wardha	Oncology	2006-07	200.00
		RIMS, Imphal	Oncology	2005-06	300.00
13.	Meghalaya	RIMS, Imphal	RCC	2005-06	500.00
		CH, Shillong	Oncology	2004-05	300.00
14.	Mizoram	Civil Hospital, Aizwal	RCC	2007-08	200.00
		Civil Hospital, Aizwal	Oncology	2007-08	100.00
		Civil Hospital, Aizawl	RCC	2005-06	80.00
		RCC, Mizoram	DCCP	2005-06	22.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Nagaland	CH, Mokokchung	Oncology	2004-05	221.00
		Naga Hospital , Kohima	Oncology	2008-09	90.00
16.	Orissa	RCC, Cuttack	RCC	2006-07	300.00
17.	Puducherry	RCC, Puducherry	RCC	2004-05	300.00
18.	Punjab	SGTBH, Amritsar	Oncology	2005-06	200.00
		Govt. Med. College , Faridhkot	Oncology	2008-09	300.00
19.	Rajasthan	RNT, Udaipur	Oncology	2007-08	196.00
		RCC, Bikaner	DCCP	2007-08	22.00
		S.N. Medical College , Jodhpur	Oncology	2008-09	150.00
		RCC, Rajasthan (Bikaner)	DCCP	2008-09	17.00
20.	Sikkim	Government of Sikkim	DCCP (two)	2008-09	44.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	GAAMCRI&H, Kachipuram	RCC	2005-06	500.00
		RCC, Chennai	RCC	2004-05	300.00
		GAAMCRI&H, Kachipuram	Oncology	2004-05	288.00
		GMCH, Trichur	Oncology	2004-05	120.00
22.	Tripura	Civil Hospital, Agartala	Oncology	2004-05	160.00
		RCC, Agartala	DCCP	2008-09	22.00
		RCC, Agartala	RCC	2008-09	500.00
23.	Uttarakhand	Doon Hospital, Dehradun	DCCP	2006-07	66.00
		Doon Hospital, Dehradun	Oncology	2005-06	62 .00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	KNHM, Allahabad	Excellence	2006-07	500.00
		SGPGIMS, Lucknow	RCC	2005-06	500.00
		JK Cancer Institute, Kanpur	Oncology	2006-07	250.00
		KGMC, Lucknow	Oncology	2006-07	278.00
		SGPGI, Lucknow	Oncology	2005-06	100.00
		GMCH, Allahabad	Oncology	2004-05	300.00
		KNHM, Allahabad	RCC	2004-05	300.00
25.	West Bengal	RG Kar Hospital, Kolkata	Oncology	2007-08	98.00
		MCH, Kolkata	Oncology	2006-07	100.00
		GMCH, Medinipur	Oncology	2004-05	300.00

\* From the overall budget of NCCP for the year 2008-09, an amount of Rs. 75.00 crore has been transferred to Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) for setting up of 'Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund'.

[Translation]

### Hydro Power Generation

\*249. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets set and achievements made so far in hydro power generation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, Year, Project and State-wise;

(b) whether the targets set for hydro power generation during the remaining years of the eleventh Five Year Plan is likely to be achieved;

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

(d) the action plan formulated by the Government for achieving the targets set and augmenting hydro power generation in the country;

(e) whether several proposals from various States for setting up of hydro power projects are pending with the Union Government; and

(f) if so, the State-wise details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The hydro generation target and achievements for the first three years and the current year (Upto October, 2010) of the 11th Plan are given below:

(Figures in Billion Unit)

Year	Targets	Achievement	Percentage
2007-08	105.9	119.9	113.1%
2008-09	114.8	109.8	95.6%
2009-10	115.4	103.9	90.1%
2010-11 (Upto October)	74.6	76.1	101.9%

\*Tentative.

The hydro power generation during 2007-08 and 2010-11 (upto October, 2010) was above the target. The hydro power generation for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 was less than the target primarily due to less rainfall/delayed monsoon during the period.

Project-wise and State-wise details of hydro power generation targets set and achievements made during the first three years and the current year (Upto October, 2010) of the 11th Five Year Plan are given at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The targets for electricity generation from the conventional sources are fixed on a year to year basis prior to commencement of the next financial year and not for the entire Five Year Plan. Hence, targets for power generation including from hydro generating stations for the year 2011-12 has not been fixed so far and the same would be fixed by the end of the current financial year.

(d) A number of steps have been taken by Government to achieve the hydro power generation targets as also to augment hydel power generation capacity in the country. For augmentation of hydro generation, renovation and modernization of existing hydro power plants, regular maintenance and proper O&M of the existing plants and formulation of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) regulation for providing efficiency based incentives to hydro power plants are some of the steps that have been taken. Hydel generating capacity of 3921 MW has already been commissioned during the 11th Plan till 15th November, 2010. Another 4,316 MW of hydel capacity is expected to be added by the end of this Plan period. Other measures taken for ensuring accelerated hydro power capacity addition in the country include expediting preparation of Detailed Project Reports based on economic viability, streamlining clearances for pursuing priority projects, facilitating early financial closure and high priority to smaller capacity run of the river type hydro projects having gestation period of less than five years.

(e) and (f) Presently, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 14 Hydro Electric projects are under examination in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for accord of concurrence. The Project-wise and State-wise details of the above 14 Hydro Electric Projects are given at Statement-II.

Concurrence meeting of one project namely, Sainj HEP is scheduled to be held on 01.12.2010 and four projects, namely, Panan, Nyamjangchu, Tawang-I and Nafra HEP are under advance stage of examination. In case of other projects, various technical aspects are yet to be resolved by the developers with Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Central Water Commission (CWC) and Geological Survey of India (GSI).

## Statement I

Hydro Power Generation vis-a-vis target of H.E. schemes (I.C. above 25 MW) in the Country During the year 2007-08 to 2010-11 (upto October, 2010)\*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Utility	Name of Scheme	Installed Capacity as on 31.10.2010	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11 (Oct)*		
					Prog. (MU)	Achiev. (MU)	% of Achiev. Over Prog.	Prog. (MU)	Achiev. (MU)	% of Achiev. Over Prog.	Prog. (MU)	Achiev. (MU)	% of Achiev. Over Prog.	Prog. (MU)	Achiev. (MU)	% of Achiev. Over Prog.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>Northern Region</b>																
1.	Himachal Pradesh	BBMB	Bhakra L&R	1325.00	5350	5127.12	95.8	4800	5459.69	113.74	5100	4497.53	88.19	2712	3621.42	133.53
		BBMB	Dehar	990.00	2400	2907.85	121.2	3000	3094.19	103.14	3000	2937.83	97.93	2520	2567.57	102.68
		BBMB	Pong	396.00	1400	1765.01	126.1	1123	1489.52	132.64	1300	950.74	73.13	575	620.53	107.92
		BBMB	Baira Siul	198.00	779	607.33	78.0	741	675.50	91.16	762	622.87	81.74	599	534.71	89.27
		BBMB	Chamera-I	540.00	2000	2101.76	105.1	2100	2142.23	102.01	2100	2064.64	98.32	1352	1955.15	144.61
		BBMB	Chamera-II	300.00	1500	1408.34	93.9	1424	1372.44	96.38	1471	1368.84	93.06	1168	1173.19	100.44
		SJVN	Naptha Jhakri	1500.00	6400	6404.58	100.1	6400	6608.76	103.26	6400	7018.86	109.67	5351	5695.61	106.44
		HPSEBL	Giri Bata	60.00	171	177.21	103.6	180	244.26	135.70	225	110.15	48.96	129	160.30	124.26
		HPSEBL	Bassi	60.00	265	284.52	107.4	176	227.56	129.30	220	189.20	86.00	192	199.30	103.80
		HPSEBL	Sanjay	120.00	580	452.46	78.0	560	605.52	108.13	580	625.14	107.78	487	525.27	107.86
		HPSEBL	Largi	126.00	550	586.37	106.6	546	639.36	117.10	587	601.76	102.51	487	530.41	108.91
		MPCL	Malana	86.00	350	336.31	96.1	350	351.10	100.31	350	301.76	86.22	296.87	291.64	98.24
		JHPL	Baspa-II	300.00	1213	1280.84	105.6	1213	1291.90	106.50	1213	1303.46	107.46	982	1261.21	128.43
		ADHPL	Allain Duhagan (Pvt.)	192.00							150.00	0.00	-	441.58	103.75	23.50
			TOTAL	6193.00	22958	23439.70	102.1	22613	24202.03	107.03	23458	22592.78	96.31	17292.45	19260.06	111.38
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	NHPC	Salal-I	345.00	3082	3230.65	104.8	3082	3006.56	97.55	3000	3023.60	100.79	2533	2518.75	99.44
		NHPC	Salal-II	345.00												
		NHPC	Dulhasti	390.00	1716	2210.01	128.8	1907	2198.52	115.29	1870	2263.96	121.07	1518	1759.52	115.91
		NHPC	Sewa-II	120.00							94	0.00	0.00	309	223.81	72.43
		NHPC	Uri	480.00	2587	2595.67	100.3	2486	3032.12	121.97	2587	2723.36	105.27	1965	2186.04	111.25
		J&KSPDC	Lower Jhelum	105.00	432	412.11	95.4	432	527.47	122.10	432	391.24	90.56	340	274.56	80.75
		J&KSPDC	Upper Sindh II	105.00	437	319.10	73.0	475	280.50	59.05	271	217.94	80.42	241	250.38	103.89
		J&KSPDC	Baglihar	450.00				1300	660.20	50.78	2643	2703.27	102.28	1918	2183.48	113.84
			TOTAL	2340.00	8254	8767.54	106.2	9682	9705.37	100.24	10897	11323.37	103.91	8824.00	9396.54	106.49
3.	Punjab	BBMB	Ganguwal	77.65	495	532.55	107.6	1160	1065.67	91.87	584	545.06	93.33	321	251.17	78.25
		BBMB	Kotla	77.65	505	627.38	124.2				516	440.16	85.30	321	259.49	80.84
		PSEB	Shanan	110.00	500	540.41	108.1	500	531.54	106.31	525	510.53	97.24	439	480.86	109.54
		PSEB	Mukerian I-IV	207.00	910	1362.00	149.7	1000	1131.87	113.19	1000	885.94	88.59	571	486.12	85.13
		PSEB	A.P. Sahib I&II	134.00	750	733.62	97.8	720	751.53	104.38	720	697.35	96.85	453	525.05	115.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		PSEB	Ranjit Sagar (Thien Dam)	600.00	1300	1538.46	118.3	1500	1473.84	98.26	1507	1068.76	70.92	949	1191.85	125.59
			TOTAL	1206.30	4460	5334.42	119.6	4880	4954.45	101.53	4852	4147.80	85.49	3054	3194.54	104.60
4.	Rajasthan	RRUVNL	R.P. Sagar	172.00	570	675.87	118.6	600	317.23	52.87	400	143.86	35.97	86.71	9.46	10.91
		RRUVNL	Jawahar Sagar	99.00	385	432.14	112.2	400	229.99	57.50	298	117.25	39.35	72.33	31.26	43.22
		RRUVNL	Mahi Bajaj I&II	140.00	220	285.70	129.9	220	113.49	51.59	200	85.20	42.60	75	2.49	3.32
			TOTAL	411.00	1175	1393.71	118.6	1220	660.71	54.16	898	346.31	38.56	234.04	43.21	18.46
5.	Uttar Pradesh	UPJVNL	Rihand	300.00	700	405.84	58.0	700	425.73	60.82	650	402.01	61.85	380	112.83	29.69
		UPJVNL	Obra	99.00	251	168.18	67.0	251	163.46	65.12	250	163.36	65.34	152	48.60	31.97
		UPJVNL	Matatilla	30.60	130	65.66	50.5	130	131.83	101.41	130	98.25	75.58	69	33.66	48.78
		UPJVNL	Khara	72.00	347	257.06	74.1	347	341.27	98.35	350	249.98	71.42	223	206.60	92.65
6.	Uttarakhand	THDC	Tehri	1000.00	2773	2663.54	96.1	2850	3172.32	111.31	2850	2116.78	74.27	1399	2250.10	160.84
		NHPC	Tanakpur	94.20	417	438.20	105.1	399	429.89	107.74	418	471.11	112.71	332	338.62	101.99
		NHPC	Dhauliganga	280.00	1100	1186.06	107.8	1100	1116.56	101.51	1081	1133.86	104.89	909	934.00	102.75
		UJVNL	Khatima	41.40	170	154.93	91.1	158	140.87	89.16	160	151.01	94.38	105	109.27	104.07
		UJVNL	Ram Ganga	198.00	225	279.06	124.0	225	325.48	144.66	265	174.28	65.77	69	42.52	61.62
		UJVNL	Dhakrani (Y.St.I)	33.75	155	148.93	96.1	155	146.52	94.53	155	105.09	67.80	115	97.60	84.87
		UJVNL	Dhalipur (Y.St.I)	51.00	225	210.69	93.6	225	224.44	99.75	225	160.14	71.17	173	143.56	82.98
		UJVNL	Kulhal (Y.St.IV)	30.00	155	149.77	96.6	155	150.61	97.17	155	112.56	72.62	85	90.42	106.38
		UJVNL	Chibro (Y.St.II)	240.00	790	755.70	95.7	790	837.70	106.04	790	587.98	74.43	585	576.17	98.49
		UJVNL	Chilla	144.00	725	825.95	113.9	736	776.59	105.51	800	739.52	92.44	505	515.42	102.06
		UJVNL	Khodri (Y.St.II)	120.00	365	354.73	97.2	364	379.98	104.39	370	275.88	74.56	277	256.69	92.67
		UJVNL	Maneri Bhal-I	90.00	460	465.39	101.2	465	403.79	86.84	450	449.07	99.79	313	328.10	104.82
		UJVNL	Maneri Bhal-II	304.00	0	76.78	-	1566	1044.95	66.73	1200	1198.03	99.84	913	1038.88	113.79
		JPVNL	VISHNU PRAYAG	400.00	1775	1871.04	105.4	1775	2033.37	114.56	1775	1977.35	111.40	1460	1700.43	116.47
			TOTAL	3026.35	9335	9580.77	102.6	10963	11183.07	102.01	10694	9652.66	90.26	7240	8421.78	116.32
			TOTAL NR	13678.25	47610	49412.88	103.8	50786	51767.92	101.93	52179	48976.52	93.86	37468.49	40717.82	108.67
<b>Eastern Region</b>																
7.	Gujarat	SSNNL	Sardar Sarovar CHPH	250.00	358	315.92	88.2	280	335.07	119.67	460	520.94	113.25	234	150.97	64.52
		SSNNL	Sardar Sarovar RBPH	1200.00	4032	4118.80	102.2	4450	1980.66	44.51	3023	1980.42	65.51	1374	2214.33	161.16
		GSECL	Ukai	300.00	736	937.85	127.4	884	466.79	52.80	714	323.37	45.29	238	288.99	121.42
		GSECL	Kadana PSS	240.00	230	299.92	130.4	230	78.32	34.05	265	114.90	43.36	119	70.89	59.57
			TOTAL	1990.00	5356	5672.49	105.9	5844	2860.84	48.95	4462	2939.63	65.88	1965	2725.18	138.69
8.	Madhya Pradesh	NHDC	Indira Sagar	1000.00	2698	2727.19	101.1	2600	1568.66	60.33	2420	2118.33	87.53	945	1201.15	127.11
		NHDC	Omkareshwar	520.00	360	698.25	194.0	1167	798.83	68.45	1068	952.9	89.22	439	574.39	130.84
		MPPGPCL	Gandhi Sagar	115.00	345	507.86	147.2	400	109.16	27.29	350	131.07	37.45	135	22.52	16.68
		MPPGPCL	Pench	160.00	400	427.73	106.9	315	179.27	56.91	315	393.68	124.98	160	170.22	106.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
		MPPGPCL	Bargi	90.00	508	436.99	86.0	508	421.82	83.04	508	192.06	37.81	248	218.19	87.98	
		MPPGPCL	Madhikhera	60.00	74	11.49	15.5	74	113.40	153.24	74	15.56	21.03	40	5.10	12.75	
		MPPGPCL	Bansagar Tons-I	315.00	1000	1096.19	109.6	960	1237.42	128.90	960	756.37	78.79	570	428.10	75.11	
		MPPGPCL	Bansagar Tons-II	30.00	100	81.86	81.9	68	85.97	126.43	113	52.25	46.24	61	37.60	61.64	
		MPPGPCL	Bansagar Tons-III	60.00	126	65.82	52.2	77	94.90	123.25	90	80.14	89.04	34	37.56	110.47	
		MPPGPCL	Rajghat	45.00	100	50.63	50.6	90	134.20	149.11	90	108.67	120.74	49	1.49	3.04	
			TOTAL	2395.00	5711	6104.01	106.9	6259	4743.63	75.79	5988	4801.03	80.18	2681	2696.32	100.57	
9.	Chhattisgarh	CSPGC	Hasdeo Bango	120.00	320	223.15	69.7	310	262.02	84.52	310	255.05	82.27	210	117.97	56.18	
			TOTAL	120.00	320	223.15	69.7	310	262.02	84.52	310	255.05	82.27	210	117.97	56.18	
10.	Maharashtra	MAHAGENCO	Koyna S.I., II & III	920.00								1326	2496.97	188.31	734	1157.39	157.68
		MAHAGENCO	Koyna IV	1000.00	3176	3584.07	112.8	3490	3048.49	87.35	1682	710.58	42.25	986	941.51	95.49	
		MAHAGENCO	Koyna DPH	36.00								90	95.14	105.71	60	52.72	87.87
		MAHAGENCO	Vaitarna	60.00	125	193.71	155.0	129	155.32	120.40	150	117.71	78.47	56	51.55	92.05	
		MAHAGENCO	Tillari	60.00	100	124.79	124.8	80	139.85	174.81	115	132.65	115.35	74	51.32	69.35	
		MAHAGENCO	Bhira Tail Race	80.00	70	84.89	121.3	70	68.43	97.76	75	93.89	125.19	58	47.82	82.45	
		MAHAGENCO	Ghatghar PSS	250.00				310	95.32	30.75	410	149.15	36.38	87	148.24	170.39	
		DLHPL	Bhandardhara - II	34.00	49	60.37	123.2	53	35.44	66.87	58	54.62	94.17	32.9	54.89	166.84	
		TATA HYDRO	Bhira	150.00	923	943.11	102.2	950	576.61	60.70	893	890.81	99.75	552	195.59	35.43	
		TATA HYDRO	Bhira PSS	150.00										0	326.69		
		TATA HYDRO	Bhivpuri	75.00	290	290.76	100.3	250	295.96	118.38	307	304.75	99.27	140	85.01	60.72	
		TATA HYDRO	Khopoli	72.00	297	255.23	85.9	250	278.30	111.32	250	259.47	103.79	163	140.91	86.45	
			TOTAL	2887.00	5030	5536.93	110.1	5582	4693.72	84.09	5356	5305.74	99.06	2942.90	3253.64	110.56	
			TOTAL WR	7392.00	16417	17536.58	106.8	17995	12560.21	69.80	16116	13301.45	82.54	7798.90	8793.11	112.75	
<b>Southern Region</b>																	
11.	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	Machkund	114.75	630	455.24	72.3	700	610.73	87.25	744	610.14	82.01	300.71	367.21	122.11	
		APGENCO	T.B. Dam & Hampi	72.00	146	225.45	154.4	170	206.20	121.29	190	189.09	99.52	96.47	84.68	87.78	
		APGENCO	Upper sileru I&II	240.00	426	525.40	123.3	455	619.18	136.08	510	232.05	45.50	238.4	211.51	88.72	
		APGENCO	Lower Sileru	460.00	1050	1256.75	119.7	1115	1374.54	123.28	1156	629.29	54.44	602.3	574.88	95.45	
		APGENCO	N.J. Sagar PSS	815.60	1762	2139.30	121.4	1725	1116.12	64.70	1650	1213.94	73.57	1134.89	999.67	88.09	
		APGENCO	N.J. Sagar RBC	90.00	155	206.48	133.2	155	170.46	109.97	165	115.97	70.28	73.04	103.72	142.00	
		APGENCO	N.J. Sagar LBC	60.00	68	100.49	147.8	175	86.24	49.28	90	30.72	34.13	37.98	59.95	157.85	
		APGENCO	Srisaillam RB	770.00	1452	2192.07	151.0	1800	1811.56	100.64	1800	1278.52	71.03	958.9	1274.15	132.88	
		APGENCO	Pochampad	27.00	87	62.74	72.1	90	63.94	71.04	90	2.55	2.83	37.96	36.52	96.21	
		APGENCO	Priyadarshni	156.00	88	0.00	0.0	150	124.42	82.95	410	238.94	58.28	385.62	57.12	14.81	
		APGENCO	Srisaillam LB	900.00	2180	2546.02	116.8	2195	1802.33	82.11	2207	1279.93	57.99	1438.09	1360.43	94.60	
			TOTAL	3705.35	8044	9709.94	120.7	8730	7985.72	91.47	9012	5821.14	64.59	5304.36	5129.84	96.71	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
12.	Karnataka	KPCL	Sharavathy	1035.00	4663	5825.42	124.9	4972	5216.09	104.91	4972	5238.11	105.35	2934.74	2368.07	80.69		
		KPCL	Kalinadi	855.00	3037	3300.06	108.7	2447	3186.09	130.20	2576	2480.25	96.28	1516	1042.97	68.80		
		KPCL	Supa DPH	100.00	463	532.85	115.1	380	503.31	132.45	410	392.26	95.67	177	149.01	84.19		
		KPCL	Bhadra	39.20	62	65.76	106.1	66	72.22	109.42	66	54.46	82.52	38	30.62	80.58		
		KPCL	Lingnamakki	55.00	253	329.94	130.4	260	230.63	88.70	254	284.37	111.96	126	78.58	62.37		
		KPCL	Varahi	460.00	1100	1401.18	127.4	1017	1118.33	109.96	1060	1200.46	113.25	605	555.69	91.85		
		KPCL	Ghatprabha	32.00	105	117.25	111.7	91	96.30	105.82	102	89.86	88.10	38.91	29.27	75.22		
		KPCL	Kadra	150.00	312	418.86	134.3	252	367.29	145.75	347	354.64	102.20	222.12	193.11	86.94		
		KPCL	Kodasali	120.00	290	390.22	134.6	288	353.60	122.78	325	321.20	98.83	206.42	147.97	71.68		
		KPCL	Gerusoppa	240.00	490	641.46	130.9	522	536.04	102.69	525	558.96	106.47	339.56	262.47	77.30		
		KPCL	Amatti Dam	290.00	500	664.29	132.9	500	435.54	87.11	631	536.86	85.08	377	393.84	104.47		
		KPCL	Jog	139.20	200	307.33	153.7	200	301.38	150.69	240	344.86	143.69	179	178.59	99.77		
		KPCL	Shivasamudram	42.00	258	295.1	114.4	258	324.56	125.80	258	298.28	115.61	166	177.63	107.01		
		KPCL	Munirabad	28.00	72	105.65	146.7	72	87.52	121.56	77	93.92	121.97	49.85	56.82	113.98		
					TOTAL	3585.40	11805	14395.37	121.9	11325	12828.90	113.28	11843	12248.49	103.42	6975.60	5664.64	81.21
13.	KSEB	KSEB	Idukki	780.00	2398	3316.05	138.3	2398	2097.55	87.47	2400	2035.73	84.82	1202.00	1050.29	87.38		
		KSEB	Sabarigiri	300.00	1338	1541.4	115.2	1337	962.67	72.00	1307	1403.19	107.36	797.00	808.55	101.45		
		KSEB	Kuttiadi, Extn. & ADDN Extn.	225.00	588	644.72	109.6	609	600.31	98.57	634	639.12	100.81	549.00	412.74	75.18		
		KSEB	Sholayar	54.00	232	254.67	109.8	232	213.91	92.20	233	229.56	98.52	101.00	109.2	108.12		
		KSEB	Sengulam	48.00	181	164.78	91.0	175	153.66	87.81	165	157.78	95.62	113.00	108.52	96.04		
		KSEB	Nariamangalam	70.00	235	313.07	133.2	328	319.27	97.34	290	337.17	116.27	215.69	253.76	117.65		
		KSEB	Pallivasal	37.50	219	229.04	104.6	204	197.96	97.04	225	240.17	106.74	136.89	142.27	103.93		
		KSEB	Porinkalkuthu	32.00	195	155.03	79.5	147	141.11	95.99	228	155.98	68.41	126.61	125.2	98.89		
		KSEB	Panniar	30.00	160	82.14	51.3	145	0	0.00	125	132.8	106.24	78.00	106.29	136.27		
		KSEB	Idamalayar	75.00	337	474.66	140.8	354	293.78	82.99	380	333.97	87.89	201.00	174.31	86.72		
		KSEB	Lower Periyar	180.00	496	677.96	136.7	598	483.34	80.83	560	525.34	93.81	455.00	438.87	96.45		
		KSEB	Kakkad	50.00	183	246.76	134.8	222	175.70	79.14	222	224.90	101.31	138.00	139.52	101.10		
					TOTAL	1881.50	6562.00	8100.28	123.4	6749.00	5639.26	83.56	6769.00	6415.71	94.78	4113.19	3869.52	94.08
		14.	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	Pykara	59.20	130	170.38	131.1	130	68.09	52.38	125	74.03	59.22	83.56	17.69	21.17
				TNEB	Moyar	36.00	104	180.41	173.5	104	132.32	127.23	120	212.48	177.07	78.00	81.42	104.38
TNEB	Kundah I-V			555.00	1466	2118.61	144.5	1600	1684.45	105.28	1600	1703.51	106.47	1041.00	942.61	90.55		
TNEB	Parson's Valley			30.00	40	53.27	133.2	40	41.20	103.00	40	65.33	163.33	0.00	19.22	#DIV/0!		
TNEB	Suruliyar			35.00	107	121.62	113.7	96	100.33	104.51	101	99.05	98.07	52.00	28.54	54.88		
TNEB	Aliyar			60.00	137	193.55	141.3	137	163.59	119.41	147	173.94	118.33	92.00	93.39	101.51		
TNEB	Mettur Dam & Tunnel			250.00	361	745.88	206.6	361	543.71	150.61	470	471.87	100.40	308.00	231.14	75.05		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		TNEB	Lower Mettur I-IV	120.00	254	355.81	140.1	254	398.31	156.81	371	298.24	80.39	239.00	176.13	73.69
		TNEB	Periyar	140.00	441	291.22	66.0	441	453.43	102.82	441	396.16	89.83	225.00	238.75	106.11
		TNEB	Papansam	32.00	94	137.26	146.0	86	137.71	160.13	105	130.04	123.85	72.00	79.22	110.03
		TNEB	Sarkarpathy	30.00	118	153.5	130.1	118	128.72	109.08	120	121.17	100.98	72.00	85.26	118.42
		TNEB	Sholayar I&II	95.00	243	436.86	179.8	243	301.13	123.92	284	350.3	123.35	154.00	258.64	167.95
		TNEB	Kodayar I&II	100.00	255	282.45	110.8	255	281.56	110.42	255	280.28	109.91	145.00	56.37	38.88
		TNEB	Kadamparai PSS	400.00	271	456.98	168.6	271	294.49	108.67	251	499.44	198.98	216.00	277.35	128.40
		TNEB	Pykara Ultimate	150.00	170	474.76	279.3	170	391.77	230.45	180	560.23	311.24	186.53	223.48	119.81
		TNEB	Bhawani Kattalai Barrage	30.00	86	94.62	110.0	86	99.07	115.20	90	74.96	83.29	58.00	32.22	55.55
			TOTAL	2122.20	4277	6267.18	146.5	4392	5219.88	118.85	4700	5511.03	117.26	3022.09	2841.43	94.02
			TOTAL S.R.	11294.45	30688	38472.77	125.4	31196	31673.76	101.53	32324	29996.37	92.80	19415.24	17505.43	90.16
<b>Eastern Region</b>																
15.	Jharkhand	DVC	Panchet	80.00	155	216.13	139.4	154	223.13	144.89	165	85.87	52.04	143	48.87	34.17
		JSEB	Submarekha I&II	130.00	150	210.83	140.6	151	237.63	157.37	152	115.68	76.11	116	2.59	2.23
			TOTAL	210.00	305	426.96	140.0	305	460.76	151.07	317	201.55	63.58	259.00	51.46	19.87
16.	Orissa	OHPC	Balimela	510.00	1182	1833.31	155.1	1183	966.48	81.70	1183	784.82	66.34	685	728.91	106.41
		OHPC	Hirakud I&II	347.50	1025	978.58	95.5	881	977.15	110.91	950	702.89	73.99	661.86	695.33	105.06
		OHPC	Rengali	250.00	695	981.7	141.3	818	884.89	108.18	826	551.64	66.78	564.09	206.2	36.55
		OHPC	Upper Kolab	320.00	800	1105.98	138.2	800	584.87	73.11	732	407.92	55.73	531	270.98	51.03
		OHPC	Upper Indravati	600.00	1962	2975.27	151.6	2378	2300.94	96.76	2350	1472.74	62.67	1247	1009.39	80.95
			TOTAL	2027.50	5664	7874.84	139.0	6060	5714.33	94.30	6041	3920.01	64.89	3688.95	2910.81	78.91
17.	West Bengal	DVC	Maithon (WB)	63.20	150	212.6	141.7	156	189.3	121.35	160	102.48	64.05	123	44.86	36.47
		WBS&DCL	Jaldhaka-I	27.00	79	89.90	113.8	90	0	—	88	0	—	91	19.63	—
		WBS&DCL	Ramman-II	50.00	200	205.04	102.5	200	203.65	101.83	200	209.64	104.82	159	156.58	98.48
		WBS&DCL	Purulia PSS	900.00	0	384.52	—	867	669.69	77.24	660	867.83	131.49	405	572.98	141.48
			TOTAL	1040.20	429.00	892.06	207.9	1313.00	1062.64	80.93	1108.00	1179.95	106.49	778.00	794.05	102.06
18.	Sikkim	NHPC	Rangit	60.00	322	337.56	104.8	321	332.76	103.66	333	329.34	98.90	255	256.91	100.75
		NHPC	Teesta-V	510.00	138	90.71	65.7	2240	1886.75	84.23	2511	2597.50	103.44	1993	2116.25	106.18
			TOTAL	570.00	460.00	428.27	93.1	2561	2219.51	86.67	2844	2926.84	102.91	2248.00	2373.16	105.57
			TOTAL ER	3847.70	6858.00	9622.13	140.3	10239.00	9457.24	92.36	10310.00	8228.35	79.81	6973.95	6129.48	87.89
<b>NE Region</b>																
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	NEEPCO	Ranganadi	405.00	1378	1539.70	111.7	1510	1569.21	103.92	1510	1033.08	68.42	1038.28	1158.67	111.60
			TOTAL	405.00	1378.00	1539.70	111.7	1510.00	1569.21	103.92	1510.00	1033.08	68.42	1038.28	1158.67	111.60
20.	ASSAM	NEEPCO	Kopili	200.00	1082	1060.12	98.0	1186	983.98	82.97	997	784.43	78.68	594.68	532.40	89.53
		APGCL	Karbi Langpi	100.00	396	495.21	125.1	450	416.47	92.55	450	400.37	88.97	328	294.17	89.69
			TOTAL	300.00	1478.00	1555.33	105.2	1636.00	1400.45	85.60	1447.00	1184.80	81.88	922.68	826.57	89.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
21.	MEGHA	NEEPCO	Khandong	75.00	332	222.76	67.1	364	187.16	51.42	267	149.43	55.97	197.32	121.68	61.67
	LAYA	MESEB	Kyrdemkulai	60.00	179	149.17	83.3	160	159.78	99.86	160	144.90	90.56	94.60	126.48	133.70
			Umium St.I & IV	96.00	300	421.37	140.5	328	328.15	100.05	345	336.43	97.52	205.15	83.75	40.82
			Myntdu(Leshka) St-I	—							25	0.00	—	32.78	0.00	-
			TOTAL	231.00	811.00	793.30	97.8	852.00	675.09	79.24	797.00	630.76	79.14	529.85	331.91	62.64
22.	Nagaland	NEEPCO	Doyang	75.00	208	268.13	128.9	227	238.39	105.02	227	183.55	80.86	198.00	225.97	114.13
			TOTAL	75.00	208	268.13	128.9	227	238.39	105.02	227.00	184	80.86	198.00	225.97	114.13
23.	Manipur	NHPC	Loktak	105.00	448	604.82	135.0	400	497.59	124.40	448	381.39	85.13	297	388.38	130.77
			TOTAL	105.00	448.00	604.82	135.0	400.00	497.59	124.40	448.00	381.39	85.13	297.00	388.38	130.77
			Total N. Eastern	1116.00	4323.00	4761.28	110.1	4625.00	4380.73	94.72	4429.00	3413.58	77.07	2985.81	2931.50	98.18
			TOTAL ALL INDIA	37328.40	105896	119805.64	113.1	114841	109839.86	95.65	115358	103916.27	90.08	74642.39	76077.34	101.92

\*TENTATIVE

**Statement II***Hydro-electric Schemes Under Examination*

Sl.No.	Scheme	State	Sector/Developer	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Sainj	Himachal Pradesh	State/HPPCL	2x50=100
2.	Panan	Sikkim	Private/HHPL	4x75=300
3.	Kolodyne St-II	Mizoram	Central/NTPC	4x15=460
4.	Tawang St-I	Arunachal Pradesh	Central/NHPC	3x200=600
5.	Tawang St-II	Arunachal Pradesh	Central/NHPC	4x200=800
6.	Hirong	Arunachal Pradesh	Private/JAPL	4x125=500
7.	Devsari	Uttarakhand	Central/SJVNL	3x84=252
8.	Vyasi	Uttarakhand	State/UJVNL	2x60=120
9.	Nyamjang Chhu	Arunachal Pradesh	Private/BEL	6x130=780
10.	Nafra	Arunachal Pradesh	Private/SNEL	2x60=120
11.	Londa	Arunachal Pradesh	Private/GMR	3x75=225
12.	Tato-II	Arunachal Pradesh	Private/THPPL	4x175=700
13.	Siyom	Arunachal Pradesh	Private/SHPPL	6x166.67=1000
14.	Shongtong Karcham	Himachal Pradesh	State/HPPCL	3x150=450
	Total			6407

*[English]***Vector Borne Diseases**

\*250. SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO:  
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

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

(a) the details of the strategies formulated and initiatives undertaken by the Government for the prevention and control of vector borne diseases in the country;

(b) the details of the financial assistance provided to the State Governments and utilised by them for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise.

(c) the details of the foreign assistance received and utilised for the control of these diseases during the said period, project-wise and State/UT-wise;

(d) whether reports of lack of medical facilities and staff in the Government hospitals to tackle the recent spurt in cases of vector borne diseases and refusal to admit such patients have been received by the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/proposed to expand and strengthen medical facilities in the Government hospitals to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) Government of India is implementing an integrated National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the overarching umbrella of National

Rural Health Mission (NRHM), for prevention and control of vector borne diseases. The main strategy for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases focuses on early case detection and complete treatment of cases, integrated vector control, and behavior change communication. The programme is primarily being implemented through the State/UT Governments.

The initiatives undertaken for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases include use of Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDTs) for detection of Malaria and Kala-azar cases, use of Artemisinin based Combination Therapy (ACT) for treatment of *Plasmodium falciparum* Malaria cases, use of Miltefocine for treatment of Kala-azar cases, vaccination of eligible population for Japanese Encephalitis prevention in endemic districts, strengthening of sentinel surveillance hospitals for Dengue, Chikungunya and Japanese Encephalitis and Mass Drug Administration in Filaria endemic districts.

The State/UT-wise details of financial assistance released to the States/ UTs under NVBDCP during last three years and current year and utilized by them are given at Statement-I.

The States covered under externally assisted projects are also provided additional assistance in the form of grants-in-aid, both in cash and kind, out of externally aided component of NVBDCP. The State-wise details of cash grants released to the project States and its utilization during last three years and current year under Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) and the World Bank supported projects are given at Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

Government of India has not received any report of lack of medical facilities and staff in the Government hospitals to tackle the cases of vector borne diseases and refusal to admit such patients.

**Statement I**

*State/UT-wise details of financial assistance released to States/UTs under NVBDCP and utilized by them during last three years and current year*

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (till October, 2010)	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	739.26	716.80	814.53	335.51	470.30	595.11	428.07	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	306.20	315.34	647.21	734.30	742.05	546.44	347.35	357.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam	1042.00	1492.70	910.87	1349.98	700.16	787.42	817.00	589.08
4.	Bihar	631.24	0.00	358.45	185.05	193.02	663.13	234.61	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	658.05	669.96	764.91	780.59	442.21	297.99	513.15	0.00
6.	Goa	108.09	18.03	0.00	29.06	23.91	43.45	31.29	18.29
7.	Gujarat	683.38	677.75	385.82	757.03	965.06	147.71	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	10.00	6.13	20.00	32.23	252.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	5.12	0.00	7.74	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	6.63	10.55	3.17	23.40	3.98	15.54	19.16
11.	Jharkhand	510.71	337.14	1211.06	651.57	502.99	741.99	874.07	0.00
12.	Karnataka	116.70	293.77	440.00	332.19	200.47	177.92	0.00	64.30
13.	Kerala	630.94	0.00	199.88	237.85	279.98	270.60	121.94	145.67
14.	Madhya Pradesh	534.27	286.06	326.77	520.00	831.04	172.38	132.65	158.56
15.	Maharashtra	663.31	756.28	853.32	803.09	442.50	87.47	180.14	0.00
16.	Manipur	133.18	288.00	238.05	121.91	195.31	226.28	256.55	89.69
17.	Meghalaya	142.91	166.13	229.86	309.51	96.36	103.67	150.88	161.85
18.	Mizoram	138.73	207.14	276.56	282.35	316.52	107.26	252.23	0.00
19.	Nagaland	214.28	260.83	381.15	376.51	437.45	59.71	345.39	155.85
20.	Orissa	1476.70	1556.88	642.56	927.02	929.37	1187.5	487.47	0.00
21.	Punjab	11.16	18.02	28.78	23.23	238.81	7.39	32.49	3.44
22.	Rajasthan	247.50	560.71	344.74	379.29	377.59	241.71	92.98	0.00
23.	Sikkim	4.00	6.71	6.50	6.63	7.97	0.08	10.91	0.76
24.	Tamil Nadu	453.10	453.81	185.15	425.62	453.71	461.90	238.13	0.00
25.	Tripura	138.97	190.49	319.88	217.38	238.23	205.16	173.85	178.62
26.	Uttar Pradesh	671.03	593.48	841.53	763.52	645.54	129.96	665.54	0.00
27.	Uttaranchal	3.51	5.72	0.00	0.00	5.55	4.70	15.63	0.00
28.	West Bengal	279.37	152.64	528.11	284.46	427.74	289.92	255.34	5.53
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	275.06	412.94	275.01	311.24	445.51	320.68	42.83	187.90
30.	Chandigarh	31.42	15.13	57.75	53.18	49.36	7.52	13.06	3.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30.15	36.58	43.61	25.44	42.01	28.46	25.92	18.75
32.	Daman and Diu	16.59	25.79	20.38	15.44	25.61	11.46	16.00	9.09
33.	Delhi	25.50	0.00	57.31	0.00	45.70	2.98	0.00	51.75
34.	Puducherry	14.81	38.27	0.00	37.18	20.12	70.07	0.62	5.56
35.	Lakshadweep	2.80	0.00	14.37	0.00	1.79	4.18	5.44	2.51
Total		10,944.92	10,565.86	11,444.67	11,311.53	11,074.93	8,006.18	6,784.81	2,227.34

Note: 1. The excess utilization of funds as compared to funds released to some of the States is due to utilization of the unspent balance available with the States from previous years.

2. In addition to cash assistance, Centrally procured commodities worth Rs. 23,234.88 lakh during 2007-08, Rs. 15,844.86 lakh during 2008-09, Rs. 20,041.43 lakh during 2009-10 and Rs. 10,712.83 lakh during 2010-11 (till October 2010) were also provided.

### Statement II

*State-wise details of cash grants released to the GFATM supported NVBDC project States under externally aided component and utilized by them during last three years and current year*

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (till October, 2010)	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	144.84	129.73	111.73	82.91	119.29	90.17	159.10	4.77
2.	Assam	232.42	365.05	442.34	342.67	105.16	210.31	316.99	20.61
3.	Jharkhand	87.47	9.43	26.13	61.92	NR	46.60	NR	10.46
4.	Manipur	122.69	90.62	19.80	92.24	80.21	62.08	133.73	27.08
5.	Meghalaya	68.38	47.05	49.56	49.41	28.05	46.43	127.68	18.41
6.	Mizoram	64.37	65.22	77.45	67.45	84.23	25.07	128.00	2.94
7.	Nagaland	122.98	76.15	88.04	90.82	55.93	20.38	156.04	6.59
8.	Orissa	213.05	185.23	272.31	280.00	306.44	91.08	NR	15.96
9.	Tripura	44.25	46.37	61.11	51.15	27.50	30.71	92.76	3.63
10.	West Bengal	127.29	127.99	31.44	54.72	202.95	20.28	NR	5.53
Total		1227.74	1142.84	1179.91	1173.29	1009.76	643.11	1114.30	115.98

Note: 1. The excess utilization of funds as compared to funds released to some of the States is due to utilization of the unspent balance available with the States from previous years.

2. NR: Not released due to unspent balance available with the States from previous years.

3. In addition to cash assistance, Centrally procured commodities worth Rs. 5171.63 lakh during 2007-08, Rs.1281.23 lakh during 2008-09, Rs. 1337.48 lakh during 2009-10 and Rs. 191.75 lakh during 2010-11 (till October 2010) were also provided.

**Statement III**

*State-wise details of cash grants released to the World Bank supported NVBDC project States under externally aided component and utilized by them (Project started during 2009-10)*

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	2009-10		2010-11 (till October, 2010)	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	NR	87.57	53.67	47.18
2.	Bihar	100.00	0	229.21	16.91
3.	Chhattisgarh	349.50	91.51	NR	65.21
4.	Jharkhand	NR	132.11	NR	61.19
5.	Madhya Pradesh	91.59	103.55	NR	75.86
6.	Orissa	302.44	650.85	55.85	104.72
7.	West Bengal	61.15	18.37	NR	5.53
Total		904.68	1083.96	338.73	376.60

- Note: 1. Prior to the commencement of the World Bank supported project, financial assistance in cash amounting to Rs. 36.98 crore was provided to the above States under retroactive financing for the project.
2. The excess utilization of funds as compared to funds released to some of the States is due to utilization of the unspent balance available with the States from previous years released under retroactive financing.
3. NR: Not released due to unspent balance available with the States from previous years.
4. In addition to cash assistance, Centrally procured commodities worth Rs. 2635.34 lakh during 2009-10 and Rs. 71.28 lakh during 2010-11 (till October 2010) were also provided.

**Rise in Sensex**

\*251. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rise in the Sensex/Nifty during each of the last 12 months;

(b) whether the Government has examined the reasons for the abnormal rise;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any policy to protect the Indian economy and the investors from violent fluctuations in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The details of the rise in Sensex/Nifty during the last 12 months are given in the table below.

Month	Nifty			Sensex		
	Index Value at the end of the Month	Change in close to close values	Percentage change in close to close values	Index Value at the end of the Month	Change in close to close values	Percentage change in close to close values
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Oct-09	4711.7			15896.28		
Nov-09	5032.7	321	6.81	16926.22	1029.94	6.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dec-09	5201.05	168.35	3.35	17464.81	538.59	3.18
Jan-10	4882.05	-319	-6.13	16357.96	-1106.85	-6.34
Feb-10	4922.3	40.25	0.82	16429.55	71.59	0.44
Mar-10	5249.1	326.8	6.64	17527.77	1098.22	6.68
Apr-10	5278	28.9	0.55	17558.71	30.94	0.18
May-10	5086.3	-191.7	-3.63	16944.63	-614.08	-3.50
Jun-10	5312.5	226.2	4.45	17700.9	756.27	4.46
Jul-10	5367.6	55.1	1.04	17868.29	167.39	0.95
Aug-10	5402.4	34.8	0.65	17971.12	102.83	0.58
Sep-10	6029.95	627.55	11.62	20069.12	2098	11.67
Oct-10	6017.7	-12.25	-0.20	20032.34	-36.78	-0.18

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Market movements are the outcome of perceptions of the investors - domestic and overseas, retail and institutional-about the economy, the sector and companies. This perception is influenced by many factors including the macro-economic environment, the growth potential of the economy /companies, policy credibility of the government, corporate performance, domestic and international events and market sentiments. The stock market capitalizes the present and future values of growth opportunities while evaluating the growth of all sectors in the economy. The upward movement of the index is attributed to the positive perceptions of the domestic as well as international investment community.

(d) The price movements, both increase and decrease, are a function of the market forces and neither Government nor the regulator-Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)- influence the same in any manner by intervening in the market. However, SEBI maintains a constant vigil in the market, and in case of any abnormality, takes appropriate action.

(e) The exchanges and SEBI have put in place systems and practices to promote a safe, transparent and efficient market so as to protect market integrity. The systems instituted include advanced risk management mechanisms comprising on-line monitoring and surveillance, various limits on positions, margin requirements, circuit filters, etc. The systems and practices are reviewed continuously and modified to meet emerging needs.

#### Quality of Imported Drugs

\*252. DR. G. VIVEKANAND: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has outlined any policy in respect of import of drugs from overseas manufacturing units and those produced domestically in order to maintain the quality of drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the norms and regulations laid down, particularly in respect of human trials of imported drugs and site inspection of overseas drugs manufacturing units before granting them registration;

(c) whether reports of approval to import some drug formulations including an anti-diabetes drug in violation of the said norms and regulations have been received by the government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any probe has been conducted in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details and the findings thereof alongwith the action taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The quality, safety and efficacy of the imported drug as well as domestically produced drugs are regulated under the



provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder. The said Act provides for the regulation of imported drugs by the Central Licensing Authority appointed by the Central Government and of the drugs manufactured in the country by the State Licensing Authorities appointed by the State Governments.

(b) The Clinical trials are required to be carried out in accordance with the requirements and guidelines specified in Rules 122DA, 122DAA, 122DB, 122E and Schedule Y of the Drugs & Cosmetic Rules, 1945. Schedule Y also mandates that clinical trial is conducted as per Good Clinical Practices (GCP) Guidelines issued by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO), Directorate General of Health Services, Government of India. As per the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules, 1945 relating to import of drugs, the overseas manufacturing sites as well as the drugs to be imported are required to be registered with the Drugs Controller General (India) [DCG(I)] before the drugs are imported into the country. Details of the procedures and requirements for import and registration of drugs are mentioned in Part IV (Import & Registration) of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules, 1945. However, for import of new drugs, before the registration of the product and the site, the applicants are also required to obtain permission under rule 122A of the said rules.

(c) to (f) Reports had appeared in media about the permission given for the import and marketing of oral human insulin aerosol suspension (anti diabetic) to M/s Shreya Life Sciences Pvt. Limited, Mumbai without Clinical Trial. The matter has been examined by the Government. M/s Generex Biotechnology, Mumbai, the authorized agent of Generex Biotchnology Corporation, Canada in India, had made an application on 28.5.2007 under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for import and marketing of human insulin oral suspension (Generex Oral-Lyn) from M/s Farmacid S.A, Ecuador. Phase II Clinical trials had been done on the said drug. The firm was granted permission by the order dated 15.10.2007 of the CDSCO to import and market 10 million packs of human insulin oral suspension (Generex Oral-Lyn) from the said source for generation of post marketing surveillance (PMS) data with annual reporting. Subsequently, by following due procedure, the import and marketing permission for the said product was transferred under order dated 25.4.2008 of the CDSCO from M/s Generex Biotechnology Corporation, Mumbai to M/s. Shreya Life Sciences Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai under the same terms and conditions.

In the light of the media reports, the CDSCO reviewed the permission granted for the said drug and by order dated 26.3.2009 withheld the import and marketing of the drug including the drugs stocked for generation of PMS data till further orders. The drug is accordingly not being marketed in the country currently.

M/s Shreya Lifesciences Pvt. Limited, Mumbai was subsequently granted permission on 26.11.2009 for conducting Phase III clinical trial so as to further evaluate the safety and efficacy of the said oral insulin in Type II Diabetes cases.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has initiated investigations into the matter to ascertain any irregularity.

There are no such reports on other drug formulations. However, in case of import of bulk drugs, the office of DCG(I) had received some complaints in September, 2009 about the genuinity of the Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) Certificates submitted by some applicants to the office of DCG(I) in respect of the already registered sites of drugs being imported from China. Upon verification of the GMP status from the Chinese Regulatory Authority *i.e.* State Food and Drugs Administration (SFDA) in April, 2010. the office of DCG(I) has cancelled ten registration certificates and the corresponding 75 import licenses of various bulk drugs during the period June, 2010 to August, 2010. Later on, 5 other firms surrendered their Registration Certificates during the period from May, 2010 to August, 2010. Subsequently, these certificates along with 34 import licenses issued under the said registration certificates were also cancelled by the DCG(I) during the period from May, 2010 to August, 2010.

### Cruise Tourism

\*253. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote cruise tourism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the schemes launched for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government proposes to develop cruise tourism and infrastructure in the country through Public-Private Partnership especially at East and West coasts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) Cruise Tourism has potential to attract both domestic as well as foreign tourists in the country. The cruise Shipping Policy of June 2008 envisages development of Port Infrastructure and connectivity on Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT)/Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model wherever possible.

Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/UT Administrations/Central Government Agencies under the following schemes for development of tourism including cruise tourism.

1. Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits.
2. Large Revenue Generating Project.
3. Assistance to Central Agencies for Infrastructure Development.

Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following projects for development of cruise tourism in 2008-09

1. Development of tourism infrastructure at Cochin Port, Kerala for Rs. 1450.00 lakh sanctioned to Cochin Port Trust, Kochi.
2. Purchase of Ferries in Tamil Nadu for Rs. 52.70 lakh sanctioned to Poompuhar Shipping Corporation Ltd., Chennai.

#### **Urban Transport Projects**

\*254. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides funds to the States and Union Territories (UTs) for providing effective transportation modes in their cities under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the details of proposals received from the States/UTs in this regard and funds allocated/released thereunder alongwith its utilisation by the States/UTs during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the manner in which JNNURM is helpful in achieving the effective and improvised transport system in the States/UTs;

(d) whether the Government has launched Green Transport Projects in the country:

(e) if so, the details and the estimated cost thereof alongwith the names of cities selected; and

(f) the progress made in this regard and the details of foreign agencies which are providing funds for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam. Under Urban Infrastructure & Governance of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Government provides funds for Urban Transport, including roads, highways/expressways/MRTS/metro projects.

In addition, in pursuance to Economic Stimulus package announced by the Govt. of India in January 2009, the scheme for financing procurement of buses for urban transport systems under JNNURM has also been introduced.

(b) So far, 229 Detailed Projects Reports (DPRs) relating to Roads/Flyovers/Rail Over Bridge (RoB), Bus Rapid Transport System (BRTS), Parking lot/spaces etc. under Urban Transport component have been received from the States/Union Territories (UTs) for consideration for funding under UIG of JNNURM, out of which since year 2007-08 so far 87 projects have been approved. In addition 67 DPRs for project relating to buses for urban transport were received and all of them have been sanctioned. Details in this regard are annexed as Statement-I and II.

(c) Upon completion of the projects under Urban Transport, it is likely to mitigate congestion of traffic, reduce pollution & accidents and promote public transport as well as non-motorised transport.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Government has launched the Sustainable Urban Transport Project with the following main objectives:

- (i) To strengthen capacity of Government of India, States and cities in planning, financing, operating and managing sustainable urban transport systems; and

(ii) To assist participating states and cities in preparing and implementing demonstration "Green Transport" or "Global Environment Facility supportable Transport" projects (GT projects). The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1439.01 crore. The selected project cities are Indore, Mysore, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Pune and Naya Raipur.

(f) The Sustainable Urban Transport Project was launched on 9th June 2010 and is under implementation by the Union Government participating States and cities.

The external funds for the project are provided through grant from Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the World Bank and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and loan from the World Bank to the cities through the concerned State Governments.

### Statement I

#### *Projects approved under Urban Transport Sector*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects Approved				Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA Released
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1	0	0	72555.02	33845.56	14123.02
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	9128.50	8215.65	2053.91
3.	Delhi	0	0	23	0	493452.00	172707.60	43180.09
4.	Gujarat	7	4	0	0	125910.47	55633.74	17434.80
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Karnataka	20	0	1	0	88501.98	45050.11	21714.19
7.	Kerala	0	1	0	0	10964.00	5482.00	1370.50
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	0	6231.00	3115.50	936.64
9.	Maharashtra	4	4	0	0	80537.14	36008.37	21167.25
10.	Nagaland	1	0	1	0	7568.03	6811.23	2271.07
11.	Punjab	1	0	0	0	14949.00	7474.50	7474.14
12.	Rajasthan	2	1	0	0	47954.94	23977.47	7874.13
13.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Uttarakhand	0	2	0	0	4948.00	3958.40	989.60
15.	West Bengal	3	3	1	1	94990.47	34670.56	9460.28
Total		42	18	26	1	1057690.55	436950.69	150049.62

### Statement II

#### *Details of Scheme for funding for buses under JNNURM*

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects Approved				Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA Released
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	4	0	0	431.60	176.50	90.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	4.15	3.74	1.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Assam	0	1	0	0	52.55	47.29	7.11
4.	Bihar	0	2	0	0	46.65	25.35	12.67
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	0	14.85	11.88	5.94
6.	Delhi	0	1	1	0	785.00	274.75	117.27
7.	Goa	0	1	0	0	7.70	6.16	3.08
8.	Gujarat	0	1	0	0	251.99	88.20	39.08
9.	Haryana	0	1	0	0	54.60	27.30	13.65
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	6.75	6.08	3.04
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2	0	26.40	23.76	5.94
12.	Jharkhand	0	3	0	0	37.30	23.90	11.96
13.	Karnataka	0	2	0	0	390.86	159.04	129.62
14.	Kerala	0	2	0	0	124.40	78.22	39.11
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	4	0	0	193.70	101.12	50.56
16.	Maharashtra	0	7	3	0	718.93	299.60	146.35
17.	Manipur	0	1	0	0	6.75	6.08	3.04
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	1	0	16.40	14.76	3.69
19.	Mizoram	0	1	0	0	3.25	2.93	1.46
20.	Nagaland	0	0	1	0	3.00	2.70	0.68
21.	Orissa	0	2	0	0	19.80	15.84	7.92
22.	Punjab	0	2	0	0	98.50	49.25	24.63
23.	Rajasthan	0	2	0	0	150.52	77.57	38.68
24.	Sikkim	0	0	1	0	3.00	2.70	2.93
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	3	0	0	473.48	192.30	109.26
26.	Tripura	0	1	0	0	16.28	14.65	7.65
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	7	0	0	282.23	142.91	130.30
28.	UT of Chandigarh	0	1	0	0	54.00	34.20	17.10
29.	UT of Puducherry	0	1	0	0	16.15	12.92	3.23
30.	Uttarakhand	0	3	0	0	27.18	21.74	10.87
31.	West Bengal	0	2	0	0	406.00	145.40	68.50
Total		0	58	9	0	4723.97	2088.84	1108.15

### Child Protection Units

\*255. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether child protection units have been set up in each district of all the States of the country under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000;

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

(c) whether financial assistance is granted to the States in this regard;

(d) if so, the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments during each of the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(e) whether the Union Government has set up any mechanism to monitor the performance and annual appraisal of these units; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (b) Section 62 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 provides that every State Government/Union Territory Administration shall constitute Child Protection Units for every district. To facilitate the States/UTs in setting up such Units, financial assistance is being provided to them on a cost sharing basis (90 per cent for North Eastern States and State of Jammu & Kashmir and 75 per cent for other States) through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS).

As ICPS has been introduced very recently, *i.e.* in 2009-10, and the States have just commenced the implementation the Units are being progressively established by them. During the current year, 18 States have submitted the financial proposals for release of grants under this Scheme. Funds have already been released to 7 States. State-wise number of Units established, and funds released to them are at Statement enclosed.

(e) and (f) ICPS provides for establishment of institutional mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of ICPS, including performance of the DCPS. Such mechanisms include District Child Protection Committees (DCPCs) at District level and State Child Protection Committee (SCPC) at State level and Central Project

Support Unit (CPSU) under the Government of India in the Ministry of Women and Child Development. As the Scheme is at the initial stage of implementation, it is early to undertake the annual appraisal.

### Statement

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	District Child Protection Units established	2009-10 Amount sanctioned and released (Rs. in Lakhs)^	2010-11 Amount sanctioned and released (Rs. in Lakhs)^
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	179.66	-
2.	Assam	27	Nil*	12464
3.	Bihar	38	Nil**	122.87
4.	Chhattisgarh	18	129.51	Nil**
5.	Gujarat	-	Nil*	110.35
6.	Kerala	-	43.37	-
7.	Madhya Pradesh	48	359.75	Nil*
8.	Mizoram	8	Nil##	71.14
9.	Nagaland	11	94.18	-
10.	Orissa	16	Nil **	153.66
11.	Tamil Nadu	-	Nil**	171.52
12.	West Bengal	-	102.62	Nil#

^ Utilisation Certificates are not due.

\* The State Government had not requested for financial assistance for setting up of District Child Protection Society.

\*\* The State has not submitted financial proposal under ICPS.

# No grants have been released for District Child Protection Societies during 2010-11 as the State has unspent balance from previous year.

## The State had not agreed to implement the scheme during 2009-10.

[Translation]

### Funds to SHGs

\*256. SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loans disbursed to the Self Help Groups (SHGs) by the public and private sector banks in the country during the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken initiatives for improving financial access by banks to the SHGs;

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

(d) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) The details of loans disbursed to Self Help Groups (SHGs) by Public and Private Sector banks during the last three years are as under:

Agency	During the year	(Rs. in crore)	
		Total Loans disbursed by Banks to	
		No. of SHGs	Amount
Commercial Banks (Public & Private Sector)	2007-08	735119	5403.90
	2008-09	1004587	8060.53
	2009-10	977521	3780.18
Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)	2007-08	327650	2651.84
	2008-09	405569	3193.49
	2009-10	376797	3333.20
Cooperative Banks	2007-08	165001	793.52
	2008-09	199430	999.49
	2009-10	232504	1339.92
TOTAL	2007-08	1227770	8849.26
	2008-09	1609566	12253.51
	2009-10	1586822	14453.30

The State-wise details of the number of SHGs benefited and the amount of loans given are at Statement enclosed.

The following initiatives have been taken to encourage bank lending to SHGs:

- (i) To give an impetus to microfinance the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has categorized microfinance under priority sector lending and lending to SHGs was brought under advances to weaker sections in priority sector lending. Banks lend to SHGs once SHGs attain maturity in handling their own resources, Banks grade them and extend credit to the qualified Groups in multiples of their savings.
- (ii) RBI has permitted banks to use the services of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/SHGs, Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and other Civil Society Organisations as intermediaries in providing financial and banking services through Business Facilitator (BF) and Business Correspondent (BC) models.
- (iii) RBI has advised banks to provide adequate incentives to their branches for financing SHGs.
- (iv) NABARD extends refinance to Banks for on lending to SHGs at a rate of 8.25% p.a. to commercial banks [7.75% for financing in North Eastern Region (NER) including Sikkim] and at 7.75% p.a. to Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperatives (subject to periodic revision).
- (v) NABARD has introduced training and capacity building of SHGs/grading of SHGs, etc.
- (vi) A Microfinance Development and Equity Fund has been set up in NABARD with a corpus of Rs. 200 crore. This corpus has been enhanced by another Rs. 200 crore in the Budget 2010-11.

#### Statement

*State-wise details of the Number of SHGs benefited and the amount of loans disbursed during the last three years*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Region/State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		No. of SHGs	Bank Loan	No. of SHGs	Bank Loan	No. of SHGs	Loan Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>A.</b>	<b>Northern Region</b>						
1.	Haryana	2582	2613.89	4573.5	6383.91	4023	4669.74
2.	Himachal Pradesh	4297.2	4116.59	4956.9	4432.03	3797	3821.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Punjab	2113.05	1715.01	2226.6	2136.41	1790	1944.55
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	469.75	180.26	307	251.17	675	578.99
5.	Rajasthan	21891	10168.35	29687	16734.13	26674	19172.25
6.	New Delhi	2327	352.47	937	305.59	416	446.2
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>33680</b>	<b>19146.56</b>	<b>42688</b>	<b>30243.24</b>	<b>37375</b>	<b>30633.33</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>North Eastern Region</b>						
7.	Assam	20317.8	8869.10	26447.7	15696.20	39058	19573.61
8.	Manipur	578	247.50	903	486.23	1895	884.18
9.	Meghalaya	2143	1362.96	1003.3	509.43	603	637.83
10.	Sikkim	668	439.83	982	1252.67	5424	6270.72
11.	Tripura	2635	1666.05	4766	5428.37	919	318.13
12.	Nagaland	543	387.76	94	200.51	417	466.87
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	1459	1004.00	391	229.65	538	301.14
14.	Mizoram	775	893.93	919	838.73	453	264.51
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>29118.8</b>	<b>14871.14</b>	<b>35506</b>	<b>24641.79</b>	<b>49307</b>	<b>28716.99</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>Eastern Region</b>						
15.	Bihar	18116	13833.64	18502	17934.57	24309	22576.85
16.	Jharkhand	11284	5140.04	9729	7977.44	12065	11219.92
17.	Orissa	103544	56704.09	93433	54002.15	117226	66666.4
18.	West Bengal	52557.6	22535.64	114543	43613.24	123520	53422.23
19.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	39435	6370.94	582	239.24	326	133.25
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>224936.6</b>	<b>104584.34</b>	<b>236789</b>	<b>123766.64</b>	<b>277446</b>	<b>154018.65</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>Central Region</b>						
20.	Madhya Pradesh	12883.5	7479.25	26345	6049.79	13609	6768.29
21.	Chhattisgarh	18383.5	7176.00	22912	17682.62	16042	9349.08
22.	Uttar Pradesh	23094	16641.63	20240	21429.25	5559	4676.33
23.	Uttaranchal	18386	17499.72	31563	32979.15	42636	42416.18
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>72747</b>	<b>48796.60</b>	<b>101060</b>	<b>78140.81</b>	<b>77846</b>	<b>63209.88</b>
<b>E.</b>	<b>Western Region</b>						
24.	Goa	2237	1402.00	11157	3358.57	1784	2543.64
25.	Gujarat	13407	8448.75	44705	31301.67	37059	10869.66
26.	Maharashtra	74797	32478.40	69311	23732.62	110287	51284.24
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>90441</b>	<b>42329.15</b>	<b>125173</b>	<b>58392.85</b>	<b>149130</b>	<b>64697.54</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>F. Southern Region</b>							
27.	Andhra Pradesh	406386	387976.09	636816	550860.01	564089	670664.32
28.	Karnataka	112239.6	93124.66	134225	102039.59	104151	113044.23
29.	Kerala	76584.4	46612.44	60375.8	51673.52	62058	50745.31
30.	Tamil Nadu & UT of Pudducherry	181637	127485.25	236953.2	205592.94	265420	269600.11
SUB TOTAL		776847	655198.44	1068370	910166.07	995718	1104053.97
GRAND TOTAL		1227770.4	884926.24	1609586	1225351.39	1586822	1445330.36

Source: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

[English]

#### Modernisation of Blood Banks

\*257. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government extends financial and technical support for the modernization of blood banks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria adopted for the purpose;

(c) the number of blood banks modernized alongwith the grants provided to them during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether reports of such grants to a number of blood banks which do not have valid licences have been received by the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed for the speedy modernization of all the blood banks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (f) Under the scheme for modernisation of Blood Banks, Government of India is providing financial assistance to

the blood banks of various categories as one time grant for procurement of essential equipments and annual recurring grant for procurement of diagnostic kits, consumables, salary of Laboratory Technicians and Counselors.

The criteria and pattern of assistance for various categories of blood banks under the modernisation scheme is given at Statement-I.

The State/U.T-wise list of number of blood banks modernised during the last three years and the current year is given at Statement-IIA. The cumulative State/U.T-wise number of blood banks modernised during the entire National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is given at Statement-IIB.

The grants provided to State AIDS Control Societies on an annual basis, are based on the total number of blood banks modernised by NACO as on date. As such the grants provided to State AIDS Control Societies for blood banks under the scheme during last three years and the current year (State/UT-wise) is given at Statement-III.

Government doesn't release any financial grant through state AIDS control societies to be provided to blood banks without a valid license.

As per the proposals received from states from time to time, various blood banks in public and voluntary/charitable sectors are taken up for modernization. As on date, no such proposal is pending for modernisation.



**Statement I**

*Criteria and Pattern of assistance for various categories of Blood Banks supported under Modernisation Scheme*

Sl. No.	Pattern of Assistance	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
<b>A.</b>	<b>District level Blood Bank: Blood Bank collecting less than 3,000 blood units per annum</b>	
1.	Procurement of Equipment (one time grant)	1.25
2.	Consumables	1.25
3.	Contingency	Nil
4.	Salary for LT (one)	0.78*
5.	Salary for Counselor (nil)	Nil
Total Annual Recurring Grants		2.03
<b>B.</b>	<b>Major Blood Bank: Blood Banks collecting between 3,000-5,000 blood units per annum</b>	
1.	Procurement of Equipment (one time grant)	3.19
2.	Consumables	3.00
3.	Contingency	Nil
4.	Salary for LT (one)	0.78*

1	2	3
5.	Salary for Counselor (nil)	0.78**
Total Annual Recurring Grants		4.56
<b>C.</b>	<b>Blood Component Separation Units: Blood Banks collecting between 5,000-10,000 blood units per annum with facilities for preparation of blood components.</b>	
1.	Procurement of Equipment (one time grant)	27.69
2.	Consumables	12.00
3.	Contingency	1.00
4.	Salary for LT (one)	1.00
5.	Salary for Counselor (nil)	0.78**
Total Annual Recurring Grants		14.78
<b>D.</b>	<b>Model Blood Banks: Blood Banks collecting more than 10,000 blood units per annum along with training facilities for Blood Bank Medical Officers, Technicians and Nurses</b>	
1.	Procurement of Equipment (one time grant)	100.00
2.	Consumables	16.76
3.	Contingency	2.00
4.	Salary of contractual staff	6.24
Total Annual Recurring Grants		25.00

\*Salary of Laboratory Technician- Raised to Rs. 1.02 lakhs/annum.

\*\*Salary of Counselor-Raised to 1.02 lakhs/annum.

**Statement IIA**

*State/UT-wise list of number of Blood Banks modernized by National AIDS Control Organisation during last three years and current year*

Sl.No.	Name of State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	6	9	18
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	1	0	0	1
5.	Bihar	0	2	3	0	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Chandigarh	0	1	1	2	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	1	2	6
8.	Dadra and Nager Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	3	1	3	7
11.	Goa	0	0	0	1	1
12.	Gujarat	0	1	6	13	20
13.	Haryana	0	0	2	2	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	2	0	0	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1	1
16.	Jharkhand	0	2	4	1	7
17.	Karnataka	1	3	2	3	8
18.	Kerala	0	3	0	1	4
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	3	0	1	4
21.	Maharashtra	0	4	1	2	7
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	1	1
23.	Meghalaya	0	1	0	0	1
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	1	1
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Orissa	0	4	1	0	5
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	1	1
28.	Punjab	0	0	2	9	11
29.	Rajasthan	0	3	0	7	10
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	1	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	1	9	2	12
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	1	1
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0	3	3	1	7
34.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	1	1
35.	West Bengal	0	4	2	1	7
Total		4	44	44	66	158

**Statement IIB**

*State/UT-wise list of number of Blood Banks modernized by National AIDS Control Organisation (cumulative: 1992-2010)*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Model Blood Bank	Blood Component Separation Units	Major Blood Bank	District Level Blood Bank	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	1	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2	8	17	69	96
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	11	12
4.	Assam	2	1	3	26	32
5.	Bihar	1	1	5	40	47
6.	Chandigarh	1	2	1	0	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	2	4	8	15
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	0	1
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	1	1
10.	Delhi	2	9	4	4	19
11.	Goa	1	0	1	1	3
12.	Gujarat	1	9	12	52	74
13.	Haryana	1	1	2	16	20
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	3	10	14
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	2	15	20
16.	Jharkhand	1	2	2	17	22
17.	Karnataka	1	7	8	49	65
18.	Kerala	1	7	10	27	45
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2	3	10	44	59
21.	Maharashtra	0	18	19	60	97
22.	Manipur	1	0	1	1	3
23.	Meghalaya	0	1	1	3	5
24.	Mizoram	0	1	1	6	8
25.	Nagaland	0	0	1	7	8
26.	Orissa	0	4	9	43	56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Puducherry	1	1	0	3	5
28.	Punjab	0	7	5	40	52
29.	Rajasthan	2	4	13	26	45
30.	Sikkim	0	0	1	1	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	10	13	70	94
32.	Tripura	1	0	2	3	6
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2	7	12	49	70
34.	Uttaranchal	1	2	2	12	17
35.	West Bengal	1	8	14	39	62
36.	Others (Defense & Railways)	0	3	2	37	42
Total		28	123	181	792	1124

**Statement III***Financial allocation for Modernisation of Blood Banks (2007-11)*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Financial allocation (Rs. In lakhs)			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34.49	13.84	27.06	27.1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	459.89	429.76	699.49	694.84
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.72	28.07	50.57	40.17
4.	Assam	230.57	116.19	202.08	203.82
5.	Bihar	169.05	199.20	299.86	241.08
6.	Chandigarh	48.87	42.34	110.69	106.2
7.	Chhattisgarh	88.27	67.08	118.71	107.61
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.06	4.01	24.2	59.28
9.	Daman and Diu	4.06	4.01	18.02	15.85
10.	Delhi	196.99	255.68	203.02	317.92
11.	Goa	38.1	17.36	76.5	63.82
12.	Gujarat	418.74	438.33	529.4	549
13.	Haryana	115.56	79.70	191.82	186.38
14.	Himachal Pradesh	58.91	82.75	115.58	115.66

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	118.67	64.95	120.92	165.17
16.	Jharkhand	191.9	127.50	265.57	186.58
17.	Karnataka	401.17	341.23	377.05	455.7
18.	Kerala	358.2	241.21	300.85	386.59
19.	Lakshadweep	2.28	1.24	4	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	264.12	282.143	29.86	361.34
21.	Maharashtra	664.7	621.31	843.61	1008.63
22.	Manipur	54.69	46.58	94.99	68.05
23.	Meghalaya	57.44	4.34	56.4	48.67
24.	Mizoram	40.89	46.09	86.4	83.11
25.	Nagaland	93.23	40.38	89.62	55.86
26.	Orissa	190.97	193.77	280.8	309.38
27.	Puducherry	65.43	33.30	65.6	54.55
28.	Punjab	180	163.57	311.26	249.15
29.	Rajasthan	252.24	149.37	340.55	430.25
30.	Sikkim	9.25	11.32	28.51	27.33
31.	Tamil Nadu	532.82	580.60	703.96	723.47
32.	Tripura	48.78	45.89	93.3	73.27
33.	Uttar Pradesh	517.79	356.79	445.52	471.44
34.	Uttaranchal	105.58	66.56	112.02	125.98
35.	West Bengal	499.06	468.89	712.37	716.46
Total		6541.45	5705.35	8330.21	8679.71

### Power Projects of NHPC

\*258. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on various power projects of the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) in the country has been delayed;

(b) if so, the project-wise details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective measures taken or proposed by the NHPC for timely completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) NHPC Limited is presently executing 10 nos. of hydro-electric projects with a cumulative capacity of 4502 MW which are under different stages of construction/completion. The main reasons for delay have been geological surprises, contractual issues, natural disasters, local agitation/law & order problem etc. The details of such projects along with project-specific reasons for delay and corrective measures taken for timely completion of these projects are at Statement.

## Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Project Capacity/Agency/ State Date of approval	Commissioning Schedule		Reasons for delay	Corrective Measures
		Original mm/yy	Anticipated mm/yy		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Parbati-II (4x200 MW) NHPC H.P 11.9.2002	September-09 (2009-10)	July-14 (2013-14)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slow progress of HRT by TBM.</li> <li>• Heavy ingress of water and slush in TBM face in Nov. 2006. TBM suffered extensive damage. Excavation by TBM since resumed on 23.06.10</li> <li>• Slide in Power House area in Feb 07.</li> <li>• Contractual issues.</li> <li>• Ban on operation of stone crusher by Hon'ble High Court of Himachal Pradesh.</li> <li>• Delay in widening the project roads by HP, PWD</li> </ul>	Balance work of TBM face of HRT is most critical for overall completion of Project. Before resumption of TBM face of HRT, the problem was deliberated at national & international level and required treatment of fault zone ahead of TBM face & modification of TBM has been completed in consultation with M/s Jager Bau. Restart of TBM took place on 23.06.2010 and so far fault zone has almost been negotiated. Power House backfill slope treatment has been completed in Sept, 10 and concreting in Service Bay unit 1 & 2 of Power House is in progress. Reluctance of M/s BHEL to resume work on account of settlement of the claim is affecting the progress. A committee constituted for resolving BHEL issue has submitted report and same is under process.
2.	Chamera-III (3x77 MW) NHPC HP 01.09.2005	Aug-10 (2010-11)	Aug-11 (2011-12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Washing away of Coffer dam during flash flood in July 2007.</li> <li>• Shooting stone in right bank of Dam</li> <li>• Shut down of main crusher plant by state govt.</li> </ul>	Most critical activity of the Project is Dam works (HM works). For this compression of HM works schedule has been finalised and letter for award has been issued on 04.10.2010. Right hill protection work will be taken up after concreting of right abutment spillway channel.
3.	Parbati-III (4x130 MW) NHPC HP 9.11.2005	Nov-10 (2010-11)	Dec.-11 (2011-12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor geology in HRT</li> <li>• Slow progress of civil works</li> <li>• Delay in completion of E &amp; M works.</li> </ul>	E & M works along with interfaced Civil work of Power House are most critical for overall project commissioning. M/s BHEL is being pursued to expedite the progress.
4.	Uri-II (4x60 MW) NHPC J and K 1.09.2005	Nov-09 (2009-10)	Oct-11 (2011-12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slope failure in Dam area on 19.01.2008.</li> <li>• Breaching of Coffer Dam on 19.05.10.</li> <li>• Widening of NH 1A by BRO.</li> <li>• Disturbance in Kashmir Valley since June, 2010.</li> </ul>	Most critical activity of the Project is HM works of Spillway Radial gates works and Power House downstream civil works. (1) With respect to critical activities of the Project, M/s OMIL & M/s HCC has been asked to mobilize additional resources and expedite the works so as to make up the previous slippages. (2) With respect to law & order problems in the valley, the matter is being pursued with State/District Administration as well as MOP. (3) To mitigate the delays on account of breaching of Coffer Dams and recent spurt in civil disturbance since Jun., 2010, HM works schedule being compressed.
5.	Chutak (4x11 MW) NHPC J and K 24.08.2006	Feb-11 (2010-11)	Aug-11 (2011-12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working in extreme cold weather conditions/Short working season.</li> </ul>	Delays on account of E & M works being executed by M/s BHEL may affect the progress of interfacing civil works. In order to make up the previous slippages of E & M works, transportation of E&M equipments is being expedited. Further inter face dates has been frozen after meeting with both HM and E&M contractor on dt. 09.7.10. Regular meetings with BHEL are held on the matter including visits to BHEL's units to expedite supplies. Further meeting with HM contractor M/s PES also took place 21.07.2010 to expedite the supplies. PRM held on 23.9.10 to facilitate the co-ordination and increase the progress. In order to expedite the work, essential E&M equipments and other plants and materials are being air-lifted. Arrangements are underway to continue with the work during winter.

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Nimoo Bazgo (3x15 MW) NHPC J and K 24.08.2006	Aug-10 (2010-11)	Sept-11 (2011-12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working in extreme cold weather conditions/Short working season.</li> </ul>	In order to make up the slippages of E&M works, transportation and erection of E & M equipments which was delayed in earlier season is being expedited. Besides HM works are also being expedited. Further inter face dates has been frozen after meeting with both HM and E&M contractor on dt. 09.7.10.Regular meetings with BHEL are held on the matter including visits to BHEL's units to expedite supplies. Further meeting with HM contractor M/s PES also took place 21.07.2010 to expedite the supplies. In order to expedite the work, essential E&M equipments and other plants and materials are being air-lifted. Arrangements are underway to continue with the work during winter.
7.	Teesta Low Dam-III (4x33 MW) NHPC West Bengal 30.10.2003	Mar-07 (2006-07)	Dec-11 (2011-12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Power house hill slope failure.</li> <li>Flash flood in July, 2007, May, 2009 &amp; July, 2010.</li> <li>Frequent Stoppage of construction activity by GJMM</li> </ul>	Dewatering work in Barrage bay S-1 & S-2 has been started in Nov., 10 after the monsoon.
8.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (4x40 MW) NHPC WB 30.09.2005	Sep-09 (2009-10)	Aug-12 (2012-13)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flash flood in July, 2007, May, 2009 &amp; July, 2010.</li> <li>Frequent Stoppage of construction activity by GJMM</li> </ul>	Construction Works restarted after the strike from 10.5.2010 to 19.7.2010.
9.	Subansiri Lower (8x250 MW)NHPC Ar.Pradesh/Assam 09.09.2003	Sep-10 (2010-11)	Dec-13 (2013-14) (one unit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slope failure in Power House area on 28.01.2008.</li> <li>Damage to bridge on Ranganadi river</li> <li>Change in design of surge shafts to surge tunnels,</li> <li>Coffer Dam breached on 12.05.10</li> <li>Issue of D/S Impact studies &amp; demand for stoppage of dam work.</li> </ul>	Most critical works for commissioning Project by Dec., 2013 are civil and electro mechanical works of Power house due to delay in start of E&M activities as civil works of power house got delayed due to heavy slide. Regular meetings with contractors to reduce the time period for balance works of E & M & HM works are held. Civil works contractors are being persuaded to expedite the work by augmenting additional resources. Matter is regularly taken up with MOP/State Govt. to improve law & order situations and restore damaged bridge over NH-52 for heavy consignments. The issue of downstream impact studies and demand for stoppage of dam works leading to frequent agitation and bandhs is being pursued with State and Central Govt.
10.	Kishanganga (3x110 MW) J and K 20.07.2007	Jan-2016 2015-16	Jan-2016 2015-16	The works are progressing as per schedule at present. However, continued disturbance in Kashmir Valley & Bandipora area w.e.f. Jun., 2010 has affected the supply to the Project. Power house works are often stopped due to Curfew in the area and Dam site work are progressing with slow rate of progress.	With respect to law & order problems in the valley, the matter is being pursued with State/District Administration.

### Street Children

\*259. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the scheme "An Integrated Programme for Street Children" has been discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct a study to ascertain the number of street children in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to create a secured and caring environment for the street children and their overall development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) Evaluation of the child protection schemes of the Ministry of Women & Child Development, including the scheme 'An Integrated Programme for Street Children', in 2007 revealed shortcomings and gaps in these schemes and their implementation. To bridge these gaps and to provide safe and secure environment for overall development of children in difficult circumstances, the Government of India in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, has introduced a new comprehensive Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) w.e.f. 2009-10 by merging three erstwhile schemes, including the scheme 'An Integrated Programme for Street Children' with additional components. This Scheme is being implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations.

Under this Scheme, there is provision for setting up of 'Open Shelters' for children in need of care and protection, including the street children, in urban and semi-urban areas. The programmes and activities of these Open Shelters inter alia include age-appropriate education, access to vocational training, recreation, bridge education, linkages to the National Open School Programme (NOSP), health care, counseling etc.

There is no proposal in the Ministry of Women and Child Development to conduct a specific study to ascertain the number of street children in the country; However, ICPS provides for setting up of District Child Protection Societies by the State Governments/ UT Administrations in every district of the State. The role and responsibility of the District Child Protection Society includes identifying families and children at risk to prevent destitution of children and carrying out a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, including street children.

#### **Displacement of Tribals**

\*260. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has examined the issues arising out of Construction of dams including the Polavaram dam and its impact on the tribals and forest dwellers who reside nearby;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to examine the cultural problems being faced due to such displacements of tribals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs accords clearance to Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Plans of irrigation/flood control projects only, submitted by the State Governments/Project Authorities. This Ministry had given conditional clearance to the R&R Plan of Indirasagar (Pollavaram) Project in West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh vide letter dated 17.4.2010.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has formulated a draft National Tribal Policy to address critical issues concerning tribals such as lower Human Development Index, poor infrastructure, diminishing control over the natural resource base, persistent threats of eviction from their habitat, Protection of Cultural and Traditional Rights, exclusion from mainstream society, inequality in distribution of wealth and opportunities, non-empowerment and to ensure their active and informed participation in development.

#### **Collection of Tax from Tier II & III Cities**

2761. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tier II and Tier III cities have outnumbered metros in terms of growth of personal and corporate tax collections;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of corporate houses, quality education institutions have come in these cities resulting in increase in tax collections;

(d) whether these cities lag behind in infrastructure and need urgent attention of the Government;

(e) whether the government proposes to allocate more funds for development; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Separate city wise data of Direct tax collection (personal & corporate tax) is not maintained centrally. Data of



coming-up of assesseees belonging to Corporate Houses and educational institutions in various cities is also not maintained centrally. However, data regarding net direct tax collected during last three F.Ys is given below:

F.Y.	Net Direct Tax collected (Rs. in crores)	% growth over preceding year
2007-08	312,213	
2008-09	3,33,828	6.92
*2009-10	3,77,984	13.22

\*Figures for the F.Y. 2009-10 are provisional.

(d) to (f) City wise data is not maintained separately. However in order to support investment/resources required for infrastructure development in urban areas including Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for small and Medium towns (UIDSSMT) being two components of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched in 2005. The enhanced allocation for additional central assistance for UIG is Rs. 31,500 crores while the allocation for UIDSSMT is Rs. 11,400 Crore for the mission period of 7 Years. The mission aim to encourage reforms and fast track infrastructure development. The focus is on efficiency in urban infrastructure and service delivery mechanism, community participation, accountability of urban local bodies/parastatal agencies towards citizens.

[Translation]

#### Abolition of Posts

2762. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether only Class IV and Class III posts are being abolished and Class I and Class U posts are not being downsized in the process of abolition of several Government posts;

(b) the rules of procedure of downsizing posts in this regard and the reaction of the Government towards non-compliance of rules;

(c) the number of posts of Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV during the year 2001 and as on March 2009; and

(d) the salaries currently being given to Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV group of employees separately; and

(e) whether there is gross resentment after wage increase of the Sixth Pay Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Ministries/Departments of the Government maintain optimum size as per their functional requirements and abolish posts in the process, if they so desire. Currently there is no specific policy to downsize posts in the Government.

(c) The number of posts of Group-A, B, C and D in the Central Government as on 1 March, 2001 and 1 March, 2009 were as follows:

	1 March, 2001	1 March, 2009
Group-A	80,285	93,616
Group-B	1,63,558	1,90,965
Group-C	23,07,367	32,79,702*
Group-D	10,55,272	
Total	36,06,482	35,64,283*

\*After the implementation of the 6th CPC, Group-D posts have been categorized as Group-C posts,

(d) The salaries currently being paid to the Government employees are as follows:-

Group-A	Pay Band Rs. 15600-39100 + Grade Pay Rs. 5400 at Group-A entry level to the pay scale of Rs. 90,000 (fixed) at the highest level
Group-B	Pay Band Rs. 9300-34800 + Grade Pay ranging from Rs. 4200 to Rs. 5400
Group-C	Pay Band Rs. 5200-20200 + Grade Pay ranging from Rs. 1800 to Rs. 2800

In addition, applicable allowances are also payable.

(e) No Madam.

[English]

#### Allocation of Fuel Subsidy to States

2763. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government of India is considering to allocate fuel subsidy to the States to compensate additional financial implications of account of import of additional coal for power generation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAYAN MEENA): (a) to (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### **Development of Coal Block Allotted to NTPC**

2764. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal blocks allotted to the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has not being developed by it as yet;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for slow progress in development of these blocks;

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the blocks allotted jointly with the Coal India Limited have been developed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (e) NTPC has been allotted six coal blocks by the Ministry of Coal and two additional coal blocks are allotted for development jointly with Coal India Limited (each company having 50% equity). The names of the above eight coal blocks are Pakri Barwadih, Chatti-Bariatu, Kerandari, Chatti-Bariatu (South), Brahmini, Chichro Patsimal in Jharkhand, Dulanga in Orissa and Talaipalli in Chhattisgarh, the Brahmini and Chichro Patsimal blocks are to be developed as joint venture initiative.

The development of Pakri-Barwadih, Chatti-Bariatu & Kerandari is delayed owing to delay in land acquisition that involves various agencies of the State Government. Forest clearance of Pakri-Barwadih has been obtained. MoEF has rejected forestry clearance for Hazaribagh-Shivpur-Tori Railway line which is linked for coal evacuation from Chatti-Bariatu and Kerandari coal blocks.

The Ministry of Power is engaged in consultations with the State Government for expediting the process of land acquisition for the coal blocks.

#### **Cancer Caused by White Bread**

2765. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the findings of an international medical journal, consumption of white bread leads to kidney cancer;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the facts thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) According to a recent report by World Cancer Research Fund, "Food, Nutrition and Physical activity and the prevention of cancer a global perspective", consumption of white bread was not one of the risk factor for kidney cancer.

#### **Trans Fat in Edible Oil**

2766. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether presence of trans fat beyond its permissible limit has been detected in edible oil and other food items in the recent past across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any committee to review the limits of trans fatty acids (TFAs) in edible oil and food items; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) At present, the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 do not prescribe any limits of Trans Fatty Acids (TFAs) in edible oils and fats.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **Retail Investment in IPO**

2767. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to pitch for a higher quota for retail investors in forthcoming share sales as State-run companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether doubling of retail investment limit in Initial Public Offerings (IPO) will help small investors gain more from higher quota; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Madam. The Government has not proposed any change in the quota for retail investor in the Initial public Offering/ Follow on Public Offering for state run companies. The quota for retail investors is kept as per Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Regulations.

(b) SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 provide for a minimum of 35 per cent allocation to be made to retail individual investors in public issues. All issuers, including state run companies, are free to allocate a higher proportion to retail individual investors.

(c) No, Madam. Doubling of application limit simply means a retail individual investor can now make an application for more number of shares.

(d) SEBI has recently increased the limit on application by a retail individual investor in public issues from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh. However, the proportion of a public issue which is to be compulsorily allocated to retail individual investors has not been changed and it remains at not less than 35 per cent of the issue size.

*[Translation]*

#### **Sexual Harassment and Child Abuse**

2768. SHRI JITENDER SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of budget allocated/yet to be allocated under various schemes for the welfare of women and children during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study on the rising incidents of sexual harassment and child abuse in the backward areas than the developed areas in various parts of the country;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Government to protect women and children from such harassment and abuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The budget allocation for the schemes of the Ministry of Women and Child Development during the last three years and the current year are given at in the statements enclosed. The Ministry does not make State-wise allocation of funds under its schemes. The funds are released to the State Governments/NGOs on the basis of requests received and assessed requirements.

(b) and (c) A study on Child Abuse was undertaken by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in 2007 which covered 13 States with a sample size of 12447 children, 2324 young adults and 2449 stakeholders. Major findings of the study are:

- (i) 53.22% children reported having faced one or more forms of sexual abuse.
- (ii) Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Delhi reported the highest percentage of sexual abuse among both boys and girls.
- (iii) 21.90% child respondents reported facing severe forms of sexual abuse and 50.76% other forms of sexual abuse.
- (iv) Out of the child respondents, 5.69% reported being sexually assaulted.
- (v) Children on street, children at work and children in institutional care reported the highest incidence of sexual assault.
- (vi) 50% abuses were by persons known to the child or in a position of trust and responsibility.
- (vii) Most children did not report the matter to anyone.

(d) The Government has a proposal to enact a new law to protect children from sexual offences.

**Statement***Budget allocations for the schemes of Ministry of Women and Child Development during the last three years*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Schemes/Programmes	Annual Plan (BE)			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES</b>					
<b>A-1 Ongoing Schemes</b>					
<b>(a) Child Development</b>					
1.	RGN Crèche Scheme	100.00	100.00	100.00	70.00
2.	NIPCCD	6.50	20.00	10.00	10.00
3.	NCPCR	10.00	7.00	7.00	9.50
4.	Integrated Scheme for Street Children (*)	10.00	10.00	—	—
5.	Shishu Greh Scheme (*)	3.00	—	3.00	—
6.	Scheme for the Welfare of Working children in need of care and Protection	7.00	—	7.00	12.50
7.	CARA	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
8.	Conditional Cash Transfer scheme 15.00 for the girl child with Insurance cover (Dhan Lakshmi)	—	10.00	10.00	10.00
Total A(a)		153.50	159.00	149.00	114.00
<b>(b) Women Development</b>					
9.	WWH	15.00	20.00	10.00	15.00
10.	STEP	20.00	37.00	15.00	25.00
11.	NCW	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
12.	RMK	12.00	31.00	20.00	15.00
13.	Swadhar	15.00	20.00	15.00	34.21
14.	Comprehensive scheme for combating trafficking of women and children (Ujjawala)	10.00	10.00	5.00	10.00
15.	Relief to and Rehabilitation of Rape Victims	1.00	40.00	59.00	40.00
16.	Gender Budgeting & Gender Disaggregated data	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00
17.	GIA to CSWB	55.00	55.00	55.00	80.00
18.	Priyadarshini Scheme	10.00	23.00	27.00	29.79
Total A(b)		146.00	244.00	213.00	256.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>(c) Other Schemes</b>					
19.	GIA for Research, Publication & Monitoring	3.50	11.00	2.00	2.00
20.	GIA for Innovative Work on Women & Child Development	7.00		3.00	2.00
21.	Information, Mass Media and Publication	15.00	48.00	50.00	50.00
22.	Information Technology (IT)	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00
23.	Nutrition Education Scheme (FNB)	7.00	10.00	10.00	12.00
Total A(c)		33.50	71.00	66.00	68.00
Total-A (a+b+c)		333.00	474.00	428.00	438.00
<b>B-1 CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES</b>					
<b>(a) Child Development</b>					
24.	ICDS	5293.00	6300.00	6705.00	8700.00
25.	Scheme for Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Mal-adjustment (*)	21.00	20.00	20.00	—
26.	ICPS	95.00	200.00	60.00	300.00
27.	NNM	0.10	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total B(a)		5409.10	6521.00	6786.00	9001.00
<b>(b) Women Development</b>					
28.	Swayamsidha	50.90	200.00	20.00	5.00
Total B(b)		50.90	200.00	20.00	5.00
Total B-1(a+b)		5460.00	6721.00	6806.00	9006.00
<b>B-2 New Schemes</b>					
29.	Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women (**)	—	5.00	1.00	—
30.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Adolescent Girls	—	—	110.00	1000.00
31.	Conditional Cash Transfer scheme for Maternity Benefit Scheme	—	—	4.00	390.00
32.	National Mission for Empowerment of Women	—	1.00	40.00	
33.	World Bank ICDS IV Project		—	—	126.00
Total B-2		0.00	5.00	116.00	1556.00
Total B		5460.00	6726.00	6922.00	10562.00
Grand Total A + B		5793.00	7200.00	7350.00	11000.00

(\*Schemes at S.Nos. 4,5 and 25 are now merged with scheme at S.No. 26).

(\*\*Scheme at Srl. No. 29 has since been transferred to M/o Minority Affairs)

### **Paid Seats in Medical Colleges**

2769. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to monitor and streamline the functioning of medical colleges, particularly in private sector in the country;

(b) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to fix the limit of amount to be taken for the paid seats in these medical colleges; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The Medical Council of India (MCI) conducts periodic inspection of medical colleges as per the provisions of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and Regulations made thereunder to monitor and streamline the functioning of medical colleges and the standard of medical education in the country.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

### **MCX-SX Application**

2770. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Multi Commodity Exchange-Stock Exchange (MCX-SX) is a full fledged stock exchange;

(b) if not, whether any application in this regard is received in the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI); and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There is no reference to the term 'full fledged' in regard to stock exchanges, in the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 or Securities Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1957 and in the regulations relating to the same. MCX-SX is a recognised stock exchange under Section 4 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956. In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 4 of the Securities

Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) vide notification dated September 18, 2008 granted recognition to MCX Stock Exchange Limited (MCX-SX) as a stock exchange for initially operationalising the exchange traded currency derivative segment subject to certain conditions. Further, vide notification dated August 30, 2010 renewal of recognition to MCX-SX has been granted till September 15, 2011 subject to certain conditions. MCX-SX is at present offering trading in currency futures.

(b) SEBI has received an application dated April 07, 2010 from MCX-SX.

(c) The application of MCX-SX dated April 07, 2010 for equity and other segments was rejected vide SEBI's quasi judicial order dated September 23, 2010 passed by the Whole Time Member, SEBI. Subsequent to this order, SEBI has received applications from MCX-SX to operate in other segments/products for which approval has not been given in view of the non-compliance identified in the said SEBI Order.

### **Getting Tribe Certificate**

2771. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tribals are facing hardships in getting community certificates which is required for getting admission in schools or appointment throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to mitigate the problems being faced by the Tribals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for the notification of a community as Scheduled Tribe under Article 342 of the Constitution. The issuance/verification of Scheduled Tribe certificate rests with concerned State/ Union Territory Administration. The Government of India has issued the guidelines to the States/Union Territories regarding issuance/verification of scheduled tribe certificate from time to time.

### **Shortage of Health Professionals**

2772. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the launch of the National Rural Health Mission, the demand for human resources had gone up manifold, but the distribution of health professionals in the country is very uneven;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the demand and supply gap of medical professionals across the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to allow faculties from abroad to join the medical institutions in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) There is imbalance in availability of doctors, nurses and para-medical professionals in the rural and urban areas of the country. The Ministry of Health and Family, in consultation with Medical Council of India has taken various steps to increase the number of medical practitioners and correct the imbalance viz., relaxed requirements of land for medical college or medical institution, reduced teacher–student ratio, relaxed bed strength of teaching hospitals in NE States and Hill States etc., for opening of more medical colleges. Schemes have also been initiated for providing financial assistance to strengthen and upgrade State medical colleges and teaching institutions for nurses and paramedical personnel.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has amended the Third Schedule of the Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1956 by recognizing the postgraduate medical qualifications awarded by 5-English speaking countries, viz. Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States of America.

#### **Emergency Services in Andhra Pradesh**

2773. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposal from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for financial assistance for 108 emergency services and 104 Fixed Day Health Service to improve the health services; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh had proposed an amount of Rs. 4400 lakhs for Rural Emergency Health Transportation (108) and Rs. 3500 lakhs for Fixed Day Health Services in their annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) for the year 2010-11. The National Programme Coordination Committee after examination of the same has approved an amount of Rs. 3205.86 lakhs for Rural Emergency Health Transportation (108) and Rs. 3500 lakhs for Fixed Day Health Services.

#### **Procurement of Buses Under JNNURM**

2774. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL:  
DR. RANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4538 dated August, 20,2010 regarding Procurement of buses under JNNURM and state:

(a) whether the said information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the said information is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) With reference to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4538 dated 20th August, 2010 regarding procurement of buses under JNNURM information has been received from 11 States and one Union Territory.

(c) The remaining States/UTs have been reminded on regular basis to furnish the requisite information immediately to fulfil the Assurance.

#### **Power Distribution Policy**

2775. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to change the power distribution policy to define the share of home State from a power plant located in its territory;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which final decision is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) A policy to modify the present guidelines on allocation of power from the thermal based Central Power Generating Stations to the States is under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

**Amendment in National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) Act, 2005**

2776. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed amendments in the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) Act, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received suggestions from the State Government in this regard including Rajasthan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Life Insurance Cover for Education Loans**

2777. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nationalised/Private banks across the country are insisting for a life insurance cover for sanctioning educational loan;

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

(c) whether Reserve Bank of India has stipulated such condition for sanctioning educational loan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the action taken/being taken by the Government against such Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per Model Educational Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA), banks may arrange for life insurance policy on the students availing Educational Loan, Individual bank may work out the modalities with insurance companies. The IBA has reported in this regard that banks bring this position to the notice of the student borrower, as the same is in the interest of the student borrower and the bank, as well.

(c) and (d): Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that no such provision is contained in the Model Education Loan/Scheme initially circulated by RBI in 2001.

**"Limit on PPF Amount"**

2778. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has proposed to increase limit up to Rs. 1 lakh 50 thousand for public provident fund; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Madam

(b) Does not arise.

**Rupee Vs Dollar**

2779. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the value of rupee started depreciating steadily against the dollar and other major foreign currencies in the inter-bank foreign exchange market;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three months;

(c) the reasons for the depreciation of rupee value;

(d) the per capita foreign loan contracted till date; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the rupee against major foreign currencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) and (e) The rupee exchange rate (average of buying and



selling by Foreign Exchange Dealer Association of India (FEDAI)) against the major international currencies (U.S. dollar, Pound sterling, Euro and Japanese yen) along with appreciation and depreciation during the last three months of the current fiscal is given below:

Month #	₹ per US\$	₹ per ₹	₹ per ₹	₹ per ₹*
August, 2010	46.6 (+0.4)	73.0 (-2.1)	60.0 (-0.3)	54.7 (-2.4)
September, 2010	46.1 (+1.1)	71.7 (+1.8)	60.1 (-0.2)	54.5 (+0.4)
October, 2010	44.5 (+3.6)	70.3 (+2.0)	61.7 (-2.6)	54.3 (+0.4)

Figures in parentheses indicate appreciation (+) and depreciation (-) over the previous month,

# monthly average exchange rate, \*Per 100 Yen, Source: RBI

The rupee therefore has appreciated against US dollar in the last three months. The rupee exchange rate however has depreciated by 2.4 per cent against US dollar in the current month from Rs. 44.54 per US dollar on October 29, 2010 to Rs. 45.62 per US dollar on November 23, 2010.

(d) The per capita external debt stood at US\$ 233 at end June 2010.

### Power Generating Units

2780. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps for the promotion of power generating units, equipped with modern technology to tackle the shortage of power in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Supercritical technology has been introduced to enhance the efficiency of coal fired thermal generation. A number of large supercritical units of 660/800 MW are under construction by NTPC and private sector. Some states have also taken initiative to install supercritical units. Supercritical technology has been made necessary for Ultra-Mega Power Projects being implemented. A capacity addition of about 3500 MW is likely through supercritical units in the 11th Plan. In the 12th Plan supercritical units are likely to constitute about

50% of coal based capacity addition. It has been decided by Ministry of Power that in the 13th Plan entire coal based capacity addition will be through supercritical units.

### Mithi River Development Project

2781. SHRI MILIND MURLI DEORA:  
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal for the Mithi River Development Project under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon alongwith the allocation/release of funds thereunder; and

(d) the manner in which it will be helpful in improving the storm water drainage system of Mumbai city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Government of Maharashtra submitted a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for development of Mithi River under JNNURM in March, 2006, which could not be approved within the JNNURM guidelines. A proposal for consideration of the project outside JNNURM was submitted by Government of Maharashtra in December 2009 which was sent to Ministry of Water Resources for appraisal. Observations of the Ministry of Water Resources were conveyed to Government of Maharashtra which submitted a revised DPR in September, 2010. Technical appraisal of the project has not been completed due to lack of relevant hydrological data. No funds have been released for the project so far.

(d) The project is expected to mitigate the problem of water logging in Mumbai City by increasing the carrying capacity of the river.

### State Budgets

2782. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State budgets rarely get National attention in terms of budgetary trends;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to avoid such situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Information of State budgets is reflected in the Annual Economic Survey in the chapter on Fiscal Developments and Public Finance. The Finance Ministry also brings out an annual publication, "Indian Public Finance Statistics", which details trends in both Centre and States using, inter alia, the budget data of the States. Reserve Bank of India also publishes a report on "State Finances. A Study of Budgets", which provides a comprehensive picture of State Government finances.

#### **Impact of Advisories on Tourism**

2783. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some countries have issued advisories to its nationals against visiting to India;

(b) if so, the impact of the said advisories on the foreign tourist arrivals and foreign exchange revenues; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Various countries issue travel advisories from time to time, advising their citizens to avoid travel or to take precautions while traveling to other countries.

The Ministry of Tourism through the Ministry of External Affairs, Indian Missions abroad and its overseas offices takes up the matter regarding lifting or softening of travel advisories as and when they are issued by other countries in order to minimise their adverse impact on foreign tourist arrivals.

Besides, the Ministry also tries to minimise the adverse impact of such advisories, inter alia, through its Marketing Development Assistance Scheme for service providers which aims at promoting India, organizing Road Shows and arranging familiarisation tours for international travel trade, media representatives and opinion makers to keep them updated about the ground realities.

[*Translation*]

#### **Food Craft Institutes**

2784. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of food craft institutes in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments for setting up of more food craft institutes in the country including Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the projects sanctioned in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) Ministry of Tourism has promoted six Food Craft Institutes functional in the country in Nagaon (Assam); Ajmer and Udaipur (Rajasthan); Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh); Darjeeling (West Bengal); and Tura (Meghalaya).

(b) and (c) The proposals for establishment of FCIs are forwarded by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and examined for sanction by the Ministry of Tourism as per the specified guidelines, acceptance of terms and conditions of the scheme and availability of required land etc.

The Ministry of Tourism has accorded approval for setting up a Food Craft Institute at Jabalpur in the State of Madhya Pradesh in 2010-11.

#### **Setting up of New Vaccine Manufacturing Units**

2785. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for setting up of new vaccine manufacturing units in the country is pending with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these units are likely to be functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) A proposal for establishment of an Integrated Vaccine Complex (IVC) at Chengalpattu near Chennai (Tamil Nadu) has been under consideration of the Government. No time frame has been fixed for the purpose.

*[English]***Profits of Banks**

2786. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks have earned profits/suffered losses during the financial year 2009-10;

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

(c) whether the profit making banks have distributed dividend; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The bank-wise details of profits earned/losses suffered by Public Sector Banks during the financial year 2009-10 is at Statement.

(c) and (d) The banks pay dividend to their shareholders keeping in view the quantum of their profits, RBI guidelines, statutory provisions, Government advisory in case of public sector banks, requirement of capital for their growth plans, availability of distributable profit, etc. The details of dividend paid for the year by the public sector banks are also given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Bank-wise details of Net Profit/Loss and dividend paid by Public Sector Banks during 2009-10*

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Banks	Net Profit/ Loss	Dividend paid during 2009-10
1	2	3	4
<b>Nationalised Banks</b>			
1.	Allahabad Bank	1206	245.69
2.	Andhra Bank	1046	470.45
3.	Bank of Baroda	3058	546.41
4.	Bank of India	1741	367.63
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	440	86.10

1	2	3	4
6.	Canara Bank	3021	410.00
7.	Central Bank of India	1058	88.91
8.	Corporation Bank	1170	236.68
9.	Dena Bank	511	57.36
10.	Indian Bank	1555	279.35
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	707	190.68
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1135	227.99
13.	Punjab and Sind Bank	509	0.00
14.	Punjab National Bank	3905	693.66
15.	Syndicate Bank	813	156.59
16.	UCO Bank	1012	82.40
17.	Union Bank of India	2075	277.82
18.	United Bank of India	322	63.29
19.	Vijaya Bank	507	108.38
<b>SBI &amp; its Associates</b>			
20.	State Bank of India	9166	1904.62
21.	State Bank of Hyderabad	823	—
22.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	455	—
23.	State Bank of Indore	308	—
24.	State Bank of Mysore	446	—
25.	State Bank of Patiala	551	—
26.	State Bank of Travancore	684	—
<b>Other Public Sector Bank</b>			
27.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	1031	217.45

Source: Annual Accounts of respective Banks

Note: Positive figures indicate profit and negative figures indicate loss.

**ICDS**

2787. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether most of the children are out of the ambit of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and it has failed to curb malnutrition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to revitalize this scheme in the country including Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received complaints regarding supply of poor quality of nutrition in anganwadi centers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (f) The problem of malnutrition is multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature which needs to be tackled through focused and coordinated interventions in areas of food security, sanitation and safe-drinking water, nutrition, health, family welfare and poverty alleviation and income generation. Besides, early marriage of girls, teenage pregnancies, inadequate purchasing power, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children also aggravate malnutrition among children.

Since there are multiple determinants of malnutrition, this cannot be addressed by single sector scheme or intervention alone. This 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 Service (ICDS) Scheme.

ICDS is primarily a Child Development Scheme. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which provides a package of six services in which supplementary nutrition is one of them. It is not a full nutrition programme. Moreover, the supplementary nutrition is meant to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Actual Dietary Intake (ADI).

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a self selecting scheme. It is open to all children below six years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers.

It is constant endeavour of the Government to improve the delivery of services under ICDS Scheme. During various review meetings, sample testing and field

visits to the States/UTs, certain deficiencies regarding quality of Supplementary Nutrition have come to the notice of Government. These deficiencies: include supply of fewer calories and protein against those prescribed, disruptions in supply of supplementary nutrition, insufficient quantity, reduced ingredients etc. The respective State/UT is conveyed the deficiency for immediate remedial action.

*[Translation]*

#### **Irregularities in Commonwealth Games Projects**

2788. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether alleged irregularities have been reported in various projects relating to the Commonwealth Games 2010, awarded to various agencies;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered in this regard;

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

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the officials found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The position reported by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) in this regard are as follows:-

1. Deficiencies and delays in the construction of flats by M/s Emaar MGF Construction Pvt. Ltd. at Games Village. Such deficiencies pertain to basement, lift pits, non installation of required number of hydro -pneumatic pumps, water proofing of terrace, fixtures of glass in the balconies, faulty power connection, choking of pipes, incomplete landscaping, etc. The Project Developer has also deviated from the sanctioned plan.
2. The irregularities pertaining to ineligibility and inexperience in the process of award of work "construction of Swimming Pool, Athletic Track, Training Hall and Fitness Centre at Games Village" to M/s Sportina Payce Infrastructure Limited has been pointed out by Chief Technical Examiner (CTE) of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).

3. Award of work of foundation of Badminton & Squash stadia at Sirifort Sports Complex to an ineligible agency, M/s Sportina Payce Infrastructure Ltd.
4. Issue of tender for construction of superstructure in the work of construction of Indoor Stadium for Badminton & Squash for CWG-2010 at Sirifort Sports Complex Phase-II to an ineligible agency M/s Sportina Payce Infrastructure Ltd. has been pointed by CTE of CVC.
5. Inclusion of left out 30 item in agreement for construction of superstructure at Indoor Stadium for Badminton & Squash for CWG-2010 at Sirifort Sports Complex Phase-II, against direction of competent authority, has been pointed out by CTE of CVC.
6. Irregularities in respect of pre-qualification of agencies for supply, installation, testing and commissioning of swimming pool filtration plant at Training Venues for CWG-2010 at Sirifort & Yamuna Sports Complex.

(c) and (d) A Committee for Technical and Quality Audit of all the works completed by Developer M/s Emaar MGF has been constituted by Lieutenant Governor of Delhi. The Government of India has also constituted a High Level Committee headed by Shri V.K. Shunglu to look into the issues relating to organizing and conduct of Commonwealth Games-2010. The High Level Committee among others has also been asked to examine weaknesses in management, alleged misappropriation, irregularities, wasteful expenditure and wrongdoing in the conduct of the Games and recommending action on the same. In some cases enquiry has also been initiated by the Central Vigilance Commission and Vigilance Wing of DDA. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has taken up a comprehensive audit of the Commonwealth Games-2010.

(e) Action has been initiated by DDA against M/s Emaar MGF Construction Pvt. Ltd. and liquidated damages were levied and the performance security of 183 crore was invoked out of which Rs. 90 crore have been encashed. In one case involving M/s Sportina Payce Infrastructure Ltd. the Performance Guarantee & Security Deposit amounting to Rs. 5.00 crore was forfeited and liquidated damages of Rs. 5.75 crore were also imposed. In another case, for the slow progress of work, Rs. 5,00,034/- has been imposed against M/s Sportina Paycee Infrastructure Ltd. The process of fixing responsibility has already been initiated.

[English]

### Payment to BPO Companies

2789. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the head-wise details of tax and non tax payments made by outsourcing service providers to the Government during the last three years;

(b) whether non-tax payments to the Government are reconciled on account of service tax liability; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No separate head-wise data regarding details of tax and non-tax payments of outsourcing service providers is centrally maintained by this Ministry.

(b) and (c) In view of reply to part (a) above, question does not arise.

### Strength of Ayurvedic Doctors

2790. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of sanctioned strength of Ayurvedic doctors and their actual number in service of CGHS dispensaries and Central Government hospitals;

(b) the number of Ayurvedic doctors engaged on research work; and

(c) the steps taken to promote and strengthen the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Sanctioned strength of

Ayurvedic Doctors	:	43
In position	:	26

(b) Nil.

(c) Necessary action has been initiated to fill up the vacant posts.

*[Translation]***Auction of Land by DDA**

2791. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has auctioned land on less than the market price during the last three years and suffered a loss of crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto and the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No Madam, Delhi Development Authority has reported that it has auctioned/tendered land through competitive bids.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of answer at (a) above.

*[English]***Use of Compact Fluorescent Lamps**

2792. SHRI M. B. RAJESH:  
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has urged upon Hospitals, Hotels and other institutional bodies to conserve electricity by using Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) and solar energy devices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several 5/7 Star hotels in the country including Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai are using solar energy and CFLs for saving energy;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to enact a law for compulsory use of CFLs and solar energy in Star hotels, Government offices, posh housing societies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable

Energy has been supporting financially, distribution and installation of solar water heating systems and other solar thermal devices, Light Emitting diodes (LED) and CFL based solar lanterns, home lighting systems, street lighting systems and off Grid solar photovoltaic power plants upto 100 kwp capacity in the country to different users including hospitals, hotels and other institutional bodies.

(c) and (d) No such information is maintained in the Government of India.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. However, 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 States/Union Territories with a view to make installation of this system mandatory in certain categories of buildings including hospitals, hotels and other institutional bodies. Based on this, so far 21 states have issued necessary orders to their Urban Local Bodies, and 90 Municipal Corporations/Municipal Committees/Development Authorities in eight states have amended their building bye-laws or are implementing the orders in this regard.

**Supplementary Nutrition Programme**

2793. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds sanctioned and released by the Union Government to the State of Haryana during the last one year under the Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP);

(b) the number of beneficiaries of the scheme in the State; and

(c) the achievements made through the implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) In 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 6884.01 lakh was released to Government of Haryana for Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) under ICDS Scheme. The number of beneficiaries reported under the Scheme for SNP in Haryana as on 30.9.2010 were 11.88 lakhs.

(c) As on 31.3.2004, there were 116 operational ICDS Projects, 13,546 operational Anganwadi Centres and 11,29,381 beneficiaries of SNP. These have since increased to 137 operational ICDS Projects, 17,445 operational Anganwadi Centres and 11,88,253 beneficiaries of SNP as on 30.9.2010.

**Loans Facility to Defaulters**

2794. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of borrowers from banks are still enjoying loan facilities even after defrauding banks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether RBI has recently asked lenders to take coordinated action against such borrowers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the banks on the instructions of RBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) In terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Master Circular on Wilful Defaulters dated July 1, 2010, banks have been advised that

- (i) No additional facilities should be granted by any bank to the listed wilful defaulters. In addition, the entrepreneurs/promoters of companies where banks have identified siphoning/diversion of funds, misrepresentation, falsification of accounts and fraudulent transactions should be debarred from institutional finance from the scheduled commercial banks, Development Financial Institutions, Government owned NBFCs, investment institutions etc. for floating new ventures for a period of 5 years from the date the name of the wilful defaulter is published in the list of wilful defaulters by the RBI.
- (ii) The legal process, wherever warranted, against the borrowers/guarantors and foreclosure of recovery of dues should be initiated expeditiously.
- (iii) Wherever possible, the banks should adopt a proactive approach for a change of management of the wilfully defaulting borrower unit.

It would be imperative on the part of the banks and FIs to put in place a transparent mechanism for the entire process so that the penal provisions are not misused and the scope of such discretionary powers are kept to the barest minimum. It should also be ensured that a solitary or isolated instance is not made the basis for imposing the penal action.

**Indian Public Health Standards**

2795. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether structural, personnel, equipment and management standards have been defined in Indian public health standards;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether such standards have been evolved for sub centres, primary health centres and district hospitals in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether facility survey has been undertaken for upgradation of these centres; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes.

(b) Indian Public Health Standards define:

- (i) Minimum Assured Services: Medical and Emergency Care, Maternal and Child Health Care including Family Planning, Medical Termination of Pregnancy, Nutrition Services, School Health Services, Adolescent Health Care and National Health Programmes including Revised National Tuberculosis Programme, Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme, National Programme for Control of Blindness, National Vector Borne Disease Programme and National AIDS Control Programme, Referral & Transport Services, Laboratory Services, Mainstreaming of AYUSH, Record of data on vital statistics.
- (ii) For various levels of hospitals IPHS enumerates list of medical and surgical conditions and procedures - Service Mix that hospital of various bed strength are expected to provide.
- (iii) Physical infrastructure like building specification, residential accommodation, etc. that are required for these facilities.

- (iv) Equipment and furniture requirement - as per the level of the facility and the services provided
- (v) Manpower requirements-as per the level of the facility and the services provided
- (vi) Job responsibilities and job description of various levels of staff including Medical Officers of PHC, ANMs/Male Worker in Sub-Centre
- (vii) Drugs-list suggested as per the level of the facility and the services provided
- (viii) Other support services like kitchen, dietary services, laundry, Bio-waste management guidelines and Transport facilities
- (ix) Management guidelines for Quality Assurance, Internal and External Monitoring Mechanism, Rogi Kalyan Samiti and accountability under Charter of Patients Rights.

(c) IPHS, 2007 has been formulated and published for the following levels of facilities:-

- (i) Sub-Centre
- (ii) Primary Health Centres
- (iii) Community Health Centres
- (iv) Sub-District /Sub-Divisional Hospitals – 1-50 bedded
- (v) Sub-District /Sub-Divisional Hospitals – 51-100 bedded
- (vi) District Hospitals – 101-200 bedded
- (vii) District Hospitals – 201-300 bedded
- (viii) District Hospitals – 301-500 bedded

(d) Indian Public Health Standards are available on the official web site of this Ministry namely [www.mohfw.nic.in](http://www.mohfw.nic.in).

(e) and (f) IPHS Facility Survey has been done by the following States for CHC level : Chhatisgarh, Utrakhand, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Goa, Haryana, Punjab, West Bengal and Union Territory for Dadra Nagar Haveli & Puducherry. IPHS Facility Survey has not been done by the Karnataka State. Details are available in the web-site of NRHM, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, namely [www.mohfw.nic.in/NRHM.htm](http://www.mohfw.nic.in/NRHM.htm)

*[Translation]*

### **Cases of Deafness**

2796. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaf persons, particularly children in the rural and urban areas of the country, separately, State/UT-wise;

(b) the financial assistance provided to the States to deal with deafness during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has launched any programme across the country to check deafness and create awareness about its treatment at initial nstage; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) According to National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) 58th round (2002), nearly 291 persons per lakh population were hearing impaired in India. The details are at Statement-I.

(b) The details of financial assistance provided to the States to deal with deafness during each of the last three years and the current year State/UT wise are at Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes. The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) was launched in January, 2007 initially in 25 districts of 10 States and 1 Union Territory. The programme has been expanded to 176 districts of 15 States & 4 Union Territories in the current year (2010-11) and has a provision for covering 200 districts by March 2012, which includes the component of awareness generation and service provision including rehabilitation.

### **Statement I**

#### *Number of Deaf/Hearing Impaired persons*

Information regarding the number of persons with hearing disability per 100,000 persons for each state/UT as published by NSSO (2002) is provided in Table 1. Information regarding the number of children with hearing disability per 1,000 hearing disabled persons for each sex and sector is provided in Table 2.



*Table-1: Number of persons with hearing disability per 100,000 persons for each State/UT (NSSO, 2002)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rural	Urban	Rural & Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	235	176	223
2.	Himachal Pradesh	664	240	622
3.	Punjab	238	144	208
4.	Chandigarh	92	66	69
5.	Uttarakhand	344	80	283
6.	Haryana	233	209	227
7.	Delhi	64	31	40
8.	Rajasthan	192	152	182
9.	Uttar Pradesh	264	185	248
10.	Bihar	191	173	189
11.	Sikkim	981	156	894
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	584	6	503
13.	Nagaland	190	130	171
14.	Manipur	218	190	211
15.	Mizoram	227	155	197
16.	Tripura	105	178	113
17.	Meghalaya	323	104	294
18.	Assam	166	195	168
19.	West Bengal	314	396	335
20.	Jharkhand	205	132	191
21.	Orissa	603	431	582
22.	Chhattisgarh	424	340	410
23.	Madhya Pradesh	203	178	196

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Gujarat	335	237	298
25.	Daman and Diu	180	152	169
26.	Dadra and Nagra Haveli	104	91	102
27.	Maharashtra	380	254	332
28.	Andhra Pradesh	377	222	333
29.	Karnataka	324	156	273
30.	Goa	445	198	376
31.	Lakshadweep	377	759	588
32.	Kerala	467	405	453
33.	Tamil Nadu	449	391	428
34.	Puducherry	553	907	769
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	457	143	372
All India		310	236	291

*Table 2 : Number of children with hearing disability per 1,000 hearing disabled persons for each sex and sector is as under:*

Category	Disability since birth	Age group between 0-4 years
Rural male	86	9
Rural female	51	5
Rural persons	68	7
Urban male	46	6
Urban female	60	4
Urban persons	53	5

**Statement II***Details of Financial assistance provided to the states under NPPCD*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No of Districts	Funds provided (Rs in lakh)				Total
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Assam	9	17.40	9.42	33.40	33.40	93.62
2.	Sikkim	1	3.80	3.20	nil	nil	7.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Chandigarh	1	1.10	4.89	nil	nil	5.99
4.	Delhi	4	2.30	6.31	23.8	nil	32.41
5.	Andhra Pradesh	14	0.40	37.39	132.00	nil	189.79
6.	Karnataka	18	23.90	83.57	84.30	77.15	268.92
7.	Gujarat	26	19.30	50.26	nil	238.65	308.21
8.	Tamil nadu	31	24.70	350.72	117.1	19.30	511.82
9.	Uttarakhand	8	11.10	38.82	20.55	nil	70.47
10.	Uttar Pradesh	8	17.70	73.42	37.65	nil	128.77
11.	Manipur	6	3.30	28.50	19.20	nil	51.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6	nil	27.41	34.00	nil	61.41
13.	Himachal Pradesh	12	nil	nil	nil	141.90	141.90
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	nil	nil	nil	65.70	65.70
15.	Maharashtra	8	nil	nil	nil	106.40	106.40
16.	Nagaland	11	nil	nil	nil	111.50	111.50
17.	Meghalaya	3	nil	nil	nil	31.55	31.55
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	nil	nil	nil	30.25	30.25
19.	Puducherry	1	nil	nil	nil	11.80	11.80
Total		176	145.00	713.91	502.00	867.60	2228.51

[English]

### Healthcare as a Fundamental Right

2797. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to recognise access to health care as a fundamental right of the citizens;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce community health insurance in rural areas;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (f) At present, there is no such proposal with this Department. However, insurance companies are already implementing two community based health insurance schemes, namely- (i) Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHS) and (ii) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) for BPL population in the urban and rural areas. The details of the schemes are given in the enclosed Statement.

### Statement

#### *Details of Government Sponsored Insurance Schemes for BPL Families*

#### I. Universal Health Insurance Scheme for BPL families:

This scheme, launched in July, 2003, is subsidized by the Central Government and is being operated through

four Public Sector General Insurance Companies. It was redesigned in July 2004, restricting it to BPL families only. The scheme was again modified in September, 2008 to enhance the benefits under this scheme. The modified policy is available for individuals up to the age of 70 years and covers mainly hospitalization benefit up to a limit of Rs. 30,000 for a family on a floater basis including compensation for death of the earning head of the family for Rs. 25,000. A Compensation for the period of hospitalization, at the rate of Rs. 50 per day for a maximum of 15 days of the earning head/spouse of the family is also payable. The policy covers pre-existing diseases also. The policy also provides for one maternity benefit with the one year waiting period up to a limit of Rs. 2,500/- for normal delivery and Rs. 5,000 for caesarean delivery. The premium is Rs. 300 for an individual. Rs. 450 for a family of five members and Rs. 600 for a family of seven members including subsidy of Rs. 200, Rs. 300 and Rs. 400 respectively by Government of India. The number of persons covered under scheme during the year 2009-10 was 39,72,720 as against 25,05,48 during 2008-09.

## II. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY):

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) which was launched on 01.10.2007, became operational from 01.04.2008. The scheme, being Ministry of Labour and Employment, provides for hospitalization cover up to Rs. 30,000/- per family (a unit of five) per annum on a floater basis with the premium being shared by Central Government and the State Government in the ratio of 75:25 respectively subject to Central Government contribution being limited to Rs. 565/- per family per annum. The beneficiary will pay only Rs. 30 towards registration/renewal fee. Till 31st October, 2010, 27 States/ Union Territories have initiated the process to implement the scheme. Out of these 27 States/UTs, 24 States namely Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have started issuing smart cards. More than 1.96 crore smart cards have been issued as on 31.10.2010. The remaining States except, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan which have their own health insurance schemes, are in the process of implementation of the scheme. This scheme is being implemented by Public Sector General Insurance Companies as well as private Sector Insurance companies.

## Drug Resistant Influenza A H1 N1 Virus

2798. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the virus of Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 is prone to mutation and resistant to drugs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether reports of patients not responding to the available drugs have been received by the Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to control the drug-resistant Influenza A H1N1 virus in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes. The influenza virus is an unstable virus which is prone to reassortment with segments of existing human avian and swine influenza viruses and mutates to form a novel virus, antigenically distinct from existing influenza viruses. The virus is also capable in changing its genetic constitution to become resistant to drugs.

(c) and (d) National Institute of Virology, Pune is testing the virus. As of now, no drug resistant strain of pandemic influenza A H1N1 has been reported in India.

(e) Does not arise.

## Yatri Niwas

2799. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Yatri Niwas in the country, State-wise including Orissa;
- (b) whether the Government has received any proposal to construct Yatri Niwas in various parts of the country during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) the funds sanctioned and utilized by the State Governments during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d)

Development of tourist infrastructure is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

The scheme of the Ministry of Tourism for providing financial assistance for construction of Yatri Niwas has

been discontinued from the 10th plan onwards.

The State-wise and location-wise details of the Yatri Niwas, including Orissa, sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism during the 8th and 9th Plan are at the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Projects Sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism for Yatri Niwas During 8th and 9th Plans*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Projects	Location
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	(i) Karmtang
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7	(i) Arraku Valley, (ii) Vishakapatnam, (iii) Tirupati, (iv) Yodagirigutta, (v) Horsely Hills, (vi) Tirumala-Tirupathi, (vii) Nagarjuna Sagar
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	(i) Bameng, (ii) Roing (Dibang) Valley
4.	Assam	3	(i) Barpeta, (ii) Bhuban Hills, Silchar, (iii) Batadrawa
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4	(i) Deotridh, (ii) Jawalamukhi, (iii) Bharmour, (iv) Dharamshala
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	(i) Vaishno Devi, (ii) Baba Rishi, (iii) Patnitop
7.	Karnataka	10	(i) Dharwar, (ii) Gulbarga, (iii) Bijapur, (iv) Maravanthe, (v) Udipi, (vi) Hampi, (vii) Hassan, (viii) Yellammanagudda, (ix) Sravanabelagola, (x) Talakad, Mysore
8.	Kerala	6	(i) Peerumedu, (ii) Calicut, (iii) Malayattur, (iv) Alleppey, (v) Kondotti, (vi) Kumily
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1	(i) Hossangabad
10.	Maharashtra	1	(i) Jothiba, Kolhapur
11.	Manipur	1	(i) Imphal
12.	Orissa	4	(i) Puri, (ii) Chandipur, (iii) Satpuda (Chilka Lake), (iv) Konark
13.	Punjab	1	(i) Fatehgarh Sahib
14.	Tamil Nadu	3	(i) Rameshwaram, (ii) Samayapuram, (iii) Tiruvananmalai
15.	Uttarakhand	2	(i) Gauchar, (ii) Guptkashi (Rudraprayag)
16.	West Bengal	1	(i) New Jalpaiguri

[Translation]

### NICD Report on Dengue

2800. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of infection of dengue virus type 1 has been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last one year and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD) has done any study in this regard;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Cases of dengue are not reported virus-type-wise.

(c) and (d) Typing of dengue virus involves highly specialized tests. It is required to be done only on a representative number of samples to find out the prevalent type. During this year, NICD tested 37 samples to ascertain type of dengue virus and all samples were found to be of dengue virus type-1.

(e) For prevention and control of vector-borne diseases including dengue, Government of India is implementing an integrated National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the overarching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The strategy for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases mainly includes integrated vector control, early case detection and appropriate treatment and behavior change communication. Government of India provides technical support as well as supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing funds and commodities. However, the programme is primarily being implemented through the State/UT Governments

[English]

### Village Health Committees

2801. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Village Health Committee has been constituted for proper execution of the National Rural Health Mission;

(b) if so, whether the Panchayati Raj Institutions are involved in this process; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) The Framework for Implementation of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) provides for constitution of Village Health and Sanitation Committees within the overall framework of Gram Sabha. The guidelines issued by this Ministry state that ideally the sarpanch of the elected Panchayat should chair the VHSC. If the Gram Panchayat is made of more than one village, the representing Panchayat panch should chair the VHSC. If there is a active health subcommittee of the elected gram Panchayat body then all those members should come into the VHSC so that there is no duplication and the decisions of the VHSC are binding on them.

### Coal Linkage to Power Projects

2802. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain power projects in the country are unable to start their projects due to unavailability of proper coal linkage;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Monetary and Credit Policy

2803. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Reserve Bank of India for a fresh look at new monetary and credit policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the details of similar requests received from other States alongwith the action taken or considered on each such requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India does not appear to have received any such request from the Government of Maharashtra or from other States on the subject.

### **Overseas Scholarship**

2804. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has made available the National Overseas Scholarship for the Scheduled Tribes students;

b) if so, the details thereof and the eligibility criteria for availing the facility;

(c) the number of students who have so far availed of the facility during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether it is also proposed to extend the programme to the students of matric and graduate level too;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements a Central Sector Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for ST candidates. As per the provisions of the scheme, scholarship is provided to 15 ST students including 2 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PTG) students per annum. The eligibility criteria under the scheme are as under:-

- (i) The income from all sources of the employed candidates or his/her parents/guardians' should not exceed Rs. 25,000/- per month.
- (ii) Age should be below 35 years.
- (iii) The minimum qualification should be 1st class with 60% or equivalent grade in relevant Bachelors/Masters/Ph.D degree for pursuing study for the Master's/Ph.D/Post Doctoral degrees respectively.

(iv) Scholarship is provided for higher studies in abroad for a total of 35 specific subjects/disciplines only.

(v) The scholarship is restricted to one child in a family and is a one-time award.

(c) There is no provision under the scheme for allocation of awards state-wise. During the last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10) a total of 7 ST students were sent abroad for higher studies. Under the scheme a time limit of three years from the date of final selection is given to students for obtaining admission in foreign accredited universities.

(d) Ministry has no proposal to cover the matric and graduate level studies under this scheme.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The scheme is only for pursuing higher studies at the post graduate/doctoral/post-doctoral levels in specific subjects.

### **Compensation for CST Lost**

2805. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:  
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers has sent a proposal relating to payment of compensation to the States for loss of Central Sales Tax (CST) revenue for the year 2010-11; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) has sent a proposal requesting Government of India to release the CST compensation for the year 2010-11 on the basis of guidelines dated 22nd August, 2008 issued by Department of Revenue. This proposal was discussed in the meeting between the Union Finance Minister and the Finance Ministers of State Governments on 18th August, 2010. It was decided in this meeting that EC would discuss about the compensation package for financial year 2010-11 in its meeting again. The matter is scheduled for discussion in the next meeting of the EC to be held on 6th December, 2010.

**Fake Currency**

2806. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether transactions in fake Indian currency notes showed a whopping 250 per cent growth during the last fiscal year as compared to 2008-09 with such transactions mostly being detected in private sector banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) has detected the role of private banks in the circulation of fake Indian currency and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken to check smuggling of fake Indian currency into the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) FIU has no information about any role of Private Banks in the circulation of fake Indian Currency Notes.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to curb circulation of FICN in the country include stepping up of vigilance by the Border Security Force and Custom authorities to prevent smuggling of fake notes; dissemination of information on security features through print and electronic media and formation of Forged Note Vigilance Cells in all the Head Offices of the banks. Additional security features have also been incorporated in the bank notes in 2005 to make counterfeiting very difficult. To strengthen the security of bank notes further, incorporation of latest security features is underway. A High Level Committee headed by the Union Home Secretary comprising officials from central agencies and other senior police officials has been constituted to monitor and draw a comprehensive strategy to combat FICN. Similar bodies have also been set up in the States. In addition, Government of India have nominated the Central Bureau of Investigation as the Nodal Agency to monitor investigation of fake currency note cases. The RBI has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

**Indian Power Debt Fund**

2807. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government are allowed to contribute and draw from Indian Power Debt Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria for allocation of funds from said Fund to various States?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) There is a Committee on Long Term Infrastructure Debt (India Infrastructure Debt Fund) under the Planning Commission. It is, chaired by Shri Deepak Parekh, Chairman IDFC. Its members are mentioned in the list at Statement. In one of the meetings, the Chairman had offered to head a Group/Committee for creating separate long term Infrastructure fund for meeting the requirement of power sector. For this, a concept paper on India Power Debt Fund has been prepared suggesting the creation of Rs. 50,000 crore debt fund that would raise low-cost long-term resources for re-financing power projects that have passed the construction stage and associated risks. The concept paper is to be examined in depth and would require approval/clearance by concerned Ministries/Departments. As such, whether the State Governments will be allowed to contribute/draw from the fund, will depend on the terms and conditions of the Fund which will be finally approved.

**Statement***Members of the Committee*

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. Shri S.S. Khurana     | Chairman, Railway Board  |
| 2. Shri Brahm Dutt       | Secretary, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways             |
| 3. Shri P. Uma Shanker   | Secretary, Ministry of Power                                   |
| 4. Shri K. Mohandas      | Secretary, Ministry of Shipping                                |
| 5. Shri Kaushik Basu     | Chief Economic Advisor, Ministry of Finance                    |
| 6. Smt. Ravneet Kaur     | Joint Secretary, Department of Financial Services & CMD, IIFCL |
| 7. Smt. Kalpana Morparia | CEO, JP Morgan India   |
| 8. Shri U.K. Sinha       | CMD, UTI - AMC   |
| 9. Shri T.S. Vijayan     | Chairman - LIC   |
| 10. Shri Milind Kalkar   | Deputy General Manager, State Bank of India                    |

11. Shri Michael Markels Lead Financial Sector specialist, World Bank
12. Shri Alok Kshirsagar Director, Mckinsey & Company
13. Shri Gajendra Haldea Adviser to Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

[*Translation*]

### Global Prosperity Index

2808. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has fallen to 88th place after receiving 10 points in Global Prosperity Index;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the difference in prosperity between urban and rural areas;

(c) whether level of prosperity has fallen in the cities of the country;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The report by the Landon-based Legatum Institute titled 'The 2010 Legatum Prosperity Index' places India's rank at 88 in a ranking of prosperity of 110 countries. The prosperity index is based on 89 variables over 110 countries, grouped into 8 sub-indices taking into account both economic growth and citizen's quality of life. The Report does not provide prosperity indices for urban and rural areas separately.

(c) and (d) National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) data based on Uniform Recall Period (URP) method indicate a decline in percentage of urban poor from 32.4 percent in 1993-1994 to 25.7 percent in 2004-2005. However, the absolute number of urban poor has increased from 763.37 lakhs in 1993-1994 to 807.96 lakhs in 2004-2005. The causes of urban poverty in the country include:-

1. Structural - which include socially constructed constraints to opportunities for low-income groups;

2. Influx of a large number of workers to cities without commensurate job opportunities and availability of housing and basic amenities;
3. High cost of living, including cost of health care and medical facilities, housing, transport and education;
4. Lack of urban planning, especially that for housing low-income categories and provision of land for informal sector activities;
5. Absence of adequate regulation to protect the economic interest of the poor; and
6. Lack of involvement of poor in urban planning and developmental process

(e) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing following specific programmes for provision of basic services to the urban poor and poverty alleviation:-

- (i) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)/Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) launched in 2005-06: The shelter and basic amenities requirements of urban poor are addressed through Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) (applicable to 65 identified cities) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) (applicable to cities/towns other than the 65 cities).
- (ii) Revamped Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY): The scheme revamped in 2009-10 strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, and also upgradation of their skills to enable them to access market jobs or undertake self employment.
- (iii) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY): The Government has announced a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for the slum dwellers and the urban poor in June, 2009. This scheme is aimed at providing support to States that are willing to provide property rights to slum dwellers. A preparatory phase of the scheme called 'Slum Free City Plans Scheme' has been commenced from 2009-10.



*[English]***Green Rating Norms for Buildings**

2809. SHRI P.K. BIJU:  
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for all new Government buildings and of the public sector undertakings to seek new green rating norms in an effort to ensure energy efficiency and tackle climate change threats;

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

(c) whether this initiative will only be limited to new buildings or any effort is being made to cover the old buildings so that the proposed aim of minimizing the demand for non-renewable resources and maximizing its utilisation is met in all other Government buildings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is promoting construction of green buildings through GRIHA, a green rating system in the Country. A decision has been taken that all new buildings of Central Government /Public Sector Undertakings would at least meet the requirements of GRIHA-3 Star, though every effort would be made by them to achieve higher star rating wherever site conditions permit to do so. So far, 50 projects from various Government Departments, Public Sector Undertakings (PSU), Educational Institutions including All India Institutes of Medical Sciences, with a total 2.58 million square meter built up area have been registered for the construction based on green rating norms for acquiring GRIHA Ratings. In addition, eleven Evaluators & Trainers Workshops for providing training to the Architects, Engineers and Officials from Central & State Governments and PSUs including Central Public Works Department, National Buildings Construction Corporation, National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. etc. have been organized in the country. About 115 Trainers and 92 Evaluators have been trained through these training workshops who are further promoting green buildings in the country.

(c) and (d) The GRIHA Rating System is applicable for the construction of new buildings. However, under various programmes of the Ministry, installation of renewable energy systems and devices is being promoted in the country in the existing buildings also including buildings in the Government sector.

**Un Meet on Poverty**

2810. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has participated in the United Nations meet to focus on poverty recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decisions arrived at and the manner in which those are likely to be helpful to the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Government has participated in the 5th Session of the World Urban Forum held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in March, 2010.

The 5th Session of the World Urban Forum deliberated on the theme of the right of the poor to the city – bridging the urban divide. It discussed the need for granting property rights to slum dwellers and the urban poor so that they have a stake in city development and are not excluded from the mainstream urban development process in the presence of spiraling land prices.

The deliberations in the 5th Session of the World Urban Forum are of significance in the context of finding ways to assign property rights to slum dwellers and the urban poor which is central to the recent announcement of Rajiv Awas Yojana by the Government, aimed at making the country Slum-free and envisaging Central support to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers.

*[Translation]***Timely Provision of Assistance to Students**

2811. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints of financial assistance due to Scheduled Tribes (STs) students, not being given at all/ provided on time to ST students studying in vocational/ coaching institutes, have been received; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Complaints were received against one coaching institute about non-payment/irregular payment of stipend to students. The grant to this coaching institute has been discontinued.

### STFDC

2812. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (STFDC);

(b) the State-wise details of financial assistance sanctioned and extended to the beneficiaries in the year 2008-09, 2009-10;

(c) whether the Government is satisfied with the achievements in this regard; and

(d) if not, the details of the steps being taken by the Government to make reforms in the workings of these corporations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) The

objectives of National Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation (NSTFDC) are as under:

- (i) To identify economic activities of importance to the Scheduled Tribes so as to generate self employment and raise their level of income.
- (ii) To upgrade skills and processes used by the Scheduled Tribes by providing both institutional and on the job training;
- (iii) To make existing State/UT Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations and other development agencies engaged in the economic development of Scheduled Tribes, more effective.
- (iv) To assist State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) in project formulation, implementation of NSTFDC assisted schemes and in imparting necessary training to their staff.
- (v) To innovate, experiment and promote rather than replicate the work of the existing agencies.

(b) The State-wise details of financial assistance sanctioned and number of beneficiaries are enclosed in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Ministry reviews the performance of the corporation periodically and issues instructions for its improvement. The company is in the process of conducting a re-engineering study to, inter-alia, explore the possibility of increasing its coverage.

### Statement

*State-wise details of Financial Assistance Sanctioned under income generating activities by NSTFDC during the financial years 2008-09 and 2009-10 along with number of beneficiaries*

(In Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Year 2008-09		Year 2009-10	
		Financial Assistance sanctioned by NSTFDC	No. of Beneficiaries	Financial Assistance sanctioned by NSTFDC	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	494.57	410	As per State Government's decision, the SCA is not availing funds.	
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1050.00	2873	No functioning SCA. The assistance extended during 2008-09 was through National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC).	

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	110.51	417	145.05	32
4.	Chhattisgarh	988.80	686	1407.27	619
5.	Goa	76¥1.28	24	47.92	17
6.	Gujarat	4449.80	17350	1711.67	8500
7.	Himachal Pradesh	77.42	39	108.00	206
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	353.74	260	454.70	285
9.	Jharkhand	230.81	209	73.95	259
10.	Karnataka	989.55	5305	2632.45	6304
11.	Kerala	54.75	105	148.95	250
12.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	9.08	8
13.	Maharashtra	1837.42	719	1860.89	1676
14.	Meghalaya	116.90	525	383.52	1239
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1548.20	1908	2650.01	2546
16.	Mizoram	29.52	410	Non submission of proposal	
17.	Nagaland	276.78	105	202.37	94
18.	Orissa	0.00	0	282.80	394
19.	Rajasthan	548.77	926	654.501	630
20.	Sikkim	108.60	31	805.50	482
21.	Tripura	221.60	160	485.42	892
22.	West Bengal	1076.25	9754	1360.37	12006
Total		14635.27	42216	15424.42	37439

*[English]***Community Monitoring Under NRHM**

2813. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advisory Group on Community Action of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has recommended community monitoring for effective implementation of the programmes;

(b) if so, the actions taken thereon;

(c) whether the report presented to the Government on the completion of the first phase of the Community

Monitoring taken up in nine States suggests that the Government should support community action;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) the other points mentioned in the report;

(f) whether the Government has considered the same; and

(g) if so, the steps taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (g) Advisory Group on Community Action (AGCA) has

recommended community monitoring in certain selected States. Accordingly, the community monitoring process has been taken up in nine States viz. Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

The report of the first phase of community monitoring namely "Reviewing Hopes and Realizing Rights" suggests that the Government should support community action. The report, also recommends that community monitoring be linked to village level planning. The report also mentions the involvement of ASHAs to enable the link between planning and monitoring at village level. The report further recommends the involvement of NGOs, who are part of the first phase at various levels, as resource centers, to provide technical support in developing training materials, training VHSCs and health officials, on-site support for the VHSCs etc.

States are being encouraged from time to time through letters and communications to coordinate with AGCA members to initiate and enable effective implementation of the community monitoring process.

#### **Import of Power Equipment**

2814. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to free security curbs on equipment imports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount of equipment imported during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether it will become a threat to the domestic manufacturers of power equipment as Chinese equipment are cheaper; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government for safeguarding the domestic manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) As per 'Guidelines for participation of foreign companies in tenders for work package of Hydroelectric Projects in sensitive areas 2009' issued by the Government, prior clearance from Ministry of Home Affairs is required for all hydro projects with foreign participation of any form, regardless of the project size or investment limit falling in sensitive areas indicated in the guidelines.

There are no security related curbs on import of equipment related to thermal power projects.

(c) Expenditure incurred on thermal projects during last three years for which equipment is being sourced from foreign manufacturers is given below:

(₹ Crores)		
2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
11809.92	17313.95	10736.34

Total value of orders for electro-mechanical equipments for hydro projects placed on foreign manufacturers during last three years is given below:

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
₹ 4251.05 crores	₹ 826 crores	
US\$ 148.48 million	□ 21.4 million	NIL
□ 12.9 million	₹ 359.13 million	

□ — Euro; ¥ — Japanese Yen; \$ — Dollar

(d) and (e) The issue of imports causing harm to domestic industries has been deliberated by a Committee under Member (Industry), Planning Commission and certain recommendations have been made, which are under consideration of the Government of India.

[*Translation*]

#### **Foodgrains for Malnourished Girls and Pregnant Women**

2815. SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to provide foodgrains to the malnourished girls and pregnant women free of cost in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the quantum of foodgrains allocated to the States for this purpose, State-wise; and

(d) the number of malnourished girls and pregnant women benefited through this scheme during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) There is no proposal to provide foodgrains to malnourished girls and pregnant women free of cost. However, Pregnant women are provided Take Home Rations under ICDS Scheme. Beside Under the Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG), 6 kgs of free foodgrains, per month, per beneficiary were being provided to undernourished Adolescent Girls (11-19 years) in 51 selected districts across the Country until 2009-10. The number of undernourished girls benefited under NPAG in last three years in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 was 23.26 lakh, 30.61 lakh and 20.53 lakh respectively.

NPAG has now been subsumed in Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) from 2010-11 and under which Hot Cooked Meal/Take Home Ration would be given to the beneficiaries.

[English]

#### Power Generation from Methane

2816. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government proposes to generate power from methane trapped in landfill sites in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has no proposal for generation of power from methane gas trapped in the landfill sites due to the following:

- (i) According to Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 2000, landfilling has to be, *inter alia*, restricted to non-biodegradable and inert fraction of waste. Due to this, the quantity of methane gas that can be obtained from the landfills will be rather insignificant for power generation, and
- (ii) The landfills existing in the country are not developed scientifically and, therefore, power generation from methane gas generated by the landfills is not considered for developing a programme.

[Translation]

#### Central and State Social Welfare Advisory Boards

2817. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received the complaints of irregularities prevalent in Central Social Welfare Advisory Board and State Social Welfare Advisory Boards;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The number of complaints of administrative and financial irregularities, harassment of employees, insubordination etc. received in respect of employees of Central Social Welfare Board and State Social Welfare Boards are given in the enclosed Statement. The complaints are examined and administrative/disciplinary action is initiated. Of the eighteen cases received in this period, action has been completed in thirteen cases.

#### Statement

*State-wise and year-wise number of complaints received*

Year	Name of State	Number of complaints
2007-08	Delhi	8
	Haryana	1
	Uttar Pradesh	1
2008-09		Nil
2009-10	Assam	1
	Rajasthan	1
2010-11	Andhra Pradesh	4
	Uttar Pradesh	1
	Orissa	1
Total		18

*[English]***Preparation of Outcome Budget**

2818. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether preparation of outcome budget has been introduced by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years alongwith significance of the same;

(c) whether the experience has proved to be effective in achieving the desired goals;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not,, the facts thereof; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken or considered for future in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) Yes Madam. Outcome Budgets have become an integral part of the Budgeting process since 2005-06 and are laid before both Houses of Parliament. Outcome Budget broadly indicates the physical dimensions of the financial budgets as also the actual physical performance in the previous year, performance of the first nine months of the current year and the targeted performance for the following year. The real value of Outcome Budget lies in its utility as a policy tool to establish effective linkage with allocation and disbursement of public funds on the basis of measurable performance. An Independent Evaluation Office under the Planning Commission and Delivery Monitoring Unit in the office of the Prime Minister have been set up for reviewing the achievements and outcomes of schemes.

**Service tax from Unrecognized Educational Institutions**

2819. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is collecting service tax from unrecognized educational institutes; and

(b) if so, the details of funds generated therefrom during each of the last three years. Statewise?

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

Tax is levied on commercial training or coaching centres. Section 65 (27) of the Finance Act, 1994 defines 'commercial training or coaching centre' as any institute or establishment providing commercial training or coaching for imparting skill or knowledge or lessons on any subject or field other than the sports, with or without issuance of a certificate and includes coaching or tutorial classes but does not include preschool coaching and training centre or any institute or establishment which issues any certificate or diploma or degree or any educational qualification recognized by law for the time being in force".

Therefore, any institute or establishment which issues any certificate or diploma or degree or any educational qualification recognized by law for the time being in force is not liable to pay service tax. The concept of the institute being unrecognized or recognized is not relevant for the purpose of leviability of service tax.

(b) As the status of educational institute (recognized or unrecognized) is not relevant to the leviability of service tax, the details of Service Tax that has been paid by the unrecognized educational institutes only are not available hence cannot be given.

*[Translation]***Tourists at Taj Mahal During Commonwealth Games**

2820. PROF. RAM SHANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists visited Taj Mahal during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the number of tourists visited Taj Mahal have increased during the period of Commonwealth Games, 2010; and

(c) if so, the number of foreign and domestic tourists visited the Taj Mahal during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) As per the Archaeological Survey of India, the number of domestic and foreign visitors to Taj Mahal during last three years and the current year are given below:-

Year	Domestic Visitors	Foreign Visitors
2007-08	2742041	613706
2008-09	2622956	509681
2009-10	2970221	581418
April, 2010 to June, 2010	1114409	97720

The number of domestic as well as foreign visitors to the centrally protected ticketed monuments at Agra, including Taj Mahal, have increased during October, 2010 as compared to October, 2009, as may be seen from the following figures:-

	Domestic Visitors	Foreign Visitors
October, 2009	480789	112371
October, 2010	555352	129390

[English]

### Mini-grids SPV Plants

2821. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of mini-grid Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) power plants installed and operational in the country alongwith the total installed capacity of such power plants, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up mini-grid SPV plants in public-private partnership mode;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any State Government has submitted proposal to the Union Government to install such power plants; and

(e) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Under the Remote Village Electrification Programme and the SPV Demonstration Programme of the Ministry, mini-grid SPV power plants of 2.6 MWp capacity in Chhattisgarh, 186 kWp capacity in Meghalaya, 36 kWp capacity in Jharkhand, 240 kWp capacity in Orissa and 675 kWp capacity in West Bengal are in operation.

(b) and (c) Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), it is possible to set up mini-grid SPV plants involving the private sector and the State Government agencies. Central financial assistance of Rs. 150/- per watt could be made available for such projects. The mini-grid projects are approved by the Government on case to case basis, on submission of a specific project proposal.

(d) and (e) West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency (WBREDA) has submitted a project proposal for installation of 70 numbers of mini-grid SPV power plants in Sunderbans area in West Bengal involving private sector. WBREDA have been requested to modify the proposal.

### Registration of Products by Drug Manufacturers

2822. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms laid down by the Government for the registration of various brands of medicines in the country;

(b) whether it is mandatory for the drug manufacturers to register their products before their marketing in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective measures proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) No norms have been prescribed for the registration of brands of medicines in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1955 made thereunder. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1955 regulate the import, manufacture and sale of drugs in the country. No drug can be imported, manufactured or sold in the country without a valid license issued under the provisions of the said Act and Rules. Licenses for the purposes are issued keeping in view the aspects relating to the safety, efficacy and quality of the drugs.

### Reduction in Allocation of Power

2823. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SRHI C.R. PATIL:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJNBHAI MADAM:  
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of power from the Central Generating Stations to various State Governments in the country including Gujarat has been reduced and diverted to other States during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the time by which the Government proposes to restore the previous quota of allocation of power to these States?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Power from Central Generating Stations (CGSs) is allocated to the States/UTs in two parts. 85% power is allocated as Firm Allocation (including Home State share) and 15% power is kept at the disposal

of the Central Government, is revised from time to time to meet the urgent and overall requirements of power of the States/UTs. Firm allocation from CGSs has not been changed for any of the States including Gujarat.

As most of the States/UTs have been facing shortage of power, requests for additional allocation out of unallocated power of CGSs are received from various States from time to time to overcome the shortage situation in their States. The quantum of unallocated power being limited and it being fully allocated at any point of time, the enhancement/diversion in allocation of any State/UT is feasible only by way of equivalent reduction in the allocation of other State(s)/UT(s). The details of total allocation of power (Firm and Unallocated) to various states including Gujarat during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto October, 2010) is given in the enclosed Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Allocation of Power from CGSs during peak hours*

(Figures in MW)

States	As on 31.3.2008				As on 31.03.2009				As on 31.03.2010				As on 31.10.2010			
	Firm	U/A	ER U/A	Total	Firm	U/A	ER U/A	Total	Firm	U/A	ER U/A	Total	Firm	U/A	ER U/A	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Chandigarh	91	55	0	146	93	70	0	163	96	67	0	163	98	87	0	185
Delhi	2972	82	0	3054	3001	128	0	3129	3499	44	0	3543	3984	136	0	4120
Haryana	1515	233	0	1748	1525	239	0	1764	1550	162	0	1712	1569	246	0	1815
Himachal Pradesh	929	164	0	1093	944	168	0	1112	959	161	0	1120	966.5	0	0	967
Jammu and Kashmir	1237	233	15	1485	1248	270	15	1533	1263	469	0	1732	1286	174	0	1460
Punjab	1866	69	0	1935	1870	72	0	1942	1910	70	0	1980	1942	359	0	2301
Rajasthan	1830	270	13	2113	1866	290	13	2169	1934	146	0	2080	1991	52	0	2043
Uttar Pradesh	4468	289	41	4798	4523	340	41	4904	4665	405	0	5070	4784	591	0	5375
Uttaranchal	585	41	0	626	604	42	0	646	621	119	0	740	633	69	0	702
Gujarat	2078	121	0	2199	2445	128	0	2573	2492	47	0	2539	2492	31	0	2523
Madhya Pradesh	1788	224	31	2043	1980	166	27	2173	2005	263	0	2268	2005	363	0	2368
Chhattisgarh	363	37	21	421	541	187	0	728	551	0	0	551	551	0	0	551
Maharashtra	2691	365	65	3121	3048	388	65	3501	3097	336	0	3433	3097	396	0	3493



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Goa	393	1	10	404	403	0	10	413	403	50	0	453	403	28	0	431
Daman and Diu	24	155	9	188	29	164	9	202	30	209	0	239	30	121	0	151
DNH	51	320	9	380	57	340	59	456	58	447	0	505	57	413	0	471
Andhra Pradesh	2593	278	0	2871	2593	328	0	2921	2593	328	85	3006	2593	300	0	2893
Karnataka	1268	290	0	1558	1268	240	0	1508	1268	240	0	1508	1268	232	0	1500
Tamil Nadu	2958	250	125	3333	2958	250	125	3333	2958	250	50	3258	2958	236	135	3329
Kerala	1023	198	0	1221	1023	198	0	1221	1023	173	15	1211	1023	173	0	1196
Puducherry	223	63	0	286	223	63	0	286	223	88	10	321	223	138	20	381
NLC	100	0	0	100	100	0	0	100	100	0	0	100	100	0	0	100
Bihar	1189	75	0	1264	1413	142	0	1555	1441	221	0	1662	1454	0	308	1762
Jharkhand	291	40	0	331	377	57	0	434	386	165	0	551	372	0	179	551
DVC	139	0	0	139	168	0	0	168	168	0	0	168	151	0	17	168
Orissa	1400	0	0	1400	1519	0	0	1519	1544	0	0	1544	1522	0	22	1544
West Bengal	962	0	0	962	1198	0	0	1198	1225	0	0	1225	1186	0	39	1225
Sikkim	99	0	0	99	148	0	0	148	149	0	0	149	136	0	12	149
Arunachal Pradesh	119	5	0	124	119	5	0	124	119	5	5	129	119	5	5	129
Assam	508	68	80	656	508	68	131	707	608	68	145	821	508	68	155	731
Manipur	107	16	0	123	107	16	0	123	107	16	0	123	107	16	0	123
Meghalaya	101	57	21	179	101	57	37	195	101	57	44	202	101	57	39	197
Mizoram	50	16	0	66	50	16	0	66	50	16	0	66	50	16	0	66
Nagaland	72	6	25	103	72	6	0	78	72	6	0	78	72	6	0	78
Tripura	95	15	0	110	95	15	0	110	95	15	0	110	95	15	0	110

U/A - Unallocated Power

ER U/A - Eastern Region Unallocated Power

### Venture Capital Fund Scheme

2824. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for extending the benefits of Venture Capital Fund Scheme by NABARD to the remaining districts of State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study of the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome of such study and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to make the said scheme successful in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The

Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries (DAHR&F) has reported that it has not received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala seeking benefits under the Venture Capital Fund Scheme. However, the Ministry of Agriculture, (DAHR&F), had assigned an evaluation study of the scheme to the Centre for Management Development, Trivandrum which was conducted during the year 2008-09. The major observations of the study are as under:

- (i) The scheme through small dairy farms has created a significant impact among the rural farmers.
- (ii) However, it is yet to make a serious impact in initiating major structural changes in the unorganized sector.
- (iii) The study recommended that the outlay of different components be increased, include some new components, relax the stipulation on financing of animals and allow implementation of all components of the scheme in all the districts.

Based on the recommendations of the evaluation study of the scheme, Gol has modified the scheme and introduced a revised scheme, the Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme with effect from 1st September 2010. Under this scheme all the components including milch animals can be financed in all the districts of the country. The mode of implementation has changed from 50% interest free loans to a 25% capital subsidy mode.

The guidelines have been issued to all the implementing agencies and the State Animal Husbandry Departments. Workshops are being conducted for Banks, Animal Husbandry Departments, Dairy societies, prospective entrepreneurs for the successful implementation of the scheme in the country.

*[Translation]*

#### **Loans to Private Airlines**

2825. DR. KIRIT PREMAJIBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India has framed guidelines regarding lending to the private airlines companies in the recent past; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The banks lend to various sectors including private airlines companies as per their Board approved policy within the general prudential guidelines of Reserve Bank of India.

#### **Upgradation of Medical Colleges and Hospitals**

2826. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:  
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI  
BAVALIAS:  
SHRI P.K. BIJU:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether the Union Government extends financial assistance to the State Governments for strengthening and upgradation of medical colleges and hospitals under various schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the provisions made therefor;

(c) the details of the medical colleges and hospitals upgraded/being upgraded and financial assistance provided under the schemes during the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof during the said period, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Yes. The Central Government provides financial assistance to State Governments under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for strengthening health infrastructure in Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and District Hospitals and also for the scheme for establishment of trauma care and emergency facilities in Government hospitals located on National Highways. The State-wise details of the programmes are given at Statements-I and II respectively.

Central Government has also a scheme for strengthening and upgradation of State Government

medical colleges by way of one time grant for starting new Postgraduate (PG) disciplines and increasing PG seats by central funding during the XI Plan. The funds are released to the eligible State Government medical colleges as per their actual requirement. During the financial year 2009-10, a sum of Rs. 16 Crore has been released to 10 Government medical colleges. 34 medical colleges have been approved for central assistance of Rs. 214.61 Crore in the current financial year. In addition, the Government is also upgrading Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation in various medical colleges. An amount of Rs. 98.84 lakhs has been released in 2007-08; Rs. 98.59 lakhs in 2008-09; Rs. 185 lakhs in 2009-10; and Rs. 298.89 lakhs in 2010-11.

The Government has also approved upgradation of 13 existing medical college institutions in the first phase

of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) at a central contribution of Rs. 100 Crore each and 6 medical college institutions in the second phase, at a central contribution of Rs. 125 Crore. The details are at Statement-III. The upgradation broadly envisages improving health infrastructure through construction of Super Speciality Block/Trauma Centre etc. and procurement of medical equipment for existing as well as new facilities. The upgradation projects are being implemented by the Ministry directly.

(d) and (e) Yes. The details of the proposals received for strengthening/upgradation of State Government medical colleges to improve healthcare facilities under PMSSY and also for starting new Postgraduate (PG) disciplines and increasing PG seats as also upgradation of medical colleges under the PMSSY are given at Statement-IV.

### Statement I

*Statement showing NPCC approval and Expenditure Reported under Hospital Strengthening and New Construction/Renovation for the financial years 2007-08 to 2009-10*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08				2008-09				2009-10			
		Hospital strengthening		New Construction/Renovation		Hospital strengthening		New Construction/Renovation		Hospital strengthening		New Construction/Renovation	
		NPCC approval	Exp	NPCC approval	Exp	NPCC approval	Exp	NPCC approval	Exp	NPCC approval	Exp	NPCC approval	Exp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>A. High Focus States</b>													
1.	Bihar	13.80	-	26.00	-	89.40	6.12	60.00	-	99.00	3.98	73.53	11.65
2.	Chhattisgarh	3.03	-	-	-	-	0.10	5.30	-	-	0.0035	21.00	-
3.	Himachal Pradesh	7.20	1.51	-	-	3.00	0.81	15.01	-	-	12.16	27.00	31.34
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.50	7.88	10.00	-	38.50	0.07	-	-	-	-	40.00	44.50
5.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.05	-	-	-	-	25.00	15.39	3.00	-	12.95	5.26
6.	Madhya Pradesh	-	42.94	-	-	17.54	48.60	33.04	-	21.95	18.42	27.00	26.78
7.	Orissa	48.67	16.35	-	-	9.70	0.03	57.20	11.40	51.64	45.92	10.69	9.84
8.	Rajasthan	-	1.69	-	0.12	-	2.25	99.90	87.78	4.11	0.27	141.30	129.74
9.	Uttar Pradesh	11.27	5.77	-	-	24.25	10.00	90.25	75.07	360.92	52.39	437.79	176.52
10.	Uttarakhand	-	2.36	10.36	0.96	3.43	2.60	3.00	2.56	2.60	4.96	2.46	-
Sub Total		124.47	78.55	46.36	1.08	185.82	70.58	388.70	192.20	543.22	138.10	793.72	435.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>B. NE States</b>													
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.80	5.58	-	-	0.35	7.61	2.72	5.16	-	1.72	5.51	7.94
12.	Assam	115.88	72.41	18.75	86.24	6.80	37.46	84.95	110.00	32.59	24.79	103.02	89.36
13.	Manipur	5.39	3.61	-	-	9.07	7.71	1.82	-	6.28	10.49	16.78	3.37
14.	Meghalaya	4.98	4.65	-	0.64	1.50	1.65	11.98	3.99	2.02	0.48	9.61	1.70
15.	Mizoram	-	0.19	-	-	-	8.67	14.50	2.17	-	0.26	10.73	10.54
16.	Nagaland	-	11.02	3.74	0.87	0.99	1.83	3.28	5.41	-	5.09	14.33	4.47
17.	Sikkim	20.26	0.37	-	-	0.15	4.31	-	-	5.43	4.59	1.38	3.10
18.	Tripura	10.38	2.26	6.21	-	4.01	3.09	12.67	6.18	15.60	3.00	58.88	4.10
	Sub Total	159.69	100.09	28.70	87.75	22.87	72.33	131.92	132.91	61.92	50.42	220.24	124.58
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>													
19.	Andhra Pradesh	6.00	-	-	-	20.72	-	54.23	-	3.20	3.62	70.05	42.01
20.	Goa	-	0.12	-	-	0.50	-	-	0.08	-	-	-	-
21.	Gujarat	8.77	1.76	8.00	-	1.00	47.97	12.11	-	12.13	40.94	15.99	19.11
22.	Haryana	-	2.97	-	-	66.00	4.78	-	0.47	35.00	18.06	31.00	46.00
23.	Karnataka	11.34	7.28	30.00	-	17.40	23.33	39.00	-	-	-	45.00	64.73
24.	Kerala	71.50	14.14	3.30	-	48.55	49.20	11.48	2.21	31.85	43.54	20.19	24.39
25.	Maharashtra	4.00	12.41	25.00	-	75.31	50.21	67.36	74.34	139.61	128.52	78.27	69.79
26.	Punjab	43.00	8.45	-	-	82.39	18.17	-	-	4.00	40.17	18.85	0.20
27.	Tamil Nadu	95.81	15.79	-	-	106.39	21.10	42.60	-	37.67	79.23	16.71	9.79
28.	West Bengal	13.71	9.79	62.64	4.63	27.39	17.02	23.76	8.31	97.22	43.81	90.88	9.20
	Sub Total	254.13	72.71	128.94	4.63	445.65	231.78	250.54	85.41	360.68	397.81	386.94	285.22
<b>D. Small States/UTs</b>													
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.80	0.17	-	-	1.50	0.56	0.80	-	1.36	1.34	-	0.03
30.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.03	0.30	-	0.50	0.02	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.20	0.26	-	-	-	0.14	-	-	0.05	0.05	-	-
32.	Daman	-	0.06	-	-	-	0.42	-	-	-	0.67	-	0.005
33.	Delhi	4.04	-	-	-	6.65	1.36	0.50	0.68	18.70	6.96	-	0.86
34.	Lakshadweep	0.07	-	0.10	-	-	0.006	-	-	-	0.038	-	-
35.	Puducherry	0.04	-	0.23	-	0.84	0.36	-	-	0.90	0.81	0.01	0.008
	Sub Total	5.15	0.49	0.33	-	9.01	2.88	1.60	0.68	21.51	9.89	0.01	0.8958
	Grand Total	543.44	251.84	204.33	93.46	663.35	237.57	772.76	411.2	987.33	596.0	1400.91	846.32

**Statement II**

*Funds released to various hospitals for establishment of trauma care facilities in Govt. hospitals located along with Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East West Corridors of the National Highways*

Name of State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	No. of hospitals	Amount sanctioned (Rs. Cr)	No. of hospitals	Amount sanctioned (Rs. Cr.)	No. of hospitals	Amount sanctioned (Rs. Cr.)	No. of hospitals	Amount sanctioned (Rs. Cr.)
Andhra Pradesh	7	10.25	8	12.80	3	6.98	2	8.24
Karnataka	7	4.85	-	-	1	0.65	5	11.06
Tamil Nadu	3	2.25	6	4.50			1	5.79
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	4	5.04	1	5.13
Maharashtra	3	2.25	-	-	4	3.86	1	0.43
Gujarat	5	12.30	6	8.65	1	5.10		
Assam	-	-	6	4.35	3	7.66	1	1.57
Orissa	-	-	4	13.14	1	3.11	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	2	1.60	2	1.45	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-	9	6.45	-	-
Haryana			1	0.65			1	1.78
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	11	8.05	4	13.12	6	20.95
Punjab	1	5.10	-	-	1	0.65	1	1.09
Rajasthan	-	-	10	7.10	-	-	3	17.37
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	2	1.45	-	-	1	2.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>37.00</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>62.29</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>54.07</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>75.62</b>

**Statement III**

*Upgradation of medical college institutions under PMSSY*

Sl.No.	State	Name of institution
1	2	3
<b>Ist phase</b>		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad. (ii) Sri Venkateswara Institute of Medical Sciences, Tirupati

1	2	3
2.	Gujarat	B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	(i) Government Medical College, Jammu (ii) Government Medical College, Srinagar
4.	Jharkhand	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences, Ranchi
5.	Karnataka	Government Medical College, Bangalore

1	2	3	1	2	3
6.	Kerala	Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	<b>2nd Phase</b>		
7.	Maharashtra	Grants Medical College, Mumbai	1.	Haryana	Pandit B.D. Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak
8.	Tamil Nadu	Government Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem	2.	Himachal Pradesh	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Govt. Medical College, Tanda
9.	Uttar Pradesh	(i) Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow (ii) Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	3.	Maharashtra	Government Medical College, Nagpur
10.	West Bengal	Kolkata Medical College, Kolkata.	4.	Punjab	Government Medical College, Amritsar
			5.	Tamil Nadu	Government Medical College, Madurai
			6.	Uttar Pradesh	Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of AMU, Aligarh

**Statement IV**

Sl. No.	Name of State	Upgradation of medical colleges under PMSSY to improve healthcare facilities				Strengthening/upgradation of medical colleges to start new PG disciplines and increase PG seats			
		No. of proposals received				No. of proposals considered for upgradation	No. of proposals received	Number of medical colleges funded in 2009-10	Number of medical colleges approved for funding in 2010-11
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-		7	6	1
2.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-		1	-	-
3.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-		6	-	6
4.	Bihar	-	-	1	-	1 (3rd phase)	6	1	5
5.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-		5	-	4
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-		1	-	1
7.	Assam	-	-	-	-		3	-	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-		1	-	1
9.	Orissa	-	-	-	-		3	3	-
10.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-		10	-	-
11.	Punjab	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	1
						(2nd phase)			
12.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1
						(2nd phase)			
13.	Haryana	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
						(2nd phase)			
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-		2	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	1	-	-	7	1	12	-	-
						(2nd phase)			
16.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-		9	-	8
17.	Karnataka	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-
						(3rd phase)			
18.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-		3	-	1
19.	Kerala	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1
						(3rd phase)			
20.	Delhi	-	-	-	-		1	-	1
21.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-		1	-	1

[English]

### **Economic Growth**

2827. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government has analyzed country's economic growth for the first half of 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof and achievement made thereto, sector-wise;

(c) the projected economic growth for the remaining part of the year; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken to fulfil the target set for economic growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) According to the Press Release Calendar of the Central Statistical Office of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, data on gross domestic product (GDP) for the first half of 2010-11 will be released on November 30, 2010. No specific annual targets are set by the Government for real gross domestic product growth.

### **Rabies as a Notifiable Disease**

2828. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY:  
SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to declare rabies as a Notifiable Disease;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce cases of rabies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rabies deaths are already being reported to Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI).

(d) A Pilot Project on prevention and control of human rabies is being implemented under XIth Five Year Plan in five cities across the country with the strategy of improving the management of animal bite cases by training of health professionals, encouraging operationalisation of ID route in selected centers, ensuring availability of Rabies Vaccines and Immunoglobulin (RIG), enhancing awareness in general community regarding timely and appropriate post exposure treatment and strengthening diagnostic capabilities and surveillance.

Further, National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) has published and circulated national guidelines on rabies prophylaxis and intradermal inoculation of cell culture vaccines. Thirteen States/UTs are using intra-dermal (ID) route of inoculation in major anti-rabies centres.

*[Translation]*

#### **Banks' Financial Position**

2829. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has figured out in its report trends and progress of banking in 2009-10 that the Indian Banking Industry has come out from global recession but having poor financial conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints against some public sector banks for not providing loans to farmers on the prescribed terms and conditions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India-2009-10, published by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) made the following observations:

"The year 2009-10 witnessed a relatively sluggish performance of the Indian banking sector with some emerging concerns with respect to asset quality and a slow deposit growth. In 2009-10, the growth in the consolidated balance sheet of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) showed signs of slowdown contributed by a decline in the growth of deposits and bank credit similar to the trend noted during 2008-09. The growth in bank credit decelerated on a year-on-year basis reflects the economic slowdown in the aftermath of the crisis. However, on an intra-year basis, bank credit showed signs of recovery after November 2009, as there was a pickup in growth momentum in the real economy (para 4.101)".

(c) to (e) Complaints against banks on various issues including those regarding not providing loans (including agricultural loans) are received by RBI from time to time. However, RBI does not maintain separate details in respect of complaints for not providing loans to farmers. The issues raised in all such complaints are generally taken up with the lending institutions through the concerned Regional Office of Reserve Bank of India for appropriate action/disposal.

#### **Increase in BPL due to Inflation**

2830. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms adopted for classifying people Below Poverty Line (BPL) and the percentage of population come in the category of poor during the last three years;

(b) whether the number of poor people are increasing due to inflation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission as the nodal agency estimates the poverty from a large sample survey of consumption expenditure of households carried out by the NSSO after every five years approximately. Since 1997, the poverty estimates are based on the methodology contained in



the Expert Group (Lakdawala Committee) Report on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor. The Expert Group adopted the poverty line as per capita consumption expenditure level of Rs. 49.09 per month in rural areas and Rs.56.64 per month in urban areas at 1973-74 prices at national level. These poverty lines correspond to a basket of goods and services anchored on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 kcal in rural areas and 2100 kcal in urban areas applied uniformly for all the states.

The Planning Commission in December, 2005 constituted another Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar to review alternate concepts of poverty and to recommend changes in the existing procedures used for official estimates of poverty. The Tendulkar Committee submitted its report in December, 2009 and recommended the Mixed Reference Period (MRP) equivalent Poverty Line Basket (PLB) corresponding to urban poverty ratio of 25.7% at all India level as the new reference PLB. This new reference PLB has been applied to rural as well as urban population in all the States. The resulting estimate of the all-India rural poverty head count ratio for 2004-05 was placed at 41.8 percent, urban poverty head count ratio at 25.7 percent and for all-India level at 37.2 percent. The poverty lines for rural and urban areas as per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 446.68 and Rs. 578.80 per month respectively for the year 2004-05 recommended by the Tendulkar Committee have been accepted by the Planning Commission. There has been a significant reduction in the poverty ratio in the country over the years which are evident from the Table given below.

	Official Estimates			Tendulkar Committee Estimates		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1993-94	32.4	37.3	36.0	31.8	50.1	45.3
2004-05	25.7	28.3	27.5	25.7	41.8	37.2

[English]

#### Declining Population of Tribals

2831. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been noticed that the population of tribals is declining continuously during the last three census;

(b) if so, the number of tribals according to the last three censuses, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the reasons for this decline; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No. Madam, There is no decline in the population of tribals during the last three censuses.

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

#### Promotion of Homoeopathy

2832. SHRI ADHALRAO SHIVAJI PATIL:  
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

(a) whether India has the largest number of Homoeopathic practitioners and the largest turnover of Homoeopathic medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps so far taken and proposed by the Government to promote and popularise Homoeopathy among the masses in the country;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals from various States including Bihar for setting up of treatment centres of the Indian Systems of Medicines and Homoeopathy;

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last one year and the current year so far, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The number of Registered Homoeopathic practitioners in India as on 1.1.2008 is 2,39,285. At present, the Government has no mechanism to establish the turnover of Homoeopathic Medicines.

(c) Government has established Homeopathic Pharmacopoeial Laboratory, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, National Institute of Homoeopathy and

Central Council of Homoeopathy in order to promote Homoeopathy in the country. There exists a scheme to provide consolidate amount not exceeding Rs. 25000/- per dispensary per annum to the State Government as lump sum assistance for purchase of medicines. Homoeopathic Units are established in Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Further, Government has launched National campaign on Mother and Child Health and the awareness of Homoeopathic System is also being done through the print and electronic media under

Information Education and Communication Programme and through organizing Arogya Melas.

(d) Yes.

(e) and (f) A Statement of proposals received under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Hospitals & Dispensaries for setting up of treatment Centres under Indian Systems of Medicines & Homoeopathy at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) during the Financial year 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 is given in the enclosed statement.

### **Statement I**

#### *Status of the Proposal Received Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Hospital & Dispensary for Setting up of ISM & H wing at PHCS, CHCs and DHs in 2009-10*

Sl.No.	State	Proposal	Action
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Seeking grants in aid of Rs. 60.00 Lakhs for infrastructure equipment and construction of Ayush wings at 6 PHCs @ 10.00 Lakhs per PHCs under collocation.	Approved by screening committee in principle but grant could not be released due to absence of list of PHCs and System wise collocation.
2.	Assam	Seeking grants in aid of Rs. 22.00 Lakhs to establish specialty clinics of Kshar Sutra Therapy in Gowahati Medical College.	Approved by screening committee in principle but grant could not be released due to the absence of state recommendation.
3.	Bihar	Financial assistance for establishment for 500 OPDs in APHCs (250 Ayurveda, 150 Homoeo., 100 Unani) @ Rs. 10.00 lakh per unit.	Financial assistance of Rs. 2500 lakhs released for 250 OPDs in APHCs (125 Ayurveda, 75 Homoeo., and 50 Unani)
4.	Goa	Financial assistance of Rs. 307.00 lakhs for establishment of AYUSH Centres in 90 PHCs @10.00 Lakhs per unit, 5 CHCs@ 22.00 Lakhs per unit, and 2 DHs @ 35.00 Lakhs per unit.	Approved by the screening committee in principle but grant in aid could not be released due to unavailability of details of proposal in prescribed format.
5.	Haryana	Financial assistance of Rs. 1615.00 lakhs for establishment of ISM&H centres (IPDs) in 40 CHCs @ Rs. 22.00 lakhs per unit and AYUSH wings in 21 DHs @ Rs. 35.00 lakhs per unit.	Financial assistance of Rs. 1615 lakhs released for 40 CHCs and 21 DHs.

1	2	3	4
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Financial Assistance of Rs. 9945.40 Lakhs for collocation of AYUSH units at 375 PHCs @18.30 Lakhs per PHCs, 85 CHCs @30.50 Lakhs per CHCs, and 14 DHs @ 33.20 Lakhs per DHs.	Screening committee deferred the proposal till information is received from State Govt. regarding collocated units and receipt of pending UCs.
7.	Jharkhand	Financial assistance of Rs. 2026.00 lakhs for establishment of AYUSH facilities at 97 PHCs and 48 CHCs @ Rs. 10.00 lakhs per PHCs and Rs. 22.00 lakhs per CHCs.	Financial assistance of Rs. 2026.00 lakhs released for 97 PHCs and 48 CHCs.
8.	Karnataka	Seeking grants in aid of Rs. 1600.00 lakhs for infrastructure equipment and construction of Ayush wings at 160 PHCs @10.00 Lakhs per PHCs under collocation.	Not approved due to pending utilization certificates.
9.	Karnataka	Seeking grants in aid of Rs. 638.00 lakhs for infrastructure equipment and construction of Ayush wings at 29 CHCs @22.00 Lakhs per CHCs under collocation.	Not approved due to pending utilization certificates.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Establishment of AYUSH facility in 16 PHCs.	Financial assistance of Rs. 47.06 lakhs released.
11.	Maharashtra	Financial assistance of Rs. 22.00 lakhs for establishment of IPD at Sh. Shripad Shrivillabh Charitable Trust, Aurangabad.	Not approved by the Screening Committee as sizable resources are being earmarked for strengthening facilities in the public sector.
12.	Maharashtra	Financial assistance of Rs. 22.00 lakhs for establishment of IPD at Dr. Anbhule Hospital.	Not approved by Screening Committee as sizable resources are being earmarked for strengthening facilities in the public sector.
13.	Maharashtra	Proposal of Rs. 47.00 lakhs from Ahilya Bhuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's Sanjivni Hospital.	Screening committee rejected the proposal as the revised scheme does not provide the assistance to NGOs.
14.	Manipur	Financial assistance of Rs. 1391.40 lakhs for establishment of AYUSH at 80 PHCs, 16 CHCs and 6 DHs.	Financial assistance of Rs. 1050.30 lakhs released for 80 PHCs, 16 CHCs and 6 DHs.
15.	Meghalaya	Financial assistance of Rs. 323.00 lakhs for establishment of AYUSH facilities at 17 PHCs @ Rs. 10.00 lakhs per unit and 9 CHCs @ Rs. 22.00 lakhs per unit.	Financial assistance of Rs. 323.00 lakhs released for 17 PHCs and 9 CHCs.

1	2	3	4
16.	Mizoram	Financial assistance of Rs. 325 lakhs for establishment of AYUSH wings in 8 DHs and 5 CHCs.	Financial assistance of Rs. 81.00 lakhs released for the recurring component (medicines) for 8 DHs @ Rs. 7.00 lakhs and 5 CHCs @ Rs. 5.00 lakhs per unit.
17.	Nagaland	Financial assistance of Rs. 341.00 lakhs for medicine (recurring component) for 43 PHCs (8 Ayurveda, 35 Homoeo.), @ Rs. 3.00 lakhs per unit, 27 CHCs (15 Ayurveda and 12 Homoeo.) @ Rs. 5.00 lakhs per unit and 11 DHs @ Rs. 7.00 lakhs per unit.	Financial assistance of Rs. 305.29 lakhs released for 43 PHCs, 27 CHCs and 11 DHs.
18.	Orissa	Financial assistance of Rs. 11620.00 lakhs for establishment of AYUSH Clinics @ 1162 PHCs (Ayurveda 615, Homoeo 457) @10.00 Lakhs per unit.	Approved by screening committee in principle but grant in aid could not be released due to pending Utilization certificates and relevant documents.
19.	Puducherry	Financial assistance of Rs. 45.30 lakhs for establishment of ISM&H units at 16 PHCs/CHCs and Panchakarm centres IPD at Karaikal Yanam and Mahe.	Financial assistance of Rs. 45.30 lakhs released.
20.	Punjab	Financial assistance of Rs. 1210.00 lakhs for specialty clinic/treatment centre at 121 PHCs @ Rs. 10.00 lakhs.	Released 50% of the proposed amount i.e. Rs. 605.00 lakhs as 1st installment as per the Screening committee decision. The balance amount shall be released on receipt and acceptance of pending UCs.
21.	Rajasthan	Financial assistance of Rs. 910.00 lakhs for purchase of medicine for 910 PHCs @ Rs. 1.00 lakhs per unit.	Financial assistance of Rs. 910.00 lakhs released for 910 PHCs.
22.	Tamil Nadu	Financial assistance of Rs. 5490.00 lakhs for establishment of AYUSH units at 300 PHCs.	Financial assistance of Rs. 4666.50 lakhs released (Firstly released 3000.00 lakhs @ Rs. 10.00 lakhs per unit and then released 85% of Rs. 2490.00 lakhs @ Rs. 8.30 lakhs per unit i.e. Rs. 1606.50 lakhs).
23.	Tripura	Financial Assistance of Rs. 720.00 Lakhs for establishment of ISM&H Units at 56 PHCs, 11 CHCs, 2 SDHs and 2 DHs @ 10.00 Lakhs per unit.	Approved by screening committee but grant in aid not released due to absence of application in the prescribed format.

1	2	3	4
24.	Tripura	Establishment of ISM&H units at 13 PHCs.	Financial assistance of Rs. 200.88 lakhs released.
25.	Uttarakhand	Financial assistance of Rs. 463.00 lakhs for establishment AYUSH facilities in 116 PHCs and 23 CHCs @ Rs. 3.00 lakhs per PHC and Rs. 5.00 lakhs per CHC.	Financial assistance of Rs. 463.00 lakhs released for 116 PHCs and 23 CHCs as recurring expenditure for medicine.

*Status of the Proposal Received Under Centrally Sponsered Scheme of Hospitals and Dispensaries for Setting up of ISM & H wing at PHCs, CHCs and DHs in 2010-11*

Sl.No.	State	Proposal	Action
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	Financial assistance of Rs. 325.00 lakhs for 250 APHCs as a recurring grant for medicines and contingencies @ Rs. 1.30 lakhs per unit.	Financial assistance of Rs. 276.25 lakhs released (85% as a central share of Rs. 325.00 lakhs).
2.	Chhattisgarh	Financial Assistance of Rs. 183.00 Lakhs for Co-location of AYUSH wings at 100 PHCs.	Not approved by the screening committee due to large amount of Pending Utilization Certificates (UCs).
3.	Daman and Diu	Financial assistance of Rs. 4.50 Lakhs for supply of essential drugs to 12 AYUSH Units at 2 PHCs, 2 CHCs and 2 DHs (each PHC, CHC and DH having both Ayurveda and Homoeopathy Units).	Approved by the Screening committee to release Rs. 3.82 lakhs (85% Central Share of Rs. 4.50 Lakhs) as recurring grant for essential medicines.
4.	Haryana	Financial assistance of Rs. 1917.20 Lakhs for the Establishment of AYUSH Units 40 CHCs @30.50 Lakhs, 21 DHs @33.40 Lakhs per unit.	Department of AYUSH has already released Rs. 1615.00 Lakhs in 2009-10 and balance amount of Rs. 14.62 Lakhs was approved to release by the screening committee but could not be released due to pending utilization Certificates (UCs).
5.	Haryana	Financial assistance of Rs. 1775.50 Lakhs as non recurring and recurring grant and Rs. 67.20 Lakhs as recurring grant for collocation of AYUSH wings at 91 CHCs and 21 DHs.	Not approved by the screening committee due to large amount of Pending Utilization Certificates (UCs).
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Financial Assistance of Rs. 3540.00 Lakhs for collocation of AYUSH wings at 114 PHCs, 73 CHCs and 14 DHs.	Not approved by the screening committee due to large amount of Pending Utilization Certificates (UCs).

1	2	3	4
7.	Karnataka	Financial assistance of Rs. 5.00 lakhs for 10 AYUSH units (taluk hospitals-CHCs) at as a recurring grant for contingencies @ Rs. 0.50 lakhs per unit.	Financial assistance of Rs. 4.25 lakhs released (85% as a central share of Rs. 5.00 lakhs).
8.	Lakshadweep	Financial assistance of Rs. 161.34 Lakhs for the establishment of AYUSH units at 4 PHCs @17.24 Lakhs per units, 3 CHCs @17.30 Lakhs per unit and 2 DHs @ 20.24 Lakhs per unit.	Approved by Screening Committee and released the grant id aid of Rs. 43.86 Lakhs after adjusting the amount of pending UCs (Utilization Certificate) of Rs. 2.75 Lakhs for 2 CHCs, and 1 DH where doctors were available.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Financial assistance of Rs. 233.90 lakhs for 103 PHCs and 40 CHCs @ Rs. 1.30 lakhs per PHCs and Rs. 2.50 lakhs per CHCs as a recurring grant for medicines and contingencies.	Financial assistance of Rs. 198.81 lakhs released (85% as a central share of Rs. 233.90 lakhs).
10.	Maharashtra	Financial assistance of Rs. 32007.00 Lakhs for Co-location of AYUSH wings at 851 PHCs, 229 CHCs and 23 DHs.	Not approved by the screening committee due to large amount of Pending Utilization Certificates (UCs).
11.	Mizoram	Financial assistance of Rs. 18.75 Lakhs as a recurring grant for medicines and contingency for 8 DHs, 1 SDHs, and 4 CHCs.	Approved in principle by the screening committee for release of Rs. 11.11 Lakhs as a 90% of Central share subject to receipt and clearance of pending Utilization Certificates (UCs).
12.	Nagaland	Financial assistance of Rs. 201.30 Lakhs for Co-location of Homoeopathy units at 11 PHCs.	Approved in principle by the screening committee to release Rs. 181.17 Lakhs to the State Govt. as 90% Central Share as admissible.
13.	Orissa	Financial assistance of Rs. 1510.06 lakhs for 1162 PHCs as a recurring grant for medicines and contingencies @ Rs. 1.30 lakhs per unit.	Financial assistance of Rs. 1283.55 lakhs released (85% as a central share of Rs. 1510.06 lakhs).
14.	Tripura	Financial assistance of Rs. 126.20 lakhs for 17 PHCs, 11 CHCs and 3 SDHs @ Rs. 3.30 lakhs per PHCs, @ Rs. 5.50 lakhs per CHCs and @ Rs. 3.20 lakhs for per SDHs.	Financial assistance of Rs. 113.58 lakhs released (90% as a central share of Rs. 126.20 lakhs).
15.	Uttarakhand	Financial assistance of Rs. 1854.40 Lakhs for Co-location of Homoeopathy Unit at 78 PHCs @ 18.30 Lakhs and 14 CHCs @30.50 lakhs per unit.	Not approved by the screening committee due to large amount of Pending Utilization Certificates (UCs).
16.	West Bengal	Financial assistance of Rs. 649.20 lakhs for the Co-location of AYUSH wings at 30 CHCs and 6 DHs.	Not approved by the screening committee due to large amount of Pending Utilization Certificates (UCs).

### Irregularities in Admission

2833. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an organised gang of agents reported to have rigged admission to MD courses in the PGIMER Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cases of impersonation for MD and other super specialisation courses in PGI Chandigarh been reported;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has ordered an investigation in the matter; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the measures being contemplated to ensure that such a breach of the exam process does not take place again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (f) Yes, there are cases of alleged impersonation in the MD/MS entrance examination of PGIMER, Chandigarh conducted in December, 2009 and June 2010. CBI has registered an FIR (RCCH 2010 A 0022 dated 28.9.10) U/S 120-B R/W 419, 468, 471 IPC against Shri Gaurav Shaleen (agent in Mumbai), Dr. Amit Musale (MD student in Pharmacology, PGI) and Dr. Sujay Sonawane (MD student in Pediatrics, PGI). Further investigations are being pursued by CBI and the PGIMER, Chandigarh is rederring full cooperation for the same. Dr. Amit Musale and Dr. Sujay Sonawane have since been taken into custody by the CBI. The PGIMER, Chandigarh has placed them under suspension.

M/o Health & Family Welfare has constituted an Enquiry Committee in the matter on 26.10.2010. The Enquiry Committee shall submit its report within a period of six weeks.

[*Translation*]

### Slashing duty Drawback Rates

2834. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) has slashed the duty drawback rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the exporters have demanded a reconsideration of the aforesaid cut in duty drawback rates;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(e) whether the Government has assessed the likely adverse impact in the areas of exports and employment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Duty Drawback rates for the year 2010-11 have been reduced in respect of most of the commodities under duty drawback scheme. The Government had, like in previous years, appointed a three member Committee to recommend the duty drawback rates for the year 2010-11. The Committee had recommended a reduction in Drawback rates on the basis of reduction in incidence of duties and taxes on inputs used in the manufacture of the export products. The recommendations of the Committee were accepted and the new drawback rates were notified vide Notification No. 84/2010-Customs (NT.) dated 17.09.2010. The new drawback rates as well as the drawback rates for previous years are available on Central Board of Excise and Custom's website - [www.cbec.gov.in](http://www.cbec.gov.in).

(c) Yes, Madam

(d) Export promotion councils/trade associations representing various sectors like textiles, including garments and carpets; handicrafts; hardware; engineering products including bicycles sectors had demanded reconsideration of the cut in the duty drawback rates. These representations were examined. It was not found feasible to accede to these requests for reasons mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. No study has been carried out to assess the likely adverse impact of lower duty drawback rates in the areas of exports and employment. It may be mentioned that the Drawback rates are determined in terms of Section 75 of the Customs Act, 1962, Section 37 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, Section 93A read with Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994 and the Customs, Central Excise Duties and

Service Tax Drawback Rules, 1995. These provision stipulates that the Drawback shall rebate only the duties or taxes chargeable on any imported/excisable materials and input services used in the manufacture of the export products.

[*English*]

### **Financial Inclusion**

2835. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had discussions with the heads of the Gramin Banks for its financial inclusion plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has directed banks to ensure twenty per cent growth in their loan disbursement to made the financial inclusion plan successful;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to include the banks in the list of entities eligible to raise long term tax free bonds to achieve the target of financial inclusion plan;

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith its effects on the economic growth; and

(g) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In the annual meeting to review the performance of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) held in July 2010 the Finance Minister, inter-alia, directed the Chairmen of the RRBs to draw up Action Plans for achieving 100% Financial Inclusion in their areas of operation besides directing them to open new branches and roll over the existing branches of RRBs to Core Banking Solution (CBS) by September, 2011.

Further, the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2010-11 stated that in order to reach the benefits of banking services to the 'Aam Aadmi', the Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), has

decided to provide appropriate banking facilities to habitations having population in excess of 2000 (as per 2001 census) by March, 2012. These services will be provided using the Business Correspondent and other models with appropriate technology back up. Accordingly, the State Level Bankers Committees (SLBCs) have drawn up plans for Financial Inclusion for each State and have identified approx. 73,000 habitations with a population of over 2000 for providing banking services. These 73,000 habitations have been allotted to Public Sector Banks, Private Banks, RRBs and Cooperative Banks for extending banking services in a time bound manner. Of these 73,000 habitation about 22,000 habitations have been allotted to RRBs for extending banking services under the financial inclusion campaign.

(c) and (d) The Finance Minister has held zonal review meetings across the country with the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Executives of Public Sector Banks in June-July, 2010. During these reviews, the FM directed the banks to increase the number of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) by 20% and also the lending under KCC by 20% during the financial year 2010-11. These directions shall facilitate the extension of banking services to farmers not so far covered by the formal banking system.

(e) to (g) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has stated that no specific guidelines have been issued regarding 'Long Term Tax Free Bonds to achieve Financial Inclusion Plans'. However, guidelines for issue of Long Term Bonds for Infrastructure Finance were issued by RBI vide their circular No. RBI/2004/236 in June, 2004. The detailed RBI circular is available on the RBI website, [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in)

### **Quality of Imported Drugs**

2836. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:  
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:  
SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:

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

(a) the steps taken/proposed by the Government to ensure quality and efficacy of imported as well as indigenously manufactured drugs;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for the drug manufacturing companies to have Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) laboratories and research centres;



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

(d) whether the Government has received complaints regarding irregularities and malpractices in carrying out clinical trials of imported and also indigenously developed drugs;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Government against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The quality, safety and efficacy of imported as well as indigenously manufactured drugs are regulated under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 made thereunder. Quality of drugs is regulated through a system of testing, inspection and licensing under the said Act. In addition, samples of imported drugs are collected randomly at port offices for the purpose of test/analysis for monitoring their quality. The said Act also contains stringent penal provisions which work as a deterrent against violation/non-adherence to the provisions of the Act relating to quality, safety and efficacy of drugs.

(b) and (c) The manufacturing facilities of drugs are required to comply with the requirements of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) as provided under Schedule M and Good Laboratory Practices under Schedule-L1 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

(d) to (f) Some cases of alleged irregularities in clinical trial as reported in media are as follows.

1. Alleged irregularities in the conduct of a trial with Human Papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine in a post licensure observational study trial in Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. ICMR has suspended the trial and Hon'ble HFM has set up a high power enquiry committee to investigate the matter.
2. Alleged irregularities in drug trials conducted in Bhopal and Indore. A team of officials of CDSCO carried out inspection from 10.08.2010 to 12.08.2010. Finding of the inspection show some deficiencies for which the Principal Investigator and M/s Quintiles Ltd., Bangalore (CRO) was asked to explain their position vide letter dated 28.09.2010.

### Family Planning

2837. SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the couple who have adopted family planning in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up women cell at the Block level to encourage family planning amongst the women in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) As per District Level Household Survey-3 (2007-08), 54.1% of the eligible couples use any of the contraceptive methods.

(b) and (c) No, Family planning services at grass root level are provided by Auxiliary Nursing Midwives (ANM), assisted by the Anganwadi Workers (AWW) and propagated by female health activities *i.e.* Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA).

*[Translation]*

### Opening of Separate Account for TSP

2838. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR  
BWISWMUTHIARY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not opening separate accounts by the State Governments like Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand and West Bengal for Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) so far;

(b) whether the Government has received any advice from the Planning Commission in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The States of West Bengal and Jharkhand have reported that they have opened a separate Budget Head for TSP. The separate Budget Head for TSP in Jammu & Kashmir is to be opened. The Planning Commission

and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs have stressed the concerned State Governments to follow TSP guidelines issued by the Planning Commission, through letters and in Working Group meetings.

#### **Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana**

2839. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:  
SHRI D.V. SADNANDA GOWDA:  
SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:  
SHRI KADIR RANA:  
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of proposals sanctioned under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) along with the funds provided for the sanctioned projects during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether a number of proposals under the RGGVY received from various State Governments in the country during the last three years are still lying pending for approval of the Union Government;

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

(d) the time by which the proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana(RGGVY), 338 projects covering electrification of 49736 un/de-electrified villages and providing free electricity connections to around 1.63 crore Below Poverty Line (BPL) households have been sanctioned during last three years and the current year. The State-wise details for 338 sanctioned projects is at Statement-I. There is no upfront allocation of funds for any State/district under RGGVY. Funds are released against sanctioned projects in instalments based on the reported utilization of amount in the previous instalment(s) and fulfillment of other conditionalities. State-wise and year-wise amount disbursed for the sanctioned projects under RGGVY is at Statement-II.

(b) and (c) All projects except projects identified for Phase-II of RGGVY have been sanctioned under RGGVY. The State-wise details of projects identified for consideration in Phase-II of RGGVY is at Statement-III.

(d) The commencement of Phase-II of RGGVY has not been decided so far by the Government of India.

#### **Statement I**

*Details of projects sanctioned under RGGVY during last 3 years and current year*

Sl.No.	State	Projects Sanctioned				
		No. of Projects	No. of un-electrified villages covered	No. of electrified villages covered	No. of BPL households covered	Total Sanctioned Project Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	0	5858	477823	191.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	1892	1435	36433	494.39
3.	Assam	20	7622	11584	842685	1501.97
4.	Bihar	17	6086	6651	1918956	1480.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	1015	12829	654839	956.27
6.	Gujarat	22	0	15525	766679	299.59
7.	Haryana	14	0	4910	174875	148.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11	93	9548	11801	180.23
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	180	4606	76999	538.31
10.	Jharkhand	9	11010	3243	749478	1374.94
11.	Karnataka	8	83	7039	260111	224.71
12.	Kerala	6	0	592	38517	114.57
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24	691	24441	1064947	1137.77
14.	Maharashtra	30	6	36240	1613853	634.58
15.	Manipur	7	696	1108	92922	293.72
16.	Meghalaya	5	1769	2739	92771	244.42
17.	Mizoram	6	47	361	18799	62.50
18.	Nagaland	9	93	873	55610	94.92
19.	Orissa	27	15293	24355	2850783	3141.01
20.	Punjab	17	0	11840	148860	154.59
21.	Rajasthan	15	2749	19233	1050167	801.26
22.	Sikkim	2	9	260	7734	31.01
23.	Tamil Nadu	26	0	12416	545511	447.41
24.	Tripura	3	112	570	181611	111.89
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0.00
27.	West Bengal	15	290	24775	2601887	1959.60
Total		338	49736	243031	16334651	16620.61

**Statement II***State-wise and Year-wise Amount Disbursed under RGGVY*

(Rs. in crores)

SI.No.	Name of State	Cumulative amount disbursed since 2004-05 to 31.10.2010	During 2007-08	During 2008-09	During 2009-10	During 2010-11 (As on 31.10.2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	657.57	266.43	80.58	158.28	59.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	512.83	179.83	92.70	225.27	15.03
3.	Assam	1507.73	65.47	510.05	459.62	433.85
4.	Bihar	3233.21	746.73	695.90	697.41	242.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	556.20	50.92	100.08	333.56	28.96
6.	Gujarat	181.32	17.93	52.38	94.32	3.33
7.	Haryana	134.77	24.66	37.10	60.67	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	219.49	0.14	79.28	122.46	10.27
9.	Jharkhand	2699.75	595.86	1068.58	750.48	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	624.97	29.81	181.17	363.92	30.48
11.	Karnataka	635.77	325.43	68.10	67.60	15.21
12.	Kerala	27.26	0.10	0.84	10.59	10.70
13.	Madhya Pradesh	929.84	156.17	185.88	416.47	66.66
14.	Maharashtra	465.59	16.80	139.53	200.77	98.67
15.	Manipur	215.97	5.31	39.36	63.17	94.87
16.	Meghalaya	164.03	19.93	12.20	129.38	2.52
17.	Mizoram	237.60	0.00	78.31	81.02	78.27
18.	Nagaland	123.20	5.39	54.40	59.26	0.00
19.	Orissa	2534.56	176.80	994.65	998.65	298.55
20.	Punjab	56.90	0.00	56.90	0.00	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	788.69	181.18	290.50	159.10	14.84
22.	Sikkim	132.26	0.00	43.74	44.90	43.62
23.	Tripura	76.57	0.00	24.28	52.29	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	275.95	100.77	16.76	119.30	39.12
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3222.67	565.26	86.84	192.92	22.08
26.	Uttarakhand	661.05	137.66	78.53	102.06	9.69
27.	West Bengal	1781.44	81.17	623.35	619.18	137.61
Total		22657.19	3749.75	5691.99	6582.65	1755.92

**Statement III**

*State-wise details of projects to be identified for consideration in Phase-II of RGGVY*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of Districts
1	2	3
1.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur Nagar
2.		Korea
3.	Haryana	Gurgaon

1	2	3
4.		Faridabad
5.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada
6.		Udupi
7.		Thiruvananthapuram
8.		Kollam
9.		Ernakulam
10.	Kerala	Thrissur

1	2	3
11.		Kottayam
12.		Alappuzha
13.		Pathanamthitta
14.		Bhopal
15.		Raisen
16.		Sehore
17.		Hosangabad
18.		Vidisha
19.		Barwani
20.		Khargone
21.		Gwalior
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh
23.		Khandwa
24.		Burhanpur
25.		Shajapur
26.		Mandsaur
27.		Neemuch
28.		Bhind
29.		Dewas
30.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri
31.		Tirunelveli
32.		Udagamantalam

[English]

#### Licences to Insurance Brokers by IRDA

2840. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of insurance brokers given licences by the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA), as on date, category-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of applications received from these brokers for change of their insurance licence category;

(c) the action taken on each so far; and

(d) the time by which all pending applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that number of Insurance Brokers who have been given licences as on 23.11.2010 are as under:

#### Category-wise details

Direct Broker	Composite Broker	Reinsurance Broker	Total
266	32	6	304

#### State-wise details

Sl.No.	State	No. of Licensed Broker
1.	Maharashtra	98
2.	Delhi	60
3.	West Bengal	27
4.	Tamil Nadu	27
5.	Andhra Pradesh	19
6.	Uttar Pradesh	16
7.	Punjab	12
8.	Gujarat	12
9.	Karnataka	12
10.	Kerala	7
11.	Rajasthan	5
12.	Chandigarh	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3
14.	Haryana	1
Total		304

(b) to (d) IRDA has further informed that 15 applications were received for change in category; out of them 8 applicants were granted change in category and 7 applications are under process.

#### Harmful Effects of Mobile Phones and Towers

2841. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has constituted a committee to study the harmful effects of radiation emanating from mobile phones and towers on human health;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the findings of the committee in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of DG, ICMR in 2006 to examine the issue of health hazard due to radiations from mobile phone base stations. The Committee opined that overall there is not enough evidence to show direct health hazard of Radio Frequency exposure from mobile base stations, and recommended that a precautionary approach should be adopted till further research data is available.

#### **Power Generation From Renewable Energy Sources**

2842. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Decentralized Generation and Distribution (DDG) of electricity through renewal sources is likely to help in ensuring the universal access to electricity in a significant matter;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage share of electricity likely to be generated through renewal energy sources in 2022 and 2032; and

(d) the specific steps taken and policies formulated by the Government to ensure that the potential of renewable energy is fully utilized to ensure universal access to electricity?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Decentralised Generation and Distribution (DDG) of electricity through renewable energy sources can help in providing increased access to electricity in areas facing shortage of electricity. However, the extent of the same is region/location specific and depends on several factors, particularly the available renewable resources potential and the cost of other competing energy supply options.

(c) It is envisaged that the contribution of electricity generated from renewable energy sources will reach

around 6.4% by 2022. Contribution likely thereafter cannot be assessed at present as it will be critically dependent on the technological advancements in the entire energy sector at that stage.

(d) The Government has taken several steps and measures to promote and harness renewable energy sources, which include the following:

- Fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/ interest subsidies, accelerated depreciation, nil/ concessional excise and customs duties;
- Directives under Electricity Act 2003 to all States for fixing a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources taking into account local factors
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States
- Normative guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs.
- Generation Based Incentives Scheme for Wind Power to attract private investment by Independent Power Producers not availing Accelerated Depreciation benefit.
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission initiated recently to give a boost to deployment of solar energy systems, solar photovoltaic as well as solar thermal.

#### **Health Care for Tribals**

2843. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of accessibility of tribal women to the facilities of primary health care in the country; and

(b) the details of schemes and programmes that have been undertaken by the Government to raise the health status of Scheduled Tribes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the information available from National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-III conducted during 2005-06, the percentage of Scheduled Tribe women aged between 15-49 years who visited a health facility or a health camp within three months preceding the survey is estimated to be 27.0%.

(b) In order to raise the health status of Scheduled Tribes, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and the State Governments by supporting NGO efforts under the scheme of 'Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations Working for the Welfare Scheduled Tribes', which include grants for running and maintenance of 10 or more Bedded Hospitals and Mobile Dispensaries in tribal areas for providing health care exclusively for tribals.

[Translation]

#### Separate Wing for Central Government Employees

2844. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the diseases for which facility of separate treatment under CGHS have been provided for the Central Government Employees in Safdarjung Hospital and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya Hospital in Delhi alongwith other hospitals as on date;

(b) whether the Government proposes to prepare any scheme to provide separate facility under CGHS for the treatment of all diseases for the Central Government Employees especially in Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya Hospital and All India institute of Medical Sciences;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) CGHS beneficiaries can take treatment in Government hospitals for all the diseases for which the hospitals have the capacity. CGHS beneficiaries can take treatment in any hospital (Government hospitals or private empanelled hospitals) of their choice after the treatment to be taken has been prescribed by specialists in Government hospitals.

No proposal is under consideration of the Government to provide for treatment to CGHS beneficiaries for all diseases in Government hospitals due to (a) these are very few Central Government hospitals in the country, (b) the number of CGHS beneficiaries across the country is large, (c) Government hospitals are generally over-crowded and waiting period for availing treatment there can be a dampener for CGHS beneficiaries, and (d) the facility is made available by private empanelled hospitals at package rates, which are generally lower than the rates normally charged by the hospitals from non-CGHS patients/customers.

#### Power Projects by DVC

2845. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Damodar Valley Corporation proposes to set up new power plants in Jharkhand State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, at present the following thermal power projects (TPS) are under construction by Damodar Valley Corporation in the State of Jharkhand:

(i) Koderma TPS	= 2x500 MW = 1000 MW
(ii) Chandrapura TPS (Extn. Unit 7&8)	= 2x250 MW = 500 MW
(iii) Bokaro 'A' TPS	= 1x500 MW = 500 MW
(iv) Maithon RB TPS (Joint Venture Project)	= 2x525 MW = 1050 MW

[English]

#### Internal and External Debt

2846. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any assessment about both internal and external public debt;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to lessen the burden of public debt; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The total outstanding internal and external debt and other liabilities of the Government of India as assessed for Budget Estimates 2010-2011 are as follows:

	(Rs. in crore)
Internal Debt	2736754
*External Debt	162045
Other Liabilities	1045799
<b>Total</b>	<b>3944598</b>

\*Balances are according to book value.

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

### Foreign Banks in India

2847. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL  
TIWARI:  
DR. RATNA DE:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAJ HUSSAIN:  
SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the foreign banks functioning/operating in the country, as on date, State-wise and Bank-wise;

(b) whether the said foreign banks are making huge profits in comparison to the Public Sector Banks;

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current financial year, Bank-wise;

(d) whether the Government has made it mandatory for the said foreign banks to open their branches in villages and to provide loans to the farmers and people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes categories for employment;

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

(f) whether any of the said foreign banks has violated the norms/criteria set by the RBI during the said period; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As on 30th September 2010, 34 foreign banks are functioning in India with 315 branches. The bank-wise details of branches of these banks are given at Statement-I and state-wise details of branches are at Statement-II.

(b) and (c) Bank-wise details of profit/loss of foreign banks and public sector banks are given at Statement-III.

(d) and (e) In terms of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Branch Authorisation Policy, while processing the applications of the banks for opening branches, keeps various aspects in view such as nature and scope of banking facilities provided by banks to common persons particularly in under-banked areas; actual credit flow to the priority sector; pricing of products and overall efforts for products and enhanced use of technology for delivery of banking services, etc.

(f) and (g) In terms of RBI's extant guidelines in lending to priority sector, a target of 32 percent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit or Credit Equivalent to Off-balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, as on 31st March of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to the priority sector by foreign banks operating in India. Foreign banks operating in India, which fail to achieve the priority sector targets/sub-targets, are also required to deposit into certain funds set up with Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) or other financial institutions, as decided by RBI, such amounts as may be allocated to them by RBI. A total number of six foreign banks which failed to achieve their targets/ sub-targets under the priority sector lending as on the last reporting Friday of March 2010 were allocated a total amount of Rs. 68.30 crore to contribute to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) (Refinance) Fund, 2010-11 set up with the SIDBI with a total corpus of Rs. 40,000 crore.

### Statement I

*Foreign banks branches in India as on  
September 30, 2010*

Sl. No.	Name of bank	Country of Incorporation	No of Branches in India
1	2	3	4
1.	AB Bank Ltd.	Bangladesh	1
2.	The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.	Netherlands	31
3.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	UAE	2
4.	American Express Banking Corporation	USA	1
5.	Antwerp Diamond Bank N.V.	Belgium	1



1	2	3	4
6.	Bank International Indonesia	Indonesia	1
7.	Bank of America	USA	5
8.	Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait BSC	Bahrain	2
9.	Bank of Ceylon	Sri Lanka	1
10.	Bank of Nova Scotia	Canada	5
11.	Barclays Bank Pic.	United Kingdom	9
12.	BNP Paribas	France	8
13.	Credit Agricole Corporate & Investment Bank	France	6
14.	Chinatrust Commercial Bank	Taiwan	1
15.	Citibank N.A.	USA	42
16.	DBS Bank Ltd.	Singapore	12
17.	Deutsche Bank	Germany	16
18.	HSBC Ltd	Hong Kong	50
19.	J.P. Morgan Chase Bank N.A.	USA	1
20.	JSC VTB Bank	Russia	1
21.	Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd.	Thailand	1
22.	Mashreq Bank PSC.	UAE	2
23.	Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd.	Japan	2
24.	Oman International Bank SAOG	Sultanate of Oman	2
25.	Shinhan Bank	South Korea	2
26.	Societe Generate	France	2
27.	Sonali Bank Ltd.	Bangladesh	2
28.	Standard Chartered Bank	United Kingdom	96
29.	State Bank of Mauritius	Mauritius	3
30.	The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.	Japan	3
31.	UBSAG	Switzerland	1
32.	First Rand Bank Ltd	South Africa	1
33.	United Overseas Bank Ltd	Singapore	1
34.	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Australia	1
			315

**Statement II**

*State-wise number of branches of foreign banks as on 30.09.2010*

Sl.No.	State	Number of branches
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15
2.	Assam	2
3.	Bihar	2
4.	Chandigarh	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	1
6.	Delhi	45
7.	Gujarat	18
8.	Haryana	8
9.	Karnataka	18
10.	Kerala	6
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5
12.	Maharashtra	90
13.	Orissa	2
14.	Puducherry	1
15.	Punjab	8
16.	Rajasthan	6
17.	Tamil Nadu	30
18.	Uttar Pradesh	17
19.	Uttarakhand	1
20.	West Bengal	35
Total		313

Note 1: Data is provisional

Source : Master Office File on Banks, DSIM, RBI

**Statement III**

*Profit and Loss: FBs Vs PSBs*

Bank Name	Profit after Tax for the year/period ended			
	Mar 08	Mar 09	Mar 10	Sep 10
1	2	3	4	5
Foreign Banks	57,856	72,998	81,007	44,355
AB Bank Ltd	3	4	5	5

1	2	3	4	5
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	29	16	8	1
American Express Bank Ltd.				
American Express Banking Corp.		-105	-50	-4
Antwerp Diamond Bank NV	11	16	-2	-34
BNP Paribas	131	170	180	75
Bank International Indonesia	7			
Bank of America N.T.& S.A.	305	337	350	198
Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait BSC	19	17	2	3
Bank of Ceylon	4	20	6	5
Bank of Nova Scotia	101	153	199	84
Barclays Bank Pic	6	30	-554	19
China Trust Commercial Bank	3	6	3	3
Citibank N.A.	1,804	2,173	860	529
Commonwealth Bank of Australia			0	-12
Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	127	156	78	-53
Deutsche Bank ( Asia )	386	430	446	302
Development Bank of Singapore Ltd.	65	259	270	48
FIRSTSTRAND BANK			-37	-4
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	1,192	1,291	810	665
JP Morgan Chase Bank, National Association	249	444	11	211
JSC VTB Bank		0	-1	-1
Krung Thai Bank pel	2	2	1	1
Mashreq Bank PSC	9	6	4	3
Mizuho Corporate Bank.Ltd.	21	43	21	24
Oman International Bank S.A.O.G	8	3	9	6
Shinhan Bank	13	19	24	14
Societe Generale	40	40	4	5
Sonali Bank Ltd	1	1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
Standard Chartered Bank	1,706	1,907	2,127	911
State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.	5	6	-4	3
The Bank of Tokyo - Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.	84	68	73	67
The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.	281	19	-105	122
UBSAG		-20	1	28
United Overseas Bank Limited			-5	0

**Statement IV***Profit & Loss: FBs Vs PSBs*

Bank Name	Profit after Tax for the year/period ended			
	Mar 08	Mar 09	Mar 10	Sep 10
1	2	3	4	5
Public Sector Banks	25,622	32,745	38,136	20,565
Allahabad Bank	977	768	1,194	750
Andhra Bank	576	653	1,046	623
Bank of Baroda	1,094	1,806	3,992	1,468
Bank of India	1,658	2,673	1,446	1,068
Bank of Maharashtra	328	375	440	165
Canara Bank	1,557	2,057	3,007	1,979
Central Bank of India	550	571	1,058	716
Corporation Bank	735	893	1,170	686
Dena Bank	360	423	511	299
IDBI Bank Limited	729	859	1,042	684
Indian Bank	976	1,239	1,437	743
Indian Overseas Bank	1,130	1,211	505	324
Oriental Bank of Commerce	841	905	1,135	801
Punjab & Sind Bank	382	437	509	261
Punjab National Bank	2,049	3,091	3,905	2,050
Syndicate Bank	835	888	776	476
UCO Bank	355	465	958	360
Union Bank of India	1,387	1,727	2,045	898

1	2	3	4	5
United Bank of India	319	185	322	218
Vijaya Bank	361	262	507	318
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	315	403	455	231
State Bank of Hyderabad	517	616	823	466
State Bank of India	6,185	8,483	7,865	4,474
State Bank of Indore	234	279	308	
State Bank of Mysore	319	337	446	205
State Bank of Patiala	414	532	551	255
State Bank of Saurashtra	52			
State Bank of Travancore	386	608	684	50

[English]

#### Wage Revision in Banks

2848. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has suggested increase in the pay of officials of Public Sector Banks to keep a check on the migration of the talented officials to the Private Sector Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Unions of the said banks including SBI went on strike in the recent past for better wages and compassionate appointments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam The 9m Bipartite Settlement on wage revision with Bank Unions/Associations was signed on 27.04.2010 and since implemented by the Banks.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Business in the Share Market

2849. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made by small investors of the country by March 2008, March 2009 and March 2010; and

(b) the steps taken to discourage confinement of the business in the share market in a few hands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) From the shareholding patterns submitted by the listed companies for holding as on March 31, 2008, March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2010 and valued as per the close prices as on those dates, the value of investments made by individuals holding nominal share capital value of upto of Rs.1 lakh is as follows:

#### Value of holdings

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Exchange	March 31, 2008	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2010
BSE	364474.30	209894.57	427021.80
NSE	339663.29	196817.51	400563.2

(b) The market regulator Securities and Exchange Board of India-(SEBI)-protects the interest of investors in securities and promotes the development of and regulation of securities markets. SEBI has framed various regulations/guidelines/circulars to enable wider participation of investors in the securities market such as:

- Facilitating trading using wireless technology
- advising on reducing/waiving transaction charges in stock exchanges and waiving the account opening charges and the custody charges on demat accounts
- Introducing Call Auction mechanism in pre-open session in exchanges

- Enhanced disclosure of information
- quick redressal of investor grievances
- investor education
- taking deterrent enforcement actions against errant entities and compensating 'wronged' investors

[English]

### **Iodine Deficiency and Hypothyroidism**

2850. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether there is alarming rise in the incidents of iodine deficiency and hypothyroidism, particularly among women and children in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the Government for the early detection and treatment of the said disease;

(d) whether his Ministry proposes to collaborate with the institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences and Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) As per available information from the Directorate General of Health Services, Indian Council of Medical Research, State Health Directorates and Health Institutions the number of iodine deficiency diseases including goiter cases have decreased significantly.

In order to prevent and control the problem of iodine deficiency disorders the Government is implementing 100% centrally assisted programme entitled 'National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP)' in the entire country. Iodated salt in place of common salt is being supplied to all the State/UTs. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provides financial assistance to all

the State/UTs for establishment of an Iodine Deficiency Diseases Control Cell, an IDD monitoring laboratory, conduct of district IDD survey and health education and publicity. Information Education and Communication activities have also been intensified in all the State/UT's through the Doordarshan, AIR, Song and Drama Division and Directorate of Advertisement & Visual Publicity.

(d) to (f) The Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences (INMAS) of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has been involved in training, seminar/workshop, meetings etc. of NIDDCP.

### **Appropriation of Tribal Land by Companies**

2851. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of appropriation/transfer of tribal land through legal and fraudulent means in States like Kerala, West Bengal, etc; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (b) According to the information received from the Department of Land Resources the reports received from States indicate that 4.77 lakh cases of Tribal Land alienation have been registered covering 8.10 lakh acres of land of which 2.09 lakh cases have been disposed of in favour of tribal's covering an area of 4.06 lakh acres.

Further, Govt. of Kerala have informed that they have received certain complaints alleging alienation of Tribal land in Attappady, Palakkad District. A Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, Govt. of Kerala was setup to study the allegation of alienation of Tribal land in Attappady, Palakkad District. The Committee has submitted its report and Kerala Government have accepted their recommendations.

As reported by Govt. of West Bengal there is no report of such incidents of appropriation/transfer of Tribal land through legal and fraudulent means in West Bengal.

### **Investments of Private Insurance Companies**

2852. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the investments made in the infrastructure sector by the public and private sector insurance companies during the last three years and the current financial year, company-wise; and

(b) the percentage of such investment to total premium income of the said companies during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**“Deregulation of Interest Rates in Small Saving Schemes”**

2853. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no such proposal at present.

Interest rates on Small Savings Schemes are Administered Interest Rates, and are benchmarked to the average annual yield on Government Securities of comparable maturity in the secondary market, with a suitable spread subject to a maximum of 50 basis point over the benchmark yield.

**Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961**

2854. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN  
SHRI HAMDULLA SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 to make it more stringent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has issued a directive/ advisory to the Government to review Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Women has suggested amendments to Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 to make the Act more effective. The Government will decide on them looking at their feasibility.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

**Banashankari Temple**

2855 SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to include the Banashankari temple in the world heritage sites from the tourism point of view;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) The Archaeological Survey of India, Government of India has informed that they propose to include the Banashankari temple in Karnataka as an extension nomination to the Pattadakal, a World Heritage Site.

*[Translation]*

**Health Projects**

2856. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of health projects forwarded by the Government of Rajasthan to the Union Government during the last three years, the number of pending projects at present, the total allocations of funds therefor and the funds released;

(b) the reasons for them remaining pending; and

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for the disposal of these pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Not applicable.

**Statement**

The information on Projects received under Health Programmes in operation in Rajasthan is given below:

1. **National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) including National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme and Reproductive Child Health:**— The States/UTs are sending their Project Implementation Plans (PIP) to this Ministry under NRHM for their appraisal by the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC), which are discussed and are subsequently approved as per the set guidelines of NRHM (Framework for Implementation of NRHM).
2. **National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB):**— The Programme is being implemented in a decentralized manner in States including

Rajasthan. Proposals in the form of PIP are received from the State in the beginning of each financial year. Funds are released to States on the basis of approved PIP for undertaking various eye care activities/projects by the States including Rajasthan.

3. **Immunization Programme:**— A proposal was received for implementation of Hepatitis B vaccination from Government of Rajasthan. Govt of Rajasthan was informed that the programme was under active consideration for implementation in the entire country. A decision has been taken for expansion of Hepatitis B vaccination programme in the entire country under the Universal Immunization Programme from 2011.

The fund allocation and release during the last three year to the State Government of Rajasthan is attached. There is no proposal is pending of Govt. of Rajasthan.

*The Fund allocation and release under NRHM during the last three years to the State Government of Rajasthan*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Programme	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1.	RCH-II	157.07	157.07	171.15	297.44	181.50	181.50
2.	Additionalities under NRHM	174.54	266.36	147.23	227.23	194.15	227.51
3.	Routine Immunization	7.75	2.15	10.00	12.16	13.79	6.48
4.	Pulse Polio Immunization	14.30	14.30	25.96	25.96	19.05	21.19
5.	Infrastructure Maintenance	175.34	174.39	190.33	196.53	189.45	249.45
6.	National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme	0.13	0.21	0.18	0.14	0.18	0.00
7.	National Programme for Control of Blindness	7.20	15.70	14.62	14.62	8.74	8.74

[English]

**ADB Fund for India**

2857. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to raise Asian Development Bank (ADB) fund of 1 billion US dollars for India is under consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the status thereof;

(c) whether objection to such funds/loans has been raised by any entity/country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The lending pipeline for the years 2011-13 has been tentatively finalized with the ADB during the recently concluded Country Programming Mission. The pipeline

aims at a lending size of around US\$ 2.4 billion during the years 2011-13.

(c) and (d) No Madam.

[*Translation*]

#### **Tourist Offices in Foreign Markets**

2858. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to strengthen the existing tourism offices in foreign markets;

(b) whether the Government has chalked out any plan to strengthen these tourist offices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the assessment of the impact of the said plan on tourism industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism has 14 overseas India Tourism Offices in 13 countries. Strengthening of these offices is a continuous process depending upon the need of the situation. The officials being posted to the overseas offices are provided training and capacity building inputs before they join, in order to make them more effective in their functioning.

[*English*]

#### **Supply of Power of States**

2859. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power generation in some of the States in the country is more than the demand for power in these States;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to transmit excess power generated in some States to the power deficit States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any difficulty is being faced by the Government in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The power availability in the country is not adequate to meet the total requirement and most of the States/UTs are facing shortage of power. However some States/UTs do have surplus power at various point of time in a year. State-wise details of power supply position (Energy and Peak) from April, 2010-October, 2010 are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Government has taken a number of steps to transmit excess power from one State/Region to the power deficit State/Region. This include augmentation of inter regional transmission capacity from 20750 MW at present to 32650 MW by the end of 11th Plan. Inter-connection of all regional grids except Southern Region, issue of regulation by CERC and enforcement of these provisions, regulations pertaining to open access in transmission, setting up of power exchanges in the country etc.

(e) and (f) On account of shortage of power, some States like Karnataka had not permitted sale of power outside their State from private sector generating stations located in their State. And they had, therefore, denied open access in inter-state transmission for transmission of such power to other deficit States. This matter has been taken up at the highest level with the concerned State Governments.

#### **Statement**

##### *Power Supply Position for 2010-11 (Provisional)*

State/System/Region	Energy				Peak			
	April, 2010 - October, 2010				April, 2010 - October, 2010			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MU)	(%)	Peak Demand ( MW )	Peak Met ( MW)	Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	981	981	0	0	301	301	0	0
Delhi	17,163	17,107	-56	-0.3	4,810	4,739	-71	-1.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	21,211	19,803	-1,408	-6.6	6,142	5,574	-568	-9.2
Himachal Pradesh	4,362	4,276	-86	-2.0	1,171	1,164	-7	-0.6
Jammu and Kashmir	7,918	5,820	-2,098	-26.5	2,200	1,557	-643	-29.2
Punjab	29,925	27,824	-2,101	-7.0	9,399	7,938	-1,461	-15.5
Rajasthan	24,641	24,320	-321	-1.3	6,821	6,203	-618	-9.1
Uttar Pradesh	45,190	37,846	-7,344	-16.3	10,731	10,181	-550	-5.1
Uttarakhand	5,722	5,297	-425	-7.4	1,567	1,417	-150	-9.6
Northern Region	157,113	143,274	-13,839	-8.8	37,431	34,101	-3,330	-8.9
Chhattisgarh	6,102	5,981	-121	-2.0	2,913	2,759	-154	-5.3
Gujarat	41,368	38,927	-2,441	-5.9	10,786	9,947	-839	-7.8
Madhya Pradesh	24,122	19,663	-4,459	-18.5	7,068	6,106	-962	-13.6
Maharashtra	73,513	60,006	-13,507	-18.4	19,766	15,402	-4,364	-22.1
Daman and Diu	1,246	1,155	-91	-7.3	353	328	-25	-7.1
Dadar Nagar Haveli	2,543	2,539	-4	-0.2	594	594	0	0.0
Goa	1,837	1,797	-40	-2.2	544	453	-91	-16.7
Western Region	150,731	130,068	-20,663	-13.7	39,560	32,763	-6,797	-17.2
Andhra Pradesh	45,926	43,792	-2,134	-4.6	12,018	10,428	-1,590	-13.2
Karnataka	27,604	24,725	-2,879	-10.4	7,642	6,627	-1,015	-13.3
Kerala	10,276	10,121	-155	-1.5	3,052	2,916	-136	-4.5
Tamil Nadu	47,634	44,528	-3,106	-6.5	11,728	10,048	-1,680	-14.3
Pondicherry	1,287	1,208	-79	-6.1	318	296	-22	-6.9
Lakshadweep	14	14	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	132,727	124,374	-8,353	-6.3	32,214	29,054	-3,160	-9.8
Bihar	7,583	6,474	-1,109	-14.6	2,351	1,659	-692	-29.4
DVC	9,631	8,705	-926	-9.6	2,059	2,046	-13	-0.6
Jharkhand	3,508	3,413	-95	-2.7	1,012	1,012	0	0.0
Orissa	13,200	13,136	-64	-0.5	3,355	3,340	-15	-0.4
West Bengal	22,900	22,314	-586	-2.6	6,162	6,112	-50	-0.8
Sikkim	193	193	0	0.0	81	81	0	0.0
Andaman and Nicobar	140	105	-35	-25	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	57,015	54,235	-2,780	-4.9	13,961	13,085	-876	-6.3



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arunachal Pradesh	286	239	-47	-16.4	101	84	-17	-16.8
Assam	3,329	3,064	-265	-8.0	971	937	-34	-3.5
Manipur	324	285	-39	-12.0	118	105	-13	-11.0
Meghalaya	887	749	-138	-15.6	281	212	-69	-24.6
Mizoram	200	165	-35	-17.5	76	61	-15	-19.7
Nagaland	349	306	-43	-12.3	118	102	-16	-13.6
Tripura	549	480	-69	-12.6	220	197	-23	-10.5
North-Eastern Region	5,924	5,288	-636	-10.7	1,913	1,560	-353	-18.5
All India	503,510	457,239	-46,271	-9.2	119,437	107,394	-12,043	-10.1

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

[Translation]

#### Change in I.M.F

2860. SHRI ARJUN RAY:  
SHRI CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of members alongwith voting powers held by each in the international Monetary Fund (IMF);

(b) whether India has put forth a proposal to bring about changes in International Monetary Fund (IMF); and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the points on which the request is based upon and the status of the proposal as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of each member of IMF are shown in the attached list.

(b) India has been actively participating in the Quotas and Voice reform process of the IMF.

(c) One of the most important changes which India has pressed for is that the quota reforms in the IMF should be done in a manner that the voting power of the Emerging Markets and Developing Countries (EMDCs) should increase. This will enhance the legitimacy of the IMF.

An agreement on IMF quota reforms was reached in the G20 Finance Ministers meeting held in Gyeongju (South Korea) and was subsequently endorsed by the G20 Leaders in the Seoul Summit. This will increase the quota of the dynamic EMDCs and the underrepresented countries by over 6% while protecting the voting share of the poorest. In addition there will be a comprehensive review of the formula by January 2013 to better reflect the economic weights, and through completion of the next review of quotas by January 2014. The IMF is in the process of giving effect to this agreement.

#### Statement

##### *Voting powers held by each in the IMF*

Country	Total Number of Votes%	Vote Share
1	2	3
Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of	1,869	0.08
Albania	737	0.03
Algeria	12,797	0.58
Angola	3,113	0.14
Antigua and Barbuda	385	0.02
Argentina	21,421	0.96

1	2	3	1	2	3
Armenia	1,170	0.05	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	5,580	0.25
Australia	32,614	1.47	Congo, Republic of	1,09	60.05
Austria	18,973	0.85.	Costa Rica	1,891	0.09
Azerbaijan	1,859	0.08	Cote d'Ivoire	3,502	0.16
Bahamas, The	1,553	0.07	Croatia	3,901	0.18
Bahrain	1,600	0.07	Cyprus	1,646	0.07
Bangladesh	5,583	0.25	Czech Republic	8,443	0.38
Barbados	925	0.04	Denmark	16,678	0.75
Belarus	4,114	0.19	Djibouti	409	0.02
Belgium	46,302	2.08	Dominica	332	0.01
Belize	438	0.02	Dominican Republic	2,439	0.11
Benin	869	0.04	Ecuador	3,273	0.15
Bhutan	313	0.01	Egypt	9,687	0.44
Bolivia	1,965	0.09	El Salvador	1,963	0.09
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,941	0.09	Equatorial Guinea	576	0.03
Botswana	880	0.04	Eritrea	409	0.02
Brazil	30,611	1.38	Estonia	902	0.04
Brunei Darussalam	2,402	0.11	Ethiopia	1,587	0.07
Bulgaria	6,652	0.30	Fiji	953	0.04
Burkina Faso	852	0.04	Finland	12,888	0.53
Burundi	1,020	0.05	France	107,635	4.85
Cambodia	1,125	0.05	Gabon	1,793	0.08
Cameroon	2,107	0.09	Gambia, The	561	0.03
Canada	63,942	2.88	Georgia	1,753	0.08
Cape Verde	346	0.02	Germany	130,332	5.87
Central African Republic	807	0.04	Ghana	3,940	0.18
Chad	810	0.04	Greece	8,480	0.38
Chile	8,811	0.40	Grenada	367	0.02
China	81,151	3.65	Guatemala	2,352	0.11
Colombia	7,990	0.36	Guinea	1,321	0.06
Comoros	339	0.02	Guinea-Bissau	392	0.02

1	2	3
Guyana	1,159	0.05
Haiti	1,069	0.05
Honduras	1,545	0.07
Hungary	10,634	0.48
Iceland	1,426	0.06
India	41,832	1.88
Indonesia	21,043	0.95
Iran, Islamic Republic of	15,222	0.69
Iraq	12,134	0.55
Ireland	8,634	0.39
Israel	9,532	0.43
Italy	70,805	3.19
Jamaica	2,985	0.13
Japan	133,378	6.01
Jordan	1,955	0.09
Kazakhstan	3,907	0.18
Kenya	2,964	0.13
Kiribati	306	0.01
Korea	29,523	1.33
Kosovo	840	0.04
Kuwait	14,061	0.63
Kyrgyz Republic	1,138	0.05
Lao People's Democratic Republic	779	0.04
Latvia	1,518	0.07
Lebanon	2,280	0.10
Lesotho	599	0.03
Liberia	1,542	0.07
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	11,487	0.52
Lithuania	1,6920.08	
Luxembourg	3,041	0.14

1	2	3
Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of	939	0.04
Madagascar	1,472	0.07
Malawi	944	0.04
Malaysia	15,116	0.68
Maldives	332	0.01
Mali	1,183	0.05
Malta	1,270	0.06
Marshall Islands	285	1.43
Mauritania	894	0.04
Mauritius	1,266	0.06
Mexico	31,778	1.43
Micronesia, Federated States of	301	0.01
Moldova	1,432	0.07
Mongolia	761	0.03
Montenegro	525	0.02
Morocco	6,132	0.28
Mozambique	1,386	0.06
Myanmar	2,834	0.13
Namibia	1,615	0.07
Nepal	963	0.04
Netherlands	51,874	2.34
New Zealand	9,196	0.41
Nicaragua	1,550	0.07
Niger	908	0.04
Nigeria	17,782	0.80
Norway	16,967	0.76
Oman	2,190	0.10
Pakistan	10,587	0.48
Palau	281	0.01
Panama	2,316	0.10

1	2	3	1	2	3
Papua New Guinea	1,566	0.07	Swaziland	757	0.03
Paraguay	1,249	0.06	Sweden	24,205	1.09
Peru	6,634	0.30	Switzerland	34,835	1.57
Philippines	9,049	0.41	Syrian Arab Republic	3,186	0.14
Poland	13,940	0.63	Tajikistan	1,120	0.05
Portugal	8,924	0.40	Tanzania	2,239	0.10
Qatar	2,888	0.13	Thailand	11,069	0.50
Romania	10,552	0.48	Timor-Leste	332	0.01
Russian Federation	59,704	2.69	Togo	984	0.04
Rwanda	1,051	0.05	Tonga	319	0.01
St. Kitts and Nevis	339	0.02	Trinidad and Tobago	3,606	0.16
St. Lucia	403	0.02	Tunisia	3,115	0.14
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	333	0.01	Turkey	12,163	0.55
Samoa	366	0.02	Turkmenistan	1,002	0.05
San Marino	420	0.02	Tuvalu	268	0.01
Sao Tome and Principe	324	0.01	Uganda	2,055	0.09
Saudi Arabia	70,105	3.16	Ukraine	13,970	0.63
Senegal	1,868	0.08	United Arab Emirates	6,367	0.29
Serbia	4,927	0.22	United Kingdom	107,635	4.85
Seychelles	338	0.02	United States	371,743	16.74
Sierra Leone	1,287	0.06	Uruguay	3,315	0.15
Singapore	8,875	0.40	Uzbekistan	3,006	0.14
Slovak Republic	3,825	0.17	Vanuatu	420	0.02
Slovenia	2,567	0.12	Venezuela, Republica Bolivariana de	26,841	1.21
Solomon Islands	354	0.02	Vietnam	3,541	0.16
Somalia	692	0.03	Yemen, Republic of	2,685	0.12
South Africa	18,935	0.85	Zambia	5,141	0.23
Spain	30739	1.38	Zimbabwe	3,784	0.17
Sri Lanka	4,384	0.20			
Sudan	1,947	0.09			
Suriname	1,171	0,05			

\*The above data does not take note of the April 2008 and November 2010 reform proposals, as they are still in the process of formal approval.

### Disinvestment to Bail out Economy

2861. SHRI PAKAURI LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have plans to implement stringent measures pertaining to financial discipline in those public sector undertakings which are leading to losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to bail out public sector undertakings through the assistance of financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Government has not issued any general Guidelines specifically relating to financial discipline in loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). The concerned administrative Ministry/Department and Board of the CPSE are empowered to take appropriate measures for maintaining financial discipline for controlling losses. However, Government has issued guidelines relating to austerity measures to be adopted by CPSEs including loss making CPSEs from time to time.

(c) The Government established the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in December, 2004 to advise the Government for strengthening, modernization, revival and restructuring of CPSEs. The Administrative Ministry concerned with the CPSE prepares proposal for revival of sick companies on case to case basis and refers them to BRPSE for its recommendation. On the recommendation of BRPSE, Government have approved revival of 40 CPSEs at a total assistance of Rs. 23591 crore (cash assistance of Rs. 3276 crore and non-cash assistance of Rs. 20315 crore in the form of waivers/write offs of loans etc.)

### Quality of Water Purification Devices

2862. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:

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

(a) the financial assistance provided to the National Institute of Virology, (NIV), Pune during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether as per a study of NIV, most water purification devices being sold across the country do not completely eliminate water-borne viruses like Hepatitis E;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the response of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government has laid down standards and well-defined parameters for the water purification devices in the country;

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

(f) the corrective measures proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Details of financial assistance provided to the National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune through ICMR's intramural budget during each of the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Funding (Rs. In crores)	
Year	Total
2007-08	21.82
2008-09	32.39
2009-10	47.15
2010-11 (upto Nov. 2010)	26.19

(b) to (f) Yes, ICMR's National Institute of Virology, Pune conducted a study to evaluate the performance of eight commonly used domestic water purification units in terms of removal of contaminating Hepatitis E virus. The standards laid down by the US Environmental Protection Agency were used in the study. Significant (four log) reductions in virus titers were considered as significant. Results indicate that 2/8 water filtration units tested, were effective in completely removing the virus.

### Export and Import Duty on Raw Gold

2863. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of export and import duties on the raw gold and manufactured gold products respectively;

(b) whether Indian gold production/ornaments manufacturing companies are facing adverse impact due to existing rates; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Madam, there is no export duty on the raw gold and manufactured gold products. Currently Gold bars, other than tola bars, bearing Manufacturers or refiner's engraved serial number and weight expressed in metric units, and gold coins attract an import duty of Rs 300 per 10 grams. Gold in any other form attracts an import duty of Rs. 750 per 10 grams. Gold jewellery attracts an import duty of 10% advalorem.

(b) Representations were received requesting reduction of import duty on standard gold.

(c) There is no proposal to alter the existing duty structure on the gold and gold jewellery.

[*English*]

**Laboratories for Influenza A H1 N1**

2864. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:  
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

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

(a) whether the number of laboratories testing Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 is adequate to cope up with the demand of sample testing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the names of such laboratories, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there is lack of sufficient infrastructure and manpower in these laboratories including National institute of Virology, Pune, resulting in delay in giving reports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes. The list of laboratories testing Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 attached to various States/UT Administrations is annexed.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Government Laboratories for influenza A H1N1 testing attached to various States/UT Administrations*

*(Operational private laboratories in the State are also indicated)*

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Laboratory	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad Narayanaguda, Hyderabad-500029	State Government
		Centre for DNA Fingerprinting & Diagnostics, Hyderabad, Bldg. 7, Gruhakaipa, 5-4-399/B, Nampally, Hyderabad-500001	Central Government (under DBT)
		Bioserve Labs, Hyderabad	Private
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Regional Medical Research Centre Post Bag No. 13, Port Blair-744101	Central Government (ICMR)
3.	Assam	Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh-786001	Central Government (ICMR)
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh-786001	Central Government (ICMR)
5.	Bihar	Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna-800007	Central Government (ICMR)

1	2	3	4
6.	Chandigarh	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research; Sector-12, Chandigarh-160 012	Central Government
7.	Chhattisgarh	National Centre for Disease Control 22, Shamnath Marg, New Delhi-110 054	Central Government
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	B. J. Medical College , Asarwa, Ahmedabad-380016 (Gujarat) INDIA.	State Government
9.	Daman and Diu	Haffkine Institute, Mumbai Acharya Donde Marg, Parel, Mumbai	State Government
10.	Delhi	National Centre for Disease Control 22, Shamnath Marg, New Delhi-110 054	Central Government
		Vallabhbai Patel Chest Institute University of Delhi, Delhi-110007	Central Government
		All India Institute of Medical Sciences Ansari Nagar, New Delhi-110016	Central Government
		Super Religare Laboratories (SRL) 3rd floor; 6, Devika Tower, Nehru Place , New Delhi-110 019	Private
		Dr. Lal's Path Lab 5th Floor, The Pavilion, M.G. Road, (Near Dev Cimena), Gurgaon-122 001.	Private
		Dr. Naveen Dang's Medical Diagnostic Centre Address: D1, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016	Private
11.	Goa	Auroprobe Laboratories, C-229, Defence Colony, New Delhi-110024,	Private
		National Centre for Disease Control 22, Shamnath Marg, New Delhi-110 054	Central Government
		Kasturba Medical College , Manipal 576104	Private laboratory supported by Central Government
12.	Gujarat	B. J. Medical College, Asarwa, Ahmedabad-380016 (Gujarat) INDIA	State Government
		New Civil hospital, Surat , Gujarat	State Government
		Step Up Lab, Surat	Private
13.	Haryana	National Centre for Disease Control 22, Shamnath Marg, New Delhi-110 054	Central Government
		Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Sector-12, Chandigarh-160 012.	Central Government
		Super Religare Ltd, 129, 1st Floor, DLF, Qutab Plaza, DLF City Phase-I, Gurgaon, GP-26, Sector-18, Maruti Industrial Estate, Udhyog Vihar, Gurgaon	Private

1	2	3	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Central Research Institute, Kasauli Distt. Solan, Himachal Pradesh 173204	Central Government
		Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla-171001	State Government
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	National Centre for Disease Control 22, Shamnath Marg, New Delhi-110 054	Central Government
16.	Jharkhand	National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, P-33, CI, Road, Scheme XM, Belegkata, Kolkata-700010	Central Government (Indian Council of Medical Research)
17.	Karnataka	National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS); Hosur Road; Bangalore-560029, India	Central Government
		Kasturba Medical College, Manipal 576104	Private laboratory supported by Central Government
		Naryana Nethralaya, Bangalore	Private
18.	Kerala	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology Thycaud PO, Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram-695014	Central Government (under Dept. of Science & Technology)
		Kasturba Medical College, Manipal-576104	Private laboratory supported by Central Government
19.	Lakshwadeep	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology Thycaud PO, Poojappura, Thiruvananthapuram-695 014	Central Government (under Dept of Science & Technology)
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Defence Research Development Establishment Jhansi Road, Gwalior 474 002	Central Government (Under Ministry of Defence)
		RMRC, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	Central Government (ICMR)
21.	Maharashtra	Haffkine Institute, Mumbai Acharya Donde Marg, Parel, Mumbai 400 012.	State Government
		National Institute of Virology, Pune (WHO Collaborating Centre). 20/A, Dr. Ambedkar Road. Post Box No. 11, Pune-411001	Central Government (Indian Council of Medical Research)
		National Institute of Virology, Microbial Containment Centre, MCC 130/1 Sus Road, Pashan, Pune-411021	Central Government (Indian Council of Medical Research)
		SRL Laboratory, Mumbai	Private
		SRL Laboratory, Pune	Private
22.	Manipur	National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM Belegkata, Kolkata 700 010	Central Government (Indian Council of Medical Research)
23.	Meghalaya	Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh-786001	Central Government (Indian Council of Medical Research)
24.	Mizoram	National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XMBelegkata, Kolkata 700010	Central Government (Indian Council of Medical Research)



1	2	3	4
25.	Nagaland	Regional Medical Research Centre, Dibrugarh-786001	Central Government (Indian Council of Medical Research)
26.	Orissa	Regional Medical Research Centre, Chandrasekharpur, Nandankanan Road Bhubaneswar -751016	Central Government (Indian Council of Medical Research)
27.	Puducherry	JIPMER, Dhanvantri Nagar, Gorimedu, Pondicherry-605 006,	Central Government
28.	Punjab	Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research; Sector-12, Chandigarh PIN- 160 012.	Central Government
29.	Rajasthan	Advanced Basic Sciences & Clinical Research Laboratory, Department of Microbiology & Immunology, Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur, Rajasthan	State Government
		Desert Medicine Research Centre, Pali Road, Jodhpur Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute University of Delhi, Delhi-110007	Central Government (ICMR)
30.	Uttarakhand	All India Institute of Medical Sciences Ansari Nagar, New Delhi-110016	Central Government
31.	Sikkim	National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, P-33, CIT Road , Scheme XM eleghata, Kolkata-700 010	Central Government (ICMR)
32.	Tamil Nadu	King Institute of Preventive Medicine Guindy, Chennai 600 032	State Government
		Christian Medical College , Vellore-632 004	Private Laboratory supported by Central Government
		Hi-Tech Diagnostic Centre Lab, #13, Dr. Nair Road, T.Nagar, Chennai-600 017.	Private
		Bharath Scan Lab, Peters Road , Royapettah, Chennai	Private
		Diagnostic Services, Burkitt Road, T. Nagar, Chennai	Private
		Lister Metropolis Lab, Chennai	Private
		Immuno Ancillary Lab, Coimbatore	Private
		Microbiology Lab, Cowly Brown Road, RS Puram, Coimbatore-2	Private
		Dr. Rath Lab, Thillai Nagar, Tiruchy	Private
33.	Tripura	National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, Kolkata,P-33, CIT Road , Scheme XM Belegkata, Kolkata 700 010	Central Government (Indian Council of Medical Research)
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences (SGPGIMS), Raebareli Road Lucknow 226014, India	State Government
35.	West Bengal	National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, P-33, CIT Road, Scheme XM Belegkata, Kolkata-700010	Central Government (Indian Council of Medical Research)

*[Translation]***Waiving off Loans of SCs/STs**

2865. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to waive off provided to poor people belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to provide free loan facilities to the unemployed persons of the said communities: and

(d) if so, the details of the scheme and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There is not such proposal. However, the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme 2008, was applicable to all categories of farmers including Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs).

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration. However, reservation provided for SCs/STs borrowers under employment generating Government sponsored schemes is as under:

Scheme	Reservation
Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	50%
Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)	On the basis of their proportionate strength in the local population.
Differential Rate of Interest Scheme (DRI)	Not less than 40% of total advances under DRI

Further, with a view to provide soft and easy loans to SCs/STs borrowers, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised the banks to take the following steps:

- (i) Help poor illiterate borrowers in completing formalities in order to avail timely credit;
- (ii) Not to insist on deposits while considering loan applications under Government Sponsored Schemes;
- (iii) Wherever there is a rejection of loan application it should be at a higher level.

**Solar Power Plants by NTPC**

2866. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) proposes to set up solar power plants in the country;

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

(c) the amount likely to be spent by the NTPC for the purpose along with the total megawatt of power likely to be generated from these plants?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. NTPC has proposals to set up solar power plants during 12th Plan of about the combined capacity of 300 MW based on Solar Photo Voltaic (PV) & Solar thermal technology in the States as mentioned below:

Andaman & Nicobar Islands—05 MW, Andhra Pradesh—25 MW, Chhattisgarh—10 MW, Gujarat—100 MW, Haryana—05 MW, Karnataka—50 MW, Rajasthan—65 MW & Uttar Pradesh—40 MW.

(c) With an estimated capital cost of Rs. 15 crores per megawatt, the total amount works out approximately as Rs. 4500 crores for 300 MW solar power.

*[English]***Job Security to LIC Agents**

2867. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swarup Committee has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the status of implementation of its recommendations

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to ensure the job security to LIC agents:

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

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) The committee underscored the importance of an integrated, coordinated national level approach to make people financially literate. The committee *inter-alia* recommended common minimum standards for all sellers and advisors of financial products, a Self Regulatory Organization (SRO) driven regulatory structure for financial advisors and strengthening dispute redressal mechanism for investor grievances. The committee also recommended that all other financial products except pure life insurance products should go 'no-load' by April 2011. Examination of the recommendations of the report and its implementation is a continuous and dynamic process.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) There is no employer and employee relationship between Life insurance Corporation (LIC) and its agents.

(e) LIC considers agents as an integral part of LIC's marketing force and makes continuous efforts to make agency profession attractive by giving several benefits viz. Gratuity, Group Mediclaim, Term Assurance etc. to eligible agents. They also get the renewal commission on the policies throughout the premium paying term of the policy. There is also provision of hereditary commission to the dependant of deceased agent.

#### **Merger and Acquisition of Non-Life Insurance Companies**

2868. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to introduce new guidelines for mergers and acquisitions among non-life insurance companies in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect the interests of policy holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Insurance Act, 1938 provides for the amalgamation and transfer of life insurance business. The Act does not contain any specific provision for the amalgamation of non-life insurance companies. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that they are in the process of formulating the guidelines for mergers and acquisitions of non-life insurance companies. The proposed guidelines would

address issues relating to protection of the interests of policyholders, which would inter-alia cover payment of claims by the amalgamated entity, as and when they arise apart from the policy servicing aspects etc.

[Translation]

#### **Power Equipment**

2869. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:-

(a) whether equipment like foreign turbines installed in the various mega power projects in the country are of sub-standard and has been malfunctional;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to impose a ban on such sub-standard foreign power equipment installed in power projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) As per information received from Central Electricity Authority (CEA), only three 600 MW units out of the mega power projects with main plant equipment supplied by foreign manufacturer have been commissioned so far. These units have been commissioned during last 7-8 months and are still under stabilization.

#### **Renovation and Modernization of Power Plants**

2870. DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI MADHU KODA:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI KAMAL KISHORE "COMMANDO"

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works undertaken by the Government for renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient power plants in the country during 2009-10 and till date, plant-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether there has been delay in carrying out the modernization works of various power plants including Chandrapur and Bokaro Thermal Power Plant;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor along with the difficulties being faced by the Government in the modernization of these power plants;

(d) the corrective measures being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide any assistance/funds to State Governments for the purposes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Details of the works undertaken by the Government for renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient power plants in the country during 2009-10 and till date Plant-wise and State-wise is given at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) As informed by Central Electricity Authority, the delay has been reported in carrying out the

modernization work of some power plants by various power utilities including Chandrapur and Bokaro thermal power plant. The detail reasons for delay are given in Statement-II.

(d) Ministry of Power and CEA are vigorously following up with the utilities and equipment suppliers for expediting the R&M/LE works in following ways:

(i) Meetings and correspondences at the level of Member, CEA, Chairperson, CEA and Secretary (Power), Government of India.

(ii) Frequent site visit by CEA Engineers.

(iii) Technology input by CEA/NTPC.

(iv) Funds availability as loan through PFC/REC.

(e) and (f) Financial assistance through bi-lateral co-operation from Germany, World Bank, JBIC and from Financial Institutions such as PFC & REC, are being availed for this purpose.

#### **Statement I**

*List of Units where R&M/LE Works have been taken up during 2009-10 and till date of 11th Plan*

(As on 31.10.2010)

#### **A. Units where LE have been completed**

##### **State Sector**

Sl.No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Com	Cap. (MW)	Completion Year	Present status/ Expected Date of Completion
1.	UPRVUNL	Obra	1	1968	40	2009-10	Unit synchronized on 4th May 2009
2.			2	1968	40	2008-09	Unit synchronized on 2nd February 2009
3.			9	1980	200	2010-11	Unit synchronized on 17th September 2010
4.			2	1976	120	2009-10	Unit-2 was taken under s/d for LE on 12th August' 08. Synchronized on 24.2.2010.
5.	MPPGCL	Amarkantaka Extn.	2	1977	120	2010-11	Unit-2 was taken under s/d for LE on 26.7.09. Synchronized on 26.8.2010.
Total State Sector			9		904		

**Central Sector****GAS FIRED**

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Com	Cap. (MW)	Completion Schedule (Actual/Targeted)	Present status/Expected Date of Completion
1.	NTPC	Anta GT	1	1989	89	2009-10 (Actual)	Work completed in Feb. 2010.
2.			2	1989	89		
3.			3	1989	89		
		Total	3		267		
	Total Central Sector		03		267		
Total of LE completed			12		1171		

**Central Sector**

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Commissioning	Cap. (MW)	Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	NTPC	Vindhyachal	1	1987	210	2009-10
2.		STPS	2	1987	210	
3.			3	1989	210	
4.			4	1990	210	
5.			5	1990	210	
6.			6	1991	210	
		Total	6		1260	
7.		Korba	1	1983	200	2009-10
8.		STPS	2	1983	200	
9.			3	1984	200	
10.			4	1987	500	
11.			5	1988	500	
12.			6	1989	500	
		Total	6		2100	
13.		Ramagundam	1	1983	200	2009-10
14.		STPS	2	1984	200	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.			3	1984	200	
16.			4	1988	500	
17.			5	1989	500	
18.			6	1989	500	
		Total	6		2100	
19.		Farakka Stg-I	1	1986	200	2009-10
20.		STPS	2	1986	200	
21.			3	1984	200	
		Total	3		600	
22.		Tanda TPS	1	1988	110	2009-10
23.			3	1990	110	
24.			4	1998	110	2010-11
		Total	3		330	
25.		Talcher TPS	5	1982	110	2009-10
26.		Stg-II	6	1983	110	
		Total	2		220	
27.	NTPC	Singrauli	1	1982	200	2009-10
28.		STPS	2	1982	200	
29.			3	1983	200	
30.			4	1983	200	
31.			5	1984	200	
32.			6	1986	500	
33.			7	1987	500	
		Total	7		2000	
34.		Unchahar	1	1988	210	2009-10
35.		TPS	2	1989	210	
		Total	2		420	
36.		Rihand Stg-I	1	1988	500	2009-10
37.		STPS	2	1989	500	
		Total	2		1000	
Sub Total NTPC		37		10030		
Total Central Sector		39		10370		
Total of R&M completed		57		14720		

*Details of Units where R&M/LE Works have been taken up during 11th Plan but yet to be completed*

**C. Units where LE have been taken up but yet to be completed**

**State Sector**

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Comm.	Cap. (MW)	Completion Schedule (Actual/ Targeted)	Present status/ Expected Date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>							
1.		Obra	10	1979	200	2010-11 (Target)	Contract agreement signed with BHEL in Feb., 2007. LE works of Unit-9 completed. Shutdown of Unit No. 10 & 11 will be taken after stabilisation of unit-9. There after unit 12 & 13 will be taken up.
2.			11	1977	200	2011-12 (Target)	
3.			12	1981	200	2011-12 (Target)	
4.			13	1982	200	2011-12 (Target)	
		Total	4		800		
5.		H'Gunj	7	1978	110	2011-12 (Target)	LOI issued to BHEL on 25.03.09. Advance payment released in June, 2009, draft contract prepared by BHEL has been cleared by UPRVUNL and consultant NTPC. Supply of structural material has started. S/D expected in Dec., 2010.
		Total	1		110		
6.		Parichha	1	1984	110	2011-12 (Target)	Contract was negotiated with UPRVUNL by BHEL during Oct'09. However, a study report for techno-economical viability of LE works prepared by the consultant M/s Evonik has been submitted and is being examined by UPRVUNL.
7.			2	1985	110	2011-12 (Target)	
		Total	2		220		
<b>Punjab</b>							
8.	PSEB	Bathinda	3	1978	110	2010-11 (Target)	Order placed on BHEL on 6.11.2006. S/d on unit -3 was taken from 14.1.2010, dismantling work compltd. and erection work of boiler started on 18.06.10. Unit expected to be recommissioned by March. 2011. Thereafter unit-4 will be taken up.
9.			4	1979	110	2011-12 (Target)	
		Total	2		220		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Gujarat</b>							
10.		Gandhinagar	1	1977	120	*	*Order awarded to BHEL on 28 May 2007. BHEL has supplied 55% material at site. Due to poor performance of BHEL at Ukai TPS, M/s GSECL are planning to short closure of the contract.
11.			2	1977	120	*	
		Total	2		240		
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>							
12.	MPPGCL	Amarkantak Ext.	1	1977	120	2010-11 (Target)	Works on 11 packages out of 12 completed for unit-1&2. Order for Turbine package placed on NASL in July 07. Works on Unit- 2 completed. Completion schedule in 2010-11 for unit-1.
		Total	1		120		
<b>West Bengal</b>							
13.	WBPDCCL	Bandel	5	1982	210	2011-12 (Target)	Taken up under World Bank programme. Due to lack of more than one qualified bidders for 2nd stage Bid, WBPDCCL has decided for rebidding of BTG Pkg. Proposal sent to WB and WB sent their "No Objection" on 02.06.10.WBPDCCL is preparing fresh bidding documents for BTG pkg.
		Total	1		210		
<b>Bihar</b>							
14.	BSEB	Barauni	6	1983	110	2011-12 (Target)	Unit #6 has been restored by BHEL under Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana. LOA has been awarded to BHEL on 15th Feb. 2010. 4600 MTs materials reached at site. Dismantling of Turbine of U-7 completed, rotor is being sent to BHEL.
15.			7	1985	110	2011-12 (Target)	
		Total	2		220		
16.	KBUNL	Muzaffarpur	1	1985	110	2011-12 (Target)	Unit #2 has been restored under RSVY. LOA awarded on 15.04.10. Kick Off meeting held on 21.05.10. 2436 MTs SG materials reached at site. Both the streams of CHP are operational from 20.04.10. R&M of one wagon Tippler compltd. In Sept., 2010.
17.			2	1986	110	2011-12 (Target)	
		Total	2		220		
Total of State Sector			17		2360		



**Central Sector****(i) Coal Fired**

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Comm.	Cap. (MW)	Present status/Expected Date of Completion
1.	NTPC	Badarpur	4	1978	210	Tech. bids for Main Plant R&M Pkg opened on 15.12.09. Evaluation of Tech. & comm. bid in progress. Order is expected to be placed by Dec., 2010.
2.			5	1981	210	
		Total	2		420	
3.		Singrauli STPS	1	1982	200	Scheme under finalisation.
4.			2	1982	200	
		Total	2		400	
5.		Korba STPS	1	1983	200	Scheme under finalisation.
6.			1		200	
		Total	1		200	
		Ramagundam	1	1983	200	Scheme under finalisation.
		Total	1		200	
	Total of (i)		6		1220	
<b>(ii) Gas Fired</b>						
7.	NTPC	Dadri GT	1	1992	131	Scheme finalised. CEA clearance on 30.05.08.
8.			2	1992	131	
9.			3	1992	131	
		Total	3		393	
10.		Auraiya GT	1	1989	111.19	Scheme finalised. Bidding process started for GT renovation and C & I pkgs.
11.			2	1989	111.19	
12.			3	1989	111.19	
		Total	3		333.57	
13.		Kawas GT	1	1992	106	Scheme finalised. Bidding process started for GT renovation and C & I pkgs.
14.			2	1992	106	
15.			3	1992	106	
		Total	3		318	
16.		Gandhar GT	1	1994	131	Scheme finalised. CEA clearance on 25.05.09.
17.			2	1994	131	
		Total	2		262	
Total of (ii)			11		1306.57	
Total Central Sector (i+ii)			17		2527	
Total (C)			34		4887	

**D. Units where R&M have been taken up but yet to be completed.****State Sector**

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Comm.	Cap. (MW)	Present Status
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>						
1.	UPRVUNL	Anpara' B	4	1993	500	Scope of work yet to be finalised (Targeted in 2011-12)
2.			5	1994	500	
		Total	2		1000	
3.		Obra	7	1974	100	BHEL to submit scope of work (Targeted 2011-12)
4.			8	1975	100	
		Total	2		200	
<b>Delhi</b>						
5.	IPGCL	Rajghat	1	1989	67.5	Works are in progress (Targeted in 2010-11)
6.			2	1989	67.5	
		Total	2		135	
<b>Jharkhand</b>						
7.	JSEB	Patratu	9	1984	110	Restoration works are in progress (Targeted in 2011-12)
8.			10	1986	110	
		Total	2		220	
<b>West Bengal</b>						
9.	DPL	Durgapur	6	1985	110	Works are in progress (Targeted in 2011-12).
		Total	1		110	
Total of State Sector			9		1665	

**Central Sector**

Sl. No.	Name of Utility	Name of Station	Unit No.	Year of Comm.	Cap. (MW)	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1		Tanda	2	1989	110	Works are in progress (Targeted in 2011-12).
		Total	1		110	
2		NCTPP,	1	1992	210	Scope of work finalized. CEA clearance on 6.10.08.
3		Dadri	2	1992	210	
4			3	1993	210	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.			4	1994	210	
		Total	4		840	
6.		Farakka Stg-II	4	1992	500	Scheme under finalisation
7.		STPS	5	1994	500	
		Total	2		1000	
8.		Kahalgaon	1	1992	210	Scheme under finalisation by NTPC
9.			2	1994	210	
10.			3	1995	210	
		Total	3		630	
Total Central Sector			10		2580	
Total of R&M taken up but yet to be completed			19		4245	

### **Statement II**

- (i) Non-availability of funds and poor financial condition of State Electricity Boards (SEBs).
- (ii) Non-availability of dedicated R&M teams with most of the SEB's/PSU's.
- (iii) In power deficits scenario, utilities hesitate to take longer shut down for undertaking LE works.
- (iv) Delay in supplies of equipment by suppliers, as in case of some critical spares for Bathinda TPS, Ukai TPS and Gandhinagar TPS.
- (v) Lack of co-ordination between the contractors and their sub-contractors.
- (vi) Shortage of BOP suppliers/contractors in the country.
- (vi) Surprises, when the unit is opened up for carrying out the R&M/LE works, new defects or damaged components are observed resulting in delay in procurement & rectification.

The utilities generally prefer to go for direct placement of order for R&M works to the original equipment manufacturer (OEM). This approach has resulted in accumulated work orders with the indigenous manufacturers thereby resulting in delay in supplying of

spares/equipment. Now, BHEL the main OEM supplier has taken steps towards augmenting its manufacturing capacity to cater to R&M works besides meeting the requirement of new generation projects. In order to make implementation of R&M schemes more broad based and to ensure the participation of more contracting agencies, the process of competitive bidding is being encouraged.

Status of R&M/LE works in case of Chandrapura and Bokaro TPS is given below:

Chandrapura TPS of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC):

Chandrapura Thermal Power Station (CTPS) of DVC consists of three units of 140 MW each (unit no. 1, 2&3) commissioned between 1964 and 1968 and also three units of 120 MW each (unit no. 4, 5 &6) which were commissioned between 1974 and 1979.

CTPS unit 1,2 & 3 are in operation, where as unit 4,5&6 were under shut down from May 2003, November 2003 and June 2002 respectively due to high specific oil consumption, high heat rate and low PLF resulting in uneconomical operation. DVC decided that it may not be prudent to venture into further R&M of these genetically disabled units of CTPS Nos. 4, 5 & 6 and go for retirement. Subsequently these units have been retired w.e.f. 13.8 2010.

**Bokaro' B Thermal Power Plant of DVC:**

Under Energy Efficiency Programme, KfW development Bank –Germany has provided a soft loan of Euro 90 million for the implementation of energy efficient R&M at three identified thermal power plants including Bokaro 'B' TPS, U-1, 2 & 3 (3x210MW) of DVC.

In addition to the above, KfW has provided a grant of Euro 1.3 million for preparation of feasibility reports/DPR to identify & finalize the scope of works for R&M/LE of three identified power plants. The Detailed Project report (DPRs) for the units 1, 2 & 3 of Bokaro 'B' TPS are under preparation.

*[English]*

**Remittances to Developing Countries**

2871. SHRI KODDIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inflow of remittances to developing countries including India would set to exceed \$ 370 billion in two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to take certain measures to ensure smooth flow and an increase in such remittances;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) As per the World Bank's latest Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011, remittances to developing countries including India are expected to reach US\$ 325 billion by the end of the current year 2010, and to rise further to US\$ 346 billion in 2011 and US\$ 374 billion in 2012. India is the largest recipient of the migrant remittances in the world.

A number of initiatives have been taken in the past to facilitate remittances, which, inter alia include market based exchange rate, current account convertibility, regulatory measures to facilitate the institutional development for wider access to remittance services, policy initiatives for speedier and cost effective money transfer arrangements.

**Shifting of Financial year**

2872. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to shift the financial year from the present April-March to January-December;

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

(c) whether the Government is also considering presentation of a Consolidated General Budget from next fiscal incorporating the railway accounts; and

(d) if so, the details and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Madam. There is no move to shift the financial year from April-March to January-December.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam. There is no move for merger of the Railway Budget with the Union Budget and presentation of a Consolidated General Budget from next fiscal.

(d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Central Electricity Regulatory Commission**

2873. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Section 73 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides for Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC);

(b) if so, the works to be undertaken by the said commission in public interest;

(c) the details of the measures taken by the CERC in public interest during the last three years; and

(d) the number of decision pronounced by the CERC against power distribution companies during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Section 76 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides for constitution of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission.

(b) The functions of the Commission are enumerated under section 79 of the Act. Extract of the relevant provision is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) A statement indicating the outcome of the regulatory process of CERC in terms of benefits to consumers and development of the sector for last 3 years is enclosed at Statement-II.

(d) CERC has powers under section 142 of the Act to impose penalty against any person for contravention of the provisions of the Act, policies, rules and regulations framed under the Act. A statement indicating actions taken by CERC for contravention of the directions and regulations of CERC is enclosed as Statement-III.

### **Statement I**

Relevant Extract of the Act:

Section 79. (Functions of Central Commission):—

- (1) The Central Commission shall discharge the following functions, namely:-
  - (a) to regulate the tariff of generating companies owned or controlled by the Central Government;
  - (b) to regulate the tariff of generating companies other than those owned or controlled by the Central Government specified in clause (a), if such generating companies enter into or otherwise have a composite scheme for generation and sale of electricity in more than one State;
  - (c) to regulate the inter-State transmission of electricity;
  - (d) to determine tariff for inter-State transmission of electricity;
  - (e) to issue licenses to persons to function as transmission licensee and electricity trader with respect to their inter-State operations;
  - (f) to adjudicate upon disputes involving generating companies or transmission licensee in regard to matters connected with clauses (a) to (d) above and to refer any dispute for arbitration;
  - (g) to levy fees for the purposes of this Act;
  - (h) to specify Grid Code having regard to Grid Standards;
  - (i) to specify and enforce the standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of service by licensees;
  - (j) to fix the trading margin in the inter-State trading of electricity, if considered, necessary;
  - (k) to discharge such other functions as may be assigned under this Act.
- (2) The Central Commission shall advise the Central Government on all or any of the following matters, namely:-
  - (i) formulation of National electricity Policy and tariff policy;
  - (ii) promotion of competition, efficiency and economy in activities of the electricity industry;
  - (iii) promotion of investment in electricity industry;
  - (iv) any other matter referred to the Central Commission by that Government.
- (3) The Central Commission shall ensure transparency while exercising its powers and discharging its functions.
- (4) In discharge of its functions, the Central Commission shall be guided by the National Electricity Policy, National Electricity Plan and tariff policy published under section 3.

### **Statement II**

*Outcome of regulatory processes of CERC in terms of benefits to consumers and development of the sector*

**Year 2009-10**

#### **1.1. Benefits to Consumers**

One of the guiding principles of CERC is to protect the interests of civil society, including those of consumers and suppliers, while remaining fair, transparent and neutral to all stakeholders. The initiatives taken by CERC to safeguard the interest of consumers are listed below:

##### **(a) Open Access**

- Open access has been facilitated, thereby enabling buyers to choose their suppliers.

- Stringent action has been taken in cases of denial of open access.
- Price cap in Short term market: The Commission has once weighed the demands of the situation and with due consideration of the need of balancing interest of the consumer as well as the demands for investment promotion in the sector had taken a considered view and fixed price cap of Rs. 8/kWh for the short-term market for a period of 45 days in September, 2009.

#### **(b) Grid Discipline**

- Stable and secure operation of the grid has been facilitated.
- Stringent action has been taken against violations of grid discipline.
- Indian Electricity Grid Code has been amended to tighten the frequency band. This is expected to lead to better quality of supply to the consumers.

### **1.2. Development of the Sector**

The initiatives taken by Commission for development of the sector are listed below.

#### **(a) Revision of IEGC and UI Regulations**

- Tightening of frequency band and restructuring of UI rates would lead to a shift from dependence on UI as a trading platform to short term purchases through bilateral trades and power exchanges. This will also help stabilize the grid.

#### **(b) Renewable Energy Tariff Regulations and REC Framework:**

- Commission has issued comprehensive tariff regulations for renewable energy which ensures assured return with full cost recovery during debt repayment period for full useful life in case of solar and small hydro. It also provides longer tariff visibility for solar. This is expected to promote development of green energy.
- Commission has introduced Renewable Energy Certificates (REC) which is a mechanism to encourage competition and eventual mainstreaming of Renewable Energy sources. New Grid Code will facilitate larger integration of renewable energy sources with grid

#### **(c) Transmission Sector:**

- Easier entry into Transmission business: Member, CERC chairs the Empowered Committee to select transmission lines for private sector participation. Three projects have been awarded. Three projects are in RFP stage.
- Transmission licence regulations: CERC has notified transmission license regulations to facilitate greater private sector participation in transmission segment through competitive route. The entity selected through competitive bidding is eligible to get license with no additional financial/technical requirements.
- Regulations on Connectivity, Long-term Access and Medium-term Open Access in inter-State Transmission: Threshold limit for connectivity of generating stations and bulk consumers has been defined. Provision of medium term open access has been introduced. The discrimination between private and public sector in terms of dedicated lines has been abolished. All this will facilitate investment in the sector.

#### **(d) Encouragement of Competition**

- Facilitated open access by trading: power trading helps resource optimization by facilitating the disposal of surplus power with distribution utilities and in meeting short-term peak demand. The CERC and state electricity regulatory commissions have powers, respectively, to grant inter-state and intra-state trading licenses. The CERC has granted 43 inter-state trading licences of which 41 were in existence as on March 31, 2009.
- Open access transactions: The regulations on open access in inter-state transmission, together with the regulations on inter-state trading in electricity issued by CERC, have facilitated transfer of power from surplus to deficit regions. Open access transactions related to inter-state transmission have increased from 778 in 2004-05 to 18128 in 2009-10.

#### **(e) Market Development**

- Short term transactions: The volume of short term transactions of electricity in total electricity generation varied from 6.55 percent to 8.57 percent during the period 2008-09.

- Power exchanges: Two power exchanges, namely Indian Energy Exchange Ltd.(IEX), New Delhi and Power Exchange India Ltd.(PXIL), Mumbai are in operation which were started from June 27, 2008 and October 22, 2008 respectively. The volume of electricity transacted through power exchanges was 6.17 BUs in IEX and 0.92 BUs in PXI during 2009-10. The total volume transacted through trading licensees and power exchanges during 2009-10 was 33.91 BUs.

### Year 2008-09

#### I. Benefits to Consumers

- (i) One of the guiding principles of CERC is to protect the interests of civil society, including those of consumers and suppliers, while remaining fair, transparent and neutral to all stakeholders. The initiatives taken by CERC to safeguard the interest of consumers are listed below.

#### II. Tariff Regulations

- (i) Pre-tax return on equity (ROE): Consumers would not have to bear the burden of income tax on UI earnings, incentive earning and efficiency gains of projects.
- (ii) Depreciation: While removing the advance against depreciation in line with the tariff policy, depreciation rates have been reworked to take care of repayment of debt obligations of new projects. However, once the initial period of 12 years is over, the remaining depreciation would be spread over the balance useful life to keep the tariff reasonable.
- (iii) Tight efficiency norms: The regulatory philosophy of CERC is to incentivise efficiency gains and to periodically pass on the improvements to beneficiaries. Accordingly, the availability target for recovery of fixed cost for thermal power plants has been raised from 80 percent to 85 percent. The station heat rate has also been tightened. For new units, an operating margin of only 6.5 percent would be permitted with respect to the design heat rate. The regulations provide for the maximum permissible design heat rate to ensure that inefficient machines are not procured.

- (iv) Sharing of savings on secondary oil consumption: The norm for secondary oil consumption has been slashed from 2 ml per unit to 1 ml per unit. Apart from this, the savings in secondary oil consumption are to be shared with beneficiaries in the ratio of 50:50.
- (v) Capital cost benchmarking: To make tariff fixation more objective and simple, CERC has decided to set up capital cost benchmarks for thermal power and transmission projects. Provisional tariff has been removed and the companies will receive the final tariff upfront.
- (vi) Economies of scale: Where available to developers in the operation of expansion projects, economies of scale are to be shared with beneficiaries since permissible O&M expenditure has been de-scaled for new expansion units.

#### III. Open Access

- (i) Open access has been facilitated, thereby enabling buyers to choose their suppliers.
- (ii) Stringent action has been taken in cases of denial of open access. Details of orders passed by the Commission are included in the section 'Facilitating Open Access' of Chapter 7 in this report.

#### IV. Grid Discipline

- (i) Stable and secure operation of the grid has been facilitated.
- (ii) Stringent action has been taken against violations of grid discipline. Details of orders passed by the Commission are included in subsection 'Action Against Utilities for Grid Indiscipline' of the 'Transmission' section in Statement III of this report.

#### 2. Development of the Sector

In accordance with the guiding principles of CERC, the interests of suppliers should also be fairly dealt with, in a transparent and neutral manner. In this regard, the initiatives taken by CERC to safeguard the interest of suppliers and developers are listed below.

## I. Tariff Regulations

- (i) Return on equity (ROE):
  - (a) the base rate for allowing ROE has been raised from 14 percent to 15.5 percent, keeping in view the need to attract investment in current market conditions.
  - (b) ROE will be calculated on a pre-tax basis for which the base rate of 15.5 percent would be grossed up by the tax rate applicable for the company. This will motivate investment promotion since the benefit of the tax holiday will become available to project developers.
- (ii) Incentive for timely completion of projects: to incentivize timely completion of projects in the present period of power shortages, an additional return on equity of 0.5 percent will be available to those projects which are commissioned within given timelines.
- (iii) Operation norms to incentivise performance:
  - (a) tariff regulations have given due attention to the need for renovation and modernization and hence companies operating thermal power plants will now have two options: (i) claim a special allowance on the basis of per MW per year after completion of normative useful life of the project, whereby the generating company will be required to comply with availability and operations norms; and (ii) adopt comprehensive Renovation & Modernization (R&M) permitted by CERC on the basis of detailed cost benefit analysis, including efficiency gains transferred to the beneficiaries.
  - (b) to encourage enhancement of availability of power plants, the incentive to generating companies will now be applicable on the basis of declared availability, instead of the plant load factor, because generating companies can only declare better availability while the actual schedule is not within their control.

## II. Encouragement of Competition

- (i) Facilitated open access by trading: power trading helps resource optimization by facilitating the disposal of surplus power with distribution utilities

and in meeting short-term peak demand. The CERC and state electricity regulatory commissions have powers, respectively, to grant inter-state and intra-state trading licences. The CERC has granted 43 inter-state trading licences of which 41 were in existence as on March 31, 2009.

- (ii) Open access transactions: the regulations on open access in inter-state transmission, together with the regulations on inter-state trading in electricity issued by CERC, have facilitated transfer of power from surplus to deficit regions. Open access transactions related to inter-state transmission have increased from 778 in 2004-05 to 5933 in 2006-07. The number of such transactions was 9560 during 2007-08 and 9347 during 2008-09 (upto December 2008).

## III. Market Development

- (i) Short term transactions: the volume of short term transactions of electricity in total electricity generation varied from 6.55 percent to 8.57 percent during the period 2008-09.
- (ii) Power exchanges: CERC has issued guidelines for setting up power exchanges. It has also given approval to two applicants for setting up power exchanges, namely Indian Energy Exchange Ltd.(IEX), New Delhi and Power Exchange India Ltd.(PXIL), Mumbai which started operations from June 27, 2008 and October 22, 2008 respectively. The volume of electricity transacted through power exchanges was 2.62 BUs in IEX and 0.15 BUs in PXI during 2008-09. The total volume of both licencees and power exchanges during 2008-09 was 24.69 BUs.

### Year 2007-08

#### Tariff Regulation under the Electricity Act, 2003

After the enactment of Electricity Act, 2003, Commission notified the 'Terms & Conditions of tariff' in March 2004 for the period 2004 to 2009.

The tariff of Central generating stations and transmission systems continued to be based on actual capital expenditure duly audited by the Auditors. In case of new projects, only the actual expenditure incurred and paid is considered for fixation of tariff instead of the gross block which includes unpaid liabilities as well.



The above regulations provide for furnishing of information regarding execution of projects namely details of contract packages, manner of execution *i.e.* competitive bid/deposited work/negotiated, number of bidders, cost of work whether firm or with escalation and actual cost incurred on completion etc. Commission examines closely the contracted packages where sufficient competition is lacking.

It has been seen that actual capital cost on completion of projects has been lower than the original estimates/Gol approvals in case of recently executed following projects:

Name of station/ Capacity (MW)	COD	Estimated completed cost (Rs. crore)	Capital cost admitted as on COD (Rs. crore)
Simhadri STPS (1000 MW)	1.3.2003	3796.88	3243.58
Ramagundam Stage-III (500 MW)	25.3.2005	1658.80	1313.56
Talchar Stage-II (2000 MW)	1.8.2005	5697.57	4375.28
Rihand Stage-II (1000 MW)	1.4.2006	3006.00	2646.74

In principle approval of capital cost of private sector projects

The Commission has granted in-principal approval of the following private sector power projects:

Capital cost of Rs. 4299.82 crore for Nagarjuna thermal power project (1015 MW) at Manglore based on imported coal, which is under execution and is expected to be Commissioned in 2008-09. The capital cost of this project is comparable with capital cost of Simhadri STPS commissioned in 2003-04 after making suitable adjustment for site specific features like FGD, Jetty etc.

Capital cost of two gas based projects namely Sugan Combined Cycle Power Project (1128 MW) by Torrent Power Ltd. and Hazira Combined Cycle Power Project (1500 MW) by Essar Power Limited in Gujarat.

The capital cost of Sugan project has been worked out at Rs. 2.77 crore per MW and that of Essar Power is Rs. 2.60 crore per MW.

The capital cost of gas based projects is much lower than the other IPP projects in late nineties which were of the order of Rs. 3.85 crore per MW. This reduction in capital cost are also attributable to change in market conditions and execution of projects through competitive bid packages.

The benefit of competition in execution of projects and regulatory oversight are getting passed on to the beneficiaries. The regulatory oversight and accountability has kept the prices under check so far.

Section 63 of the Act, 2003 provides for adoption of tariff by CERC if it is determined through the process of competitive bidding as per the guidelines of Government of India.

The CERC has played an active role and has advised Ministry of Power from time to time in finalizing competitive bidding guidelines and its notification in January, 2005 and subsequent amendments. In line with the competitive bidding guidelines, the equivalent levelised tariffs discovered have shown a remarkable trend as was seen in the case of

- (i) Sasan UMPP based on captive mine coal :  
Rs. 1.19/kWh
- (ii) Mundra UMPP based on imported coal :  
Rs. 2.26/kWh
- (iii) Krishnapattnam UMPP based on imported coal :  
Rs. 2.33/kWh

Role of CERC in extending benefits to consumers

Significant benefits have accrued to the consumer due to the initiatives of CERC and achieving of efficiency in operation of utilities through regulations of CERC.

From a consumer's perspective, the Electricity Act, 2003 has twin objectives of benefiting the consumers through reasonably determined regulated tariffs and reducing the cost of supply by bringing about competition in various segments of the electricity supply industry.

The Central Commission has been proactive in implementing the intent of the Act on both above-mentioned fronts.

The following regulations of CERC have the potential of reduction in bulk electricity tariff of Central generating

station under the new Terms & Conditions for the period 2004-09:

(i) Reduction in Return on Equity (ROE)

Reduction in ROE from 16% to 14% for the tariff period 2004-09 has reduced the fixed component of the tariff.

(ii) Adoption of Debt Equity Ratio of 70:30 for the New Investment

The capital investment of the old projects of the Central generating companies was being serviced on debt equity ratio of 50:50. The new Terms & Conditions provide that the new investment on or after 1.4.2004 shall be serviced in the ratio of 70:30 and in case the equity deployed is less than 30%, the actual equity is to be considered for the purpose of tariff. Since the equity fetches a higher return than the loan, the reduction in the equity components will reduce the cost of production of the Central generating stations.

(iii) Rationalization of Depreciation

The accelerated rate of depreciation of 7.5% allowed to thermal generating station by the GOI has been dispensed with.

This was with a view to reducing front loading of tariff and reducing price of electricity to the SEBs/DISCOMs.

(iv) Higher Benchmarks of Performance

The norms of station heat rate, secondary fuel oil consumption and auxiliary energy consumption for coal/lignite/gas based station have been revised with a view to achieving economy and improving efficiency and reducing bulk tariff.

Consequent to renovation and modernization of Tanda TPS (4 x 110 MW), after its acquisition by NPTC, Talchar TPS (460 MW), Badarpur TPS (705 MW) the Commission has tightened its norms of performance and operation. Revision in operating norms has the potential of reducing the variable charge component of tariff.

(v) Norms for loss of coal in transit

In the tariff regulations for the period 2004-09, normative transit and handling losses as percentage of the quantity of coal dispatched by the coal supply company during the month have been specified.

(vi) Norms for O&M expenses

In the tariff regulations for the period 2004-09, the Commission has adopted normative approach towards O&M expenses to be allowed for thermal generating stations. This encourages the generating companies to economize their O&M expenses and keep the cost of generation under control.

Similar norms have been set for lignite fired thermal stations as well as gas turbines/combined cycle generating stations.

(vii) Target Availability/Capacity Index

The general norm of target availability for thermal generating station was adopted as 80% and for lignite-based stations TPS-II the norm was 72% for the period 2001-04. The target availability norm for thermal generating station has been retained as 80% for the period 2004-09, while the norm for lignite-based stations has been raised to 75%.

In case of hydro stations, capacity index norms for the Run of the River type hydro stations have been raised to 90% from 85%. The raising of availability norms has positive impact on reliability of power supply.

### **Role of CERC in Development of Sector**

1. The following changes in the new terms & conditions of tariff for 2004-05 are providing an investor friendly environment conducive to power development through light handed regulation incorporating system of in built rewards for efficiency of operation:

(a) Normative Interest on Working Capital

The old Terms & Conditions for the period 2001-04 provided for computation of interest on working capital based on norms of fuel stock, fuel consumption etc. and were subject to actual. However, under the new Terms & Conditions for the period 2004-09, any reference to actual has been removed and interest on working capital has to be computed on the normative fuel stock and fuel consumption etc.

This has the potential of incentivising generators to optimise their resources and bringing in more efficiency in operation.

## (b) Normative O&amp;M for Thermal

The O&M cost norms were earlier based on 5 years actual. In the Terms & Conditions of tariff, the O&M cost for thermal have been specified in Rs./MW terms. This enables the generators to know their O&M expenses recovery in advance and incentivise them to optimise their resources.

## (c) Normative Performance Benchmarks

The Terms & Conditions of the tariff for 2001-04 provide for computation of energy charges based on norms but the same were subject to adjustment if the actual were lower than the normative operational parameters of stations heat rate, specific fuel oil consumption and auxiliary energy consumption. There was no incentive for the generators to bring about efficiency in operation or to conserve specific fuel oil.

The above dispensation of actual or norm whichever is lower have now been removed in the new Terms & Conditions of tariff for the period 2004-09 and the norms have been lightened. The normative operational parameters now incentivise generators to operate its plant efficiently and in optimum manner.

## (d) Uniform norms of O&amp;M for inter-State Transmission System

The O&M expenses for inter-state transmission system for the period 2001-04 were based on actual or linked to capital cost for new transmission system. The regulation on terms &

condition of tariff for the period provide for a uniform O&M norms based on Rs.per Km line or Rs.per substation bay to be applied for working out regional O&M charges for the inter-state transmission system.

## (e) Open Access in Inter-state Transmission and market development

In pursuance of the Electricity Act-2003, the Regulations for implementing Open Access in transmission were finalized by CERC indigenously without help of any consultant, for the first time in the country in February 2004. These were operationalised with effect from 06.05.2004. With open access mechanism in place, eligible customers, generating companies and licensees can avail open access to inter state transmission system in accordance with the specified procedure.

The Open Access (OA) Regulations in inter state transmission have facilitated and streamlined electricity trading. The number of OA transactions increased from 778 in 2004-05 to 5933 in 2006-07. Presently, the OA transactions are mostly among distribution utilities of surplus and deficit regions. It is possible to trade power across different regions of the country. As and when intra-state special energy meters are in place and SLDCs are geared up, it would be possible to harness captive and other intra State sources of generation and the depth of the electricity market would be further extended.

The Commission has issued the guidelines for setting up of the Power Exchange.

**Statement I***Proceedings under Section 142 of the Act*

Sl. No.	Petition No.	Date of	Respondents order	Purpose	Amount	Remarks (in Rs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	25/2006	9.5.2006	UPPCL	Over-drawal from the grid	–	Vide order dated 9.5.2006, penalty of Rs. One lakh was imposed on UPPCL
2.	Adj Case No. 1/2006	25.10.2006	UPPCL	Over-drawal from the grid Non compliance of RLDC directions	–	Token penalty of Rs. 1 lakhs was imposed on UPPCL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	52/2009	6.5.2009	KPTCL	Over-drawal from the grid	17 lakh	Penalty was subsequently set aside by Appellate Tribunal for Electricity.
4.	59/2009	5.5.2009	RRVPL	Over-drawal from the grid	5 lakh	Penalty was subsequently set aside by Appellate Tribunal for Electricity.
5.	80/2009	11.5.2009	APTRANSCO	Over-drawal from the grid	Rs. 1.22 crore	Proceedings have been stayed by High Court of Andhra Pradesh.
6.	81/2009	8.5.2009	TNEB	Over-drawal from the grid	Rs. 1.5 crore	Proceedings have been stayed by High Court of Madras.
7.	105/2009	21.8.2009	UPPCL	Over-drawal from the grid	2.57 crore	As per direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad, UPPCL has deposited Rs. 64,25,000/- (25% of the total amount) on 15.9.2009. The matter has been disposed with direction to UPPCL to approach ATE.
8.	106/2009 and 130/2009	21.8.2009	Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Chennai	Over-drawal from the grid	4.37 crore	Madras High Court by its order dated 1.9.2009 stayed the proceeding.
9.	137/2009	30.10.2009	UPPCL	Over-drawal from the grid	4.62 crore	Order challenged before the High Court of Allahabad. No stay.
10.	151/2009	30.11.2009	DTL (SLDC)	Over-drawal from the grid	25,000/-	Rs. 25,000/- has been deposited.
11.	151/2009	30.11.2009	DTL (SLDC)	Over-drawal from the grid	25,000/-	—
12.	107/2010	30.3.2010	Over-drawal by TNEB on 19.3.2010 & 23.3.2010	Over-drawal from the grid	—	Heard on 8.4.2010 order reserved.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	129/2010	15.4.2010	Over-drawal by several Northern Region constituents during 1.4.2010 to 9.4.2010	Over-drawal from the grid	—	Heard on 29.4.10. Yet to be disposed.
14.	7/20005	7.7.2009	Subhash Kabini Power Corporation Ltd.	Delay in submission of requisite documents	1.00 lakh	—
15.	14/2005	7.7.2009	Maheshwary Ispat Ltd.	Delay in submission of requisite documents	50,000/-	—
16.	54/2008	15.3.2009	BSEB	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges	1.00 lakh	Penalty has been reduced to Rs. 50,000/- by ATE.
17.	34/2009	2.4.2009	Madhya Pradesh Power Trading Corporation Ltd.	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges	1.00 lakh	One lakh has been imposed.
18.	35/2009	24.2.2009	Arunachal Pradesh	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges	—	A penalty of Rs. 25,000/- has been deposited on 20.5.09.
19.	36/2009	24.2.2009	Nagaland	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges	—	A penalty of Rs. 25,000/- has been deposited on 10.6.09.
20.	124/2007	4.11.2009	Vandana Global Ltd., Raipur	Delay in payment of licence fee	25,000/-	—
21.	74/2007	13.11.2009	Patni Project Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	Delay in payment of licence fee	50,000/-	Penalty was subsequently waived vide order dated 8.4.2010 consequent to surrender of licence by the licensee.
22.	220/2010		Bihar State Electricity Board	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in access of the drawn schedule by Bihar State Electricity Board, Patna.		
23.	221/2010			Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in access of the drawn schedule by Meghalaya.		Proceeding in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	222/2010			Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in access of the drawn schedule by Department of Power, Govt. of Mizoram, Aizwal		Proceeding in progress.
25.	223/2010			Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges for the energy drawn in access of the drawn schedule by Department of Power, Govt. of Nagaland.		Proceeding in progress.

*Proceedings under Section 143 of the Act*

1.	Adj Case No. 5/2009	14.10.2009	UPPCL	Over-drawal from the grid. Non compliance of RLDC directions	1.75 Crore	Order challenged in the High Court. Listed on 7.12.2009 for hearing on relief. As per direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad, UPPCL has deposited Rs. 60 lakh (1/3 of the total amount) on 24.11.2009 by Cheque.
2.	Adj. case No. 1/2009	8.5.2009	SLDC, Delhi	Over-drawal from the grid. Non compliance of RLDC directions	—	Penalty of Rs. 2.5 lakh has been imposed.
3.	Adj case No. 2/2009	8.5.2009	SLDC, Punjab	Over-drawal from the grid. Non compliance of RLDC directions	—	Penalty of Rs. 3.00 lakh has been imposed.
4.	Adj case No. 3/2009	8.5.2009	SLDC, Jammu & Kashmir	Over-drawal from the grid. Non compliance of RLDC directions	—	Penalty of Rs. 2.00 lakh has been imposed.
5.	Adj case No. 4/2009	8.5.2009	SLDC, Rajasthan	Over-drawal from the grid. Non compliance of RLDC directions	—	Penalty of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been imposed.
6.	Adj. Case No. 5/2009	14.10.2009	UPPCL	Over-drawal from the grid	1.75 crore	Order challenged in the High Court. Listed on 7.12.2009 for hearing on relief. As

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						per direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad, UPPCL has deposited Rs. 60 lakh (25% of the total amount) on 24.11.2009 by cheque.
7.	Adj. Case No. 1/2010	21.09.2010	TNEB	Over-drawal from the grid and non-compliance of Orders of SRLDC		Notice was discharged after noting the commitment of Chairman TNEB to stop overdrawl.
<i>Proceedings under Section 149 of the Act</i>						
1.	54/2008	15.3.2009	Chairman, BSEB	Default in payment of Unscheduled Interchanges (UI) charges	5,000/-	The penalty has been set aside by the ATE.

*[English]*

#### **Survey on Healthcare Facilities**

2874. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and industry (FICCI) and HOSMAC have conducted joint survey of healthcare facilities in India and abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome thereof;

(c) whether as per the survey the country's healthcare system fails miserably in almost all parameters when compared to some developed and developing countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed by the Government to meet the international standards in health services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d)

Yes. Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) & HOSMAC India Private Limited has conducted a study comparing seven countries India, Singapore, Brazil, United Kingdom (UK), United States of America (USA), United Arab Emirates (UAE) and China on five parameters *i.e.* healthcare infrastructure, healthcare education, human resources, health insurance and medical equipment.

The study has reported that among the seven countries studied, India falls behind all the others in the number of hospital beds per thousand population and the number of doctors per thousand population. India ranks fifth in the category of number of nurses per thousand population followed by China and United Kingdom and ranks fourth in categories of average number of doctors and nurses per bed.

(e) Considering the need for improving the healthcare system in rural areas of the country, Government of India has launched National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the year 2005 with an aim to provide accessible affordable quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable sections. Over the five years period of NRHM, substantial improvement has been made in health infrastructure and manpower. 9144 new Health sub centre buildings, up-gradation of 8997 sub-center buildings, 1009 new PHC buildings, up-gradation of 2081 PHC buildings,

435 new CHC buildings and up-gradation of 1255 CHC buildings, 57 new District Hospitals and up-gradation of 387 District Hospitals have been taken up.

During the period 2005-10, 8624 MBBS Doctors, 2460 specialists, 46660 ANMs, 26793 Staff nurses, 7692 AYUSH doctors, and 3143 AYUSH paramedics have been added to the system under NRHM.

#### **Ayurvedic Colleges and University**

2875. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:  
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:  
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

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

(a) the total number of Ayurveda colleges in the country alongwith the number of seats therein, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has curtailed the number of seats in some Ayurveda colleges and disallowed admission of students;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up any Ayurveda institute on the pattern of AIIMS and has received any proposal to set up an Ayurveda University in Kerala; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) There are 258 Ayurveda colleges in the country as on 23.11.2010. The State/UT-wise details along with the number of seats are given in Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes, on examination of cases in terms of the eligibility criteria, the Central Government has curtailed the number of seats in 12 Ayurveda colleges for the session 2010-11. The details along with the reasons therefor are given in Statement-II.

Apart from this, 54 Ayurveda colleges have been denied permission to undertake admission in UG/PG courses during academic year 2010-11. The details are given at Statement-III.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Statement I**

*Number of State/UT-wise Ayurveda Colleges in the Country Along With the Number of Seats as on 23.11.2010.*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Ayurveda colleges	Number of seats in the Under Graduate course	Number of seats in the Post Graduate courses
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	320	76
2.	Assam	1	50	12
3.	Bihar	8	330	8
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	190	17
5.	Chandigarh	1	50	0
6.	Delhi	2	140	6
7.	Goa	1	40	0
8.	Gujarat	12	495	61
9.	Haryana	7	360	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	50	39
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	90	15
12.	Jharkhand	1	40	0
13.	Karnataka	58	2850	415
14.	Kerala	16	800	108
15.	Madhya Pradesh	17	775	36
16.	Maharashtra	65	3525	481
17.	Odisha	6	190	15
18.	Puducherry	1	50	0
19.	Punjab	12	590	8
20.	Rajasthan	8	432	119
21.	Tamil Nadu	5	220	0
22.	Uttarakhand	5	260	24
23.	Uttar Pradesh	17	785	55
24.	West Bengal	3	110	10
Total		258	12742	1505



**Statement II**

*The List of Colleges where Number of Seats and Courses have been curtailed while granting permission for the Year 2010-11 as on 23.11.2010*

Sl.No.	Name of the college	Status	Criteria approved	Reasons for denial
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Government Dhanwantari Ayurved College, Ujjain	Permitted for 40 UG seats and denied for 9 seats in 3 PG courses	1. Teaching faculty- 80% 2. 150 beds for UG & PG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 50% IPD for UG & PG.	Not fulfilling the criteria of 50% IPD bed occupancy.
2.	Vidarbha Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Amrawati, Maharashtra	Permitted for 50 UG seats and denied for 1 seats in 1 PG course	1. Teaching faculty- 80% 2. 150 beds for UG & PG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 50% IPD for UG & PG.	Not fulfilling the criteria of 50% IPD bed occupancy.
3.	Government Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Raje Raghujai Nagar, Umer Road, Nagpur, Maharashtra	Permitted for 50 UG seats and 6 PG courses with 18 seats and denied permission for 3 PG courses with intake capacity of 3 seats.	1. Teaching faculty- 80% 2. 150 beds for UG & PG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 50% IPD for UG & PG.	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.
4.	Government Ayurveda College, Nanded, Maharashtra	Permitted for 60 UG seats and 7 PG courses with 19 seats and denied permission for 5 PG courses with 19 seats.	1. Teaching faculty- 80% 2. 150 beds for UG & PG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 50% IPD for UG & PG.	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.
5.	Government Ayurveda Medica ICollege, Tuljapur Road, Madhuban, Osmanabad, Maharashtra	Permitted for 50 UG seats and 2 seats in 1 PG course and denied permission for 1 PG course with 2 seats.	1. Teaching faculty- 80% 2. 150 beds for UG & PG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 50% IPD for UG & PG.	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.
6.	Shri Radha Krishna Toshniwal Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Station Road, Akola, Maharashtra	Permitted for 50 UG seats and 3 PG courses with 8 seats and denied permission for 1 PG course with 2 seats.	1. Teaching faculty- 80% 2. 150 beds for UG & PG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 50% IPD for UG & PG.	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.
7.	Ayurveda and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi.	Permitted for 40 UG seats and denied permission for 2 PG courses with 6 seats.	1. Teaching faculty- 80% 2. 150 beds for UG & PG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 50% IPD for UG & PG.	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty and 50% IPD bed occupancy.
8.	Government Ayurved College, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh	Permitted for 40 UG seats and denied permission for 1 PG course with 5 seats.	1. Teaching faculty- 80% 2. 150 beds for UG & PG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 50% IPD for UG & PG.	Not fulfilling the criteria of 150 beds.
9.	MMM Government Ay. Mahavidyalaya, Ambarnath Road, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Permitted for 50 UG seats (instead of 60 seats) and denied permission for 3 PG courses with 15 seats.	1. Teaching faculty- 80% 2. 150 beds for UG & PG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 50% IPD for UG & PG.	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty, 120 beds for 60 UG seats and additional beds for PG subjects and 50% IPD bed occupancy.

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Gopabandhu Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Puri, Orissa	Permitted for 30 UG seats and 4 PG courses with 13 seats and denied permission for 1 PG course with 2 seats.	1. Teaching faculty- 80% 2. 150 beds for UG & PG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 50% IPD for UG & PG.	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.
11.	Dr. B R K R Government Ayurveda College, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Permitted for 50 seats and 7 PG courses with 35 seats instead of 38 seats. 3 seats have been curtailed in 2 PG courses.	1. Teaching faculty- 80% 2. 150 beds for UG & PG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 50% IPD for UG & PG.	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.
12.	Government Ayurved College & Hospital, Amkho, Laskhar, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.	Permitted for 50 UG seats and denied permission for 1 PG course with 4 seats.	1. Teaching faculty- 80% 2. 150 beds for UG & PG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 50% IPD for UG & PG.	Not fulfilling the criteria of 50% IPD bed occupancy.

**Statement III**

*List of Ayurvedic Colleges which have not been permitted to take admission for the year 2010-11 as on 23.11.2010*

Sl.No.	Name of the college	Status	Criteria approved	Reasons for denial
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Institute of Ayurveda, Limda, Waghodia, Baroda	Not Permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty and 100 beds in hospital.
2.	Ajivan Swasthya Samvardhan Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya at Chitrakoot, Satna, Madhya Pradesh By the Deendayal Research Institute	Not Permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty and 100 patients per day in OPD.
3.	Shekhawati Ayurvedic College at Pilani, Rajasthan by BM Education Foundation Trust	Not Permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty, 100 patients per day in OPD and 40% bed occupancy in IPD.
4.	Shri Uttamraoji Dahake Ayurved Medical College and Hospital at Koli, Karanja ( LAD) Distt. Washim, Maharashtra By the Maa Vaishnavi Mahila Mandal, Karanja (Lad)	Not Permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 100 patients per day in OPD.
5.	Sree Vaageshwari Ayurvedic Medica ICollege, Karimnagar By the Sree Vaageshwari Educational Society	Not Permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty, 100 patients per day in OPD and 40% IPD bed occupancy.

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Sri Sri College of Ayurvedic Science & Research, Bangalore, Karnataka by Sri Sri Ravi Shankar Vidya Mandir Trust.	Not Permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty, 100 beds, 100 patients per day in OPD and 40% IPD bed occupancy.
7.	Dhanwantari Ayurvedic Medical College at Semari Tehsil Chhata, Dist. Mathura, U.P. by Shri Anand Niketan, Dharamshala Academic Trust	Not Permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.
8.	Vaagdevi Ayurvedic Medical College, Warangal	Not Permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.
9.	J. D. Ayurvedic Medical College & Hospital, Aligarh by All India J.D. Educational Society	Not Permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 40% IPD bed occupancy.
10.	M.N.R. Ayurvedic Medical College, Sangareddy, Medak Distt. by the M.N.R. Educational Trust	Not Permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 100 beds, 100 patients per day in OPD and 40% IPD bed occupancy.
11.	Mahesh Ayurvedic College, Ashti, Beed, Maharashtra by Shetkari Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Not Permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-0% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD5.	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty, 100 patients per day in OPD and 40% IPD bed occupancy.
12.	Shrimati Dhariya Prabha Devi Sojatia Ayurvedic Medical College, Neemthur, Bhanpura, Mandsaur, Madhya Pradesh by Late Dr. Rawatmalji Dhanrupmalji Sojatia Sarvajanik	Not Permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty, 100 beds in hospital, 100 patients per day in OPD and 40% bed occupancy in IPD.
13.	Shri Narayana Ayurveda College, Puthur, Kollam, Kerala by Shri Narayana Health Society.	Not Permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.
14.	College of Ayurvedic Medicine, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh By Sw. Gujarati Devi Shiksha Prasar Avum Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Gwalior	Not Permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty and 40% IPD bed occupancy.

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Shri Ganganagar College of Ayurvedic Sciences, Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan by J.R. Tantia Charitable Trust	Not Permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty, 100 patients per day in OPD and 40% IPD bed occupancy.
16.	Ravindranath Mukherjee Ayurveda college, Motihari, East Champaran, Bihar	Not Permitted for 40 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 40% IPD bed occupancy.
17.	Rajkiya Ayodhya Shivkumari Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Begusarai, Bihar	Not permitted for 30 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 100 beds in hospital, 100 patients per day in OPD and 40% IPD bed occupancy.
18.	Swami Raghavendracharya Tridandi Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Gaya, Bihar	Not permitted for 40 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 bed patients in hospital and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.
19.	Motisingh Jageshwari Ayurved College & Hospital Baratepa, Chhapra, Bihar	Not permitted for 40 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.
20.	Ayurved Medical College, Ghughi Chowk, Gaya-823 001, Bihar	Not permitted for 40 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.
21.	Shri Dhanwantry Ayurved College & Dabur Dhanwantry Hospital, Chandigarh	Not permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty, 100 patients per day in OPD and 40% IPD.
22.	Aryakanya Shudha Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Vadodra, Gujarat	Not permitted for 30 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty and 40% IPD.
23.	Shri Balahanuman Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Tamansa, Mehsana, Gandhinagar, Gujarat	Not permitted for 35 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 100 patients per day in OPD.
24.	Shri O.H. Nazar Ayurved College, N.R. Station, Surat, Gujarat	Not permitted for 50 UG seats	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 40% IPD bed occupancy.

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Murarilal Rasiwasia Ayurvedic College, R.K. Gupta Marg, Charakhi Dadri-127 306, Haryana	Not permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 40% bed occupancy in IPD and 100 patients per day in OPD.
26.	A V Samiti's Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Bijapur, Karnataka	Not permitted for 60 UG seats and 5 seats for 1 PG subject.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 150 beds for UG & PG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 50% IPD for UG & PG.	Not fulfilling the criteria of 40% bed occupancy in IPD.
27.	SNVV Samasthe's SGV Ayurveda Medical College, Bailhongal, Belgaum, Karnataka	Not permitted for 40 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty and 40% bed occupancy in IPD.
28.	Taluka Shikshana Prasarak Sahakara Mandal Ayurvedic Medical College, Sindhagi-586 128, Distt. Bijapur, Karnataka	Not permitted for 40 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.
29.	VV Samtha's Rural Ayurveda Medical College, Badami, Karnataka	Not permitted for 40 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.
30.	Kalidas Ayurvedic Medical College, Badami, Karnataka	Not permitted for 40 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.
31.	Dhanwantari Ayurved College & Hospital, P.O. Siddhapur-581 355, Distt. North Canara, Karnataka	Not permitted for 40 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.
32.	Islamia Education Trust Zakaria Ayurved College, Gulbarga, Karnataka	Not permitted for 20 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty, 100 bed in hospital, 100 patients per day in OPD and 40% bed occupancy in IPD.
33.	SMVVS RKM Ayurved Medical College & Research Centre, Kanabur Punrvasati Kendra, Jamakhandi Road, Behind Kalebaga, Bijapur, Karnataka	Not permitted for 40 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.
34.	Shree Chhatrapati Shivaji Education Society's, Dhanwantari Ayurvedic Medical college, Hospital and Research Centre, Shiv Shankar Nagar, Nipani, Karnataka	Not permitted for 40 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Yellalinga Educaiton Trust's Sri Siddharameswara Ayurveda Medical College, Naubad, Bidar, Karnataka	Not permitted for 30 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.
36.	Govt. Ayurveda College, Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh	Not permitted for 40 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty and 40% bed occupancy in IPD.
37.	Acharya Gyan Ayurved Medical College, 278, Jawahar Marg, Malganj Choraha, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Not permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 40% bed occupancy in IPD.
38.	Om Ayurveda Medical College, Betul, Madhya Pradesh	Not permitted for 40 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty, 100 patients per day in OPD and 40% bed occupancy in IPD.
39.	Vasant Dada Patil Ayurved College SouthShivajinagar, Sangli, Maharashtra	Not permitted for 40 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.
40.	Ganga Education Society's Ayurved Medical College, C/o Ganga Hospital, New Building, Rankalaves, Distt. Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Not permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty and 40% bed occupancy in IPD.
41.	Mayurbhanj Ayurveda College, Baripada	Not permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty and 40% bed occupancy in IPD.
42.	Guru Nanak Ayurvedic Medical College & Hospital, Muktsar, Punjab	Not permitted for 60 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 120 beds for 60 UG seats, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty, 120 beds, 100 patients per day in OPD and 40% bed occupancy in IPD.
43.	Parsurampuraya Ayurveda College, Sikar, Rajasthan	Not permitted for 40 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty, 100 patients per day in OPD and 40% bed occupancy in IPD.
44.	Ayurved College, Coimbatore, 242 B, Trichy Road, Sulur, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	Not permitted for 40 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.

1	2	3	4	5
45.	Dharma Ayurveda College, Sriperambudur, Tamil Nadu	Not permitted for 40 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.
46.	Swami Kalyandev Government Ayurved College, Rampur, Muzaffarnagar, UP	Not permitted for 30 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty, 100 patients per day in OPD and 40% bed occupancy in IPD.
47.	Aligarh Ayurveda Medical College, Aligarh-202 002, Uttar Pradesh	Not permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty, 100 patients per day in OPD and 40% bed occupancy in IPD.
48.	Astanga Ayurveda College, Pune	Not permitted for 40 UG seats and 9 seats in 3 PG courses.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 150 beds for UG & PG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 50% IPD for UG & PG.	Not fulfilling the criteria of 100 patients per day in OPD and 50% bed occupancy in IPD.
49.	Saint Sahara Ayurvedic Medical College, Bhatinda, Punjab by Saint Sahara Educational Society, Muktasar, Punjab	Not Permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty, 100 patients per day in OPD and 40% bed occupancy in IPD.
50.	Mahaganapati Ayurvedic Medical College, Hoysalnagar, Distt. Dharwad, Karnataka	Not Permitted for 60 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 bed patients in hospital and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty.
51.	Sri Laxmi Narayan Ayurved College, Amritsar, Punjab	Not Permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty, 100 patients per day in OPD and 40% bed occupancy in IPD.
52.	Ayurved Medical College and Hospital, Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan	Not Permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty, 100 patients per day in OPD and 40% bed occupancy in IPD.
53.	Chhattisgarh Ayurvedic Medical College, Rajnandgaon	Not Permitted for 75 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 100 patients per day in OPD and 40% bed occupancy in IPD.
54.	Smt. Urmila Devi Ayurvedic College of Medical Sciences & Hospital, V.P.O.-Kharkan, Una Road, Hoshiarpur-146 001, Punjab	Not permitted for 50 UG seats.	1. Teaching faculty-80% 2. 100 beds for UG, 3. 100 patients per day in OPD and 4. 40% IPD	Not fulfilling the criteria of 80% teaching faculty, 100 patients per day in OPD.

**Energy Efficient Project for MSMEs**

2876. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any tripartite agreement for financing Energy Efficiency Project for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the terms and conditions of the said agreement alongwith the benefits of the said project to the MSME sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In order to upscale Energy Efficiency (EE) financing for the MSME sector, SIDBI has signed the following bilateral Agreements:

**Bilateral Agreement with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan** SIDBI entered into a bilateral Agreement with JICA for a Line of Credit (LoC) of JPY 30 billion (about Rs. 1,600 crore) in 2008 for promotion of energy efficiency investments in MSMEs. The LoC is backed by Sovereign Guarantee from Government of India. The entire loan from JICA has been utilized by SIDBI by October, 2010 by way of direct assistance to MSMEs as well as through Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) viz. State Financial Corporations (SFCs), Commercial Banks and NBFCs benefitting 3483 MSMEs involving financial assistance of Rs. 1721 crore.

**Bilateral Agreement with KfW, Germany** SIDBI entered into a bilateral Agreement with KfW, Germany in November, 2009, for a Line of Credit (LoC) of Euro 50 million (about Rs. 310 crore) for providing Energy Efficiency loans in the MSME sector. The LoC is backed by Sovereign Guarantee from Government of India. The objective is to promote energy efficiency among MSMEs and reducing CO2 emissions thereby reducing the cost of production and enhancing competitiveness of MSME products in the domestic and overseas market. Euro 2.99 million (Rs. 17.81 crore) has so far been drawn under the line. One hundred and seventy nine (179) MSMEs involving financial assistance of Rs.75 crore have been covered under this line till September 30, 2010.

**Bilateral Agreement with French Development Agency (AFD)** SIDBI entered into a bilateral Agreement for a Line of Credit from AFD, France in May, 2010, of EUR 50 million (about Rs. 335 crore) for financing energy efficiency investments in MSME sector. A sum of EUR 20 million (Rs.122 crore) has been drawn under the line till September 2010. 46 MSMEs involving financial assistance of Rs. 21 crore have been covered under this line till September 30, 2010.

**Bilateral Agreement with Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Ministry of Power** SIDBI has signed an MoU in March, 2009, with Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Ministry of Power for implementing Energy Efficiency (EE) measures among MSMEs in 25 clusters.

(c) The broad terms, conditions and objectives of the above three Energy Efficiency Lines are given below:

Agency	Loan Amount	Tenor of the loan	Objectives of the Loan
1. JICA, Japan	JPY 30 billion (Rs. 1600 crore)	15 years including moratorium of 5 years	Promoting energy saving in MSMEs through direct and indirect lending.
2. KfW, Germany	EUR 50 million (Rs. 310 crore)	9 years including moratorium of 2 years	Promoting energy saving investments in MSMEs through direct and indirect lending.
3. AFD, France	EUR 50 million (Rs. 335 crore)	12 years including moratorium of 4 years	Promoting energy saving investments in MSMEs through direct and indirect lending.

**Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes**

2877. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds released under various Centrally sponsored schemes during the last three years

for upgradation of health infrastructure to various States, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(b) the names of the States which have performed well in upgrading their health infrastructure including proper utilization of Central funds; and



(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure proper monitoring and utilisation of Central funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Under the Mission Flexible Pool of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), funds are released to States/Union Territories (UTs) in the form of Grants-in-Aid under the specified approved activities in the State Programme Implementation Plan (SPIP), which includes the Hospital Strengthening and Renovation/New Construction of Health infrastructure. In addition, funds are also released directly to State Government institutions for upgradation of medical facilities under the National Cancer Control Programme and National Mental Health programme.

(b) A statement showing approved amount and the expenditure reported by the States towards Renovation/ New Construction of Health Infrastructure during the last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10) is annexed. States/UTs likes Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat,

Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar and Dadar & Nagar Haveli have made higher utilization of funds during the last three years.

(c) In consonance with the National Health Policy and National Rural Health Mission, the Health and Family Welfare programmes aim at achieving good health for the people, especially the poor. These programmes are constantly monitored and assessed through multiple monitoring mechanisms including analysis of structured monthly and quarterly reports, periodical review meetings/ Joint Monitoring Missions, External Surveys, Health Management Information System (HMIS), Performance Audit by CAG, Mid-Term Appraisal by Planning Commission etc. The expenditure incurred by the States is being monitored through a quarterly Financial Monitoring Report (FMR) received from the States/UTs. In addition, the programme performance review are also undertaken by Common Review Missions, Joint Review Missions and also through monthly concurrent audit and annual audit of the State/District Health Societies for proper implementation of health and family welfare schemes.

#### Statement

*Statement showing NPCC approval and Expenditure Reported under Hospital Strengthening & New construction/Renovation during the last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08				2008-09				2009-10			
		Hospital Strengthening		New Construction/ Renovation		Hospital Strengthening		New Construction/ Renovation		Hospital Strengthening		New Construction/ Renovation	
		NPCC Approval	Exp.	NPCC Approval	Exp.	NPCC Approval	Exp.	NPCC Approval	Exp.	NPCC Approval	Exp.	NPCC Approval	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>A. High Focus States</b>													
1.	Bihar	1380.00		2600.00		8940.00	612.10	6000.00		9900.00	397.78	7353.00	1164.76
2.	Chhattisgarh	303.00		0.00		0.00	10.36	530.00		0.00	0.35	2100.00	0.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	720.00	151.09	0.00		300.00	81.58	1501.00		0.00	1216.28	2700.00	3134.17
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	4050.00	788.25	1000.00		3850.00	6.71	0.00		0.00	0.00	4000.00	4450.53
5.	Jharkhand	0.00	5.32	0.00		0.00		2500.00	1538.63	300.00	0.00	1295.00	525.64
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	4293.85	0.00		1754.00	4860.28	3304.00		2195.00	1841.50	2700.00	2678.32
7.	Orissa	4867.32	1635.13	0.00		970.00	2.62	5720.00	1140.09	5164.00	4592.27	1069.00	984.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	Rajasthan	0.00	169.14	0.00	11.78	0.00	224.63	9990.00	8777.59	411.00	26.72	14130.00	12973.65
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1127.00	576.54	0.00		2425.00	999.76	9025.00	7507.53	36092.00	5239.46	43779.00	17651.94
10.	Uttarakhand	0.00	236.00	1036.00	96.10	343.00	260.16	300.00	255.97	260.00	495.48	246.00	0.00
	Sub Total	12447.32	7855.30	4636.00	107.88	18582.00	7058.20	38870.00	19219.82	54322.00	13809.84	79372.00	43563.16
<b>B. NE States</b>													
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	280.00	558.04	0.00		35.00	760.60	272.00	516.48	0.00	172.27	551.00	793.55
12.	Assam	11588.00	7241.26	1875.00	8624.50	680.00	3745.76	8495.00	11000.43	3259.00	2479.36	10302.00	8936.38
13.	Manipur	538.74	361.12	0.00		907.00	771.03	182.00		628.00	1049.25	1678.00	337.41
14.	Meghalaya	497.73	464.75	0.00	63.50	150.00	165.06	1198.00	398.78	202.00	47.82	961.00	170.05
15.	Mizoram	0.00	19.33	0.00		0.00	867.09	1450.00	217.06	0.00	26.38	1073.00	1053.50
16.	Nagaland	0.00	1102.00	374.00	86.52	99.00	182.99	328.00	541.00	0.00	509.18	1433.00	447.24
17.	Sikkim	2026.01	37.21	0.00		15.00	431.03	0.00		543.00	459.32	138.00	310.02
18.	Tripura	1038.45	225.58	621.49		401.00	309.06	1267.00	618.03	1560.00	300.06	5888.00	409.79
	Sub Total	15968.93	10009.30	2870.49	8774.53	2287.00	7232.63	13192.00	13291.77	6192.00	5043.64	22024.00	12457.94
<b>C. Non-High Focus States</b>													
19.	Andhra Pradesh	600.00		0.00		2072.00		5423.00		320.00	362.43	7005.00	4200.54
20.	Goa	0.00	12.00	0.00		50.00		0.00	8.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Gujarat	877.00	176.04	800.00		100.00	4796.69	1211.00	0.00	1213.00	4094.08	1599.00	1911.35
22.	Haryana	0.00	296.82	0.00		6600.00	477.98	0.00	47.22	3500.00	1806.16	3100.00	4600.00
23.	Karnataka	1134.00	727.53	3000.00		1740.00	2333.32	3900.00		0.00	0.00	4500.00	6472.79
24.	Kerala	7150.00	1414.48	330.00		4855.00	4919.60	1148.00	221.26	3185.00	4354.24	2019.00	2439.20
25.	Maharashtra	400.00	1240.64	2500.00		7531.00	5021.18	6736.00	7433.89	13961.00	12852.25	7827.00	6978.82
26.	Punjab	4300.80	845.02	0.00		8239.00	1817.08	0.00		400.00	4017.22	1885.00	19.96
27.	Tamil Nadu	9580.55	1579.27	0.00		10639.00	2110.58	4260.00		3767.00	7923.20	1671.00	978.91
28.	West Bengal	1371.00	978.70	6264.00	463.07	2739.00	1701.74	2376.00	830.68	9722.00	4380.63	9088.00	920.01
	Sub Total	25413.35	7270.51	12894.00	463.07	44565.00	23178.16	25054.00	8541.22	36068.00	39790.21	38694.00	28521.58
<b>D. Small States/UTs</b>													
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	80.00	17.23	0.00		150.00	56.00	80.00		136.00	134.40	0.00	3.18
30.	Chandigarh	0.00		0.00		2.00	3.24	30.00		50.00	2.07	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20.00	25.75	0.00	0.00	13.98	0.00		5.00	5.28	0.00	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
32.	Daman	0.00	5.91	0.00		0.00	42.04	0.00		0.00	67.10	0.00	0.46
33.	Delhi	404.20		0.00		665.00	135.92	50.00	67.57	1870.00	696.21	0.00	85.57
34.	Lakshadweep	7.00		10.00		0.00	0.55	0.00		0.00	3.77	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	4.00		23.00		84.00	36.11	0.00		90.00	80.44	1.00	0.08
	Sub Total	515.20	48.88	33.00	0.00	901.00	287.84	160.00	67.57	2151.00	989.27	1.00	89.29
	Grand Total	54344.80	25183.98	20433.49	9345.48	66335.00	37756.83	77276.00	41120.38	98733.00	59632.96	140091.00	84631.97

NPCC: National Programme Co-ordination Committee.

Note: Expenditure figures for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are as per Audit Report.

### Coastal Religious Circuit

2878. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has sanctioned the proposal for development of coastal religious circuit in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds sanctioned and released in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has sanctioned Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of Rs. 123.36 lakh and released Rs. 98.69 lakh as first instalment for development of Coastal Religious Circuit on Sringeri-Udupi-Karkala in Karnataka during the financial year 2009-2010.

[Translation]

### Norms for Private Hospitals Nursing Homes

2879. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the rules prescribed for registration of private hospitals, private nursing homes and private doctors;

(b) whether these rules are being violated;

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

(d) state-wise number of cases registered for violation of these rules during the last three years alongwith the number of cases out of them disposed of so far; and

(e) the reasons for delay in disposing of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Health is a state subject. The private hospitals, private nursing homes and clinics are governed by the State Laws of respective States/UTs. These rules may vary from state to state.

However, the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 has been enacted by Parliament and published in the Gazette of India on 19.08.2010, the Act provides for registration and regulation of the clinical establishments by the State Governments with a view to ensuring minimum standards of facilities and services.

For registration of doctors, rules have been prescribed for Allopathic doctors under Indian Medical Council Act, 1956; for Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha doctors under Indian Medical Council Act, 1970; for Dental doctors under Dentist Act, 1948 and for Homeopathic doctors under Homeopathy Central Council Act, 1973.

(b) to (e) Health being a State subject, the information is not maintained centrally.

[English]

### Problem of Currency Valuation

2880. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the G-20 Meeting which was held recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the major issues raised including ongoing problem on valuation of currencies of some countries;

(d) the follow-up action taken thereon; and

(e) the details of aspects that may affect Indian economy adversely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. India attended G-20 Leaders' Summit on 11-12 November, 2010 in Seoul. The Indian delegation was led by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.

(c) and (d) The major issues raised and discussed and decided at the Leaders' Summit were:

1. Undertaking macroeconomic policies to strengthen the ongoing recovery and stability of financial markets, in particular moving toward more market determined exchange rate systems, refraining from competitive devaluations, with advanced economies, including those with reserve currencies, remaining vigilant against excess volatility and disorderly movements in exchange rates.
2. Adoption of the Seoul Action Plan, including country specific actions, to move closer to the shared objectives of stronger, sustainable and balanced growth. Leaders have tasked the G-20 Framework Working Group (of which India is a co-chair along with Canada) to develop these guidelines, with technical support of the IMF, for consideration of the G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors.
3. Adoption of the Seoul Consensus for Development based on 6 principles (Focus on Economic Growth, Global Development Partnership, Global or Regional Systemic Issues, Private Sector Participation, Complementarity and Outcome Orientation) and 9 pillars (Infrastructure, HRD, Trade, Private investment in job creation, Financial Inclusion, Growth with resilience, Food Security, Governance and Knowledge sharing), including a multi-year action plan, and setting up a High Level Panel (HLP) on Infrastructure.
4. Endorsing new instruments of the IMF for Global Financial Safety Nets, and the recent IMF work on improving the global capacity to cope with shocks of a systemic nature, including working with regional financing arrangements (RFAs). It

also endorsed, amongst others, the use of macro prudential measures as a response to volatile capital flows.

5. Endorsing the Gyeongju G-20 FMs and Central Bank Governors agreement on IMF reforms of a six percent shift in quota in favour of under-represented and emerging market and developing countries (EMDCs), and a comprehensive review of quota formula by 2013 to better reflect the economic weights of EMDCs and completion of the next general review of quotas by January 2014.
6. Endorsing the core elements of the new financial regulatory capital and liquidity framework (Basel III), and for measures to better regulate the SIFIs on which work will continue. It was also agreed to work further on macro prudential policy frameworks, strengthen regulation and oversight of shadow banking, and to regulate commodity derivatives markets.
7. Recommitting to resist all forms of protectionism, while recognizing that 2011 is a critical window of opportunity to intensify engagement to conclude the Doha Development Round.
8. Adopting the G-20 Anti Corruption Action Plan. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, during his intervention, highlighted the importance of the G-20's new development agenda and the need for infrastructure investment in developing countries. His suggestion that recycling global savings through multilateral development banks would address both the global demand imbalance as well as the global developmental imbalance was well received.

(e) It is unlikely that any of the above decisions will affect the Indian economy adversely.

#### **Portability in Insurance Sector**

2881. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
Khatgaonkar;  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued guidelines for allowing portability in the insurance Sector;

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

(c) the time by which such guidelines are likely to be enforced; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) is working on portability of all similar health insurance policies. The exposure draft in this regard is expected to be released by IRDA shortly for feedback/comments of stakeholders and public.

[Translation]

#### Non-Availability of Unani Medicine

2882. DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:-

(a) the separate budgets for Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani medicines in the CGHS dispensaries in Delhi during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether medicines are not available in Unani dispensaries of Central Government Health Services (CGHS) for the last several months;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the Government proposes to make Unani medicines available in CGHS dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Details of procurement of medicines by CGHS Delhi are given below:-

Stream of Medicine	(Rs. Crores)			
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Upto Oct. 2010)
Allopathic	304.40	304.86	316.41	139.04
Ayurvedic	2.65	3.70	4.04	3.00
Homeopathic	0.70	0.73	0.92	0.90
Unani	0.50	0.70	0.45	0.50

(b) to (d) 16 Unani formulary medicines are currently available in CGHS Unani Medical Store Depot. Medicines not available in the store are being procured through local authorised chemists and supplied to dispensaries.

[English]

#### Ashram School

2883. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the Government has any strategy to start and also run Ashram School in Tribal Sub-Plan area including Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): A Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely 'Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas' is already being implemented by this Ministry. A total of 22 States including Tamil Nadu and 2 Union Territories where tribal sub-plan areas have been identified are covered under the scheme. As per the provisions of the scheme, 100% central assistance is provided for construction of all ST girls' ashram schools and boys' ashram schools in naxal-affected districts identified by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time and for boys' ashram schools other than naxal-affected districts only 50% of total estimated cost is shared by the Ministry. Under the scheme, only construction cost is provided in full or shared by the Ministry. The running and maintenance of these ashram schools is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/UT Administration and Ministry has no role in the same.

#### Human Organ Transplantation

2884. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to simplify Kidney transplantation procedure and other human organ transplantation procedure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes.

(b) Transplantation of Human Organs (Amendment) Bill, 2009 has been introduced in Lok Sabha on

18.12.2009. The Salient features of the Bill are as follows:

- to allow swap donations between the related donors and recipients who do not match themselves but match with other similar donors/recipients;
- to expand the definition of 'near relative' in order to include the grandfather, grandmother, grandson and granddaughter as near relative;
- insertion of new section to establish a National Organ and Tissues Removal and Storage Network;
- to provide for the development and maintenance of a National Registry of the recipients of organ transplants.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Assessment to Health and Family Welfare Sector**

2885. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made with regard to progress made in health and family welfare sector in the hilly States of the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount spent in this sector in such States by the Union Government during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make available medical training and other latest medical facilities on priority basis to give fillip to progress in health sector in hilly areas of the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes. Government of India launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable sections. Progress made under NRHM is assessed through the Annual Common Review Missions (CRM) and Joint Review Missions (JRM). Performance of the States/UTs is also assessed through the web based Health Management Information System (HMIS), and periodic surveys like the District Level Household Surveys (DLHS) and National Family Health Survey (NFHS). A concurrent evaluation of NRHM has also been done by Indian Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai. These assessments covered the entire country including hilly States.

(c) A statement showing year-wise and State-wise allocation, release and expenditure under NRHM during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Under NRHM, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for augmenting manpower, infrastructure, training etc. as per the requirements projected by the States/UTs in their Annual Program Implementation Plan, which is appraised and approved by the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) for actual implementation of the program.

#### **Statement**

*Allocation, Release and Expenditure Reported under National Rural Health Mission for the Financial Years 2007-08 to 2009-10*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.60	13.01	9.01	10.71	15.67	12.76	16.98	13.98	19.64
2.	Andhra Pradesh	628.43	608.94	505.18	663.37	638.73	700.13	716.56	707.87	702.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.99	44.50	47.62	43.95	36.51	57.69	51.21	57.33	51.04
4.	Assam	637.84	602.15	547.47	638.94	606.89	698.32	906.90	813.75	730.83
5.	Bihar	590.66	350.24	423.25	777.70	821.18	783.19	860.11	648.77	815.96
6.	Chandigarh	6.48	6.45	4.11	8.04	5.31	6.47	9.85	9.44	6.82
7.	Chhattisgarh	222.60	190.85	197.77	259.35	249.72	162.12	292.46	261.65	216.66
8.	Dadra and Nagar Naveli	3.08	2.36	2.85	3.45	3.28	3.86	4.34	4.01	3.74
9.	Daman and Diu	2.79	1.98	2.43	3.07	2.86	2.41	3.58	3.96	3.41
10.	Delhi	77.73	55.31	51.06	100.37	99.62	55.68	121.65	83.04	65.53
11.	Goa	11.71	5.07	6.92	13.52	14.09	8.89	12.89	12.42	14.96
12.	Gujarat	369.20	394.93	306.81	414.07	342.81	495.43	465.53	499.89	608.73
13.	Haryana	137.25	115.79	98.57	166.20	165.02	187.73	179.55	188.42	227.01
14.	Himachal Pradesh	67.32	52.41	56.55	77.74	64.21	94.84	96.89	97.98	132.84
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	87.02	160.45	75.27	102.24	76.48	111.94	134.98	130.64	154.83
16.	Jharkhand	266.54	159.15	124.99	294.00	247.27	299.30	349.37	178.90	167.14
17.	Karnataka	393.94	297.32	275.29	461.83	437.84	428.94	505.06	436.47	586.29
18.	Kerala	236.40	293.86	144.03	253.61	222.88	331.20	285.02	237.61	360.77
19.	Lakshadweep	1.79	1.08	0.62	2.13	1.22	2.18	2.12	1.80	2.34
20.	Madhya Pradesh	689.95	617.09	645.70	609.02	707.88	686.97	705.56	604.80	728.13
21.	Maharashtra	603.58	672.52	550.76	779.15	587.43	873.15	860.38	959.32	1005.28
22.	Manipur	65.91	49.27	40.99	66.34	56.58	62.06	90.44	81.44	57.96
23.	Meghalaya	61.26	43.04	32.70	65.48	44.76	51.27	85.77	79.77	50.57
24.	Mizoram	37.46	32.67	56.22	40.24	37.44	54.26	50.60	49.88	51.20
25.	Nagaland	55.20	44.75	43.45	57.96	56.23	57.65	78.14	73.87	55.36
26.	Orissa	383.52	387.16	295.07	392.88	388.05	334.05	458.63	470.19	589.10
27.	Puducherry	9.41	4.71	7.14	11.31	5.12	7.29	11.45	10.59	11.72
28.	Punjab	161.69	107.84	111.64	185.89	183.03	190.08	209.32	221.74	215.03
29.	Rajasthan	571.89	660.90	537.65	596.53	798.15	909.16	632.10	726.11	930.70
30.	Sikkim	17.49	34.27	13.39	21.44	19.88	50.62	26.88	24.91	30.87
31.	Tamil Nadu	430.31	546.56	392.74	515.70	501.60	534.42	568.99	605.81	692.73
32.	Tripura	85.62	79.04	38.28	88.32	77.58	68.73	125.20	111.75	76.22
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1325.09	1258.77	956.47	1727.59	1474.91	1546.06	1866.77	1956.51	2246.46
34.	Uttarakhand	91.33	89.20	72.74	100.16	98.44	132.48	117.52	130.83	115.53
35.	West Bengal	544.73	525.23	335.33	639.93	539.79	563.75	678.49	729.17	696.75
Grand Total		8928.85	8508.87	7010.07	10192.23	9628.46	10565.10	11581.30	11224.61	12424.19

**Recovery of Vehicle and Housing Loan**

2886. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
DR. SANJAY SINH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the vehicle and housing loans disbursed by the Public Sector Banks during the last three years and the current financial year, Bank-wise;

(b) whether the said disbursed loans have recovered timely;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the details of the defaulters alongwith action taken thereon; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for timely recovery of the said loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per information furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), bank-wise details of vehicle loans outstanding of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), as at the end of March, 2007, 2008 and 2009 (latest available) are given in Statement-I.

Bank-wise details of housing loans outstanding of PSBs under Priority Sector Lending, as on last reporting Friday of March, 2008, 2009 and 2010 (latest available), are given in Statement-II.

(b) and (c) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that the information is not available with it at a central level.

(d) The Banks, being commercial entities, are expected to do their due diligence before the disbursement of loans and also post sanction follow up for effective recovery of loans. Further, the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI) and Debt Recovery Tribunals empower banks to recover their non-performing assets.

**Statement I**

*Vehicle loans outstanding of Public Sector Banks as at the end of March*

(Rs. in crore)

Bank	Vehicle Loans Outstanding		
	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	40.30	225.39	125.11
Andhra Bank	37.91	21.72	66.72

	1	2	3	4
Bank of Baroda		283.28	529.08	894.77
Bank of India		248.06	312.84	1392.10
Bank of Maharashtra		356.92	372.80	420.82
Canara Bank		652.40	604.16	1314.36
Central Bank of India		150.84	274.04	446.89
Corporation Bank		415.60	483.90	595.43
Dena Bank		60.94	49.61	67.97
IDBI Bank		7.41	12.76	32.43
Indian Bank		71.43	172.27	195.43
Indian Overseas Bank		225.04	315.52	608.55
Oriental Bank of Commerce		113.84	172.94	227.71
Punjab and Sind Bank		37.52	82.20	120.39
Punjab National Bank		788.50	793.63	810.86
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur		147.88	231.83	259.77
State Bank of Hyderabad		92.48	331.40	435.96
State Bank of India		3695.99	5598.78	7615.70
State Bank of Indore		11.48	174.04	303.58
State Bank of Mysore		13.99	279.30	312.31
State Bank of Patiala		156.77	155.62	931.92
State Bank of Saurashtra		22.51	25.78	
State Bank of Travancore		183.30	761.26	986.49
Syndicate Bank		284.11	350.34	553.18
UCO Bank		92.99	142.77	148.50
Union Bank of India		401.43	494.66	779.62
United Bank of India		41.91	50.58	73.96
Vijaya Bank		92.781	47.96	252.37
<b>Total</b>		<b>8727.60</b>	<b>13167.20</b>	<b>19972.90</b>

Source: RBI (DSIM)



**Statement II***Bank-wise details outstanding Housing loans of Public Sector Banks under Priority Sector Lending*

(Rs. crore)

Name of Banks	Housing Loans outstanding as on last reporting Friday of March		
	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4
State Bank of India	36800	417815	4040
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	2093	2364	2291
State Bank of Hyderabad	3154	3039	3995
State Bank of Indore	1574	1334	1229
State Bank of Mysore	1979	2210	2226
State Bank of Patiala	2763	2516	1760
State Bank of Saurashtra*	842		
State Bank of Travancore	4158	4770	5572
Allahabad Bank	3979	3780	3217
Andhra Bank	3032	2810	2785
Bank of Baroda	6687	7390	8402
Bank of India	4889	5917	6343
Bank of Maharashtra	3001	2954	3772
Canara Bank	7022	7516	6941
Central Bank of India	6412	5971	6082
Corporation Bank	5401	5015	6028
Dena Bank	2097	2050	2310
Indian Bank	3395	3762	3741
Indian Overseas Bank	2935	3027	2287
Oriental Bank of Commerce	5259	6257	6164
Punjab National Bank	7026	7173	7064
Punjab & Sind Bank	1435	1418	1597
Syndicate Bank	5208	7360	7861

1	2	3	4
Union Bank of India	7106	8937	8948
United Bank of India	3053	3209	3583
UCO Bank	4573	3386	3505
Vijaya Bank	3318	3511	3440
IDBI Bank	8427	7133	8134
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>147626</b>	<b>156590</b>	<b>173316</b>

Source: RBI (RPCD).

Note: Data Provisional.

\*The Bank has been merged with SBI.

**Religious and Cultural Centres**

2887. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan for the development of religious and cultural centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said action plan is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Development, promotion, implementation and monitoring of tourist places, including religious and cultural centres, is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/ UT Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides central financial assistance under the scheme "Product/ Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits", based on proposals received from them in accordance with the scheme guidelines, subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority.

*[English]***Inflation and Rupee Appreciation**

2888. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in the currency market to prevent rupee appreciation during the last three years;

(b) whether such steps/measures go against the policy of the Government on controlling inflation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The exchange rate policy in India has been guided by the broad principles of careful monitoring and management of exchange rates with flexibility, while allowing the underlying demand and supply conditions to determine the exchange rate movements over time.

The average monthly exchange rate of rupee vis-à-vis US dollar during the last three years, appreciation/depreciation of rupee, Reserve Bank of India's net purchase and sale of foreign exchange are given in the table below:

Year	Rs. per US\$	Appreciation(+)/ Depreciation(-) over previous year	RBI Net Purchase (+)/ Sale (-) (US\$ billion)
2007-08 (March 2008)#	40.36	(+) 9.1	(+) 78.2
2008-09 (March 2009)#	51.23	(-) 21.2	(-) 34.9
2009-10 (March 2010)#	45.50	(+) 12.6	(-) 2.6

#month average exchange rate, Source: RBI

The excess liquidity in the system due to intervention by the RBI in the foreign exchange market in the past was largely managed through monetary policy instrument mix of market stabilization scheme, open market operations, auctions under the day-to-day liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) and variations in the Cash Reserve Ratio etc.

#### FDI in Banks

2889. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase FDI in the Banking Sector;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the banks keeping in view the competition from foreign players?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam There is no such proposal with the Government of India at present.

(c) The Public Sector Banks have taken many initiatives to remain competitive in a global economy which, *inter-alia*, include introduction and upgradation of technology, bringing their branch network under Core Banking Solutions (CBS), Installation of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs), simplification and improvement in processes, increased use of Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system, Rationalisation of bank branches and use of advanced management techniques.

[*Translation*]

#### Rajiv Gandhi Jeevodaya Yojana

2890. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government has announced to implement the Rajiv Gandhi Jeevodaya Yojana in the State with the Central assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith details of implementation;

(c) whether the common man is not getting the benefits of the said scheme for want of medicines in hospitals and dispensaries; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to meet the shortage of medicines in hospitals and dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) As per information available with the Ministry of Finance, the State Government of Maharashtra has launched the Scheme. Further details are not available.

[*English*]

#### Interest Subsidy on Education Loans

2891. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal of interest subsidy on education loans which are taken prior to 2004;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the functioning of the State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) in various States has been reviewed by the Government;

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

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for the smooth and efficient functioning of SLBC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Ministry of Human Resource Development has introduced a Central Scheme to provide Interest Subsidy for the period of moratorium on Educational Loans taken by students from Economically Weaker Sections from scheduled commercial banks under the Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association to pursue Technical/Professional Education studies in India. The scheme is applicable from the academic year 2009-10 starting 1st April, 2009.

(c) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC) convenor banks have been advised, inter-alia, the following;

- SLBC meetings may be held regularly at quarterly intervals and to be chaired by the Chairman and Managing Director (CMD) of the convenor bank. Additionally, the SLBC meetings may be co-chaired by Additional Chief Secretary or Development Commissioner of the State concerned.
- Secretariat/offices of SLBC may be sufficiently strengthened to enable the SLBC convenor bank to effectively discharge its functions. Strengthening Lead District Managers (LDM) machinery has also been advised.
- Agenda items to address the problems particular to the concerned states.
- Sub-Committees of SLBC may be constituted for specific tasks.
- Various fora at lower levels may give adequate feedback to the SLBC on issues that need to be discussed on a wider platform.

*[Translation]*

### **Drug Resistant Superbug**

2892. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per a study, drug resistant superbug named after the national capital New Delhi metallo-beta-lactamase 1 (NDM-1) has been originated in the country;

(b) if so, the facts alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the steps taken so far by the Government to contest the findings of the study and also to provide health care facilities to the affected patients;

(d) whether the said bug is fast spreading in the country;

(e) if so, the number of such cases reported so far in the country; and

(f) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Recently an article was published in the Lancet Infectious Diseases where the presence of carbapenem resistant enterobacteriaceae due to a metallo beta lactamase enzyme—NDM-1 (New Delhi metallo beta lactamase-1) had been reported and the origin of this bacteria had been traced back to India and Pakistan. The Govt. denied this allegation as the origin of NDM-1 from India has not been conclusively proven in the article.

(c) to (f) Following this article, a series of meetings have been organized by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare under the chairmanship of Director General Health Services (DGHS). Five subcommittees have been constituted by DGHS to address various issues like—review the use/misuse of various antibiotics in hospitals and infrastructure for disposal and management of antibiotic related waste, establish a national surveillance system for antibiotic use, documentation of prescription patterns of medical practitioners, enforcement and enhancement of existing rules and bring in force the regulatory provisions for antibiotic use in humans and veterinarians along with formulation of a national antibiotic policy.

ICMR has constituted an expert group on Antimicrobial Resistance. The first meeting of the expert group was held in October 2010 in which various researchable issues on "Antimicrobial Resistance" have been identified.

*[English]*

### Medical Claims

2893. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector insurance Companies have denied claim in case a policy holder failed to submit his papers within the specified time frame after discharging from the hospital;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current financial year and the reasons therefor alongwith the details of such claims settled during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has issued guidelines for providing adequate time to the claimants and entertaining their claims in case of late submission of documents;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some fraudulent claims have been unearthed in the said insurance companies during the said period; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) General Insurers' (Public Sector) Association (GIPSA) has reported that as per the existing provisions in Mediclaim (Health insurance) policies, final bills and cash memos in support of treatment, claim form etc are required to be submitted to the TPA/insurer within the prescribed time period from the date of discharge from hospital in case of reimbursement claims (15 or 30 days depending on the policy chosen).

There is also a provision for waiver of delay in extreme cases of hardships of claimants for inability to submit the documents within the prescribed time limit. Therefore, in general, all genuine claims can be considered by waiving the prescribed time limit under this condition. However, the records of fraudulent claims during the period of delay are not maintained separately.

### Taking over of Tribal Regions

2894. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Union Government is planning to make the powers of Governors independent of the State Government in matter relating to tribal dominated regions;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the logic behind taking over the administration in tribal dominated regions by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

### National Policy on Single Women

2895. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any national policy for single women separately;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) There is no separate National Policy for single women. However, the Government implements several schemes/programmes for the welfare of women which can also be availed by single women, on meeting the specific requirements prescribed there under.

*[English]*

### NPS-Lite

2896. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Pension System (NPS)-Lite has been launched for the economically deprived sections of the society; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam To facilitate the economically deprived sections of the society with limited investment potential to save for their old age at relatively lower cost, the Interim Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has made available a low-cost version 'NPS-Lite' in which eligible persons can join the NPS through the authorised entities called 'Aggregators'. NPS-Lite allows a person to join NPS at substantially reduced charges and 12 free transactions in a year. Broadly, the NPS-Lite has similar functionalities as available in the regular NPS, however, to reduce cost, some of the functionalities have been made available to the subscribers through 'Aggregators'. PFRDA has finalised the regulations for NPS-Lite and has appointed various agencies, such as, Financial Sector entities, Government entities, Civil Society organizations, etc. as Aggregators, for enrolment of subscribers and collection of contribution under NPS-Lite. PFRDA has placed the details of NPS-Lite in public domain on its website at [www.pfrda.org.in](http://www.pfrda.org.in).

#### **Amount Under Dispute**

2897. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether crores of tax dues are locked under litigation in different tax tribunals and courts and shown as receivables in the Budgets;

(b) if so, the details of amount which is yet to be realised, sector wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has set any target to realise these dues;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to settle the disputes, including out of court settlements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) An amount of Rs. 91,087 crore (approximately) of Income tax dues was locked up in appeal before various courts and tribunals as on 31.3.2010.

(b) The amount of Income tax locked up under litigation as on 31.3.2010 before Income Tax Tribunal and various courts are as under:

Name of the Court/Tribunal	Amount locked up in appeal (in Rs. Crore)
Supreme Court	820.79
High Courts	68,443.17
Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	21,823.26

(c) and (d) Realization of the dues from cases under litigation is dependent upon the outcome of the appellate processes, which cannot be predicted. The department takes the measures prescribed under the statute to realize the collectible demand. The target for cash collection out of the total arrears of Income Tax, which includes demands locked up in litigation, for the current Financial Year is Rs 13,906 crore.

(e) The Income Tax Act, 1961 (the Act) prescribes the appellate mechanism for resolution of disputes arising under the Act. These include resolution of disputes and its prevention through institutions such as the Income Tax Settlement Commission and Authority for Advance Rulings set up under Chapter-XIX-A and Chapter-XIX-B of the Act respectively. Besides, w.e.f. 01.04.2009, the concept of Dispute Resolution Panel has been introduced in the Act in Chapter XIV as a preventive measure in the cases of foreign companies and the cases arising out of orders of Transfer Pricing officers.

Information in respect of reply to part (a) to (e) pertaining to indirect taxes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Constitutional Amendment in GST**

2898. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a fresh proposal, Chairman of the Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers has urged the Union Government to drop plans to create a joint council of the State and the Centre and a dispute settlement body;

(b) whether States have asked the Centre to drop two key provisions from the constitutional amendments suggested to facilitate the proposed goods and services tax;

(c) if so, whether Finance Ministry has agreed to the suggestions; and

(d) if so, the time by when final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

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

(b) to (d) The draft of the Constitutional amendment bill has been prepared and sent to the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) for obtaining the views of the States. EC has not reverted back with any clear collective response from all the States so far. It is not possible to indicate any time limit by which final decision in the matter will be taken as developing consensus on such issues generally takes time.

#### Package for PTGs

2899. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:  
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:  
SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any specific package/programmes to ensure survival, protection and development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) and bring them at par with the rest of the tribal population in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years, State-wise including Orissa; and

(c) the details of provision in the package for rehabilitation, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Madam, the Ministry has been implementing a 100% Central Sector Scheme viz. "Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups" for overall development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs). Under the scheme funds are released to States for various activities as prioritized in the Conservation-cum-Development Plans, prepared by each State on the basis of baseline surveys/ other surveys for the entire XI Plan period (2007-2012).

(b) The details of funds released to the States/UT during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) There is no provision for rehabilitation package under the scheme of Development of PTGs. However, the Scheduled Tribes are entitled for special package for rehabilitation as per provisions of National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy 2007, administered by Ministry of Rural Development.

#### Statement

*Details of Funds released to the States during 2007-08 to 2009-10 under the scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)*

		(Rs. in Lakh)		
Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	860.000	985.000	0.000
2.	Chattisgarh	700.000	615.330	0.000
3.	Gujarat	500.000	1943.220	0.000
4.	Jharkhand	0.000	1068.000	0.000
5.	Kerala	0.00096	0.0001	0.000
6.	Karnataka	200.000	3227.000	0.000
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1000.000	3754.900	5067.800
8.	Maharashtra	497.000	2007.980	556.125
9.	Orissa	1000.000	1243.000	1228.700
10.	Rajasthan	0.000	1120.490	0.000
11.	Tamil Nadu	0.000	673.000	0.000
12.	Tripura	185.000	403.000	461.800
13.	Uttarakhand	0.000	0.000	100.140
14.	West Bengal	300.000	901.740	537.235
		5242.000	18902.660	7961.800
15.	NGO Sector	543.892	304.124	399.960
	Total	5785.892	19206.784	8361.760

#### Assistance to Laboratories

2900. SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the laboratories and testing centres in the hospitals are equipped with old and outdated equipments which makes them difficult to detect various diseases timely;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide financial and technical assistance to equip these laboratories with the latest technological equipment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) As far as Central Government hospitals in Delhi namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (RML) Hospital and Lady Harding Medical College (LHMC) and Associated Hospitals are concerned, the laboratories and testing centres are adequately equipped as per the specialities, for various investigations and diagnosis of the patients attending the hospital.

[*Translation*]

#### Training to Anganwadi Workers

2901. SHRI ARJUN MEGHWAL:  
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:  
SHRI P.K. BIJU:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) the number of State Training Action Plans approved by the Union Government for the Anganwadi workers/helpers during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Haryana;

(b) whether the Union Government has any scheme to train Anganwadi workers and helpers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of Anganwadi workers and helpers trained during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments during the said period for the purpose and for running the Anganwadi centers, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) Integrated Child

Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has a provision for strategic training action plan, which amongst others are meant for Anganwadi Workers and Helpers. As part of it, States/UTs are required to submit their State Training Action Plans (STRAPs) which, *inter-alia*, project their yearly training requirements.

Two types of regular training namely (i) one month's Job training at the time of appointment and (ii) one week's in-service Refresher training after every two years, are imparted to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers.

The State-wise number of STRAPs approved during each of the last three years and the current year, including Haryana, is given in Statement-I.

The State-wise number of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers imparted training during the last three years and the current year, till 30.06.2010, is given in Statement-II.

The details of funds released and funds utilized by the States/UTs for ICDS Training during the last three years and the current year are given below:

Year	(Rs. In Crores)	
	Funds Released	Funds utilized
2007-08	54.70	54.96
2008-09	34.65	48.38
2009-10	84.53	76.41
2010-11 (as on 30.06.2010)	64.18	12.55

Year-wise details of funds released by the Central Government and expenditure incurred by the States/UTs for running the Anganwadi Centres during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	(Rs. In Crores)	
	Funds Released	Funds utilized
2007-08	5202.39	7471.73
2008-09	6344.71	8906.05
2009-10	8072.89	12561.95
2010-11 (as on 11.11.2010)	5883.65	2319.03

**Statement I**

*State-wise number of State Training Action Plans (STRAPs) approved during the last three years and the current year*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1
3.	Assam	1	1	1	1
4.	Bihar	1	1	1	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	1	1
6.	Goa	-	1	1	1
7.	Gujarat	1	1	1	1
8.	Haryana	1	1	1	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1	1
11.	Jharkhand	1	1	1	1
12.	Karnataka	1	1	1	1
13.	Kerala	1	1	1	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1	1
15.	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
16.	Manipur	1	1	1	1
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	1	1	1	1
19.	Nagaland	1	1	1	1
20.	Orissa	1	1	1	1
21.	Punjab	1	1	1	1
22.	Rajasthan	1	1	1	1
23.	Sikkim	1	1	1	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	1
25.	Tripura	1	1	1	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	1
27.	Uttarakhand	1	-	1	1
28.	West Bengal	1	1	1	1
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	1
30.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	1
31.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	-	-	-
33.	Delhi	1	1	1	1
34.	Lakshadweep	1	-	-	-
35.	Puducherry	-	-	1	-
Total		32	30	32	31

**Statement II**

*State-wise number of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers trained during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (Till 30.6.2010)*

Sl.No	State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		AWWs	AWHs	AWWs	AWHs	AWWs	AWHs	AWWs	AWHs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27497	41259	46838	43811	22436	0	0	9598
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	400	270	445	390	70	0	0	0
3.	Assam	9590	2923	2790	4000	8025	592	2160	0
4.	Bihar	9052	16547	20670	14474	24485	26404	3690	2738



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	3617	7803	3801	10533	6642	11700	1606	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	11737	3189	7256	7429	6152	9385	2720	3400
8.	Haryana	3601	4415	8052	7664	7171	6759	1820	1932
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1193	0	1987	0	1419	5688	390	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	7503	1635	4877	4023	2530	3725	1126	358
12.	Karnataka	6696	7886	11156	7902	8327	8169	1711	1480
13.	Kerala	6415	6435	3371	3631	5234	4259	2095	1152
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18161	15452	16319	14239	11663	11555	2233	2548
15.	Maharashtra	13826	23543	16860	25129	13510	10950	2225	747
16.	Manipur	0	0	620	0	1240	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	685	569	595	505	611	332	143	122
18.	Mizoram	440	400	105	40	363	150	41	0
19.	Nagaland	1304	650	1016	1040	965	500	260	250
20.	Orissa	7920	2584	15059	2702	12274	5482	3010	1497
21.	Punjab	3534	1354	3791	3184	4391	2819	627	438
22.	Rajasthan	13997	9315	4459	538	3772	1956	817	0
23.	Sikkim	319	309	588	803	591	526	81	47
24.	Tamil Nadu	35489	9400	0	30454	20378	2984	0	0
25.	Tripura	326	457	6442	0	1312	481	213	464
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18450	14663	23265	1876	21506	6022	11233	6008
27.	Uttarakhand	2295	2453	665	1112	1768	1592	943	434
28.	West Bengal	5014	26883	10036	0	7496	0	1954	0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	141	111	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	213	211	70	0	30	0	15	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	658	434	822	189	801	1036	174	63
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		211348	197782	206376	188695	216679	145613	46639	33276

**Model Residential Schools for Tribals**

2902. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned seven model residential schools for the tribal children in North-Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of funding pattern of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has sanctioned 15 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) in North-Eastern States to provide quality education to Scheduled Tribe students from class VI to class XII.

(b) Funds for establishment of EMRS are provided to the concerned State Governments out of grant-in-aid under Article 275(1) proviso of the Constitution of India. Capital cost @ Rs. 12.00 crore per EMRS for construction of school complex, hostels, staff quarters etc., with a provision to go upto Rs. 16.00 crore in hill areas, deserts and islands and recurring cost @ Rs. 42000 per child per annum for running the EMRS are provided.

Details of the EMRS sanctioned in North-Eastern States are as follows:

Sl. No.	State	No. of EMRS sanctioned
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
2.	Mizoram	1
3.	Manipur	3
4.	Nagaland	3
5.	Sikkim	2
6.	Tripura	4
Total		15

[*English*]

**Banking Licence**

2903. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued banking licence to new companies and industrial houses in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the RBI has completed the process of framing guidelines/eligibility criteria for issuing fresh banking licence to private players;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Hon'ble Finance Minister in his budget speech 2010-11 had mentioned that Reserve Bank of India (RBI) would be considering giving some additional licenses to private sector players. Accordingly, RBI studied the international practices and examined their experience with licensing of 12 new private sector banks consequent to guidelines issued in 1993 and 2001. Based on the above study, RBI prepared and placed a discussion paper on its website inviting comments/feedback on certain aspects from the stake holders and public on 11.8.2010. Discussions with stakeholders were held on October 7 & 8, 2010. The comments/suggestions received and views of the stakeholders are being examined by RBI after which final guidelines would be issued.

[*Translation*]

**Cases of Blindness**

2904. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:  
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:  
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) whether India is one of the countries worst affected by blindness in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the number of blind persons, particularly in rural and tribal areas of the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the major initiatives/projects undertaken by the Government under the National Programme for Control of Blindness and the financial assistance provided thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government has monitored/assessed the performance of the said programme;

(e) if so, the shortcomings noticed and the follow up action taken thereon;

(f) whether the Government proposes to make cataract-free India with the help of World Health Organisation (WHO); and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) As per the Survey-2001-04 conducted under the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, there were around 12 million blind persons (Visual Acuity<6/60) in the country.

As per the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates (Global data on visual impairment in the year 2002), out of total 37 million blind persons (Visual Acuity <3/60) in the world, 6.7 million are in India, which is around one-sixth of the total global blind population. As per the estimates, there were 6.9 million blind persons in China which is higher than India.

(b) Cataract is the leading cause of blindness, accounting for 62.6% of the total cases of blindness in the country. Due to increase in population and expectancy of life over the years, the volume of cataract cases in the country has also increased. Secondly, since India is a tropical country, the incidence of cataract is quite high.

A statement showing estimated number of blind persons in the country, State/UT-wise, is given at Statement-I.

(c) The major initiative/projects undertaken under NPCB to eliminate avoidable blindness from the country include:

- Revamping Medical Education;
- Ensuring optimal utilization of Human Resources;
- Improving quality of services;
- Preventive Eye care;
- Coverage of underserved areas for eye care services through public-private partnership;
- Development of eye care infrastructure;

- To make eye care comprehensive, besides cataract surgery, assistance for other eye diseases like, diabetic retinopathy, glaucoma management, laser techniques, corneal transplantation, vitreo-retinal surgery, treatment of childhood blindness etc.;
- Regular monitoring and evaluation;
- Better quality of services.

A statement showing the financial assistance provided, State/UT-wise, under NPCB during the last three years and the current year is given at Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The Programme is constantly monitored and assessed through multiple monitoring mechanism including analysis of structured monthly and quarterly reports, officials visits by the concerned officers, periodical review meeting at centre and state level, Health Management Information System (HMIS), Performance Audit by CAG, Mid-term Appraisal by the Planning commission etc. The progress and efficiency of the Programme is reviewed with the States in various review meetings and forums like dissemination workshops to avoid any shortcomings in implementation of the Programme.

(f) and (g) NPCB is committed to reduce the burden of avoidable blindness in the country including blindness due to cataract to 0.3% by the year 2020 by adopting strategies advocated for Vision 2020: The Right to Sight. The Programme is sustained entirely through the domestic budget for implementation of eye care activities in the country. World Health Organisation (WHO) has been providing technical support for some of the eye care activities.

#### **Statement I**

##### *Estimated number of Blind Persons in India-2001-04*

Sl. No.	State	Estimated Blind Persons (as per NPCB definition of blindness) (visual acuity<6/60)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3919
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1075331

1	2	3	1	2	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	24877	20.	Madhya Pradesh	700467
4.	Assam	812471	21.	Maharashtra	919146
5.	Bihar	646455	22.	Manipur	32963
6.	Chandigarh	9099	23.	Meghalaya	17065
7.	Chhattisgarh	334815	24.	Mizoram	6950
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2359	25.	Nagaland	20881
9.	Daman and Diu	1691	26.	Orissa	513897
10.	Delhi	155748	27.	Puducherry	7596
11.	Goa	20429	28.	Punjab	245322
12.	Gujarat	541388	29.	Rajasthan	875333
13.	Haryana	398468	30.	Sikkim	3513
14.	Himachal Pradesh	42541	31.	Tamil Nadu	484465
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	162126	32.	Tripura	24572
16.	Jharkhand	379423	33.	Uttar Pradesh	1560897
17.	Karnataka	938664	34.	Uttaranchal	47486 35
18.	Kerala	178296	35.	West Bengal	954632
19.	Lakshadweep	667		Total	12143952

**Statement II**

*Statement showing central assistance/Grant-in-aid released to States/UTs under National Programme for Control of Blindness*

(Rupees in lakh)

Major States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	Central Assistance	Central Assistance	Central Assistance	(As on 22.11.2010) Central Assistance
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1481.60	1836.80	2049.46	1053.97
Bihar	138.13	420.38	278.56	674.32
Chhattisgarh	360.26	926.66	167.30	0.00
Goa	25.00	97.05	0.00	48.80
Gujarat	788.66	1414.98	1888.63	1110.02

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	128.50	229.80	294.97	306.39
Himachal Pradesh	43.50	186.40	57.82	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	91.00	16.65	40.00	0.00
Jharkhand	305.59	431.72	350.97	253.90
Karnataka	729.00	1179.92	1173.90	694.34
Kerala	262.52	259.49	729.20	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	1249.37	1256.97	1286.78	721.73
Maharashtra	1578.00	1797.31	2341.59	0.00
Orissa	422.50	1278.28	1559.63	565.93
Punjab	72.00	138.30	286.42	491.93
Rajasthan	1569.50	1635.34	873.73	578.00
Tamil Nadu	2286.45	2325.39	2478.00	1189.75
Uttar Pradesh	1314.25	4125.54	3630.91	2022.23
Uttaranchal	249.42	200.65	319.66	0.00
West Bengal	645.35	1146.00	1170.64	459.50
Sub total	13740.60	20903.63	20978.17	10170.81
<b>NE States</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	66.75	167.60	139.20	154.58
Assam	342.15	1187.34	885.73	887.23
Manipur	139.50	106.47	67.39	0.00
Meghalaya	193.50	196.30	140.04	125.54
Mizoram	78.22	261.50	302.80	269.59
Nagaland	180.99	159.60	207.55	0.00
Sikkim	69.50	188.35	157.00	0.00
Tripura	199.63	39.35	418.29	0.00
Sub total	1270.24	2306.51	2318.00	1436.94
<b>U.T.</b>				
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.00	33.65	42.43	0.00
Chandigarh	85.85	21.50	64.80	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21.28	6.65	42.00	46.71
Daman and Diu	4.00	29.65	11.90	31.72
Delhi	90.50	181.06	82.89	200.00
Lakshadweep	16.00	6.65	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	17.00	91.88	15.00	0.00
Sub total	237.63	371.04	259.02	278.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>15248.47</b>	<b>23581.18</b>	<b>23555.19</b>	<b>11886.18</b>

*[English]***Quality Healthcare**

2905. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) whether as per the Confederation of the Indian Industry and Indicus analytics report, life expectancy in India has increased by 50 per cent since 1960;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether as per the said report, India has made great strides in improving its infant Mortality Rate over the last decade;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the other main features of the report;

(e) whether the report also reveals that 36 per cent of women in the reproductive age group in India are undernourished; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to implement the suggestion made in the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) As per the 'India Health Report 2010' brought out by 'Indicus Analytics' and released by Confederation of Indian Industry, the life expectancy in India increased from 42.3 years in 1960 to 64.7 years in 2007, i.e., an increase of about 53 percent during the period.

(c) and (d) As per the said report, India has made great strides in improving Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) as it has come down from 156.6 per 1000 live births in 1960 to 54.3 per 1000 live births in 2007. During 1990-2000 & 2000-2007, the IMR declined by 12 points & about 14 points respectively. The report has also discussed issues relating to health status, financial risk protection, equity etc.

(e) Using data of National Family Health Survey conducted during 2005-06, the report states that about 36% of women in the reproductive age group in India are undernourished with Body Mass Index less than 18.5.

(f) The Government has launched the National Rural Health Mission (2005-12) for providing integrated comprehensive Primary Healthcare Services, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the Society throughout the country in order to bridge gaps in rural healthcare through increased community ownership, decentralization of the programmes to the district level, inter-sectoral convergence, increasing public spending on health and improved access to affordable, accountable and reliable primary health care services.

For bringing improvement in the nutritional level of population, National Nutrition Policy has been adopted in 1993 and a National Plan of Action for Nutrition (1995) is being implemented through various Departments of Government. Under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme, village health and nutrition days are being held, treatment to severe acute malnutrition cases is being provided at Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres, micronutrient supplement of Vitamin A and Iron & Folic Acid among Children, pregnant and lactating women is being provided. Besides, several other programmes like National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme, Nutrition Education to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification, Integrated Child Development Services Schemes, Mid Day Meal Programme etc. are being implemented in the country.

*[Translation]***NRI Investment**

2906. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested as on date by the Non Resident Indians (NRIs) during each of the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to encourage more investment by the NRIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per information received from Department of Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry details of the amount invested by the Non Resident Indians (NRIs) during each of the last three years i.e. from April, 2008 to March, 2010 and April to August, 2010 are given in the table below:

Sl.No.	Year (April-March)	In crore (Rupees)
1.	2007-08	6762.85
2.	2008-09	7,314.18
3.	2009-10	1,691.96
4.	2010-11 (Apr-Aug)	1,040.34

(b) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has set up an Overseas Indian Facilitation Center (OIFC) as a not-for-profit-trust, in partnership with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) to promote investment amongst the overseas Indians. OIFC also conducts the investment meet overseas to promote investment. Under the FDI policy, special dispensation for NRI investments is available in the Construction and Development sector and also in Air Transport Sector subject to compliance with sectoral regulations and security clearances, as may be applicable.

[English]

#### Healthcare Delivery System

2907. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the healthcare delivery system undertaken in the rural areas has achieved the desired targets since the implementation of the National Rural Health Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure incurred on rural healthcare delivery system during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide health insurance cover to the people living in the rural areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (b) Over the five years period of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), substantial improvement has been made in health infrastructure and manpower. 9144 new Health sub-centre buildings, upgradation of 8997 sub-centre buildings, 1009 new PHC buildings, upgradation of 2081 PHC buildings, 57 new District Hospitals and upgradation 387 District Hospitals have been taken up. The health infrastructure has been further strengthened by system of referral transport and Mobile Medical Units. There has been significant augmentation of manpower. 8634 MBBS Doctors, 2460 specialists, 46660 ANMs, 26793 staff nurses have been added to the system under NRHM.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) came down from 58 per 1,000 live births in 2005 to 53 per 1,000 live births in 2008. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has reduced from 2.9 in 2005 to 2.6 in 2008. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) has come down from 301 per 100,000 live births during the period 2001-03 to 254 per 100,000 live births during the period 2004-06. 45.23% reduction has been reported in malarial mortality rate and 56.52% in Dengue Mortality Rate in the first two years of NRHM.

(c) The amount allocated and released to the States/UTs during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (e) Health insurance is being utilized in many states for risk pooling and as a health financing tool. At the National level, the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana provides health Insurance cover to the eligible citizens including those living in the rural areas.

#### Statement

*Allocation, Release and Expenditure Reported under National Rural Health Mission for the Financial Years 2007-08 to 2009-10*

(Rs. in crores )

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.60	13.01	9.01	10.71	15.67	12.76	16.98	13.98	19.64
2.	Andhra Pradesh	628.43	608.94	505.18	663.37	638.73	700.13	716.56	707.87	702.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.99	44.50	47.62	43.95	36.51	57.69	51.21	57.33	51.04
4.	Assam	637.84	602.15	547.47	638.94	606.89	698.32	906.90	813.75	730.83
5.	Bihar	590.66	350.24	423.25	777.70	821.18	783.19	860.11	648.77	815.96
6.	Chandigarh	6.48	6.45	4.11	8.04	5.31	6.47	9.85	9.44	6.82
7.	Chhattisgarh	222.60	190.85	197.77	259.35	249.72	162.12	292.46	261.65	216.66
8.	Dadra and Nagar Naveli	3.08	2.36	2.85	3.45	3.28	3.86	4.34	4.01	3.74
9.	Daman and Diu	2.79	1.98	2.43	3.07	2.86	2.41	3.58	3.96	3.41
10.	Delhi	77.73	55.31	51.06	100.37	99.62	55.68	121.65	83.04	65.53
11.	Goa	11.71	5.07	6.92	13.52	14.09	8.89	12.89	12.42	14.96
12.	Gujarat	369.20	394.93	306.81	414.07	342.81	495.43	465.53	499.89	608.73
13.	Haryana	137.25	115.79	98.57	166.20	165.02	187.73	179.55	188.42	227.01
14.	Himachal Pradesh	67.32	52.41	56.55	77.74	64.21	94.84	96.89	97.98	132.84
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	87.02	160.45	75.27	102.24	76.48	111.94	134.98	130.64	154.83
16.	Jharkhand	266.54	159.15	124.99	294.00	247.27	299.30	349.37	178.90	167.14
17.	Karnataka	393.94	297.32	275.29	461.83	437.84	428.94	505.06	436.47	586.29
18.	Kerala	236.40	293.86	144.03	253.61	222.88	331.20	285.02	237.61	360.77
19.	Lakshadweep	1.79	1.08	0.62	2.13	1.22	2.18	2.12	1.80	2.34
20.	Madhya Pradesh	689.95	617.09	645.70	609.02	707.88	686.97	705.56	604.80	728.13
21.	Maharashtra	603.58	672.52	550.76	779.15	587.43	873.15	860.38	959.32	1005.28
22.	Manipur	65.91	49.27	40.99	66.34	56.58	62.06	90.44	81.44	57.96
23.	Meghalaya	61.26	43.04	32.70	65.48	44.76	51.27	85.77	79.77	50.57
24.	Mizoram	37.46	32.67	56.22	40.24	37.44	54.26	50.60	49.88	51.20
25.	Nagaland	55.20	44.75	43.45	57.96	56.23	57.65	78.14	73.87	55.36
26.	Orissa	383.52	387.16	295.07	392.88	388.05	334.05	458.63	470.19	589.10
27.	Puducherry	9.41	4.71	7.14	11.31	5.12	7.29	11.45	10.59	11.72
28.	Punjab	161.69	107.84	111.64	185.89	183.03	190.08	209.32	221.74	215.03
29.	Rajasthan	571.89	660.90	537.65	596.53	798.15	909.16	632.10	726.11	930.70
30.	Sikkim	17.49	34.27	13.39	21.44	19.88	50.62	26.88	24.91	30.87
31.	Tamil Nadu	430.31	546.56	392.74	515.70	501.60	534.42	568.99	605.81	692.73
32.	Tripura	85.62	79.04	38.28	88.32	77.58	68.73	125.20	111.75	76.22
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1325.09	1258.77	956.47	1727.59	1474.91	1546.06	1866.77	1956.51	2246.46
34.	Uttarakhand	91.33	89.20	72.74	100.16	98.44	132.48	117.52	130.83	115.53
35.	West Bengal	544.73	525.23	335.33	639.93	539.79	563.75	678.49	729.17	696.75
Grand Total		8928.85	8508.87	7010.07	10192.23	9628.46	10565.10	11581.30	11224.61	12424.19



**Poor Performance on Health Front**

2908. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 2010 Human Development Report has bad tidings for India for poor performance on the health front;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereon;

(c) whether there is any proposal to bring health services in the concurrent list to ensure the better health services to all; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The "Human Development Report 2010", brought out by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) pointed towards prevalence of high inequality in health in the country.

To provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and quality health care services, especially to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population, the Government had launched National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in the year 2005 with focus on under-served population and marginalized groups. The mission covers all rural areas of all states with special focus on 18 states with poor health indices and poor infrastructure.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

**Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Adolescent Girls**

2909. SHRI K.P. DHANAPLAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SABLA), State-wise; and

(b) the allocation of funds made under the Scheme for 2010-11, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for

Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) will cover 200 districts selected across the country. The State-wise list of districts is at is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) For 2010-11, an allocation of Rs. 400 crore has been made for mimplementation of the scheme. No State-wise allocation has been made for 2010-11. The funds would be released to the States/UT after the baseline survey is complete.

**Statement***State-wise number of districts covered under Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-SABLA*

Sl.No.	State/UT Name	No. of Distt.
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
4.	Assam	8
5.	Bihar	12
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2
10.	Delhi	3
11.	Goa	2
12.	Gujarat	9
13.	Haryana	6
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
16.	Jharkhand	7
17.	Karnataka	9
18.	Kerala	4
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	15
21.	Maharashtra	11

1	2	3
22.	Manipur	3
23.	Meghalaya	3
24.	Mizoram	3
25.	Nagaland	3
26.	Orissa	9
27.	Puducherry	1
28.	Punjab	6
29.	Rajasthan	10
30.	Sikkim	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	9
32.	Tripura	2
33.	Uttar Pradesh	22
34.	Uttaranchal	4
35.	West Bengal	6
Total		200

#### **Ambiguous Guidelines by Insurance Companies**

2910. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private/public insurance companies have ambiguous guidelines whereby customers feel cheated;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated guidelines for health insurance schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has reported that IRDA (Advertisements and Disclosures) Regulations, 2000 and the Advertisement guidelines specify the form and manner of advertisements and stipulate guidelines for soliciting business at the prospect stage. IRDA (Protection of Policyholder's) Regulations, 2002 also ensures protection of the interests of the policy holders in matters concerning issuance of insurance policy,

grievance redressal, procedures for settlement of insurance claim etc., which needs to be complied by all insurers. Further, IRDA has mandated in its File & Use guidelines dated 28th September, 2006 for filing of general insurance products including health insurance that the contingencies insured under the product should be clear and provide transparent cover which is of value to the insured. The Insurance Companies are required to submit a certificate to this effect with IRDA.

#### **Levy for Accident Victims**

2911. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has dropped Apex Court's suggestion to levy a tax on fuel to fund road accident victims; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the status of the proposal?

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

(b) Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment dated 17.12.2009 given in an SLP (Civil) No. 11801-11804 of 2005 in the matter of Shri Jai Prakash Vs. National Insurance Co. Ltd. & others has inter-alia suggested to collected one time (which is life time) third party insurance premium by a Central Insurance Agency in respect of every vehicle sold and supplement/augment it by an appropriate road accident cess/surcharge on the price of petrol/diesel. The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Sundar, Distinguished Fellow, Tata Energy Research Institute and Former Secretary, erstwhile Ministry of Surface Transport to review the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and to make suitable recommendations to amend it including the above suggestion of the Hon'ble supreme Court. At present the Committee is seized of the issue.

[*Translation*]

#### **National Tourism Advisory Council**

2912. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings held by the National Tourism Advisory Council during the current year along with the outcome thereof; and

(b) the action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the said Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The last meeting of National Tourism Advisory Council (NTAC) was held on 15.12.2009. In this meeting, NTAC discussed various issues concerning the tourism sector in the country including promotion and publicity, delay in issue of visas, tax incentives for the tourism sector and human resource development.

*[English]*

#### **National Project on Biogas Development**

2913. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has submitted any proposal to the Union Government under the National Project on Biogas Development;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The State Government of Maharashtra had submitted a proposal for enhancing the physical target for installation of family type biogas plants from 8,000 to 20,000 numbers for the year 2010-11. The proposal has been agreed to and communicated.

*[Translation]*

#### **National Committee on Anganwadi Workers**

2914. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a National Level Committee to review the benefits and facilities given to Anganwadi workers/helpers in the country;

(b) if so, whether the said Committee has presented its report to the Government; and

(c) if so, the recommendations thereof and the follow-up action of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Review Committee constituted to examine the levels of honorarium and related issues of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) had submitted its report in 2007. Major recommendations of the Review Committee included enhancement of honoraria of AWWs and AWHs, provision of uniform for them, payment of additional honoraria by States/UTs for any additional work entrusted to them. These recommendations have been implemented by the Government suitably.

#### **Funds to NGOs**

2915. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:  
SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:  
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

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

(a) the details of the funds provided to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for implementation of health and family welfare related Schemes in the country, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Karnataka during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of these NGOs;

(c) if so, the names of the NGOs in respect of whom shortcomings have been noticed during the above period; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) State wise details of funds allocated for NGO Activities/PPP/Innovation are given in Statement-I.

(b) to (d) Functioning of NGOs is reviewed by the concerned State Health Society. Information provided by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Karnataka regarding reviews conducted, shortcomings observed and action taken is given in Statement-II.

**Statement I***Funds Allocated to the States under NGO Activities/  
Innovation/PPP under NRHM 2007-08*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	—
2.	Chhattisgarh	22.00
3.	Jharkhand	10.03
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	175.47
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1.71
6.	Madhya Pradesh	952.02
7.	Orissa	504.50
8.	Rajasthan	537.10
9.	Uttarakhand	336.81
10.	Uttar Pradesh	384.00
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	158.87
12.	Assam	1272.96
13.	Manipur	3.40
14.	Meghalaya	34.00
15.	Mizoram	23.64
16.	Nagaland	—
17.	Tripura	—
18.	Sikkim	24.81
19.	Andhra Pradesh	655.00
20.	Goa	15.00
21.	Gujarat	2220.85
22.	Haryana	—
23.	Karnataka	205.74
24.	Kerala	384.57
25.	Maharashtra	—
26.	Punjab	678.24

1	2	3
27.	Tamil Nadu	121.07
28.	West Bengal	1723.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	66.00
30.	Chandigarh	12.83
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
32.	Daman and Diu	1.29
33.	Delhi	24.67
34.	Lakshadweep	11.35
35.	Puducherry	27.07

*Funds Allocated to the States under NGO Activities/  
Innovation/PPP under NRHM 2008-09*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	1609.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	25.00
3.	Jharkhand	—
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	275.80
5.	Himachal Pradesh	233.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	445.32
7.	Orissa	730.59
8.	Rajasthan	450.70
9.	Uttarakhand	336.81
10.	Uttar Pradesh	844.31
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	493.00
12.	Assam	2689.67
13.	Manipur	23.80
14.	Meghalaya	47.24
15.	Mizoram	16.93
16.	Nagaland	—
17.	Tripura	30.00

1	2	3
18.	Sikkim	90.66
19.	Andhra Pradesh	50.00
20.	Goa	25.00
21.	Gujarat	1303.3
22.	Haryana	503.37
23.	Karnataka	—
24.	Kerala	108.47
25.	Maharashtra	—
26.	Punjab	—
27.	Tamil Nadu	305.88
28.	West Bengal	1473.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.00
30.	Chandigarh	—
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.20
32.	Daman and Diu	—
33.	Delhi	162.55
34.	Lakshadweep	0.55
35.	Puducherry	—

*Funds Allocated to the States under NGO Activities/  
Innovation/PPP under NRHM 2009-10*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	4703.19
2.	Chhattisgarh	67.40
3.	Jharkhand	186.20
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	138.53
5.	Himachal Pradesh	217.50
6.	Madhya Pradesh	370.00

1	2	3
7.	Orissa	729.26
8.	Rajasthan	780.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	844.31
10.	Uttarakhand	233.86
11.	Andhra Pradesh	210.00
12.	Goa	41.00
13.	Gujarat	827.95
14.	Haryana	135.76
15.	Karnataka	780.78
16.	Kerala	0.00
17.	Maharashtra	972.50
18.	Punjab	357.80
19.	Tamil Nadu	90.67
20.	West Bengal	1061.09
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	541.57
22.	Assam	2789.14
23.	Manipur	78.38
24.	Meghalaya	44.24
25.	Mizoram	—
26.	Nagaland	—
27.	Sikkim	85.43
28.	Tripura	152.65
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	5.74
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.40
32.	Daman and Diu	3.00
33.	Delhi	162.30
34.	Lakshadweep	—
35.	Puducherry	—

*Funds Allocated to the States under NGO Activities/  
Innovation/PPP under NRHM 2010-11*

(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Sl.No.	State/UT	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	215.25
2.	Chhattisgarh	5.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	52.60
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	159.18
5.	Jharkhand	118.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	128.24
7.	Orissa	792.54
8.	Rajasthan	528.26
9.	Uttar Pradesh	791.97
10.	Uttarakhand	495.50
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	520.17
12.	Assam	3569.26
13.	Manipur	152.36
14.	Meghalaya	546.91
15.	Mizoram	71.80
16.	Nagaland	385.06
17.	Sikkim	81.85
18.	Tripura	72.47
19.	Andhra Pradesh	25.00
20.	Goa	15.00
21.	Gujarat	629.80
22.	Haryana	336.10
23.	Karnataka	287.50
24.	Kerala	47.70
25.	Maharashtra	645.44

1	2	3
26.	Punjab	364.10
27.	Tamil Nadu	128.52
28.	West Bengal	944.50
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40.00
30.	Chandigarh	3.12
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	3.00
33.	Delhi	73.75
34.	Lakshadweep	2.00
35.	Puducherry	—

**Statement II**

*Details of Review of Functioning of NGOs conducted,  
shortcomings observed and action taken*

*(as per the information received from  
State Government)*

**1. RAJASTHAN**

In the year 2009-10 under the Mobile Medical Unit Scheme, services of Pragati evam Prerna Sansthan was not found satisfactory and is black listed. Two NGO's work was also terminated from this Scheme viz. Upkar Sansthan, Sawai-Madhopur, Ambedker Utthan Samiti, Kota.

In Urban RCH following NGOs were terminated.

1. Lok Sewa Sasthan (Bharatpur)
2. Manv Dharm Viklang Seva Sansthan—Ajmer
3. Harsh Education and Rural Development Society—Ajmer.
4. Raj Purohit Seva Sansthan—Udaipur
5. Janhit Seva Sansthan—Bikaner
6. SAATHI—Kota
7. Pragati Prerana Sansthan—Jaipur.

## 2 MADHYA PRADESH

Name of the Mother NGOs in respect of whom shortcomings were notice in Madhya Pradesh is under-

Sl.No	Name of MNGO	District
1.	Medical Counselling Centre	Betul and Chhindwara
2.	Shri Parswanath Bal Mandir	Mandsaur and Ratlam
3.	Mahila Utkarsh Sansthan	Harda and Badwani
4.	Sarvajaniik Pariwar Kalyan Seva Samiti	Bhind and Gwalior
5.	MP VHAI	Jhabua and Dhar
6.	FPAI	Hoshangabad and Indore
7.	Sambhav Social Service	Tikamgarh
8.	Shri Ram Shiksha Samiti	Rajgarh

No funds is released to above Mother NGOs by the State.

## 3. KARNATAKA

No such shortcomings have come to the notice by State Health Society-Karnataka.

### Financial Assistance to MSME Sector

2916. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI  
RADADIYA:  
SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has provided financial assistance to the Micro.Small and Medium Entrepreneur (MSME) sector during the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Gujarat alongwith the number of small scale industries benefited from such assistance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The credit disbursements by SIDBI to the MSME sector have increased over a period of time. The total disbursements, both indirect and direct, made by SIDBI to the MSME

sector was Rs. 15,087.2 crore, Rs. 28,297.8 crore and Rs. 31917.9 crore during FY 2008, FY 2009 and FY 2010, respectively, recording a growth of 12.4%, 47.1% and 12.8% during FY 2008, FY 2009 and FY 2010 respectively. During FY 2011 (April-September, 2010), SIDBI has disbursed Rs. 18,769 crore recording a growth of 81.9% as compared to the corresponding period of FY 2010 (April-September) i.e. Rs. 10,318 crore.

The amount of Direct credit disbursed by SIDBI to MSMEs, State-wise including Gujarat, during the said period is given in the enclosed Statement.

In addition to the credit assistance, SIDBI has been undertaking Promotional and Developmental (P&D) activities for the development of the MSME sector Steps taken to augment credit to the MSME sector are given below:

- **MSME (Refinance) Fund, 2008-09**-Under this fund, amount of Rs. 3326 crore was utilized for refinancing incremental lending to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) by banks
- **Special Refinance Facility of Rs. 7000 crore from RBI, 2008-09**-This facility was used for funding incremental credit (w.e.f. Sept. 30, 2008) for both indirect lending through banks and SFCs as well as direct lending to MSMEs.
- **WISE Refinance Fund 2009-10**-An amount of Rs. 4,000 crore was provided to SIDBI to incentivise Banks and State Financial Corporations (SFCs) to lend to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) by refinancing 50% of incremental lending to MSEs out of which an amount of Rs. 3800 crore was sanctioned and disbursed to 16 Public Sector Banks and to select SFCs.
- **Risk Capital Fund 2009-10**-in order to meet the risk capital requirements of MSMEs, especially those involving innovations and new technologies, an amount of Rs. 2,000 crore was provided to SIDBI for risk capital financing. As on September, 2010, Rs. 836 crore has been committed to MSMEs and VC funds.
- **MSE Refinance Fund - Rs. 4000 cr—2010-11**-In order to further stimulate the growth of MSEs, Rs. 4000 crore was allocated under MSE (Refinance) Fund. Under the Fund, Rs. 3,650 crore has been allocated to Public Sector Banks

and Rs. 350 crore has been earmarked for SFCs. Out of Rs. 3,650 crore allocated to PSBs, Rs. 1901 crore has been utilized till November 02, 2010.

- **Credit Guarantee**—In order to augment greater credit flow to MSE sector, CGTMSE provides credit guarantee for all loans upto Rs. 100 lakh without collateral and/or third party guarantee under its Credit Guarantee Scheme. As on September 30, 2010, guarantee approvals were extended to 4,22,645 proposals covering credit assistance of Rs. 17,369 crore by the CGTMSE, out of which 97.5% of the proposals are for guarantee approvals upto Rs. 25 lakh.

[*English*]

#### **Doctors on Strikes**

2917. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:  
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

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

(a) whether strikes by Doctors in Government Hospitals and the country including Delhi have been on the rise during the last two years;

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

(c) whether the Government has prepared any plan to prevent such strikes in the interests of public and patients, at large and at the same time evolving a suitable mechanism to ventilate teh grievances of health workers including doctors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare does not maintain information on the strikes by doctors. However, as far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi are concerned, due to manhandling/grievances of doctors, a few instances of strikes by doctors have been reported in Safdarjung and LHMC and associated hospitals in the recent past.

(c) and (d) For providing safe working environment to the doctors, the hospitals, have taken various measures like installation of CCTV for coverage of hospital premises, strengthening of security measures, maintenance of high level of sanitation, use of personal protection gear etc.

[*Translation*]

#### **Allocation of Power**

2918. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special allocation of power of 143 Megawatt from power grid situated at Kota, Rajasthan was made by the Government on 18th December, 2003 to Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether said allocation of power to the State Government has been stopped;

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

(e) the time by which the said allocation will be restored?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) An allocation of 143 MW (65% of 220 MW from RAPP, Unit-III) of Rajasthan in Northern Region was made to Madhya Pradesh on 18th December, 2003.

(c) to (e) The above allocation was withdrawn on 21st September, 2004 in view of the increased power demand in the Northern Region and persistent requests from the constituents of Northern Region for allocation of power from RAPP, Unit-III. The unallocated power of CGSs is revised from time to time to meet the urgent and overall requirements of power of the States/UTs. The quantum of unallocated power being limited and it being fully allocated at any point of time, the enhancement in allocation of any State/UT is feasible only by way of equivalent reduction in the allocation of other State(s)/UT(s). Since there is no quota fixed for any State/UT, restoration of allocation is not feasible.

#### **“Rate of Interest on term Deposits”**

2919. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Government has received suggestions from various quarters requesting the Government to increase the rate of interest on term deposits;

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

(c) the details of action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Suggestions for making changes in various small savings schemes, including increase in the rate of interest on deposits, are received from various quarters from time to time.

(c) Interest rates on Small Savings Schemes are Administered Interest Rates, and are benchmarked to the average annual yield on Government Securities of comparable maturity in the secondary market, with a suitable spread subject to a maximum of 50 basis point over the benchmark yield. On this basis, the interest rate on small savings schemes, including term deposits, are reviewed periodically.

[English]

#### Financial Assistance Under AYUSH

2920. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:  
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

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

(a) the details of the projects undertaken and financial assistance provided to the State Governments under AYUSH during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation of funds for the development of the Indian Systems of Medicines;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a number of proposals for setting up of new AYUSH institutes/centres are pending for approval with the Government;

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

(f) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The Department of AYUSH has sanctioned funds under the following schemes to the State Governments/UTs:-

- (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants (Statement-I).
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Quality Control of ASU&H drugs (Statement-II).
- (iii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals and Dispensaries (Statement-III).
- (iv) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Institutions (Statement-IV).
- (v) Setting up of AYUSH Institutions (State,emt-V).
- (vi) Organization of AROGYA under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for promotion of Information, Education and Communication (Statement-VI).

(b) and (c) Higher allocation under various schemes will depend upon the Revised Estimate 2010-11 and Budget Estimate 2011-12 which have not been finalized.

(d) to (f) The Department has received proposals from State Governments/ UTs under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up ISM&H Wing at PHCs, CHCs and DHCs and under the Scheme for Development of Institutions. Details are given in Statement-VII and VIII respectively. Proposals from the State Governments of Jammu and Kashmir and Haryana have also been received by the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine for setting up Unani centres in Jammu and Kulgam (J and K) and Nooh (Mewat) in Haryana. These proposals are at various stages of examination and are considered subject to schematic guidelines and procedural requirements, such as liquidation of Utilization Certificates.

#### Statement I

*Funds released to the States/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Medicinal Plants*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Funds Released 2008-09	Funds Released 2009-10	Funds Released 2010-11 (till 22.11.2010)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	900.00	700.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	281.56	36.12

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	116.99	-	332.8	15.	Manipur	368.00	126.24	-
4.	Bihar	108.94	150.00	-	16.	Meghalaya	-	306.60	68.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	350.00	-	17.	Mizoram	127.44	188.16	108.30
6.	Gujarat	-	161.35	-	18.	Nagaland	128.57	265.70	165.88
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	106.11	19.	Orissa	-	236.10	166.69
8.	Haryana	-	175.70	-	20.	Punjab	-	-	96.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	294.40	-	21.	Rajasthan	-	169.80	100.00
10.	Jharkhand	-	563.33	165.18	22.	Sikkim	-	366.10	-
11.	Karnataka	381.25	100.00	372.22	23.	Tamil Nadu	682.88	300.00	805.05
12.	Kerala	238.67	131.25	96.14	24.	Uttar Pradesh	-	760.00	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	543.38	-	737.58	25.	Uttarakhand	-	414.11	280.98
14.	Maharashtra	239.04	-	196.79	26.	West Bengal	-	684.60	107.54
Total							2935.15	6925.00	4641.88

**Statement II***Funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Quality Control of ASUSH drugs*

(Rs in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Funds Released			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto Oct., 2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.00	14.00	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.00	14.00	-	-
3.	Assam	17.00	14.00	-	-
4.	Bihar	17.00	14.00	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.00	120.21	-	-
6.	Delhi	17.00	14.00	-	-
7.	Chandigarh	17.00	14.00	-	-
8.	Gujarat	267.95	22.50	-	93.63
9.	Haryana	17.00	64.00	2.00	4.21
10.	Himachal Pradesh	95.05	14.00	-	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.00	14.00	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Jharkhand	17.00	14.00	—	—
13.	Karnataka	18.45	14.00	20.00	—
14.	Kerala	93.90	24.82	—	—
15.	Madhya Pradesh	117.00	29.69	—	—
16.	Maharashtra	17.00	14.00	3.00	10.87
17.	Lakshadweep	17.00	14.00	—	—
18.	Meghalaya	17.00	14.00	—	—
19.	Mizoram	17.00	58.22	8.18	7.00
20.	Nagaland	17.00	14.00	—	7.00
21.	Orissa	156.79	112.60	—	—
22.	Punjab	17.00	14.00	—	—
23.	Rajasthan	18.60	14.00	2.55	105.43
24.	Sikkim	17.00	14.00	—	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	287.00	51.04	—	—
26.	Tripura	17.00	48.63	—	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	17.00	214.72	—	—
28.	Uttaranchal	17.00	14.00	—	—
29.	West Bengal	178.28	64.26	—	2.00
30.	Puducherry	17.00	14.00	—	—
Total		1590.02	1076.69	35.73	230.14

**Statement III**

*Statement of Expenditure—Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Hospitals & Dispensaries*

(Rs. in lakhs) (up to 22.11.2010)

Sl.No	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10*		2010-11		
		Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Capital	Recurring	Total 2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands									
2.	Andhra Pradesh		201			1.25			5.00	5.00
3.	Bihar					2500	117.75	1147.50	86.76	1734.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Chhandigarh		44							
5.	Chhattisgarh		162.5	162.5						
6.	Daman and Diu								3.83	3.83
7.	Dadra Nagar and Haveli									
8.	Gujarat	2218	121.23	2442.84	180				272.54	272.54
9.	Goa									
10.	Haryana		130.75	514	131.5	1615			2.32	2.32
11.	Himachal Pradesh		273.25	1890	282.5	646.27	472.6	680.00	186.38	866.38
12.	Jammu and Kashmir		110.25		265	108.09	463.93		4.50	4.50
13.	Jharkhand						2026			
14.	Karnataka	22			180.35	484.7		2592.50	944.65	3537.15
15.	Kerala		330.75		200	1184.83		637.50	944.02	1581.52
16.	Madhya Pradesh	290			398.68	693.33	583.55	467.50	330.55	798.05
17.	Maharashtra	229.31		66		27		0.00	4.68	4.68
18.	Orissa	3146.71	65.99			430.85	32.607	0.00	1284.01	1284.01
19.	Punjab	142			96.85	876.6	243.1		6.00	6.00
20.	Rajasthan		783.53	2717.03	854.65	2170.68		4505.00	1210.64	5715.64
21.	Tamil Nadu	900	165	20		4666.5	167.88			
22.	Uttarakhand	1451.98	177.04		188.62	463		340.00	36.60	376.60
23.	Uttar Pradesh		857.19	22	975.8		186.57			
24.	West Bengal			13	310.66					
25.	Delhi		6.52		34.75					
26.	Puducherry			41.13	3.75	45.3				
27.	Lakshadweep				2.75			37.91	12.85	50.76
	Total: (I)	8400	3385	7770	4268.36	17939.4	2267.987	10407.91	5835.33	16243.24
<b>NE States</b>										
1.	Arunachal Pradesh									
2.	Assam				108.25	1.17	76.25	0.00	4.68	4.68
3.	Meghalaya		6.3	165.57	9.25	323				
4.	Manipur	882.13		280		1052.03	0.23		6.90	6.90
5.	Mizoram			284	91	82.72	17		6.90	6.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Nagaland	35			50	305.29			6.75	6.75
7.	Tripura	0			26.06	201.695	38.9	135.00	154.54	289.54
8.	Sikkim	137.5	31.75							
	Total:- (II)	1054.63	38.05	729.57	284.56	1965.9	132.38	135.00	179.77	314.77
	PMU (III)								7.90	7.90
	Total (I+II+III)	9454.63	3423.05	8499.57	4552.92	19905.3	2400.367	10542.91	6023.00	16565.91
	Actual Exp.		12877.68		13052.49		22305.667		16565.905	

*Sanctions of Grants-in-aid for Public Private Partnership\**

Year 2009-10	Unit	Amount
Tamil Nadu	4	59.00
Orissa	5	73.00
Total	9	132.00

**Statement IV***Funds Released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of AYUSH Institutions*(Rs in Lakhs)  
(Upto 22.11.2010)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Funds Released			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	709.20	439.59	69.00	—
2.	Assam	136.96	179.00	—	—
3.	Bihar	12.00	—	201.62	93.77
4.	Chhattisgarh	86.79	—	—	—
5.	Gujarat	17.63	160.00	—	150.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	336.76	350.00	—	—
7.	Karnataka	664.88	133.21	230.28	—
8.	Kerala	450.82	700.00	208.10	150.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	330.02	175.00	—	—
10.	Maharashtra	170.31	666.50	1003.00	130.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	New Delhi	140.00	11.83	-	-
12.	Orissa	257.47	302.37	-	-
13.	Punjab	12.00	-	-	-
14.	Rajasthan	172.00	140.00	-	-
15.	Tamil Nadu	360.00	642.50	-	-
16.	Uttar Pradesh	259.72	100.00	170.00	-
17.	West Bengal	12.00	-	-	-
18.	Uttarakhand	-	118.00	-	-
19.	Puducherry	-	-	-	600.00
20.	Tripura	-	-	-	800.00
Total		4128.56	4000.00	2000.00	1923.77

**Statement V**

Funds Released under the Setting up of AYUSH Institutions

(Rs in Lakhs)  
(Upto 22.11.2010)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Funds Released			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Puducherry	-	-	600.00	-
2.	Tripura	-	-	800.00	-
Total		-	-	1400.00	-

**Statement VI***Funds Released under the Central Sector Scheme for Promotion of IEC (organization of AROGYAs)*(Rs in Lakhs)  
(Upto 22.11.2010)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Funds Released			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	1.13	33.87
2.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	35.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
4.	Uttarakhand	—	20.00	35.00	—
5.	Rajasthan	—	35.00	—	35.00
6.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—
7.	Punjab	—	—	35.00	35.00
8.	Kerala	—	35.00	—	—
9.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—
10.	Meghalaya	—	21.00	—	—
11.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	35.00	—
12.	Tripura	—	—	35.00	—
13.	Orissa	—	—	35.00	—
14.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	35.00
15.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—
16.	Gujarat	—	—	—	35.00
Total		—	111.00	211.13	173.87

**Statement VII**

*Status of the Pending Proposals Received Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Hospital and Dispensary for Setting UP of ISM&H Wing at PHCs, CHCs and DHs in 2009-10*

Sl.No.	State	Proposal	Action
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	Financial assistance of Rs. 60.00 Lakhs for 6 PHCs.	Clarification is pending from the state
2.	Assam	Financial assistance of Rs. 22.00 Lakhs for Gowahati Medical College	Clarification is pending from the state
3.	Goa	Financial assistance of Rs. 307.00 lakhs for 90 PHCs, 5 CHCs and 2 DHs.	Clarification is pending from the state
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Financial Assistance of Rs. 9945.40 Lakhs for 375 PHCs ,85 CHCs and 14 DHs.	Clarification is pending from the state
5.	Orissa	Financial assistance of Rs. 11620.00 lakhs for 1162 PHCs	Clarification is pending from the state.
6.	Punjab	Financial assistance of Rs. 1210.00 lakhs for 121 PHCs	Rs. 605.00 lakhs released.
7.	Tripura	Financial Assistance of Rs. 720.00 Lakhs for 56 PHCs, 11 CHCs, 2 SDHs and 2 DHs	Clarification is pending from the state

*Status of the Pending Proposals Received Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Hospitals and Dispensaries for Setting up of ISM&H wing at PHCs, CHCs and DHs in 2010-11 (upto 22.11.2010)*

Sl.No.	State	Proposal	Action
1.	Nagaland	Financial assistance of Rs. 201.30 Lakhs for 11 PHCs.	Clarification is pending from the State.

**Statement VIII**

*Grants Sanctioned/Approved under the scheme for Development of AYUSH Institutions.*

(as on 22.11.2010)

Sl. No.	Name of Institution/ University	State	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	To start an Ayurvedic college, Mahe.	Puducherry	947.00	600.00
2.	Establishment of Tripura Sundari Ayurveda Medical College at Udaipur	Tripura	1000.00	800.00
3.	Setting up of Ayurvedic Medical college, at Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	1000.00	Yet to be released. Some required document awaited.
4.	Setting up of Unani Medical College at Ganderbal, Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	1000.00	Yet to be released. Some required document awaited.
5.	Setting of a new Ayurvedic University in Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	1000.00	Yet to be released. Some required document awaited.

*Proposal received not yet finalized*

Sl. No.	Name of Institution/ University	State	Amount Demanded	Present Status
1.	Establishment of Guru Ravi Dass Ayurvedic University, Hoshiarpur	Punjab	Rs. 10.00 Cr.	Required documents awaited

[*Translation*]

**Charges on Money Transfer**

2921. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the charges of the Foreign and Private Sector Banks on money transfer is more than that of the Public Sector Banks;

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

(c) the details of the policy of RBI in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The charges on money transfer are determined by the market conditions and the Reserve Bank of India does not regulate the charges levied by banks on cross border money transfer. However, RBI has taken various steps for reduction in the cost of remittances.



*[English]***Clean Energy Project**

2922. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is looking at clean energy projects as a viable business proposition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken in this direction in the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the funds released and spent in this regard during the last three years and the current year year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Clean energy projects could be in either the conventional or the renewable energy sector. As far as the latter is concerned, the Government is actively promoting the setting up of various types of renewable energy projects in the country in the Eleventh Five Year Plan with mainly private investment and has taken several steps and measures to make private investment in such projects a viable

business proposition. These include the following:

- Fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/ interest subsidies, accelerated depreciation, nil/ concessional excise and customs duties;
- Directives under Electricity Act 2003 to all States for fixing a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable energy sources taking into account local factors
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States
- Normative guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs.
- Generation Based Incentives Scheme for Wind Power to attract private investment by Independent Power Producers not availing Accelerated Depreciation benefit.
- Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission initiated recently to give a boost to deployment of solar energy systems, solar photovoltaic as well as solar thermal.

(d) State-wise details of funds provided for various renewable energy programmes during the last three years and current year (as on 30.06.2010) of the 11th plan period, are given in the enclosed statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of funds provided for various renewable energy programmes during the last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-2010 and current year 2010-11 (upto 30.06.2010)*

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.02	0.022	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17.90	18.89	14.22	4.113
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.44	16.41	53.67	34.734
4.	Assam	78.84	29.01	23.29	0.055
5.	Bihar	5.27	3.85	3.99	2.846
6.	Chandigarh	3.24	0.04	24.12	3.777
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.038		
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.019		

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Delhi	43.82	41.31	37.86	10.8910
10.	Goa	0.44	2.02	0.55	0.1711
11.	Gujarat	9.79	6.15	12.89	0.2912
12.	Haryana	5.68	8.10	2.63	0.9513
13.	Himachal Pradesh	2.51	16.77	7.21	4.9114
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.33	18.27	10.49	19.8215
15.	Karnataka	8.68	22.39	21.74	6.1016
16.	Kerala	1.02	6.64	4.66	4.7217
17.	Madhya Pradesh	10.65	9.56	19.26	2.4918
18.	Maharashtra	48.95	40.72	65.92	40.2519
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.19		
20.	Manipur	3.03	9.07	2.09	0.0221
21.	Meghalaya	6.47	2.90	3.19	3.5422
22.	Mizoram	7.70	0.97	1.62	0.2623
23.	Nagaland	3.39	2.89	0.62	1.1824
22.	Orissa	5.86	6.49	21.62	5.7625
25.	Puducherry	0.13	0.13	0.21	
26.	Punjab	4.97	12.63	9.4927	
27.	Rajasthan	13.56	0.69	13.63	26.2728
28.	Sikkim	14.10	8.01	5.41	1.5229
29.	Tamil Nadu	5.29	11.91	18.72	3.8330
30.	Tripura	10.51	12.21	11.92	0.5231
31.	Uttar Pradesh	12.19	11.61	24.20	12.4732
32.	West Bengal	15.24	14.29	36.22	20.6733
33.	Chhattisgarh	9.22	15.88	21.51	6.4634
34.	Jharkhand	14.22	10.24	7.40	0.0935
35.	Uttarakhand	8.70	15.66	19.94	1.11
	Total	393.15	375.96	500.26	219.79

**Share of Power Grid Corporation of India Limited**

2923. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) has issued its shares recently;

(b) if so, the details of amount earned through the sale proceeds;

(c) whether the PGCIL proposes to use the sale proceeds for building high-capacity power transmission corridors in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) recently came out with its Follow-On Public Offer (FPO) for 841,768,246 shares (i.e. 20% of the existing paid up share capital of PGCIL). The offer comprised fresh issue of 420,884,123 shares (i.e.10% of the existing paid up share capital of PGCIL) by PGCIL and 'Offer-for-Sale' for 420, 884, 123 shares (i.e. 10% of the existing paid up share capital of PGCIL) by Government of India.

The issue is expected to raise about Rs.7500 crore out of which 50% of the proceeds will be paid to Government of India towards 'Offer-for-Sale'.

(c) and (d) PGCIL proposes to utilize the FPO proceeds to meet a part of the capital requirements of the following identified projects:

Sl. No.	Name of project	Expected year of commissioning	Approved Cost as per Investment Approvals (In Rs. million)
1.	Western Region Strengthening Scheme-II	March 2011	35,814.0
2.	Strengthening of East-West Transmission Corridors	December 2010	8,037.0
3.	Transmission System associated with Mundra Ultra Mega Power Project	October 2012	48,241.2
4.	Western Region Strengthening Scheme-IX	March 2011	2,308.9
5.	Transmission System associated with Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project	December 2012	70,318.8
6.	Southern Region Strengthening Scheme-X	April 2012	2,766.1
7.	Western Region Strengthening Scheme-X	February 2012	6,670.2
8.	Northern Region Strengthening Scheme-XIII	November 2011	3,176.9
9.	Transmission System for Barh Generation Project	March 2011	37,794.6
10.	System Strengthening in Northern Region for Sasan and Mundra Ultra Mega Power Projects	August 2012	12,168.3
11.	Transmission System associated with Korba-III Generation Project (500 MW)	March 2011	2,766.1
12.	System for Parbati-III Hydro Electric Project	June 2011	5,572.4
13.	Transmission system for Mouda Generation Project (2 x 500 MW)	October 2012	4693.8
			240,300.8

**Bad Debts Written off by PSBs**

2924. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:  
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the bad debts/loans along with interest thereon written off by the public Sector Banks during the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) whether the Government has issued guidelines in this regard;

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

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The bank-wise details of amount written-off by public sector banks during the year ended March 2008, 2009 and 2010 and quarter ended June, 2010 are at Statement.

(b) to (d) Banks may decide to write-off a loan in terms of their credit/recovery policy as approved by their Board of Directors. However, certain broad guidelines have been given from time to time by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), requiring the banks to apply due-diligence, exhaust all possibilities of recovery, monitoring of such accounts, and delegation of powers etc. relating to writing-off of loans.

**Statement***Data on write-off by Public Sector Banks*

(Rs. Crore)

Bank Name	Amount written-off during the year ended			*Amount written off during the quarter ended#
	Mar-08	Mar-09	Mar-10	Jun-10
1	2	3	4	5
Allahabad Bank	440	331	750	0
Andhra Bank	137	125	2-36	1
Bank of Baroda	392	405	515	156
Bank of India	446	384	744	87
Bank of Maharashtra	119	172	236	50
Canara Bank	650	272	884	17
Central Bank of India	330	359	294	0
Corporation Bank	38	129	267	100
Dena Bank	123	247	185	18
IDBI Bank Limited	268	198	477	0
Indian Bank	405	49	388	0
Indian Overseas Bank	341	233	389	3
Oriental Bank of Commerce	308	248	389	1
Punjab and Sind Bank	206	48	81	0
Punjab National Bank	621	466	853	292

1	2	3	4	5
Syndicate Bank	292	409	419	6
UCO Bank	306	103	371	6
Union Bank of India	337	366	513	0
United Bank of India	275	156	174	63
Vijaya Bank	133	78	479	40
State Bank of Bikaner	127	46	23	0
State Bank of Hyderabad	151	63	71	1
State Bank of India	1,243	2,028	1,990	182
State Bank of Indore	93	80	57	1
State Bank of Mysore	58	50	20	14
State Bank of Patiala	58	84	41	12
State Bank of Saurashtra	34	0	0	0
State Bank of Travancore	92	86	124	1
	8,021	7,217	10,966	1,050

\*Source: Off-site returns on Audited Balance Sheet

#Source: Off-site returns on Asset Quality, provisional, domestic

[Translation]

#### Indian Medical Practitioners Abroad

2925. SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA:  
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has urged the Indian Medical Practitioners settled abroad to return to India and fill the vacant posts of doctors and faculties in medical colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide any special facilities/incentives to these doctors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Lottery and Employment Frauds

2926. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is investigating the emerging trend in the country using bank accounts for lottery and employment frauds whereby money deposited by victims siphoned off through Automated Teller Machines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been receiving complaints from citizens and organizations across India regarding communications relating to fictitious offers of funds from abroad. The fraudsters send official sounding communications through e-mails, letters, mobile phone calls, SMS etc. to gullible people, offering them alluring schemes of receiving funds from abroad through prize money, lottery winning, scholarship offers, grants etc.

As per information compiled by the RBI, five complaints have been received regarding losing money while responding to fake e-mails/SMS messages during the last two years. The amount involved in the complaints is Rs. 13,02,705/-

RBI has issued from time to time, many circulars since 2000 onwards cautioning the banks authorized to deal in foreign exchange (called Authorized Dealer Banks) about such frauds, the latest in the series being circular dated 26th May, 2010. Banks have also been advised to give wide publicity and also bring the contents of these circulars to the notice of the constituents and customers concerned. RBI has also issued a Press Release dated May 28, 2010, advising the general public not to fall prey to fictitious offers for release of cheap funds claimed to have been remitted by overseas entities to banks in India and not to make any remittance towards participation in such schemes/offers from unknown entities.

[*Translation*]

#### **Prohibition of Child Marriage**

2927. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) the number of child marriage cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the National Commission for Women has expressed the concern over child marriage;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to prevent child marriages particularly in Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh;

(d) whether the provisions of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 are enough to deal with this menace;

(e) if not, whether the Government proposes to amend the same with a view to curbing this evil; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per National Crime Records Bureau, State/Union Territory-wise number of cases of

child marriage registered during 2007-2009 are enclosed at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Government has written to State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Sikkim, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh to appoint Prohibition Officer under the Act, frames rules and to take all possible steps to prevent Child Marriage, particularly, on the occasion of 'Akha Teej' (Akshya Tritiya).

Besides, National Commission for Women (NCW) has requested the State Chief Ministers to sensitize and gear up the concerned machinery of the State Governments against those involved in the incidence of child marriage.

Further, workshops, seminars and legal awareness camps are organized in various States including Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to spread awareness and bring attitudinal changes to prevent child marriage.

(d) to (f) The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act has been made effective from November 2007. The effect of the provisions of the Act would be known after results of 2011 census are published. Currently, under the provision of the Act, marriage involving minors has not been declared invalid. The penalties are provided only for those who promote its solemnization. That being the case, the provisions by themselves are not adequate to fully contain the menace of child marriages.

Being a social evil, spreading education and creating awareness at the grass root level of society is equally essential.

#### **Statement**

##### *Cases for Child Marriage Reported*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007 CR	2008 CR	2009 CR
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21	19	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	1	1
4.	Bihar	8	8	0

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	5	0
6.	Goa	0	1	0
7.	Gujarat	14	23	0
8.	Haryana	4	4	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	4	0	0
12.	Karnataka	4	9	3
13.	Kerala	1	4	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	2	0
15.	Maharashtra	7	5	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	1	1	0
21.	Punjab	5	6	0
22.	Rajasthan	3	3	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	4	0
25.	Tripura	1	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	9	6	0
	Total State	96	103	4
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	0	1	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0
	Total UT	0	1	1
	All India Total	96	104	5

SOURCE: NCRB

*[English]***Guidelines for Stem Cell Research and Therapy**

2928. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has formulated guidelines for Stem Cell Research and Therapy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cases of violation of these guidelines have been reported in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof so far alongwith the action taken/proposed against those found guilty; and

(e) the present status of treatment using stem cell in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) ICMR in collaboration with Department of Biotechnology has formulated Guidelines on Stem Cell Research and Therapy (2007) to help clinicians and scientists working in the field to conduct research in responsible scientific and ethically sensitive manner. The salient features of these guidelines are as under;

(i) Two tier mechanism for review and monitoring of research and therapy in the field of human stem cells.

(ii) Compulsory registration of all institutions and investigators with National Apex Committee-Stem Cell Research & Therapy (NAC-SCRT).

(iii) Prior approval of NAC-SCRT or IC-SCRT, as applicable, for conducting any research in human stem cell.

(iv) All new human stem cell lines to be created with the prior approval of NAC-SCRT or IC-SCRT.

(v) All established human stem cell lines from any source, imported or created in India should be registered with IC-SCRT and NAC-SCRT.

(vi) Permission for import/procurement from other Indian laboratories shall be obtained from IC-SCRT.

(vii) All clinical trials with any stem cells shall have prior approval of IC-SCRT, institutional Ethics Committee and Drug Controller General of India for marketable product; and shall be registered with the NAC-SCRT. International collaborations shall also have prior approval of NAC-SCRT and funding agency as per its procedure/or Health Ministry's Screening Committee.

(c) to (e) These guidelines are advisory in nature. At the moment, there is no system in place to take note of violation of these guidelines or take action against the agencies found violating these guidelines. Currently there is no approved indication for Stem Cell therapy as a part of routine medical practice, other than Bone marrow Transplantation (BMT).

#### Norms for Death Claims

2929. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the premium collected and claims settled by the LIC during the last three years and the current financial year;

(b) the details of the claims remained unsettled by the LIC during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has fixed norms pertaining to settlement of the death claims;

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

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has informed that the total premium collected, claims settled and outstanding claims during the last three years and current financial years is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Premium collected	Claims		Outstanding claims	
		Maturity	Death	Maturity	Death
2007-08	1,49,705.59	31,873.35	5,138.12	112.66	222.48
2008-09	1,57,186.55	33,377.85	4,484.38	149.63	234.76
2009-10	1,85,985.91	44,984.60	5,609.87	208.50	208.76
2010-11 (Upto 30.09.2010)	88,598.43	15,727.91	2,901.59	326.18	632.86

(c) to (e) The IRDA (Protection of Policyholders' Interests) Regulations 2002, provides the claims settlement procedure pertaining to life insurance policies. The details are as under:

- A life insurance policy shall state the documents which are normally required to be submitted by a claimant in support of a claim.
- A life insurance company, upon receiving a claim, shall process the claim without delay. Any queries or requirement of additional documents, to the extent possible, shall be raised all at once and not in a piece-meal manner, within a period of 15 days of the receipt of the claim.
- A Claim under a life policy shall be paid or be disputed giving all the relevant reasons, within 30 days from the date of receipt of all relevant papers and clarifications required. However, where the circumstances of a claim warrant an investigation in the opinion of the insurance company, it shall initiate and complete such investigation at the earliest, in any case not later than 6 months from the time of lodging the claim.
- Where a claim is ready for payment but payment cannot be made due to any reasons of a proper identification of the payee, the life insurer shall hold the amount for the benefit of the payee and such an amount shall earn interest at the



rate applicable to a savings bank account with a scheduled bank (effective from 30 days following the submission of all papers and information).

- Where there is a delay on the part of the insurer in processing a claim for a reason other than the one covered by sub-regulation (4) above, the life insurance company shall pay interest on the claim amount at a rate which is 2% above the bank rate prevalent at the beginning of the financial year in which the claim is reviewed by it.

#### Per Capita Expenditure

2930. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita expenditure on health care as per Plan/Non Plan fund in Andaman and Nicobar Island during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11;

(b) the total amount of medicine purchased locally and Central Government Health Scheme made by Health department of A and N Administration during 2008-2010;

(c) whether any Laboratory tests were conducted for local purchases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Per capita expenditure on health in respect of Andaman and Nicobar (A and N) Islands during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (e) The total amount involved in purchase of medicine locally and Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) during 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in table below:

			(Rupees)
Year	Purchased locally from open tender	CGHS/Govt. Medical Store Depot	Total
2008-09	92577494	80761767	173339261
2009-10	112885681	97267685	210153366

Source: information supplied by A and N Administration.

According to the information provided by the A and N Administration, eleven samples of medicines purchased locally, were sent to Central Drug Laboratory, Kolkata for testing. Of the eleven samples, 5 were not in conformity with the standards.

#### Statement

*Per capita expenditure on health in A and N Islands During 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11*

Year	Plan (Rs. in lakh)	Non-Plan (Rs. in lakh)	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Total (Rs. in lakh)	Projected Population	Per-Capita expenditure (Rs.)
2008-09	4874.30	4312.06	1021.77	10208.13	458000	2229
2009-10	7339.75	5546.31	1516.90	14402.96	474000	3039
2010-11	3446.32*	2625.32*	731.46*	6803.10*	489000	1391* (Upto Sept., 2010)

Source: Information supplied by A and N Administration

#### Eco Tourism

2931. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development of eco tourism resorts in Karnataka at a cost of Rs. 422.98 lakhs is pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has fulfilled the observations made by the Union Government in this regard; (d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the development of infrastructure in Karnataka at the cost of Rs. 800 lakhs also pending with the Union Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) Development, promotion and implementation of tourism projects is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects, identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds and inter-se-priority under various schemes of the Ministry.

A project for development of eco-tourism resorts in Karnataka at a cost of Rs. 422.98 lakh was received from the State Government of Karnataka. On scrutiny it was found deficient in terms of scheme guidelines of the

Ministry of Tourism. The State Government has recently resubmitted the proposal.

(e) to (f) The project for development of infrastructure facilities at Pilikula Nisargadhama, Mangalore at a total cost of Rs. 800.00 lakhs received from the State Government of Karnataka has not been seen included in the prioritised list for Central Financial Assistance for the year 2010-11.

#### **Data Theft from ATM Cards**

2932. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the data theft from ATM cards during the last three years and the current financial year alongwith the action taken thereon; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for better safety features in credit cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per information compiled by Reserve Bank of India, data on frauds involving ATM cards are as below:

(Amt. in Rs. Crore)

Year	2007		2008		2009		2010-11 (April to Sept.30,2010)	
	No. of cases	Amt.	No. of cases	Amt.	No. of cases	Amt.	No. of cases	Amt.
Total	153	2.65	153	2.46	296	2.79	204	2.12

Out of the above cases, in a few cases the data from the genuine ATM cards were stolen and separate ATM cards had been created. Using such cards, money had been withdrawn from the accounts of the original ATM card holders.

#### **RBI has taken following steps:**

1. RBI had issued a circular on 26.6.2006 listing out various measures that could be initiated by the banks including measures to educate customers through handouts, e-mails, display at ATM terminals, websites etc. and operational and security measures to be taken by the banks to prevent fraudulent withdrawal from ATMs and misuse of credit/debit cards.
2. To avoid ATM frauds, RBI vide its Master

Circular dated July 1,2010 had advised the following:

2(i) With a view to reduce the instances of misuse of lost/stolen cards, Banks/NBFCs may consider issuing (i) Cards with photographs of the card holders (ii) Cards with Pin and (iii) signatures laminated cards and any other advanced methods that may evolve from time to time.

2(ii) RBI had issued a Circular dated February 18, 2009 on 'Security issues and risk mitigation measures relating to on-line card transactions using credit/debit cards, advising banks to put in place a system of providing for additional authentication/validation based on information not visible on the cards for all on-line card not

present transactions with effect from August 01, 2009 and a system of "Online Alerts" to the cardholder for all 'card not present' transactions of the value of Rs. 5000/- and above,

2(iii) Banks have been advised to block a lost card immediately on being informed by the customer and formalities, if any, including lodging of FIR can follow within a reasonable period.

2(iv) Banks has also been advised to consider introducing, at the option of the customers, an insurance cover to take care of the liabilities arising out of lost cards.

[*Translation*]

### **CPI and WPI**

2933. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) are taken into consideration while framing the financial policy of the country;

(b) if so, the details of weightage of the two indices therein;

(c) whether primacy has been given to the whole sale price index; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the changes likely to be made by the Government in future in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) There are two kinds of price indices used in India, one based on wholesale price and the second based on retail price of goods and services. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) is representative of wholesale price of selected commodities and the weight assigned to each commodity is based on the value of transactions of that commodity. There are, at present three Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) viz. (i) Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW), (ii) Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPI-AL) and (iii) Consumer Price Index for Rural Labour (CPI-RL). All Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) are representative of retail consumer prices, and based on the consumption pattern of different groups.

The WPI is the preferred index for measuring rate of headline inflation because of its wide coverage and shorter time-lag in availability of statistics relative to CPIs. However, the use of a particular index depends on which price in the economy is being examined and for what purpose the index is going to be used. The CPI-IW is primarily used for determination of Dearness Allowance (DA) and revision of pay of Government Employees and workers. The CPI-AL and CPI-RL are considered as guiding factor for fixation and revision of minimum wages of labourers engaged in agricultural occupation under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. These indices, besides being utilized for wage indexation are also used for measuring the inflationary trend in the country.

The new series of CPI (Rural), CPI (Urban) and CPI (Rural+Urban) on base 2010=100 for the month of January 2011 are proposed to be brought out in February 2011 by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. This will cover all segments of rural and urban population and the indices will be released at National and Sub-national level.

### **HIV/AIDS Patients**

2934. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:  
SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA:  
DR. RATNA DE:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) the number of deaths from AIDS which have been reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State/UT-wise;

(b) the strategies adopted by the Government for prevention of the disease and the treatment of HIV/AIDS patients in the country;

(c) whether the Government has reduced the HIV/AIDS relating budget for the current financial year;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor indicating the funds allocated and utilised for the control of AIDS during the said period, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether reports regarding discrimination against HIV/AIDS patients, refusal to admit them in the hospitals have been received by the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) As per the reports received from States/UTs, the number of deaths from AIDS in the country since 2008-09 till date State-wise is given in the enclosed at Statement.

(b) Government of India is implementing National AIDS Control Programme through Department of AIDS Control as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme implemented in all States/UTs in the country for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS. The major components of the programme are as follows:

- (i) Prevention of new infections in high risk groups and general population through:
  - a. Saturation of coverage of high risk groups with targeted interventions (TIs), and
  - b. Scaled up interventions in the general population.
- (ii) Providing greater care, support and treatment to a larger number of people living with HIV/AIDS.
- (iii) Strengthening the infrastructure, system and human resources in prevention, care, support and treatment programmes at the district, state and national levels.
- (iv) Strengthening a nation-wide Strategic Information Management System.

(c) and (d) No. Government of India has not reduced HIV/AIDS related budget for the current Financial Year.

(e) and (f) Yes. As per the information received from States/UTs, reports regarding discrimination against HIV/AIDS patients including refusal to admit them in hospitals were received by National AIDS Control Organisation. After receipt of such complaints, a thorough enquiry is conducted by the concerned State AIDS Control Society. All State AIDS Control Societies have State Grievance Redressal Committee headed by the Principal Secretary, Department of Health of respective State to look into such issues and to all issues related to People Living with HIV (PLHIV), care, support and treatment.

### **Statement**

#### *Deaths during Past three years in HIV care*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Year 2008-09	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4917	7018	3204
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	1

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	58	53	22
4.	Bihar	261	525	210
5.	Chandigarh	72	122	18
6.	Chhattisgarh	96	86	76
7.	Delhi	261	298	101
8.	Goa	61	80	35
9.	Gujarat	595	914	380
10.	Haryana	295	191	83
11.	Himachal Pradesh	70	134	29
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	33	52	8
13.	Jharkhand	132	187	48
14.	Karnataka	2820	4083	1518
15.	Kerala	240	244	83
16.	Madhya Pradesh	470	426	171
17.	Maharashtra	3693	4757	2200
18.	Manipur	257	143	43
19.	Meghalaya	3	2	3
20.	Mizoram	29	58	30
21.	Nagaland	39	50	19
22.	Orissa	173	284	61
23.	Puducherry	47	16	12
24.	Punjab	269	400	181
25.	Rajasthan	823	828	228
26.	Sikkim	5	6	2
27.	Tamil Nadu	1723	2637	1098
28.	Tripura	9	19	9
29.	Uttar Pradesh	898	1180	453
30.	Uttaranchal	40	43	16
31.	West Bengal	354	377	145
Total		18744	25215	10487

\*= Till August 2010.

*[English]***Corpus Fund**

2935. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount collected as higher education cess during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount and specific purposes for which the amount has been allocated during the same period; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure optimum utilisation of the fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The amount of Secondary & Higher Education Cess collected during the last three years from direct and indirect taxes are as under:

**Direct Taxes:**

(Rs. in crore)

Period	Amount Collected
2007-08	2910.96
2008-09	3124.67
2009-10	3783.44

**Indirect Taxes:**

(Rs. in crore)

Period	Amount Collected
2007-08	2875.23
2008-09	2660.30
2009-10	2506.54

(b) and (c) Since no Reserve Fund has been opened in the Public Account of India for the purpose of crediting the 1% Secondary & Higher Education Cess for expenditure towards related schemes/programmes, the expenditure provision for Department of School Education & Literacy and Department of Higher Education have been provided directly in their Demands for Grants. Considering that the Budget Allocation (BE) for the schemes of Secondary and Higher Education has been consistently

higher than the amount collected towards 1% Education Cess right from the levy of the cess with effect from 2007-08, the amount collected towards 1% Education cess is deemed to have been fully allocated for expenditure in the above Demands. The Gross Budgetary Support for the Department of Higher Education was Rs. 10859.37 crore in 2008-09, Rs. 15433 crore in 2009-10 and Rs.16694 crore in 2010-11.

The Government has taken various initiatives such as establishing mechanisms for performance monitoring and performance evaluation in Government on a regular basis which also include strengthening public accountability of flagship programmes and evaluation of the impact of such programmes.

*[Translation]***Blood for BPL Patients**

2936. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) whether heart patients of BPL families are required to deposit 3-4 units of blood who are being treated under national Rural Health Mission;

(b) whether the Government would issue instructions to all the Government hospitals under the National Rural health Mission to supply blood to the BPL patients;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No. There are no such guidelines issued by National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), where heart patients of BPL families are required to deposit 3-4 units of blood for their treatment.

(b) to (d) No. Public Health being a State subject, day to day implementation of centrally funded schemes including National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) comes within the purview of State/UT Governments. Government of India only releases funds under NRHM to respective State/UT Governments for implementation of programmes under NRHM.

*[English]***Disinvestment of NTPC**

2937. SHRI KACHHADIA NARANBHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has disinvested a part of its equity in the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the share offer received for the small retail investors was grossly under subscribed/ under subscribed; (d) if so, the details along with reasons therefor; and

(e) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) In October 2004, Government disinvested 5.25% post-issue paid-up equity capital of NTPC Limited in conjunction with issue of fresh equity of 5.25% by the Company by way of Initial Public Offering. The Government realized an amount of Rs. 2,684.07 crore. The Government shareholding after this came down to 89.50% from 100% and the shares of the Company got listed on the stock exchanges.

In February 2010, Government disinvested by way of Further Public Offering 5% paid-up equity capital of NTPC Limited out of its shareholding of 89.50% and realized an amount of Rs. 8,480 crore.

(c) to (e) In the Initial Public Offering in 2004, the retail portion was subscribed 3.8 times. However, in the Further Public Offering in February 2010, the retail portion was subscribed to the extent of 0.15 times. In a Further Public Offering the response of retail investors is often low as the price is already discovered and the shares are available in the market. Moreover, at the time of Further Public Offering in February 2010 the sensx had fallen 700 points during the three days of the Issue period. The overall Issue was subscribed 1.23 times.

**24 hours Payment System by NPCI**

2938. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI B.B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) has launched a first of its kind 24 hours payment system that will allow bank customers to remit money to any account in the country for free using their mobile phones;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) National Payment Corporation of India is providing Interbank Mobile Payment Service (IMPS) with seven banks viz, State Bank of India, ICICI Bank, Union Bank of India, Bank of India, Yes Bank, Axis Bank, HDFC Bank. This service allows a customer in one bank to remit funds to an account holder in another bank. Mobile phone is used as a service delivery channel of the member banks. For providing this offer, the bank needs to have authorization from Reserve Bank of India and has to be admitted as a member of IMPS. Till 31st March 2011, NPCI will be providing the service to the member banks free of charges. Thereafter switching fee of Rs. 0.25 per transaction will be levied by NPCI to member banks. Member banks may levy a fee on the customers as per the policy formulated by them. However for the present, they have also been providing this service free of charges.

**Service tax on Sheep Insurance Scheme**

2939. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of exemption extended to service tax on sheep insurance scheme;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent any proposal for extending the period of exemption;

(c) if so, the complete details thereof;

(d) the action taken by the Government so far; and

(e) if not, by when action will be taken on such an important issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Notification no. 31/2006-Service Tax dated 11th December, 2006 exempted sheep insurance scheme from service tax, till 31st December, 2009.

(b) and (c) Representations dated 26.10.2009 and 7.7.2010, were received from the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, seeking further extension of the limited period exemption.

(d) the representations have been examined and it was not found feasible to further extend the limited period service tax exemption for sheep insurance. Suitable replies dated 9th January, 2010 and 22nd September 2010 have been forwarded to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, expressing the Government's inability to further extend the exemption.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (d) above.

#### Identification of Cities on Sanitation

2940. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of parameters adopted in identifying and giving rating to cities on various sanitation level as per the survey conducted under the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP);

(b) whether Class I cities of some States, particularly from Andhra Pradesh have not been categorized as Green City or Blue City as per the aforesaid survey;

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

(d) the manner in which the Union Government is helping the States to formulate and implement the sanitation strategies and city sanitation plans; and

(e) the details of financial assistance allocated and released to various States/Union Territories (UTs) to

improve sanitation facilities during the current year alongwith the utilisation of funds released to various States/UTs during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The details of parameters adopted in identifying and giving rating to cities on various sanitation level as per the survey conducted under the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) are given in Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Only four cities *i.e.* Chandigarh, Mysore, Surat and NDMC area were categorized as blue cities scoring more than 67 marks out of 100. No city was categorized as a green cities *i.e.* no city scored more than 90 marks out of 100. No city from Andhra Pradesh was categorized as a blue or green city.

(d) The Ministry of Urban Development has been encouraging states and cities to formulate State Sanitation Strategies and City Sanitation Plans under the National Urban Sanitation Policy. 21 States are developing State Sanitation Strategies and 130 cities are developing City Sanitation Plans. Support is being provided by the Ministry of Urban Development for this purpose. Sanitation related projects are eligible for assistance under the flagship scheme of this Ministry *i.e.* Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission.

(e) The details of the assistance provided to the State Governments/UT administration to improve sanitation facilities during the last three years and the current year in respect of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) of M/o HUPA are enclosed at Statements-II to IV respectively.

#### Statement I

Table (A.1): Indicative objective rating chart for sanitation in cities (Draft)

No.	Indicators	Points*
1	2	3
1.	Output - Related	50
A	No open defecation sub-total	16
i.	Access and use of toilets by urban poor and other un-served households (including slums) - individual and community sanitation facilities	4

1	2	3
ii.	Access and use of toilets for floating and institutional populations - adequate public sanitation facilities	4
iii.	No open defecation visible	4
iv.	Eliminate Manual Scavenging and provide personnel protection equipment to sanitary workers	4
B	Proportion of total human excreta generation that is safely collected (6 points for 100%)	6
C	Proportion of total black waste water generation that is treated and safely disposed of (6 points for 100%)	6
D	Proportion of total grey waste water generation that is treated and safely disposed of (3 points for 100%)	3
E	Proportion of treated wastewater that is recycled and reused for non potable applications	3
F	Proportion of total storm-water and drainage that is efficiently and safely managed (3 points for 100%)	3
G	Proportion of total solid waste generation that is regularly collected (4 points for 100%)	4
H	Proportion of total solid waste generation that is treated and safely disposed of (4 points for 100%)	4
I	City wastes cause no adverse impacts on surrounding areas outside city limits (5 points for 100%)	5
2.	PROCESS-RELATED**	30
A	M & E systems are in place to track incidences of open defecation	4
B	All sewerage systems in the city are working properly and there is no ex-filtration (Not applicable for cities without sewerage systems)	5
C	Septage/sludge is regularly cleaned, safely transported and disposed after treatment, from on-site systems in the city (Maximum 10 marks for cities without sewerage systems)	5
D	Underground and Surface drainage systems are functioning and are well-maintained	4
E	Solid waste management (collection and treatment) systems are efficient (and are in conformity with the MSW Rules, 2000)	5
F	There is clear institutional responsibility assigned; and there are documented operational systems in practice for (b) to (e) above	4
G	Sanctions for deviance on part of polluters and institutions is clearly laid out and followed in practice	3
3	OUTCOME-RELATED	20
A	Quality of drinking water in city compared to baseline	7
B	Water quality in water bodies in and around city compared to baseline	7
C	Reduction in water-borne disease incidence amongst city population compared to baseline	6

\* The marks for the above indicators will be revised every two to three years. Over time, indicators about more stringent conditions e.g. no-urination, or spitting in open/public spaces, etc. will be introduced as indicators. The weights accorded to each category and specific indicators will also be revised.

\*\* In this context, bigger cities may consider instituting good practice systems that comply with ISO (International Standards Organization) and/or BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) process systems.



**Statement II**

*Statement showing details of assistance provided to the State Governments/UT administrations under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM to improve sanitation facilities during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Funds released			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45163.00	23620.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	10750.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Delhi	0.00	24544.00	25337.00	135771.00
4.	Gujarat	35632.05	49247.58	19195.12	0.00
5.	Haryana	7650.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	5474.00	0.00
7.	Jharkhand	0.00	10725.33	0.00	0.00
8.	Karnataka	3376.99	36462.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Kerala	2456.00	12115.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4324.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Maharashtra	84166.06	79546.50	22169.78	0.00
12.	Manipur	2580.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Puducherry	20340.00	4966.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Punjab	27829.00	7249.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Rajasthan	0.00	11208.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Sikkim	2392.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	92351.34	66752.90	0.00	0.00
18.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	10221.00	0.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	52782.44	145005.45	44216.77	0.00
20.	Uttarakhand	0.00	11556.53	6283.00	931.00
21.	West Bengal	0.00	14603.67	6367.27	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>391794.41</b>	<b>497601.96</b>	<b>139263.94</b>	<b>136702.00</b>

**Statement III**

*Statement showing details of assistance provided to the State Governments/UT administrations under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) component of JNNURM to improve sanitation facilities during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	States	No. of Project	Approved cost	Funds released during				Total
				2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	354.07	35.4	31.55	0.66	113.69	181.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	8.67	0	3.9	0	0	3.9
3.	Bihar	1	9.84	0	3.94	0	0	3.94
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	190.25	42.89	0	0	0	42.89
5.	Haryana	8	164.08	41.9	25.25	0	0	67.15
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	25.33	1.03	0	0	6.75	7.78
7.	Jharkhand	3	15.85	6.58	0	0	0	6.58
8.	Karnataka	10	78.08	5.95	10.83	0	5.33	22.11
9.	Kerala	12	86.35	25.52	4.91	0	0	30.43
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7	158.7	0	57.25	0	0	57.25
11.	Maharashtra	15	485.29	0	162.73	12.95	0	175.69
12.	Meghalaya	2	14.33	0	6.45	0	0	6.45
13.	Odisha	1	5.93	1.19	0	0	0	1.19
14.	Punjab	8	336.47	64.82	71	0	19.82	155.64
15.	Rajasthan	13	397.89	26.89	102.79	0	0	129.67
16.	Sikkim	4	24.12	0	10.85	0	0	10.85
17.	Tamil Nadu	16	307.92	4.89	112.92	5.36	0	123.17
18.	Uttarakhand	1	61.73	0	24.69	0	0	24.69
19.	Uttar Pradesh	24	457.46	53.96	33.76	28.83	0	116.55
20.	West Bengal	1	12.52	5	0	0	0	5
21.	Daman and Diu	1	9.42	0	0.31	0	0	0.31
Grand Total		152	3204.3	316.02	663.13	47.80	145.59	1172.54

**Statement IV**

*Statement showing details of assistance provided to the State Governments/UT administrations under Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme of Ministry of HUPA to improve sanitation facilities during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise*

(Rs in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010	2010-2011 (As on Date)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	60.48	33.64	40.15	62.19
2.	Bihar	23.32	7.48	0.44	0
3.	Assam	7.07	0.00	0.00	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.10	1.06	1.12	0
5.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.85	1.49
6.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	1.23	0
7.	West Bengal	0.00	1.29	0.00	0
8.	Kerala	0.00	0.32	0.00	0
9.	Nagaland	0.00	0.81	0.487	0
10.	Manipur	0.00	1.69	0.00	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.92
12.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	1.08	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>97.97</b>	<b>37.75</b>	<b>45.837</b>	<b>64.6</b>

**Family Planning Insurance Scheme**

2941. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government takes a long time to settle claims pertaining to the Family Planning Insurance Scheme;

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

(c) the details of such claims settled during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

[Translation]

**Declaration of Pandemic**

2942. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:  
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:

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

(a) whether the World Health Organisation (WHO) has issued a list of diseases/pandemics which are likely to spread all over the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether as per a report in a British medical journal, such declaration of pandemic has allegedly been done to benefit some vaccine manufacturers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The World Health Organization's decision instrument (Annexure 2 of International Health Regulations 2005) for assessment and notification of an event that may constitute public health emergency of International concern lists a number of diseases which is at Statement.

(c) and (d) Attention of Government has been drawn to reports in International and National media including the reports in British Medical Journal of allegations of declaring pandemic to benefit vaccine and drug manufacturers.

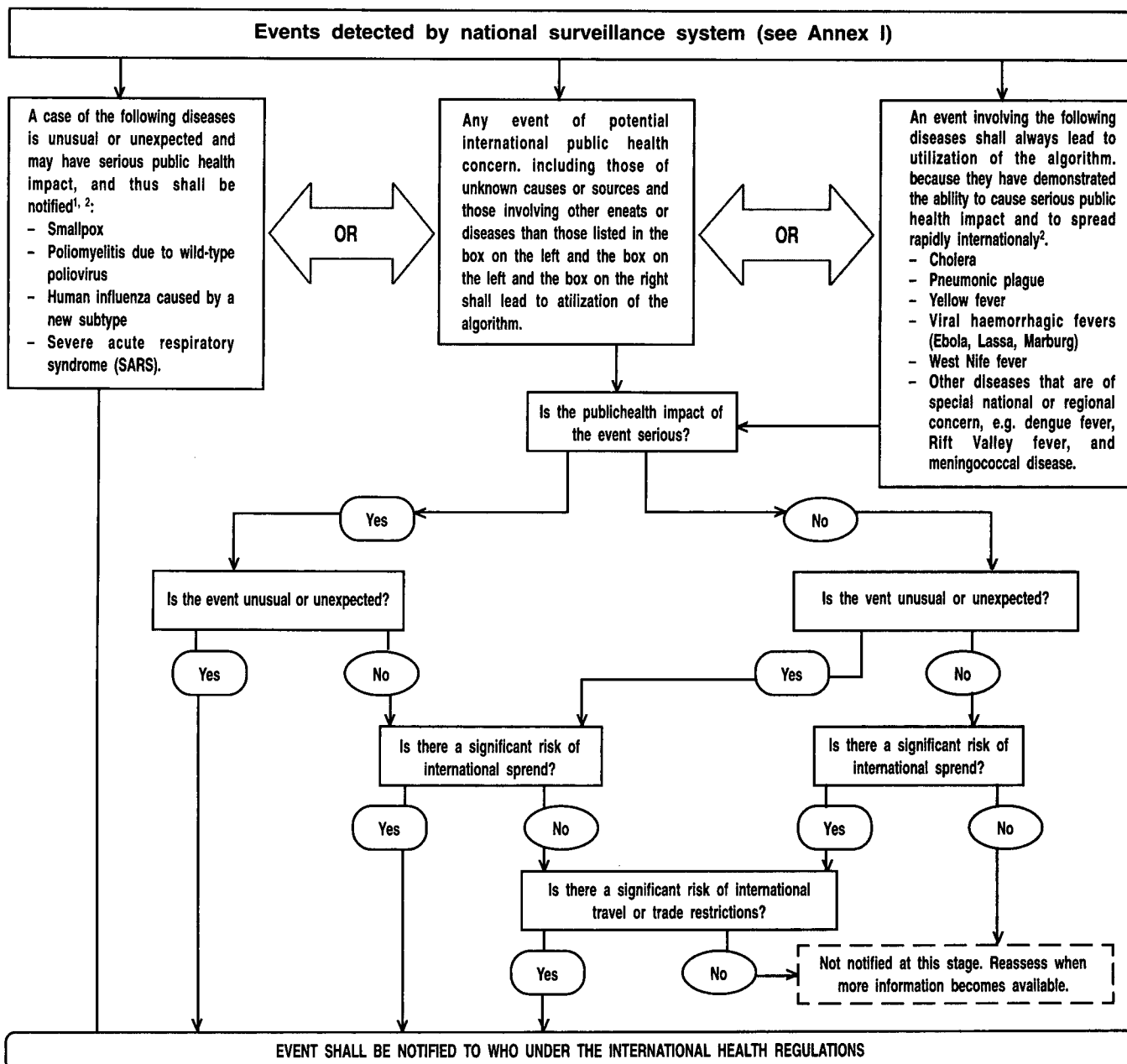
The matter was raised by the Government of India in the Executive Board meeting of World Health Organization held at Geneva in January 2010 and asked WHO to clarify to all member countries the factual position so that the credibility of public health programmes does not get eroded by such allegations. World Health Organization has thereafter written to all member countries

refuting the allegation and confirming that the outbreak of Influenza A H1N1 was indeed a pandemic.

The World Health Organization in its statement dated 8th June 2010 has denied the allegations made in British Medical Journal and stated that decision to raise the level of pandemic alert were based on clearly defined virological and epidemiological criteria.

**Statement**

*Decision Instrument for the Assessment and Notification of Events that may Constitute a Public Health Emergency of International Concern*



<sup>1</sup>As per WHO case definitions.

<sup>2</sup>The disease list shall be used only for the purposes of these Regulations.

[English]

### Regulations for Private Sector

2943. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any regulations for accountability of private sector in health care provision;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the share of the private sector as percentage to the total health care expenditure;

(c) if not, whether the Government is formulating any regulations to check the private sector in health care segments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) Health is a state subject. The regulations for accountability of private sector health care providers are to be made by the respective States/UTs.

However, Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 has been enacted by Parliament and published in the Gazette of India on 19.08.2010. The Act provides for the registration and regulation of clinical establishments by the State Governments with a view to ensuring minimum standards of facilities and services. As per National Health Profile Report, 2009, the share of private sector as percentage to the total health care expenditure was 75% during 2006.

Moreover, as per the provisions of Indian Medical Council (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002, complaints related to the professional misconduct can be brought before the Medical Council of India or the concerned State Medical Council. Complaints related to deficiency in medical services in any respect can also be filed in District/State/National Consumer Disputes Redressal Fora under the Consumer Protection Act.

### Patient Welfare Committees

2944. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:-

(a) the role of Patient Welfare Committees in the National Rural Health Mission;

(b) whether these Committees are effective in helping the poor and the needy;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to ensure regular meetings of these Committees and make their role more effective; and

(d) the details of the Government's plan to include eminent persons from society besides officials in these Committees and give them more and more administrative and financial powers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The Framework for Implementation of National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] provides for constitution of Patient Welfare Committee [Rogi Kalyan Samiti] in Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals in the country. Objectives, functions and activities of Rogi Kalyan Samiti [RKS]/Hospital Management Committee, as per guidelines issued by the Ministry for setting up of RKS is at Statement.

(b) RKS have played important role in bringing community ownership in running of the health facilities.

(c) The guidelines for Rogi Kalyan Samiti issued by Government of India provides for the regular meetings of the Governing Body of RKS to be held at least once in every quarter. State Governments are asked in the review meetings and visits to ensure regular meeting of these committees. To make the committee work effectively in improving health facilities, maintenance grant is provided to each of the facilities that form RKS.

(d) The composition of RKS includes eminent persons like local MP/MLA, eminent citizens to be nominated by the District Collector, and leading donors. The guidelines also define the procedure to use the funds for these RKS. Health being the State subject, the day to day administration etc. is the responsibility of respective State/ UT Governments.

### Statement

#### Objectives the RKS/HMS

- Ensure compliance to minimal standard for facility and hospital care and protocols of treatment as issued by the Government.
- Ensure accountability of the public health providers to the community;

- Introduce transparency with regard to management of funds;
- Upgrade and modernize the health services provided by the hospital and any associated outreach services;
- Supervise the implementation of National Health Programmes at the hospital and other health institutions that may be placed under its administrative jurisdiction;
- Organize outreach services/health camps at facilities under the jurisdiction of the hospital;
- Display a Citizens' Charter in the Health facility and ensure its compliance through operationalisation of a Grievance Redressal Mechanism;
- Generate resources locally through donations, user fees and other means;
- Establish affiliations with private institutions to upgrade services;
- Undertake construction and expansion in the hospital building;
- Ensure optimal use of hospital land as per govt. guidelines;
- Improve participation of the Society in the running of the hospital;
- Ensure scientific disposal of hospital waste;
- Ensure proper training for doctors and staff;
- Ensure subsidized food, medicines and drinking water and cleanliness to the patients and their attendants;
- Ensure proper use, timely maintenance and repair of hospital building equipment and machinery;
- Expanding the hospital building, in consultation with and subject to any Guidelines that may be laid down by the State Government;
- Making arrangements for the maintenance of hospital building (including residential buildings), vehicles and equipment available with the hospital;
- Improving boarding/lodging arrangements for the patients and their attendants;
- Entering into partnership arrangement with the private sector (including individuals) for the improvement of support services such as cleaning services, laundry services, diagnostic facilities and ambulatory services etc.;
- Developing/leasing out vacant land in the premises of the hospital for commercial purposes with a view to improve financial position of the Society;
- Encouraging community participation in the maintenance and upkeep of the hospital;
- Promoting measures for resource conservation through adoption of wards by institutions or individuals; and,
- Adopting sustainable and environmental friendly measures for the day-to-day management of the hospital, e.g. scientific hospital waste disposal system, solar lighting systems, solar refrigeration systems, water harvesting and water re charging systems etc.

### **Anganwadi Centres**

2945. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued instructions to all the States/Union Territories (UTs) to give priority in locating Anganwadi Centres in areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and minorities;

(b) if so, whether all the States/UTs have sent any report in compliance of these instructions;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

### **Functions and Activities**

To achieve the above objectives, the Society shall direct its resources for undertaking the following activities/initiatives:

- Identifying the problems faced by the patients in CHC/PHC;
- Acquiring equipment, furniture, ambulance (through purchase, donation, rental or any other means, including loans from banks) for the hospital;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) For the 3rd phase of expansion of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, States/UTs were requested to undertake a micro level survey having regard to predominantly SC/ST/Minority habitations in the context of revised population norms.

Similarly, in administrative sanctions issued for the 3rd phase of expansion, the States/UTs were inter-alia, requested to ensure that (a) village pre-dominantly inhabited by population belonging to SC/ST and minority community are given priority; (b) within a village also location of an AWC/Mini-AWC, as far as feasible, should be in the areas inhabited by population from SC/ST and minority community. State/UT were also directed to certify that all SC/ST and minority community habitations have been covered as per norms.

The States/UTs are in the process of operationalizing the sanctioned Projects/AWCs/Mini-AWCs and thereafter certification would follow. They have been requested to ensure universal coverage of ICDS in all areas/habitations, including SC/ST/Minority habitations.

#### **New Accounting Standards for Banks**

2946. SHRI SAMBASIVA RAYAPATI RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to adopt new accounting standards for banks by 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the views of the experts and public in this regard; and

(c) the details of the aims and objectives of such proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India has constituted a Core Group for convergence of Indian Accounting Standards with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Core Group has approved a Roadmap in respect of companies (including small and medium companies), banking companies, Non-banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) & insurance companies. All scheduled commercial banks and those urban co-operative banks (UCBs) which have a net worth in excess of Rs. 300 crores will convert their opening balance sheet as at 1st April, 2013 in compliance with the first set of

Accounting Standards (*i.e.* the converged Indian Accounting Standards). Urban co-operative banks which have a net worth in excess of Rs. 200 crores but not exceeding Rs. 300 crores will convert their opening balance sheets as at 1st April, 2014 in compliance with the first set of Accounting Standards (*i.e.* the converged Indian Accounting Standards).

#### **NCW Act**

2947. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the National Commission for Women (NCW) to give it more powers to deal with cases coming up before them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the National Commission for Women Act for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) The National Commission for Women (NCW) has proposed amendments to the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 for giving more powers to it, specifically by adding a new chapter to deal with inquiries and investigations. These will be scrutinized and the decision to amend the Act will be contingent on the outcome of the scrutiny.

#### **Infrastructure at world Heritage Sites**

2948. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the fiscal incentives provided by the Government to promote accommodation and tourism infrastructure at World Heritage Sites;

(b) whether such incentives are available only to Star-rated hotels;

(c) if so, the number of such accommodations which have come up since the inception of such incentives;

(d) whether the Government is considering to extend similar fiscal incentives to budget accommodations and guest houses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (e) Construction of hotels is capital intensive, primarily a private sector activity with a long gestation period. With a view to encourage the growth of budget accommodation, in the Budget of 2008-09, a Five Year Tax Holiday was announced for all hotels of 2, 3 and 4 star category that are established in specified districts, which have UNESCO declared 'World Heritage Sites' except the revenue districts of Mumbai and Delhi. The hotel should be constructed and start functioning during the period April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2013. The Govt. has announced in this year's budget the extension of Investment Linked Tax incentive under Section 35 AD of the Income Tax Act to new hotels of 2-Star category and above anywhere in India, which will facilitate the growth of accommodation in the country.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued revised Guidelines on Classification of exposures as Commercial Real Estate (CRE) Exposures indicating the principles for treating an exposure as CRE exposure or otherwise. Thus, RBI has classified exposures to hotels outside the CRE Exposure.

#### **Loans to fund Infrastructure and Agricultural Sectors**

2949. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has approved two loans of \$ 470 million to fund infrastructure and agricultural sector;

(b) if so, the details of the terms and conditions of the said loans; and

(c) the details of the projects where this fund is likely to be utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Asian development Bank has approved seven loans for US \$ 1372 million in the Energy, Transport, Agriculture and Urban sectors to be implemented in the States of Assam, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, NCR of Delhi, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand.

The detailed terms and conditions are enumerated in the Loan Agreement, which inter-alia includes 25 years terms with interest rate determined in accordance with London Interbank Offer Rate (LIBOR) based lending facility and commitment fee of 0.15% per annum.

#### **Semi Permanent Hospitals**

2950. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to set up semi-permanent hospitals like Japan, particularly in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and areas which are prone to natural disasters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time-frame worked out for setting up these hospitals in the country to meet the growing demand for medical facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Purchase of Equipment**

2951. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra for purchasing machinery, essential equipment and upgrading the health services in different Government Medical Colleges and Civil Hospitals of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) The Central Government has received proposals from the State Government of Maharashtra for salary, purchase of equipment and upgrading the infrastructure in 13 government medical colleges under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Strengthening and Upgradation of State Government Medical Colleges' for starting new Post



Graduate (PG) disciplines and increasing PG seats by Central funding during 11th Five Year Plan period. Funds are envisaged to be released to the eligible State Government Medical Colleges as per their actual requirement.

Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY), the Government has approved upgradation of Grants Medical College and Sir J.J. Group of Hospital Mumbai at a Central Contribution of Rs. 100 crores in the 1st Phase and Government Medical College, Nagpur at Central contribution of Rs. 125 crores in 2nd Phase for procurement of medical equipment and also for meeting project management expenditure.

### Poppy Cultivation

2952. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether poppy cultivation takes place in areas not denotified by the Government;

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

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Government does not 'denotify' areas for poppy cultivation. Every year cultivation of poppy crop occurs in the areas notified by the Government in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, for medical and scientific purposes, in line with the United Nations Conventions in the matter and under the strict administrative control of Central Bureau of Narcotics (CBN). A copy of the tract notification issued by the Government in respect of the crop year 2010-11, is enclosed as statement-I.

(b) Details of the licenced area, cultivated area and harvested area in the 3 States mentioned above is enclosed as statement-II.

(c) The Government issues general conditions for grant of licence for each crop year, specifying the Minimum Qualifying Yield (MQY) to be tendered by the cultivators to be eligible for grant of licence, individual area to be licenced etc. All activities from licensing to tendering of opium produced to Government are administered by CBN.

### Statement I

#### Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue)

#### NOTIFICATION

New Delhi the 29th September, 2010.

#### No. 02/2010-Narcotics Control-1

**G.S.R. 785(E)**—In pursuance of rule 5 of the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Rules, 1985, the Central Government hereby notifies the tracts in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh specified in the Table below as the tracts within which poppy may be cultivated on account of the Central Government during the opium crop year commencing on the 1st day of October, 2010 and ending on the 30th September, 2011.

#### TABLE

#### DESIGNATION OF TRACTS

Name of the Districts	Extent (Tehsil/Pargana)
1	2

#### PART-I STATE OF MADHYA PRADESH

Mandsaur	Mandsaur, Dalauda, Sitamau, Suwasara, Malhargarh, Shamgarh, Garoth, Bhanpura & Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidhyalaya, KNK College of Horticulture, Mandsaur (Experimental)
Neemuch	Neemuch, Jawad, Manasa, Jeeran and Singoli
Ratlam	Ratlam, Sailana, Jaora, Alot, Piploda
Ujjain	Mahidpur, Khachrod, Nagda
Jhabua	Petlawad
Shajapur	Barod, Susner
Rajgarh	Jeerapur

#### PART-II STATE OF RAJASTHAN

Kota	Ramganjmandi, Sangod & Ladpura
Baran	Baran, Chhabra, Chhipabarod & Atru
Jhalawar	Jhalarapatan, Khanpur, Aklera, Manoharthana, Pachpahar, Pirawa and Gangdhar

1 2

**THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY**

Chittorgarh Chittorgarh, Bhadesar, Dungla, Begun, Rawatbhata, Nimbahera, Badisadari, Gangrar, Kapasan &amp; Rashmi

Pratapgarh Chhotisadari, Pratapgarh &amp; Arnod

Udaipur Vallabhnagar, Mavali, Udaipur, Dhariyawad &amp; Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur (Experimental)

Bhilwara Mandalgarh, Bijoliya, Kotri, Jahajpur

**PART-III STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH**

Barabanki Nawabganj, Satrikh, Pratapganj, Dewa (Tehsil Nawabganj), Ramnagar (Tehsil Ramnagar), Haidergarh, Subeha (Tehsil Haidergarh), Kurshi, Fatehpur (Tehsil Fatehpur), Baddosarai, Sidhaur, Dariyabad (Teh. Sirauligauspur), Surajpur (Teh. Ram Sanehi Ghat).

Faizabad Magalsi, (Tehsil Sohawal) Rudauli, Mawai, Basaudhi (Tehsil Rudauli), Rath, Khandasa, Acharya Narendra Dev Univeristy of Agriculture and Technology (ANDUAT) (Experimental) (Tehsil Bikapur)

Ghazipur Zamania (Tehsil Zamania)

Mau Nathoopur, Ghosi (Tehsil Ghosi)

Lucknow Mohanlalganj (Tehsil Mohanlalganj), National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), Lucknow (experimental) &amp; Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP) (Experimental), (Tehsil Lucknow)

Rai Bareilly Kumhrawan (Tehsil Kumhrawan)

Bareilly Bareilly (Tehsil Bareilly), Sirauli (North) (Tehsil Meerganj), Ballia, Saneha, Sirauli, Aonla (Tehsil Aonla), Faridpur (Tehsil Faridpur)

Shahjahanpur Tilhar, Kheda Bajheda, Katra (Tehsil Tilhar), Kant (Tehsil Sadar) Jalalabad (Tehsil Jalalabad)

Budaun Salempur, Usait (Tehsil Dataganj), Kot, Islamnagar (Tehsil Bilsa), Bisauli, Satasi (Tehsil Bisauli), Budaun, Ujhani (Tehsil Budaun)

Aligarh Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh (Experimental)

[F. No. N. 14012/1/2010-NC-I]  
VIMLA BAKSHI, Under Secy.**Statement II***Statement Referred to in Reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2952 By Shri S. Semmalai for 26.11.2010.*

	Year	Rajasthan	Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Total
Area licensed (ha)	2009-10	10108	13009	308	23425
	2008-09	4458	6556	6	11020
	2007-08	1844	2830	6	4680
Area Cultivated (ha)	2009-10	7288	8294	273	15855
	2008-09	4242	6055	5	10302
	2007-08	1813	2768	5	4586
Area Harvested (ha)	2009-10	5554	6647	36	12237
	2008-09	3594	5257	2	8853
	2007-08	1131	1518	4	2653

**Construction of Inter City Rail Network**

2953. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to construct new rapid inter-city rail network connecting important satellite towns around Delhi and other metropolitan cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the progress made in this regard;

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether it is proposed to extend the scheme further; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam. At present studies have been taken up by the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) only for National Capital Region. No proposal has been finalized yet.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**VAT on AAY Foodgrains**

2954. SHRI C.R. PATIL:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has information about details of Value Added Tax (VAT) imposed on different items of foodgrains;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether an imperative to reduce the rate of duty imposed by States on certain items of foodgrains like Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) has been communicated to the States;

(e) if so, the details thereof and response of the States thereto; and

(f) the steps being taken to rationalize the VAT system to suit the present condition in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (f) VAT, being a tax on sale or purchase of goods within a State, is a State subject as per Entry 54 of the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. An Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) has been constituted for taking decisions on matters relating to State VAT. The Union Government is only a facilitator in this tax reform process. The information about rate of VAT imposed on foodgrains by States is not maintained centrally. States have been requested to keep tax rate low on essential items like foodgrains. Some States have exempted foodgrains from levy of VAT while some others levy VAT on foodgrains.

[English]

**Hydro Power Projects**

2955. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:  
YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether feasibility studies were conducted for setting up of hydro power projects on river Ganga in Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Loharinag Pala hydro power project being developed by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) and other power projects were scrapped;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the investment made, so far by the NTPC on Loharinag Pala hydro power project;

(f) whether the Government proposes to compensate for the losses incurred to the NTPC, on account of scrapping of the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Under the 50,000 MW initiative, Preliminary Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 33 Hydro Electric (H.E.) Schemes in Uttarakhand having aggregate installed capacity of 5282 MW in Ganga basin, were prepared in the year 2003- 04 by Central Electricity Authority (CEA). The details of these schemes are given at Statement.

(c) and (d) The Group of Ministers comprising of Finance Minister, Minister of Power and Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests, constituted by the Prime Minister to resolve the issues relating to Loharinag Pala, Pala Maneri and Bhaironghati hydro electric projects has recommended to the National Ganga River Basin Authority the following course of action:

(i) Discontinue the Loharinag Pala Hydro Electric Project on river Bhagirathi

(ii) Not to proceed with the Pala Maneri and Bhaironghati hydro electric projects on river Bhagirathi; and

(iii) Declare approximately 135 kms stretch from Gomukh to Uttarkashi as an eco-sensitive Zone under the Environment Protection Act, 1986.

(e) An expenditure of Rs. 728 Crores has been incurred by NTPC Limited on Loharinag Pala Hydro Electric Project (600 MW) till September, 2010.

(f) and (g) The recommendations of Group of Ministers including issue of compensation to NTPC for the losses incurred on Loharinag Pala Hydro Electric Project were placed before NGRBA for consideration in its meeting held on 01.11.2010. The minutes of the meeting are awaited.

**Statement**

*PFRS under 50000 MW Hydroelectric Initiative in Uttarakhand*

Sl.No.	Scheme	Installed Capacity Total (MW)
1	2	3
<b>Uttarakhand</b>		
1.	Arakot Tiuni	72
2.	Badrinath	140
3.	Bagoli Dam	72
4.	Bhaironghati	65
5.	Bogudiyar-Sirkari Bhyal	170
6.	Bokang Baling	330
7.	Chhunger-Chal	240
8.	Deodi	60
9.	Devsari	300
10.	Gangotri	55
11.	Garba Tawaghat	630
12.	Gohana Tal	60
13.	Harsil	210
14.	Jadh Ganga	50
15.	Jakhhol Sankri	33
16.	Jelam Tamak	60
17.	Kalika Dantu	230
18.	Karmoli	140
19.	Khartoi Lumti Talli	55
20.	Lata Tapovan	310
21.	Maleri Jelam	55

1	2	3
22.	Mapang-Bogidiyar	200
23.	Naitwar-Mori	33
24.	Nand Prayag	141
25.	Ramganga	66
26.	Rishi Ganga-1	70
27.	Rishi Ganga-II	35
28.	Rupsiabagar Khasiyabara	260
29.	Sela Urthing	230
30.	Sirkari Bhyol Rupsiabagar	210
31.	Taluka Sankri	140
32.	Tamak Lata	280
33.	Urthing Sobla	280
Total-33 Nos. schemes		5282

**Maternal and Infant Mortality Rate**

2956. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) the details of the target set and achievement made for reduction in the maternal and infant mortality rate during the Eleventh Plan Period;

(b) whether any scheme exists under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to increase institutional deliveries and achieve reduction in maternal and infant mortality;

(c) if so, the details of the measures taken by the Government during the said period aimed at reducing the maternal and child mortality rate in the rural and urban areas, respectively;

(d) whether the Government has put in place adequate mechanism for monitoring implementation therefor;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any review of the measures taken to arrest the increasing maternal/infant mortality rate has been made; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and further action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (g) The target for reduction of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) under the National Rural Health Mission and the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period is 100 per 100,000 live births and 30 per 1000 live births respectively by the year 2012.

As per the latest Sample Registration System (SRS) report of the Registrar General of India (RGI-SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has shown a decline from 301 per 100,000 live births in the period 2001-03 to 254 per 100,000 live births in the period 2004-06 and Infant Mortality Rate has declined from 58 per 1000 live births in the year 2004 to 53 per 1000 live births in 2008.

Under the National Rural Health Mission, the key strategies and interventions being implemented for reduction in maternal and child mortality including promotion of institutional delivery, particularly to rural population throughout the country are as follows:

- Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a 100% centrally sponsored cash benefit scheme with a special focus on Below Poverty Line (BPL) and SC/ST pregnant women. This scheme has resulted in significant increases in institutional delivery since its inception. The scheme is monitored through several mechanisms which include regular monthly reviews at all levels, community monitoring, quality assurance, field visits, periodic surveys, evaluation of data and establishment of grievances redressal cells, payment of cash assistance through cheque and creation of public awareness about the program.
- Upgrading and operationalizing the Primary Health Centers (PHCs) as 24X7 facilities and the Community Health Centers (CHCs) as First Referral Units (FRUs) for providing basic and comprehensive obstetric, new-born and child care services.
- Augmenting the availability of skilled manpower by means of different skill-based trainings such as Skilled Birth Attendance for Auxiliary Nurse Midwives/Staff Nurses/Lady Health Visitors; training of MBBS Doctors in Life Saving

Anesthetic Skills, Emergency Obstetric Care including Caesarean Section, Facility Based Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood illnesses (F-IMNCI) and health care providers in Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) and Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (NSSK), a training on Basic Newborn Care and Resuscitation.

- Provision of Ante-natal and Post Natal Care services for pregnant and lactating women.
- Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation for prevention and treatment of anemia, in the form of tablets and liquid formulation to pregnant & lactating women and children from 6 months to 10 years.
- Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrheal and Acute Respiratory diseases.
- Infant and Young Child Feeding.
- Immunization against six vaccine preventable diseases.
- Vitamin A prophylaxis.
- Establishment of Nutritional Rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) to address severe and acute malnutrition.
- Organizing Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural area as an out-reach activity every month at Anganwadi centers for provision of maternal and child health services which includes counseling of pregnant women for promoting institutional deliveries.
- Engagement of an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) to facilitate accessing of health care services by the community including institutional delivery.
- Establishing Referral systems including emergency referral transport, for which the states have been given flexibility to use different models.

To monitor, review and evaluate the performance and quality of interventions being implemented under the NRHM program, several mechanisms have been instituted. The key mechanisms are:

- **Health Management Information System (HMIS)**, a web-based system established by the Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Division of the

Ministry for flow of information on physical and financial progress from District to State and up to the National Level.

- **Evaluation Surveys** commissioned by the Ministry at periodic intervals e.g. National Family Health Surveys (NFHS), District Level Household Surveys (DLHS), Coverage Evaluation Surveys (CES) etc.
- **Joint/Common Review Missions:** Regular review missions in partnership with different stake holders, including development partners, state government representatives and civil society etc.
- **Annual Appraisal of State Project Implementation Plans (PIPs)** by the Ministry through sub-committees and committees to allocate resources to the states based on the physical and financial progress achieved in the previous year.

#### **Centre for Innovations in Public System**

2957. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently set up a Centre for Innovations in Public Systems (CIPS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the aims and objectives of the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) A Centre for Innovations in Public Systems (CIPS) has been set up in May 2010 at the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad. The vision of CIPS is to help create a climate and nurture a culture for accelerating and diffusing innovations in public systems. Its objectives are to identify, recognize and promote innovations in public systems, catalyze and trigger lateral learning for initiating action research projects, macro level changes and innovations in the policies and practices across states, provide a range of learning opportunities and services to various stakeholders, facilitate sharing of international experiences and exposure to best practices in governance of public systems etc.

An amount of Rs. 20 crore, recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission, has been released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for onward transfer to the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, in this regard.

#### **Social Safety Net Schemes**

2958. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) under the Social Safety Net Schemes, State-wise;

(b) the funds sanctioned and utilisation thereof by the States during the last three years;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has conducted an evaluation study of health projects under NRHM;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to streamline the functioning of the PHCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] was launched in year 2005 with the objective to provide accessible, accountable and affordable health care services in the rural areas across the country. As per Bulletin on Rural Health Statistics in India 2009, 23391 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are functioning across the country as on arch 2009 A list of State-wise PHCs is annexed at Statement-I.

(b) Statement showing the funds released and utilized under (NRHM) during the financial year 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 to all States/UTs Government including for upgradation/establishment of PHCs is annexed at Statement-II.

(c) to (d) A study of NRHM has been done by Kavery Gill for the Planning Commission.

- The study was based on the sample study of few institutions in Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar.

- The study indicates uneven progress in the States, different States perform differently on different parameters – which suggest something is happening, NRHM institutional arrangements are in place, confidence to spend is taking time in some places, not much evidence of corruption, and NRHM has created hope for rural infrastructure in health.

(e) The streamlining/upgradation of PHCs is a continuous process. NRHM stipulates a Patient Welfare Committee or Rogi Kalyan Samiti consisting of eminent persons like local MP/MLA, eminent citizens to be nominated by the District Collector, and leading donors etc. for supervising the management of healthcare facilities including the PHCs. PHCs are also provided annual maintenance grant and untied funds in order to make them functionally better

**Statement I***Number of PHCs Functioning*

Sl.No.	State/UT	PHCs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1570
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	116
3.	Assam	844
4.	Bihar	1776
5.	Chhattisgarh	715
6.	Goa	19
7.	Gujarat	1084
8.	Haryana	437
9.	Himachal Pradesh	449
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	375
11.	Jharkhand	321
12.	Karnataka	2193
13.	Kerala	697

1	2	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1155
15.	Maharashtra	1816
16.	Manipur	72
17.	Meghalaya	105
18.	Mizoram	57
19.	Nagaland	123
20.	Orissa	1279
21.	Punjab	394
22.	Rajasthan	1503
23.	Sikkim	24
24.	Tamil Nadu	1277
25.	Tripura	76
26.	Uttarakhand	239
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3690
28.	West Bengal	922
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19
30.	Chandigarh	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6
32.	Daman and Diu	2
33.	Delhi	8
34.	Lakshadweep	4
35.	Puducherry	24
	All India	23391

**Statement II***Allocation, Release and Expenditure Reported under National Rural Health Mission for the Financial Years 2007-08 to 2010-11*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No	State/U.T.	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Allocation	Release	Exp	Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.60	13.01	9.01	10.71	15.67	12.76	16.98	13.98	19.64
2.	Andhra Pradesh	628.43	608.94	505.18	663.37	638.73	700.13	716.56	707.87	702.04

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	47.99	44.50	47.62	43.95	36.51	57.69	51.21	57.33	51.04
4.	Assam	637.84	602.15	547.47	638.94	606.89	698.32	906.90	813.75	730.83
5.	Bihar	590.66	350.24	423.25	777.70	821.18	783.19	860.11	648.77	815.96
6.	Chandigarh	6.48	6.45	4.11	8.04	5.31	6.47	9.85	9.44	6.82
7.	Chhattisgarh	222.60	190.85	197.77	259.35	249.72	162.122	92.46	261.65	216.66
8.	Dadra and Nagar Naveli	3.08	2.36	2.85	3.45	3.28	3.86	4.34	4.01	3.74
9.	Daman and Diu	2.79	1.98	2.43	3.07	2.86	2.41	3.58	3.96	3.43
10.	Delhi	77.73	55.31	51.06	100.37	99.62	55.68	121.65	83.04	65.53
11.	Goa	11.71	5.07	6.92	13.52	14.09	8.89	12.89	12.42	14.96
12.	Gujarat	369.20	394.93	306.81	414.07	342.81	495.43	465.53	499.89	608.73
13.	Haryana	137.25	115.79	98.57	166.20	165.02	187.73	179.55	188.42	227.01
14.	Himachal Pradesh	67.32	52.41	56.55	77.74	64.21	94.84	96.89	97.98	132.84
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	87.02	60.45	75.27	102.24	76.48	111.94	134.98	130.64	154.83
16.	Jharkhand	266.54	159.15	124.99	294.00	247.27	299.30	349.37	178.90	167.14
17.	Karnataka	393.94	297.32	275.29	461.83	437.84	428.94	505.06	436.47	86.29
18.	Kerala	236.40	293.86	144.03	253.61	222.88	331.20	285.02	237.61	360.77
19.	Lakshadweep	1.79	1.08	0.62	2.13	1.22	2.18	2.12	1.80	2.34
20.	Madhya Pradesh	689.95	617.09	645.70	609.02	707.88	686.97	705.56	604.80	728.13
21.	Maharashtra	603.58	672.52	550.76	779.15	587.43	873.15	360.38	959.32	1005.28
22.	Manipur	65.91	49.27	40.99	66.34	56.58	62.06	90.44	81.44	57.96
23.	Meghalaya	61.26	43.04	32.70	65.48	44.76	51.27	85.77	79.77	50.57
24.	Mizoram	37.46	32.67	56.22	40.24	37.44	54.26	50.60	49.88	51.20
25.	Nagaland	55.20	44.75	43.45	57.96	56.23	57.65	78.14	73.87	55.36
26.	Orissa	383.52	387.16	295.07	392.88	388.05	334.05	458.63	470.19	589.10
27.	Puducherry	9.41	4.71	7.14	11.31	5.12	7.29	11.45	10.59	31.72
28.	Punjab	161.69	107.84	111.64	185.89	183.03	190.08	209.32	221.74	215.03
29.	Rajasthan	571.89	660.90	537.65	596.53	798.15	909.16	632.10	726.11	930.70
30.	Sikkim	17.49	34.27	13.39	21.44	19.88	50.62	26.88	24.91	30.87
31.	Tamil Nadu	430.31	546.56	392.74	515.70	501.60	534.42	568.99	605.81	692.73
32.	Tripura	85.62	79.04	38.28	88.32	77.58	68.73	125.20	111.75	76.22
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1325.09	1258.77	956.47	1727.59	1474.91	1546.06	1866.77	1956.51	2246.46
34.	Uttarakhand	91.33	89.20	72.74	100.16	98.44	132.48	117.52	130.83	115.53
35.	West Bengal	544.73	525.23	335.33	639.93	539.79	563.75	678.497	29.17	696.75
Grand Total		8928.85	8508.87	7010.07	10192.23	9628.46	10565.10	11581.30	11224.61	12424.19



**Tax Structure for Food Processing Industries**

2959. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing tax structure for the food processing industry sector;

(b) whether the Government proposes to rationalise the same particularly for those units which have begun their business on or after 1.4.2009 in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent to which such measures will boost the food processing industry sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) So far as indirect taxes are concerned, the basic excise duty rate on the processed food items attract Nil, 4% or 10% advalorem and the basic customs duty is 30%, in respect of most of the processed food items. The rates of basic excise and basic customs duty on some of the items are given in Annexure. So far as direct taxes are concerned, under sub-section (11A) of section 80-IB of the Income-tax Act, 1961 a deduction from profits upto specified amounts [100% for the first 5 assessment years and thereafter, 25% (30% in the case of a company) for

another 5 assessment years] is allowed in the case of an undertaking deriving profit from the business of processing, preservation and packaging of fruits or vegetables or from the integrated business of handling, storage and transportation of food grains subject to specified conditions, if such undertaking begins to operate such business on or after the 1st day of April, 2001. With a view to encouraging preserving perishable food items like milk, poultry and meat, the Finance (No.2) Act, 2009 amended sub-section (11A) of section 80-IB to also provide tax holiday in respect of the business of processing, preserving and packaging of meat and meat products and poultry, marine and dairy products for units which begin to operate such business on or after 01.04.2009.

The Finance (No.2) Act, 2009 also extended an investment-linked tax incentive by way of insertion of a new section 35AD in the Income-tax Act, 1961 to the business of setting up and operating cold chain facilities for specified products and to the business of setting up and operating warehousing facilities for storage of agricultural produce, commencing operations on or after 01.04.2009. As per this section, 100% deduction would be allowed in respect of the whole of any expenditure of capital nature (other than on land, goodwill or financial instruments) incurred, wholly and exclusively, for the purposes of the specified business during the previous year in which such expenditure is incurred subject to specified conditions. This will also give an impetus to the setting up of food processing units.

**Statement**

*The rates of basic excise and basic customs duty on some of processed food items are as under:*

Sl.No.	Commodity	Excise Duty (in %)	Basic Customs duty (in %)
1	2	3	4
1.	Vegetables, fruits, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	Nil	30%
2.	Tomatoes prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	Nil	30%
3.	Mushrooms and truffles prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	Nil	30%
4.	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid frozen	Nil	30%
5.	Other vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid not frozen	Nil	30%

1	2	3	4
6.	Vegetables, fruits, nuts, fruit peel and other parts of plants, preserved by sugar	Nil	30%
7.	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut puree and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	Nil	30%
8.	Fruit Juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, unfermented, and not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	Nil	30%
9.	Tea & Coffee pre mix	Nil	30%
10.	Sauces. Ketchup and the like and preparations thereof	Nil	30%
11.	Sweetmeats	Nil	30%
12.	Packaged tender coconut water	Nil	30%
13.	Paws, mudi (puffed rice) and the like	Nil	30%
14.	Milk containing edible nuts	Nil	30%
15.	Tea/coffee pre-mixes	Nil	30%
16.	Muesli, corn flakes & similar breakfast cereals	4%	30%
17.	Sharbats	4%	30%

### Textile Industry and GST

2960. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a section of the textile industry protested against the imminent introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) on the textile industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; and

(c) the likely tax burden on the industry under GST vis-a-vis the present situation and reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) A representation has been received from a section of textile industry requesting for exempting the textile sector from Goods and Services Tax (GST). Under the dual GST model proposed by the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) and agreed upon by the Union Government, GST will have two components, namely

Central GST to be levied and collected by the Centre and State GST to be levied and collected by the States. The key GST parameters like registration threshold, exemption list, rate of tax on various goods and services will be decided by the Goods and Service Tax Council proposed to be created under the chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister. A draft of the bill related to the Constitutional amendments required for introduction of GST which inter alia contains a provision for setting up of the GST Council has been prepared and sent to the EC for obtaining the views of the States. EC is yet to revert back with any clear view in this regard. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate the likely tax burden on the textile sector.

### Entrepreneurial Loans

2961. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide entrepreneurial loans at subsidised rates to the Gulf expatriates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government.

### **Solid Waste Management**

2962. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to incorporate solid waste management in tourism projects so as to strengthen the sustainability of the tourism sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this provision is proposed to be made mandatory; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (d) Development, promotion and monitoring of tourism projects is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides central financial assistance under the scheme "Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits", based on the proposals received from them in accordance with the scheme guidelines, subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. One of the activities/items eligible for assistance under this scheme is improvement of solid waste management.

### **Ban of Hookah Parlours**

2963. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether hookah smoke is injurious to health and hookah parlours are a deterrence in the successful campaign against the consumption of tobacco products in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps so far taken by the Government to deter the people from consuming tobacco products in these hookah parlours;

(d) whether the Government proposes to ban the hookah parlours running across the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) All tobacco smoke is injurious to health. The Government of India has notified Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA) 2003, to protect citizens, with special attention to groups at risk such as pregnant women and children, from involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke, and to discourage consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products including Hookah by imposing various regulatory measures. The salient features of the Act are as under:-

- (i) Ban on smoking in public places (Section-4).
- (ii) Ban on direct/indirect advertisement of tobacco products (Section-5).
- (iii) Ban on sale of tobacco products to children below 18 year & ban on sale of tobacco products within 100 yards of educational institutions (Section-6).
- (iv) Specified health warnings on tobacco products (Section-7).

In order to effectively implement the tobacco control Act/Rules, as also to create awareness about the ill effects of tobacco, the National Tobacco Control Programme has been launched in 42 Districts of 21 States. The programme broadly envisages

### **National level**

- (i) Public awareness/mass media campaigns for awareness building & for behavioral change.
- (ii) Establishment of tobacco product testing laboratories, to build regulatory capacity, as required under COTPA, 2003.
- (iii) Mainstreaming the program components as a part of the health delivery mechanism under the NRHM framework.

**State level**

- (i) Dedicated tobacco control cells for effective implementation and monitoring of Anti Tobacco Initiatives.

**C. District level**

- (i) Training of health and social workers, NGOs, school teachers etc.  
(ii) Local IEC activities.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(f) The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, (COTPA) 2003 does not provide for ban on tobacco products use. The law envisages measures to regulate tobacco use by implementing strategies for reduction of demand as well as supply of tobacco products in the country.

**Cancer Cases**

2964. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:  
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:  
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:  
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:  
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

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

(a) whether high incidences of cancer have been reported in certain parts of country, particularly Malwa, South Western Punjab and Bikaner in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has appointed any committee to find out the reasons for the high incidences of cancer, even among the youth in these areas;

(d) if so, the details alongwith the findings thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken or proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) As per Indian Council of Medical Research Report, "Time

Trends in Cancer incidence Rates 1982-2005, National Cancer Registry Programme (ICMR) April, 2009" there has been a steady and consistent increase in the age adjusted incidence rates of certain cancers across all major urban registries. However, no data specific to these regions is available.

(c) and (d) On the directions of this Ministry, ICMR constituted a team of experts to assess the prevalence of cancer in Punjab especially in Malwa region. The limited data available before the team suggested a higher occurrence of cancer in Malwa region as compared to some other areas of Punjab.

(e) The Government has recently launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS). For 2010-11 and 2011-12, a provision of Rs. 1230.90 crore has been made for NPCDCS out of which Rs. 731.52 crore is for Cancer component. The new programme envisages implementation in 100 districts across 21 States.

**Nuclear Medical Management Centre**

2965. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a nuclear medical management centre in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by when the proposal was mooted first;

(c) the reasons for the delay in construction of the nuclear medical management centre; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to meet the country's requirement on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d) The proposal was first initiated in the year 2009 in the context of guidelines issued by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). The setting up of a medical centre for managing Chemical, Biological, Radiological & Nuclear events requires a high level of technical competence and inter-agency consultation and collaboration.

**National List of Essential Medicines**

2966. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has created a National list of Essential Medicines;
- (b) if so, the details alongwith the objectives thereof;
- (c) the number of medicines included in the said list;
- (d) whether the Government revises and updates the said list; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) The National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) was first formulated in 1996 by Government of India. The drugs included in it are considered essential to meet the common contemporary health needs of the general population of the country. It is the general obligation of the health administrators to ensure abundant availability of these drugs in the country. The NLEM is revised and updated from time to time in the context of contemporary knowledge of use of therapeutic products. It was last revised in the year 2003. NLEM 2003 includes 354 medicines. In order to review and revise the NLEM 2003, an expert core committee has been constituted by the Government on 6.7.2010.

**Nutrition Programme**

2967. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centrally sponsored nutrition programme for women and children running in the country;

(b) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Government during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the achievements made under the said programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) (a) to (c) The main centrally sponsored/centrally assisted schemes having direct nutrition component for women and children under implementation are Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS), Mid Day Meal. There are certain interventions under National Rural Health Mission to prevent and combat Micronutrient deficiency including Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation, Vitamin-A supplementation and the National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme (NIDDCP). Under NRHM, Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres are also being set up for inpatient management of severely malnourished children. So far 1898 NRCs have been set up.

The recently introduced Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), namely SABLA would provide a package of services including health and nutrition to adolescent girl in the age group of 11-14 years for out of school girls and 15-18 years for all girls for nutrition in 200 districts as a pilot.

Funds sanctioned/ released by the Central Government and utilized by State Government during last three years along with the current financial year for the major programmes of ICDS, Mid day meal scheme and the NIDDCP and the achievements made under these schemes is enclosed as statement.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds released by the Central Govt. (Rs. In Crore)				Funds utilized by the State Govt. including State share (Rs. In Crore)				Achievement (Beneficiaries in Lakhs)			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Supplementary Nutrition Programme under ICDS	2062.31	2281.31	3730.14	3576.35	4433.84	4928.34	8177.86	1740.99	843.26	873.43	884.34	893.76
2.	Mid Day Meal Scheme	5459.98	6737.09	6695.63	9440.0	4143.87	5520.23	5603.39	5065.77	1137	1118	1064	1136
3.	National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme	3.36	5.44	1.89	4.48	2.35	3.39	3.31	-	The achievements are as under.			
										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ban on the sale of non iodized salt for human consumption.</li> <li>• Increase in the production of iodized salt from 5 lakh MT in 1985-86 to 55 lakh MT in 2009-10.</li> <li>• Prevalence of Iodine Deficiency Disorder has declined.</li> </ul>			

**Cobalt Therapy Units**

2968. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant-in-aid sanctioned and released by the Union Government to Haryana for the installation of Cobalt Therapy Units at Haryana during the past three years;

(b) whether the amount of grant-in-aid released to the State of Haryana was diverted to some other institutions instead of the targeted one in violation of MoU signed in this regard; and

(c) if so, the corrective and remedial measures taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) An amount of Rs. 3.00 crore was sanctioned and released to the General Hospital, Bhiwani during the year 2007-08 for setting up of a Cobalt Therapy Unit.

(b) and (c) On the basis of the recommendation of an Expert Committee comprising of Vice Chancellor of University of Health Sciences, Rohtak, the Director General of Health Services, Haryana and Head of Department of Radiotherapy, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences (PGIMS) Rohtak, Government of Haryana requested permission of this Ministry to relocate the machine at PGIMS, Rohtak in the public interest.

Keeping in view, the availability of full-fledged cancer wing, doctors, radio safety officers and other technical support at PGIMS, Rohtak, this Ministry has decided in principle to allow the State Government of Haryana to install the Cobalt Therapy Unit at PGIMS, Rohtak instead of General Hospital, Bhiwani.

[*Translation*]

**Indo US MoU for Diseases Detection**

2969. SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR:  
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether India and the United States of America has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to detect and combat various diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the area of cooperation identified under the MoU and the manner in which it is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the said MoU envisages operationalisation of Global Diseases Detection Centre in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi (The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare of the Govt. of India) and Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta (The Department of Health and Human Services of the United States of America) has been signed recently for establishing and operating a Global Disease Detection-India Centre for capacity building for detection and response to emerging infectious diseases.

The areas of cooperation identified under the MoU are given below:-

- Development of human resources, both in epidemiology and laboratory; and
- Sharing best practices for detection and response to emerging infections, wherever required.
- Advanced training in field in epidemiology.
- Advanced training in the field of surveillance for emerging infectious diseases, international health and mentoring of public health professionals.
- Building of laboratory capacity in India for the diagnosis of emerging infectious diseases using well characterized reference materials and advanced technology transfer that meets CDC and global standards.

*English*

**Land Title**

2970. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh State Forest Department has insisted that the claimants under the Forest Rights Act must either produce "fine receipts" or must be on the Department's list of "eligible encroachers" made in 1994,

both of which are brazenly illegal and amount to reducing the Act to the earlier, Forest Department-controlled "guidelines";

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has taken the requisite steps in this regard; and

(c) State-wise claims and disposal of the claims made by tribals and other forest dwellers for their land title under the Forest Rights Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the information provided by Government of Madhya Pradesh, no such directions have been issued by the Madhya Pradesh State Forest Department.

(b) In view of the reply to part (a) above, this question does not arise.

(c) The requisite details are given in the Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Statement showing the State-wise claims and disposal of the claims made by the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers under the Forest Rights Act, 2006.*

(As on 31.10.2010)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of claims	Total No. of claims disposed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,29,858	3,18,735
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3.	Assam	1,14,857	29,885
4.	Bihar	2,179	13
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,91,374	4,86,386
6.	Goa	—	—
7.	Gujarat	1,91,477	34,675
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—
9.	Jharkhand	29,551	10,184
10.	Karnataka	1,62,874	1,48,297

1	2	3	4
11.	Kerala	37,407	14,514
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4,09,000	3,62,483
13.	Maharashtra	3,39,689	3,26,562
14.	Manipur	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—
17.	Orissa	4,10,669	3,31,186
18.	Rajasthan	60,353	60,353
19.	Sikkim	—	—
20.	Tamil Nadu	21,781	—
21.	Tripura	1,75,492	1,74,069
22.	Uttar Pradesh	91,406	77,880
23.	Uttarakhand	182	1
24.	West Bengal	1,37,162	1,06,226
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—
26.	Daman and Diu	—	—
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—
Total		30,05,311	24,81,449

#### **Patient Safety and Infection/Control Standard**

2971. SHRI P.K. BIJU:  
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
SHRI A. SAMPATH:

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

(a) whether the Government has evolved a coherent and stringent patient safety and infection-control standards for all the Government and private hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the standards followed by the Indian hospitals are in accordance with some of the internationally recognized standards like Joint Commission International, National Patient Safety Agency of the United Kingdom and the World Alliance on Patient Safety;

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

(e) whether the Government is taking any corrective measures to expedite the process of getting all hospitals in the country accredited;

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

(g) the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) In so far as the three Central Government Hospitals in Delhi namely, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and Lady Harding Medical College & associated hospitals are concerned, stringent patient safety and infection control standards are followed, the details of which are as under:

- Infection Control Committees and Patient Safety Committees have been constituted. The Committees hold meetings at regular intervals to review the infection control and Patient Safety issues and take measures for improvement.
- Infection control guidelines have been formulated and are in practice.
- Hand Hygiene is practiced as per World Health Organization (WHO) Guidelines.
- Check Lists or performa have been introduced for Surgical Safety in Wards and Operation Theatre (Modified version of WHO Surgical Safety check list), patient safety evaluation, Patient Safety monitoring and Adverse Event reporting.
- A standard "Do no Use" List from Joint Commission International listing symbols to be avoided while writing prescriptions has been introduced to prevent mistakes in the reading of prescriptions.
- Trainings in Patient Safety including Hand hygiene, infection control and Bio-medical waste management are regularly conducted for Doctors and paramedical Staff.

In addition, National Guidelines on Hospital waste Management based on Bio-medical waste (Management & Handling) Rules were developed by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and distributed to all States/Union Territories in the year 2002 for implementation.

(c) and (d) The Patient safety and infection control standards followed by above mentioned Central Government hospitals have taken into account, wherever considered appropriate, internationally recognized standards like World Alliance on Patient Safety, a World Health Organization initiative, Joint Commission International, etc.

(e), (f) and (g) Though the Accreditation is voluntary, however, with the increase in awareness on accreditation, more and more hospitals are coming forward to seek accreditation.

As part of the health sector reforms undertaken by the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), States/Union Territories (UTs) are seeking accreditation for hospitals under their administrative control to improve the range of quality of care.

Under NRHM, major steps have also been taken to augment Human Resources, improve infrastructure and equipments at health facilities and improve planning, management and logistics/supply chain management. This is expected to help the health facilities in the process of getting accredited.

*[Translation]*

#### **Irregularities in Private Medical Institutions**

2972. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:  
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:  
SHRI DANVE RAO SAHEB PATIL:

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

(a) whether cases of irregularities and malpractices in private medical and dental colleges have been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details there of during the last one year and the current year so far alongwith the action taken/proposed thereon, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Medical Council of India (MCI) and Dental Council of India (DCI) have conducted inspection of private medical and dental colleges and sent their recommendations to the Government;

(d) if so, the details there of during the said period and the follow up action taken thereon;



(e) whether the officials of the MCI and DCI are also members of the Governing Councils of these colleges;

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

(g) the action taken/proposed to control the cases of irregularities in private medical and dental colleges alongwith to raise the standards of education and upgrade infrastructure facilities therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) The Central Government has received 18 complaints regarding irregularities and malpractices in private medical colleges. The details of complaint received, State/UT wise, are at Statement.

(c ) and (d) As per the newly inserted section 3B(b) (ii), the Board of Governors shall grant permission to the medical colleges under Section 10 (A) of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 without the prior permission of Central Government including finally approve or disapprove the scheme. As regards dental colleges, a total of 167 recommendations were received from Dental Council of India for the academic year 2010-11. Out of which, renewal of permission have been issued by the Central Government in respect of 99 dental colleges and Central Government has granted permission for establishment of 01 dental college. Remaining 67 cases have been disapproved as per the DCI recommendations.

(e) and (f) As per the information provided by Medical Council of India (MCI), no office bearer of MCI is in the governing body of private medical institutions in the country. However, Joint Secretary, Dental Council of India (DCI) is in the governing body of private dental institution. Any of the provisions of the Dentists Act, 1948 and Regulations made thereunder does not prohibit any officer of the DCI to be in the governing body of private dental institutions.

(g) The complaints regarding irregularities in medical/dental colleges are sent to MCI/DCI for appropriate action. MCI/DCI wherever necessary, conducts the periodic inspection of the medical/dental colleges to assess the standard of education and other facilities. Further if any deficiencies are found, the erring medical colleges are issued show cause notices by MCI/DCI for stoppage of admission/withdrawal of recognition. On reports/recommendation of MCI/DCI, the Central Government initiates action against such medical/dental colleges as per the provisions of IMC Act, 1956 and Dentists Act, 1948 and regulations made thereunder respectively.

### **Statement**

#### *State wise details of complaints received against medical colleges in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of complaints in respect of medical colleges
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Rajasthan	1
3.	Punjab	2
4.	Madhya Pradesh	2
5.	Puducherry	1
6.	Uttar Pradesh	3
7.	Tamil Nadu	2
8.	Haryana	1
9.	Karnataka	1
10.	Maharashtra	1
11.	Gujarat	1
Total		18

*[English]*

### **Corrective Steps on Rupee Rise**

2973. SHRI B.B. PATIL:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the partial convertible Indian rupee has touched a record high against the dollar recently;

(b) if so, whether the exporters association have requested the Reserve Bank of India to take corrective steps in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the RBI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) to (c) In the month of October 2010, the monthly average exchange rate of rupee was Rs. 44.5 per US dollar, indicating 3.6 per cent appreciation over the exchange rate of Rs. 46.1 in September 2010. The rupee however, has depreciated by 2.4 per cent against US dollar in the

current month from Rs. 44.54 per US dollar on October 29, 2010 to Rs. 45.62 on November 23, 2010. The moderation in capital flows, together with the appreciation of US dollar in the international market appear to be responsible for the depreciation.

The RBI has received representations from exporters associations which, *inter alia* include request for fixed exchange rate of rupee, allowing interest on balances in EEFC account and granting concessional rupee export credit.

The exchange rate regime in India is primarily based on market determined exchange rate mechanism where RBI's intervention is limited to managing excessive volatility and ensuring orderly conditions in the foreign exchange market, without any fixed targets or pre-announced band. The RBI, however, has ensured that there are sufficient hedging tools available (both OTC and exchange traded) in the form of forwards, options, swaps and exchange traded futures for exporters and importers to hedge and mitigate currency exchange risks.

[*Translation*]

#### **Relief to Cooperatives**

2974. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government proposes to provide an amount equal to two per cent of the amount being paid to labourers under MNREGA to the cooperatives for meeting their expenses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal with Government regarding provision of an amount equal to two per cent of the amount being paid to labourers under MNREGA to the cooperatives for meeting their expenses.

[*English*]

#### **Nutrition Delivery Programme**

2975. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:  
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government invited the suggestions from the States including Rajasthan to improve the nutrition delivery programme;

(b) if so, the details of the main suggestions received in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to revamp the nutrition delivery programme on the basis of suggestions received from the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments during each of the last three years and the current year in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (f) The States/UTs, were requested in July, 2009, for suggestions on mechanisms for better delivery of services and efficiency in the implementation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. Suggestions have been received from 22 States/UTs, including Rajasthan. The suggestions received inter-alia, include the following:

- ensuring economic security of the family;
- Panchayati Raj Institutions be actively involved in monitoring and evaluation of the services of Anganwadis and assess comparative performances with other Anganwadi Centres(AWCs);
- Improving the infrastructure facilities at AWCs;
- creating a mechanism for accountability;
- increasing the cost norms of supplementary nutrition programme and compensate the local community and SHGs for distribution of supplementary nutrition and
- promoting effective convergence with line Departments.

These suggestions from States/UT would be given due consideration for improving the implementation of the ICDS Scheme.

Funds sanctioned/released and utilized by State Governments, during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto November 2010) are given below:

	(Rs. in Crore)	
	Release	Expenditure reported*
2007-08	5257.09	7526.69
2008-09	6379.36	8954.43
2009-10	8157.42	12638.36
2010-11 (upto Nov. 2010)	5947.83	2331.58

\*Expenditure reported by States/UTs includes State shares

\*The above figures includes all components like Training, LIC and KSY (till 2009-10)

[Translation]

#### Procurement of Medicines and other Equipment

2976. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a separate body for procurement of medicines and other equipments for the Government health centres;

(b) if so, the stipulated period within which the said body is likely to be set up;

(c) the agencies through which the procurement of medicines is done presently;

(d) whether there are various lacunae in the present procurement system; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The Government proposes to set up a Central Procurement Agency (CPA) for the purpose of procuring, storing and distributing health sector goods.

(b) No timeframe has been fixed.

(c) Presently, externally funded Procurement is being done through RITES Ltd., a PSU under Ministry of Railways, Govt. of India. Domestic Funded Procurements are done by the Ministry.

(d) and (e) There are various difficulties being faced by the Ministry in procurement of drugs, medicines and equipments as given below:

(i) Lack of standardization of procurement Manuals, Bid Documents and Quality Assurance.

(ii) The present system is finding it difficult to monitor the availability and movement of drugs, vaccines and equipments etc.

[English]

#### Reforms in Medical Education

2977. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed any committee to recast various aspects of medical education and availability of medical professionals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said committee has recommended a number of measures;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the follow up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) The Ministry is considering setting up of an overarching regulatory body viz. National Commission for Human Resources for Health (NCHRH) with a dual purpose of reforming the current regulatory framework and enhancing the supply of skilled manpower in the health sector. Apart from regulating medical, dental and nursing education and professions, the proposed Council would also regulate para- medical and allied health education and profession. For this purpose, the Central Government will also constitute three autonomous bodies, namely National Board for Health Education, National Evaluation and Accreditation Committee and National Councils under the overall general ambit of NCHRH to assist the Commission.

#### Norms for Home Loans

2978. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has tightened the norms for home loans in the recent past keeping in view the sharp rise in the prices of assets in the housing sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government/RBI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that the following steps have been announced in the second quarter review of the monetary policy on November 2, 2010, in connection with housing loans:

- (i) At present, there is no regulatory ceiling on the loan to value (LTV) ratio in respect of bank's housing loan exposures. In order to prevent excessive leveraging, it has been decided to prescribe that the LTV ratio in respect of housing loans should not exceed 80 per cent.
- (ii) To increase the risk weight for residential housing loans of Rs. 75 lakh and above, irrespective of the LTV ratio, to 125 per cent.
- (iii) To increase the standard asset provisioning by commercial banks for all teaser loans to 2 per cent.

#### **Vaccines for Cervical Cancer**

2979. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has permitted marketing of vaccines for the prevention of cervical cancer among women in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the vaccines available in the market; and (d) the steps taken/proposed to ensure their affordability among the common masses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d): The Drug Controller General (India) has approved two Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) Vaccines for prevention of cervical cancer. These vaccines are available in the market.

Health is a State subject and this Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments for providing comprehensive treatment to the cancer patients. In addition, this Ministry has already recognized 27 Regional Cancer Centres in various States/UTs for carrying out research activity and providing cost effective treatment

to the poor and needy cancer patients in Government institutions. The Pharmaceutical Policy as amended from time to time is also aimed at providing quality medicines to the masses at affordable prices.

#### **Pentalvalent Vaccine**

2980. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has included Rubella and Pentavalent vaccines in the Universal Immunisation Programme in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) No. Government of India has not included Rubella and Pentavalent vaccine in the Universal Immunization Programme of the country. However, there is a proposal for introduction of Pentavalent vaccine in the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala on pilot basis.

#### **Stock of BCG Vaccine**

2981. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI  
BAVALIYA:  
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:  
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

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

(a) whether the stock of BCG vaccine for the newly born babies about to be over;

(b) whether the Government has not placed any order as yet for fresh purchase of vaccines;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the estimated consumption of BCG vaccines in the country every month; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government for the protection of babies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No. As per the available information, 96 lakh doses of BCG

vaccine is stocked at Central level in the Government Medical Store Depots (GMSDs) and about 200 lakh doses of BCG vaccine are available with States/Union Territories as on 01.11.2010.

(b) No. Orders for fresh supply have been placed.

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

(d) As per the information furnished by States/Union Territories, the average monthly utilization of BCG vaccine in the country during 2009-10 was about 55.00 lakh doses.

(e) BCG vaccine is provided to the States/Union Territories as per their requirement.

[Translation]

#### Foreign Assistance for Disease Control

2982. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has announced an aid worth over Rs. 600 crore to the Government of India to fight the diseases like Acquired Immuno Deficiency syndrome, Malaria and Tuberculosis in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement signed with the IMF;

(c) the foreign aids received from other countries in addition to the IMF during the last three years to control various diseases, country-wise; and

(d) the present status of their utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) Under National AIDS Control Programme-III, external donors reimburse expenditure incurred by Government of India on various components. The details of such reimbursements received during the last three years are reflected in the Statement.

#### Statement

		(Rs. in crore)			
Organization	Country	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
World Bank		0	122.25	158.87	281.12
Department of International Development (DFID)	UK	0	91.61	176.4	268.01
Global Fund		382.94	288.81	623.8	1295.55
United State Agency for International Development (USAID)	US	134.74	161.31	174.51	470.56
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)		4.72	3.28	5.05	13.05
		522.4	667.26	1138.63	2328.29

#### Education for Children Suffering from Autism

2983. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the ministry has taken up the issue of

providing education to the children suffering from autism with the Ministry of Human Resources Development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Diseases Among Jarawa Tribes**

2984. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is high prevalence of communicable and vector/water borne diseases among the Jarawa Tribes of Andaman Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to ascertain the reasons for such high prevalence of diseases, particularly the adverse effect of contaminated water on their health;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed to immunise the Jarawa Tribes from such diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) In view of reply to Part (a) above, question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Medical Services in Public Sectors**

2985. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether medical services in the country are being manned by both public sector as well as private sector;

(b) if so, the share of both the sectors in medical services, separately;

(c) whether both the said sectors have increased their participation in medical services during the last decade;

(d) if so, the increase in their participation in terms of percentage from 2000-01 to 2009-10; and

(e) the target of increasing participation of the public sector in this regard during the end of the next decade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) Medical services in the country are being manned by both public sector as well as private sector.

According to the available information, the percentage distribution of non- hospitalized treatment and hospitalized treatment provided by public and private sectors during July 1995–June 1996 (NSS Fifty-second Round) and January–June 2004 (NSS 60th round) is at Statement-I.

Participation of public and private sector in provision of medical services expressed in terms of health expenditure as percentage share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the years 2001-02 and 2004-05 to 2008-09 is given at Statement-II.

(e) No target for increasing participation of the public sector in provision of medical services has been fixed for the end of next decade. However, the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) aims at raising public health spending to at least 2% of the GDP.

#### **Statement I**

*Distribution of non-hospitalized treatments and hospitalized treatments provided by public and private sectors during July 1995–June 1996 (NSS Fifty-second Round) and January–June 2004 (NSS 60th round)*

	Non-hospitalized treatment				Hospitalized treatment			
	Public Sector		Private Sector		Public Sector		Private Sector	
	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)
July 1995–June 1996 (NSS Fifty-second Round)	19	20	81	80	43.8	43.1	56.2	56.9
January–June 2004 (NSS 60th round)	22	19	78	81	42	38	58	62

Source: National Sample Survey Organization

**Statement II***Distribution of total health expenditure*

Year	Total expenditure on health as share of GDP (%)	Public expenditure on health as share of GDP (%)	Private expenditure on health as share of GDP (%)	Expenditure on health as share of GDP (%) through external flow
2001-02	4.63	0.94	3.58	0.11
2004-05	4.25	0.84	3.32	0.10
2005-06	4.23	0.96	3.21	0.06
2006-07	4.12	0.98	3.09	0.05
2007-08	4.11	1.03	3.02	0.06
2008-09	4.13	1.10	2.96	0.07

Source : National Health Accounts India 2001-02 Ministry of Health & F.W. and National Health Accounts India 2004-05 (with provisional estimates from 2005-06 to 2008-09) Ministry of Health & F.W.

[English]

**Health Insurance Scheme**

2986. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes for partnership with the Private Sector Insurance Companies to provide the insurance cover to the beneficiaries at a low rate of premium;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the effects of such partnership on the profits of the said companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) As per information of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority, major Schemes such as Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana [RSBY] of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, Arogyasri Scheme of the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Kalaingar Scheme of Government of Tamil Nadu, are being serviced by private sector insurance companies

**Recruitment of ASHA**

2987. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether as per established norms there should be a ASHA worker for 1000 population and a ANMs for 5000 population in plain areas and 3000 for rural areas;

(b) if so, whether there is shortage of 74,000 ASHA workers and 21,066 ANMs to meet the requirement;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether due to this shortage women's and children's health is being affected in the country;

(e) if so, whether the study of worlds mothers 2010 Report has put India at 73 position out of total 77 countries; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and steps taken or being taken by Government to meet the requirement of ASHA workers and ANMs workers in the country to improve its save children report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) As per the norms there should one sub-center for a population of 5000 in case of plain areas and a population of 3000 in hilly/tribal/desert areas. In case of ASHA, the norm is one ASHA per 1,000 population.

As per the information provided by the States/UTs 8.17 lakh ASHAs have been selected across the country. The selection of ASHA is done by the State/UT Governments.

As per "Rural Health Statistics in Indian 2009", there is a shortfall of 12414 ANMs at Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres. Shortage of ANMs, Nurses and Doctors presents itself as a challenge for delivering quality health care services.

(e) to (f) Yes Madam. Detailed guidelines have been issued to the States for selection and training of ASHA. The States have been given the flexibility to relax the population norms as well as the educational qualifications on a case to case basis, depending on the local conditions as far as her engagement is concerned.

Augmentation of human resources is a thrust area under NRHM. 46,660 ANMs have been added by the States/UTs from 2005 to 2010 under NRHM.

[*Translation*]

#### **Vacant Posts of Doctors Nursing Staff**

2988. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Doctors/Nursing Staffs lying vacant in the Central Government hospitals in the country, department-wise;

(b) the time by which these posts are lying vacant alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has launched any special recruitment drive to fill up these vacant posts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (e) 156 posts of Specialists in the Non-Teaching Sub-Cadre of Central Health Scheme are lying vacant, 425 posts of various Nursing Staff are vacant at present in Central Government hospitals located in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals. Filling up of vacant posts of Doctors as well as Nursing Staff is a continuous process and as and when requests are received, the matter is processed to fill them up as per laid down procedures. However, all the Institutions/Organization under Central Govt. have been given permission by this Ministry to fill the vacant posts of Non-Teaching Specialists Sub-Cadre of CHS on contractual basis for the period of one year or till the regular incumbents join duty, whichever is earlier as a stop-gap arrangement so that patient-care may not suffer.

#### **Indo-USA Agreement for Co-operation in Power Sector**

2989. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with United States of America for the co-operation in the power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether United States of America has suggested creation of the special power forum in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The following two agreements/MoU were signed with the Government of United States in November, 2010.

(i) A MOU to establish the US-India Energy Co-operation programme.

(ii) An agreement for co-operation on a Joint Clean Energy Research and Development Centre.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Foreign Investments in Power Sector**

2990. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to attract foreign investments in the power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in order to attract more foreign investors, the Government proposes to give some special package/concessions to them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) In order to attract foreign investments in the power sector, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto 100% is permitted under automatic route for:

(i) Generation and transmission of electric energy produced in-hydro electric, coal/lignite based thermal, oil based thermal and gas based thermal power plants;

(ii) Non-Conventional Energy Generation and Distribution;



- (iii) Distribution of electric energy to households, industrial, commercial and other users; and
- (iv) Power Trading.

However, (i) to (iii) above do not include generation, transmission and distribution of electricity produced in atomic power plant/atomic energy since this sector/activity is reserved for public sector.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet at 12 Noon.

11.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

*...(Interruptions)*

12.0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Ganesh Singh, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri M. Anandan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up papers to be laid on the Table.

*...(Interruptions)*

12.0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): On behalf of Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) Review by the Government of the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (2) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3379/15/10]

*...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 30 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:-

- (i) The Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 218 in Gazette of India dated 30th August, 2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3380/15/10]

- (ii) The Malwa Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 222 in Gazette of India dated 6th September, 2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3381/15/10]

- (iii) The Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 234 in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3382/15/10]

- (iv) The Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 209 in Gazette of India dated 20th August, 2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3383/15/10]

- (v) The Gurgaon Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 203 in Gazette of India dated 17th August, 2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3384/15/10]

- (vi) The Prathama Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 235 in Gazette of India dated 21st September, 2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3385/15/10]

- (vii) The South Malabar Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 240 in Gazette of India dated 22nd September, 2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3386/15/10]

- (viii) The Nainital Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 250 in Gazette of India dated 4th October, 2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3387/15/10]

- (ix) The Aryavart Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 220 in Gazette of India dated 31st August, 2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3388/15/10]

- (x) The Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 239 in Gazette of India dated 22nd September, 2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3389/15/10]

- (xi) The Purvanchal Gramin Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. 210 in Gazette of India dated 20th August, 2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3390/15/10]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): On behalf of Shri S.S. Palanimanickam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation of India Act, 1956:-

- (i) The Life Insurance Corporation of India Class-III and Class-IV Employees (Revision of Terms and Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 824(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 2010.

- (ii) The Life Insurance Corporation of India Development Officers (Revision of Terms and Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 825(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 2010.

- (iii) The Life Insurance Corporation of India Class-III and Class-IV Employees (Revision of Terms and Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 826(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 2010.

- (iv) The Life Insurance Corporation of India (Special Area Allowance) Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 827(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 2010.

- (v) The Life Insurance Corporation of India Class III Employees (Special Allowance for Passing Examination) Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 828(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 2010.

- (vi) The Life Insurance Corporation of India (Staff) Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 829(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 2010.

- (vii) The Life Insurance Corporation of India (Employees) Pension Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 830(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 2010.

- (viii) The Life Insurance Corporation of India (Reappointment of Terminated Development Officers) (Amendment) Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 812(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 2010.

- (ix) The Life Insurance Corporation of India Development Officers (Revision of Terms and Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 813(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3391/15/10]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Chennai, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) Annual Report of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Chennai, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3392/15/10]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3393/15/10]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) Annual Report of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3394/15/10]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) Annual Report of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3395/15/10]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Insurance Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Insurance Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 17 of 2010-11) Scientific Departments- Environment Audit of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, for the year ended March, 2009 under Article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3396/15/10]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

- (i) The Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 791(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th October, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (ii) G.S.R. 753(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th September, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum amending notifications issued under various export promotion schemes.

- (iii) G.S.R. 749(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th September, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum amending five notifications, mentioned therein.

- (iv) G.S.R. 723(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st September, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum amending three notifications, mentioned therein.

- (v) G.S.R. 765(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th September, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum amending Notification Nos. 103/2008-Customs (N.T.) dated 29.08.2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3397/15/10]

(5) A copy each Notification No. G.S.R. 714(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India

dated 1st September, 2010, regularizing the availment of CENVAT Credit of duty of excise paid on wires drawn from wire rods falling under chapter 72 of the first Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, notwithstanding that the process of drawing wires from wire rods was held as not amounting to manufacture by the Supreme Court in the case of Collector of Central Excise Vs Technoweld Industries under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3398/15/10]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 17-A(5) of the General Insurance Business (Nationalization) Act, 1972:-

(i) The General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Supervisory, Clerical and Subordinate Staff) Amendment Scheme, 2010 published in Notification No. S.O. 2470(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th October, 2010.

(ii) The General Insurance (Rationalisation of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Service of Development Staff) Amendment Scheme, 2010 published in Notification No. S.O. 2471(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th October, 2010.

(iii) The General Insurance (Rationalisation and Revision of Pay Scales and other Conditions of Supervisory, Clerical and Subordinate Staff Service) Amendment Scheme, 2010 published in Notification No. S.O. 2472(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th October, 2010.

(iv) The General Insurance (Employees) Pension Amendment Scheme, 2010 published in Notification No. S.O. 2473(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th October, 2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3399/15/10]

(7) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2091(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 26th August, 2010, together with an explanatory memorandum, fixing the rate of tax free interest as 8.5% for the purpose of clause (b) of Rule 6 of Part (A) of the Fourth Schedule to the Income-tax Act, 1961 relating to recognized Provident Funds issued under Section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3400/15/10]

(8) A copy of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employees Service) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2010-11/17/22954 in Gazette of India dated 12th October, 2010, under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 3401/15/10]

...(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

### STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

#### (i) 228th Report

SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO (Tezpur): I beg to lay on the Table the Two Hundred Twenty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on "The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010".

...(Interruptions)

#### (ii) Evidence

SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: I beg to lay on the Table the Evidence tendered before the Committee on Human Resource Development on "The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill, 2010".

...(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs.

### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

#### Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 38th Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on 'Solid Waste Management', pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): Sir, with your permission, on behalf of Shri S. Jaipal Reddy,

\*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 3402/15/10.

I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 38th Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on 'Solid Waste Management', pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development.

I would like to inform the Hon. Members of the House that the 38th Report of the Standing Committee of the 14th Lok Sabha on Urban Development was presented to Lok Sabha on 18th December, 2008. The Report contained 23 recommendations. The Action Taken Report on these recommendations was sent by the Ministry of Urban Development to the Standing Committee on Urban Development on 27.4.2009 in respect of 20 recommendations and on 30.10.2009 in respect of three recommendations. Latest status of Action Taken by the Government has been indicated against each recommendation in the enclosed statement annexed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Members that further follow-up action wherever necessary will be taken.

The Annexure to this statement is placed on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

12.02<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE\*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding Government Business for the week commencing the 29th November, 2010.

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2010-11.
3. Discussion and Voting on Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 2008-09.
4. Introduction, consideration and passing of:
  - (a) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 2010.
  - (b) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 6 Bill, 2010.

\*Laid on the Table.

5. Consideration and passing of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) (Amendment) Bill, 2010.
6. Consideration and passing of the Repatriation of Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, 2010.
7. Consideration and passing of the following Bills after they are passed by the Rajya Sabha:
  - (a) The Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry (Amendment) Bill, 2010.
  - (b) The Seeds Bill, 2004.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3:30 p.m. today.

12.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.*

15.30 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.*

[DR. GIRIJA VYAS *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

15.30<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Ganesh Singh, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table*

...(Interruptions)

15.30<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

### MOTION RE: TENTH AND ELEVENTH REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI (Chatra): Madam, I beg to move the following:-

"That this House do agree with the Tenth and Eleventh Reports of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th November, 2010."

489 *Motion Re: Tenth and Eleventh* AGRAHAYANA 5, 1932 (*Saka*)  
*Reports of Committee on Private*  
*Members' Bills and Resolutions*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Tenth and Eleventh Reports of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th November, 2010."

*The motion was adopted.*

*...(Interruptions)*

*Motion Re: Tenth and Eleventh* 490  
*Reports of Committee on Private*  
*Members' Bills and Resolutions*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet on 29th November, 2010 at 11.00 a.m.

**15.31 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 29, 2010/Agrahayana 8, 1932 (Saka).*

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